

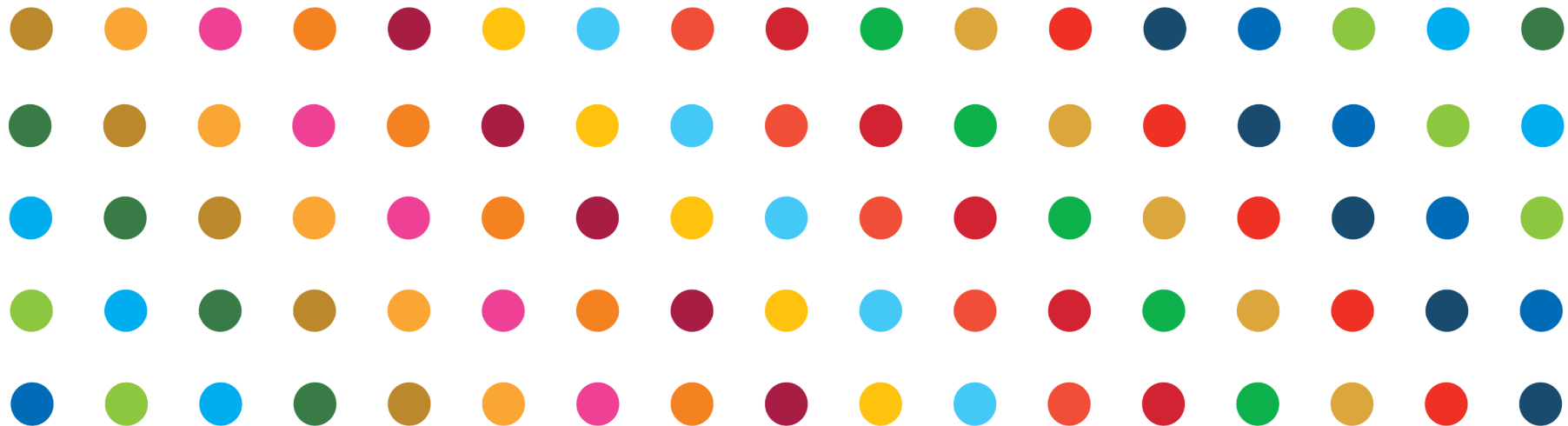
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# UNSDCF and national poverty eradication: The Experience of Paraguay

Mr. Mario Samaja, Resident Coordinator

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Inter-agency Expert Group Meeting on Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for  
the Eradication of Poverty (2018-2027) – 27 May 2021

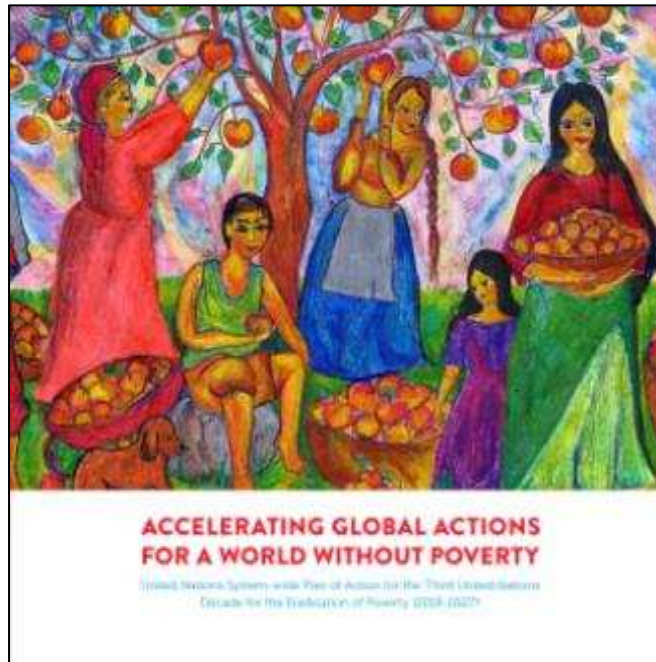


## OUTLINE

- I. **The UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2020-2024) in Paraguay and Poverty Eradication**
- II. **Negative impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on Poverty Eradication in Paraguay**
- III. **Progress made by the UN system to implement SWAP on Poverty Eradication – Project Snapshots**
- IV. **Recommendations - Inclusive social policies for building back better post-COVID-19 and accelerating poverty eradication**



