



MINISTERIO DE
**RELACIONES
EXTERIORES**
PARAGUAY

PARAGUÁI
TETĀNGUÉRA NDIVE
JOKUPYTYRĀ
MOTENONDEHA

PROEZA 



PROEZA 

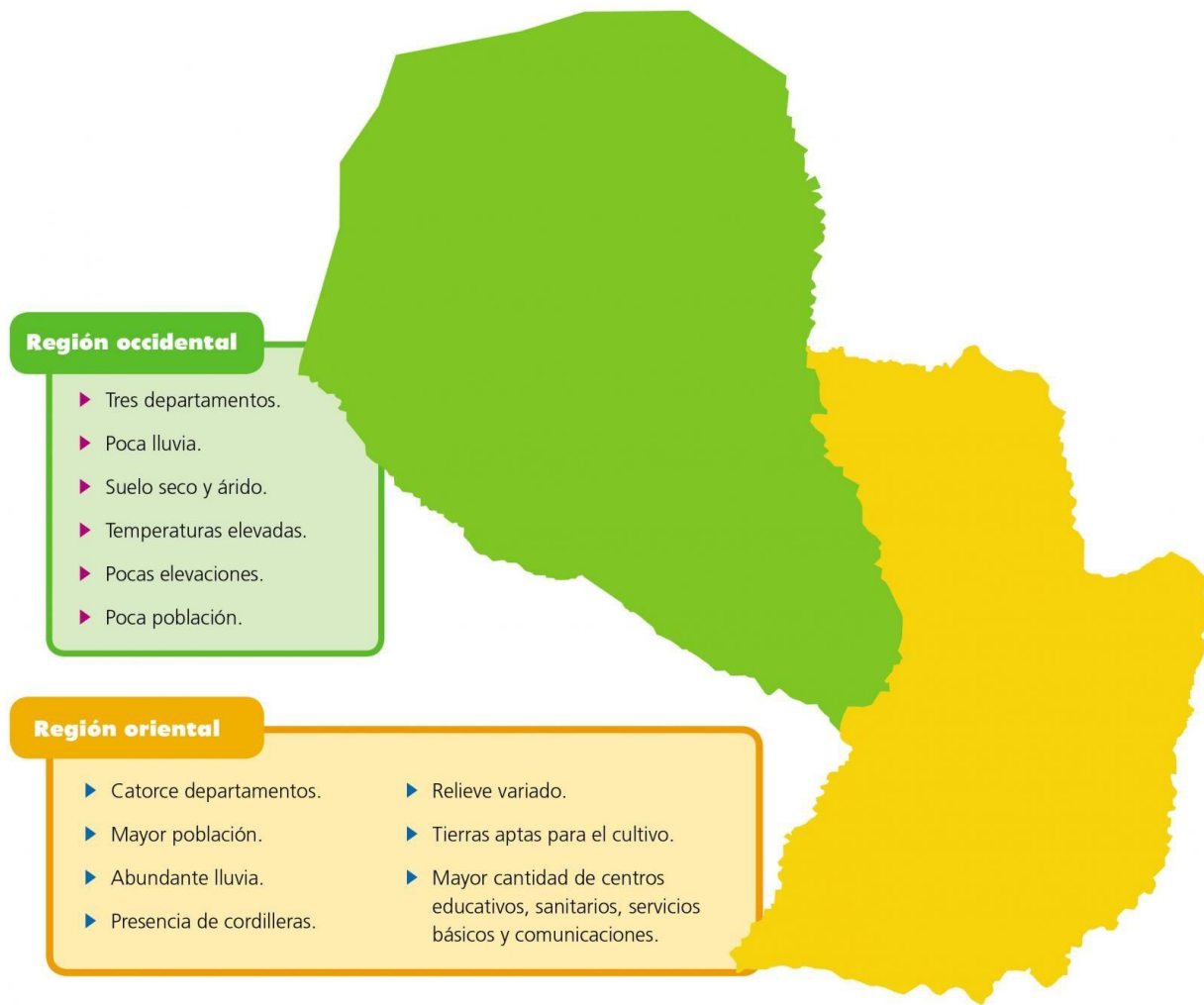
Poverty,
Reforestation,
Energy and Climate
Change



- SDG 1 “no poverty”.
- SDG 2 “zero hunger”
- SDG 13
“climate action”



- Paraguay is a land-locked developing country in the heart of South America.
- It is a country of 6 million people and 406.752 km².
- Almost half of Paraguay's territory is forest (more than 44 percent).
- Paraguay's soil is extremely fertile, with an ideal climate for agriculture and livestock

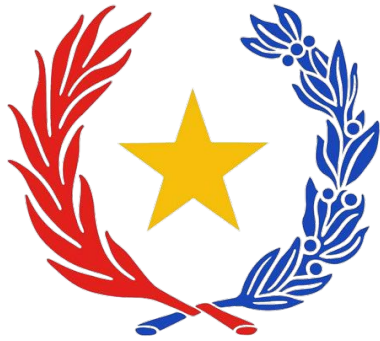


- Very strong commitment with sustainable development. Since 2004, we have a zero-deforestation law in the eastern region of the country.
- The eastern region of the country comprises 39% of the territory and 97% of the country's population.
- Also, important to note, soybean is one of Paraguay's main export products, and it is grown mainly in the eastern region. Thanks to our zero-deforestation law, the latest data collected by the National Forestry Institute of Paraguay show that since 2004, 95% of the soybeans produced in Paraguay are free of deforestation.