## I. The UNSDCF in Paraguay and Poverty Eradication



# Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19



PARAGUAY

## SOCIO ECONOMIC RESPONSE



Population Density  
 Low Medium High

Source: World Bank

315547

CONFIRMED CASES

7692

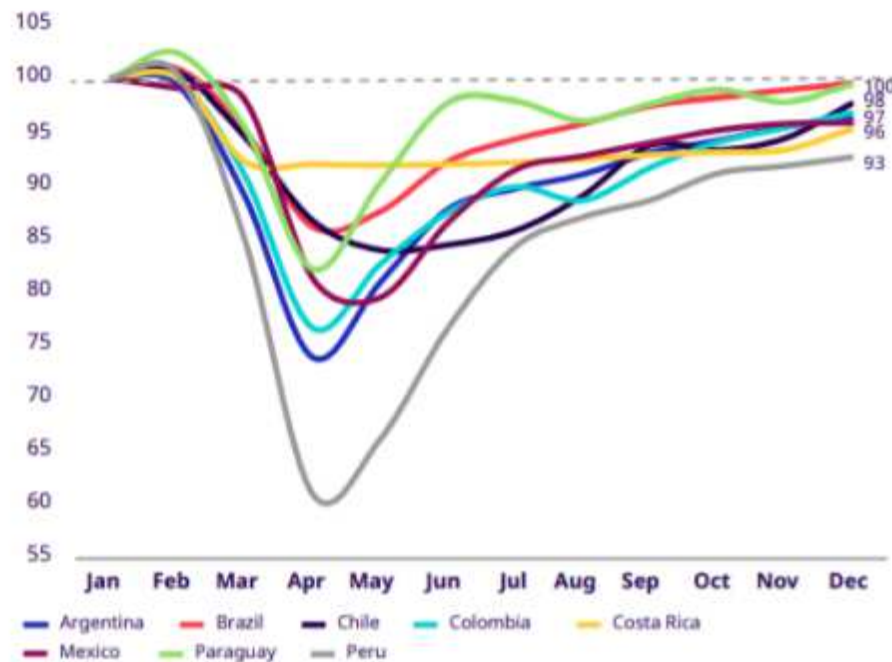
DEATHS



COMMUNITY TRANSMISSION

Source: ILO, based on official data.

## Change in the level of economic activity



## The UNSDCF in Paraguay and Poverty Eradication



### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: PEOPLE/SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Paraguay reduces inequalities and increases access to quality social protection services for all people, with social inclusion as the end goal, an increased quality of life, guaranteeing human rights and achieving gender equality

*e.g. by 2024, persons who live and move through Paraguay, especially those in situations of vulnerability, rely on **a national social protection system** and equitable access to care and quality public services*

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: PLANET/ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The state, economic actors, civil society and the population as a whole change their relationship with the environment, adopting sustainable lifestyles and consumption and production patterns that advance progress towards sustainable development

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: PROSPERITY/INCLUSIVE GROWTH

Paraguay relies upon diverse production base, with its institutions, norms and policies promoting sustainable and inclusive development, based on innovation, with a focus on strengthening education and systems of production

*e.g. by 2024, the state implements public policies for **sustainable livelihoods, decent work, and the economic inclusion of persons in a state of vulnerability**, with rights- and gender-based approach.*

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: PEACE, JUSTICE AND INSTITUTIONS/ INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Paraguay relies upon strengthened institutions, that are transparent, accountable, with inclusive and participatory mechanisms for citizen engagement that promote diverse representation from stakeholders, improving access to justice and security, and a population with solid capacity to exercise their democratic rights.

*e.g. by 2024, the state strengthens its management capacity to be efficient and transparent, **mapping inequalities**, implementing the SDGs and the National Development Plan of Paraguay 2030.*





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PARAGUAY**



## During the pandemic our work in Paraguay ensured these results



346,504 people with access to essential services  
14,000 Healthworkers trained  
30 Intensive care beds  
156 respirators - 150 ICU monitors - 127 oxygen machines



664 people received psychosocial support  
25 community organizations trained  
61 spaces for social dialogue  
14 organizations engaged in the design of socioeconomic policies  
21 consultations for indigenous peoples



Births took place in safe facilities  
Mother and early childhood health programs continued uninterrupted



323,000 children accessed remote education  
72,000 families received support for early childhood development



362,000 people provided with access to clean water and sanitation equipment



Jobs reactivation plan  
Legal blueprint for unemployment insurance  
Legal blueprint for teleworking  
Agriculture and livestock recovery policies designed  
Indigenous communities protocol designed



18 regional health posts maintained regular vaccination programs  
200 new hospital beds for non-COVID health care