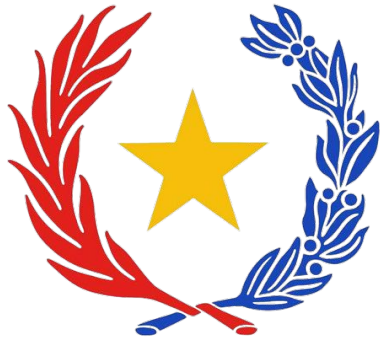
PROEZA

-
- PROEZA is a programme implemented by the Government of Paraguay and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).
 - Is the first public social protection programme to combine a social cash transfer with an environmental cash transfer scheme to address both poverty and climate vulnerability in households.



PROEZA

- Is a conditional cash transfer scheme that has been made possible with the help of the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The programme aims to improve the resilience of 17.000 households classified as socially and environmentally vulnerable.
- Potential PROEZA participants are selected using baseline government data on poverty indicators. Participants must already be recipients of the cash transfer programme called Tekoporã, the key public social protection programme for lowest income households in Paraguay.
- Tekoporã was founded in 2005 and provides poor and extreme poor households with a bi-monthly cash transfers.



PROEZA

- **It has 3 components:**

- I - Planting for the future.

- II - Sustainable landscapes and responsible markets.

- III - Good governance and law enforcement.



PROEZA

I - Planting for the future

- Is the main component of the programme (the conditional cash transfer scheme). At the moment it has reached a total of 535 families in the department of San Pedro (in the Est región) and 434 hectares.

79% women

21% men

33%
indigenous
communities

67% peasant
communities



PROEZA

I - Planting for the future

Eligibility criteria

1. Household must already be approved and enrolled as active beneficiary of government social CCT scheme Tekoporã.
2. Household must be geographically located in the approved areas of the 8 departments, with high degree of social vulnerability.
3. Household must be located in an area with high degree of climate vulnerability, deforestation risk, land degradation, low vegetation coverage, and close to an industry using firewood fuel
4. Household must have a minimum of 0.8 hectares of formal land ownership to implement agroforestry conditions of the E-CCT scheme
5. Land ownership must be maintained in a peaceful manner (without disputes) and be formally registered according to the Agrarian Law of Paraguay.
6. *If household is female-headed or indigenous, then priority selection.*



PROEZA

PROEZA Models for Household Implementation

Model 1. Reforesting land plot with 20% native species and 80% fast growing species to produce board wood or other income generating products such as eucalyptus leaves

Model 2. Reforesting with 50% native species and 50% fast growing species (e.g. eucalyptus)

Model 3. Regenerating degraded forest on land plot

Model 4. Cultivating Mate herb (tea) among degraded forest

Model 5. Cultivate native tree species for board wood and fast-growing citrus tree species

Model 6. Native tree species for board Wood and mate production as cover crop



PROEZA

Total San Pedro	Participantes	%
Modelo 1	150	28,03
Modelo 2	94	17,57
Modelo 3	52	9,71
Modelo 4	61	11,40
Modelo 5	101	18,87
Modelo 6	77	14,39
Total	535	

Most of the agroforestry models were complemented, by families, with crops for self-consumption such as corn, beans, sweet potato, onion, sesame, among others. This promotes productive diversification of farms and food security.



PROEZA 

II - Sustainable landscapes and responsible markets

Through this component, the PROEZA project is going to promote the installation of high-yield plantations, combined with natural forests, through financial resources, which will be channeled by the Paraguayan Financial Development Agency (AFD), through allies of the national banking system. The total area planned to be reforested with the concessional loans is 24,000 hectares, which must include at least 20% of native reserve forests in biodiversity corridors and forests protecting water channels.

A Thematic Table has been established with the purpose of analyzing and validating the proposal for a roadmap that will define milestones, products and consultancies that will be essential to concretely advance the goals of Component II.

It is also planned to have the participation of institutions and industries related to the forestry market, with the objective of establishing strategic alliances.



PROEZA 

III - Good governance and law enforcement

To strengthen institutional governance capacities, training was carried out on various topics, among them, climate change, sustainable development, budgets sensitive to gender inequalities and evaluation of forestry projects.

373 people participated, including members of the technical teams: the Ministry of Social Development (MDS), the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES), the National Forestry Institute (INFONA), the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI), the National Institute of Rural and Land Development (INDERT), the Vice Ministry of Mines and Energy and the Financial Development Agency (AFD).

In addition, a legal analytical report was prepared on the main gaps and obstacles faced by key actors in the sector.