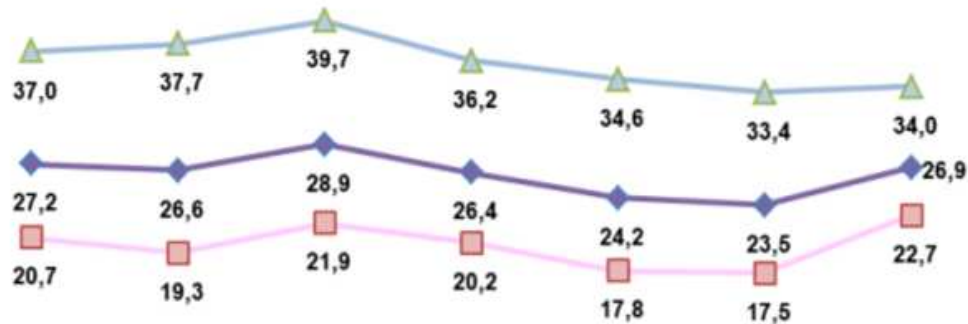
230,000 people received food assistance  
38,000 people accessed to nutritional aid programs



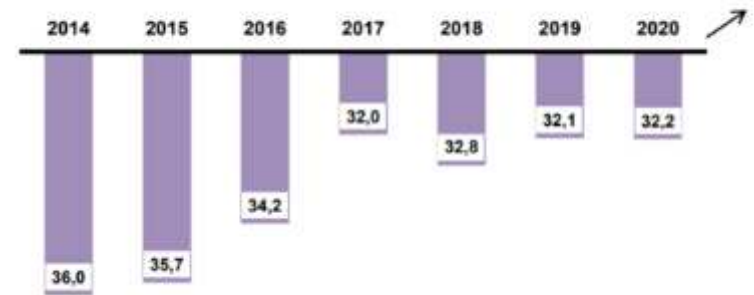
USD 38.6 million reprogrammed  
USD 22.8 million in new funding

## II. Negative impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on Poverty Eradication in Paraguay

Changes in Total Poverty Rate (%) in Paraguay from 2014-2020



Changes in Total Poverty Intensity (%) in Paraguay (2014-2020)



2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

◆ Total Poverty Rate\*    ■ Urban areas    ▲ Rural areas

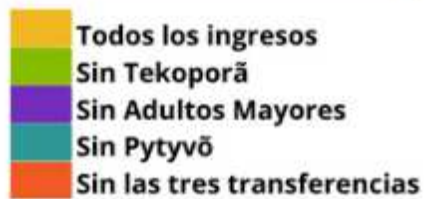
Source: Permanent Household Survey 2014-2016, INE Continuous Household Surveys 2017-2020, National Institute of Statistics (INE), Government of Paraguay

\* Not including Boquerón and Alto Paraguay departments



## Social Protection Prevents Poverty

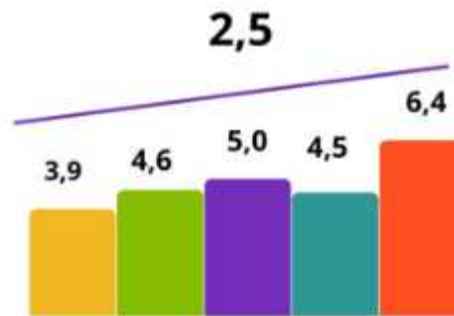
Impact of expanded social protection measures on poverty reduction



Fuente: INE. Encuesta Permanente de Hogares Continua 2020.

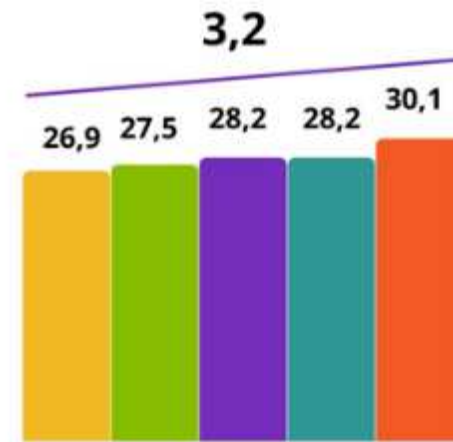


Targeted social protection funds prevented **183,936** persons from falling into extreme poverty



Extreme Poverty

Targeted social protection funds prevented **232,966** persons from falling into poverty



Total Poverty

TETĀ REKUÁI  
GOBIERNO NACIONAL

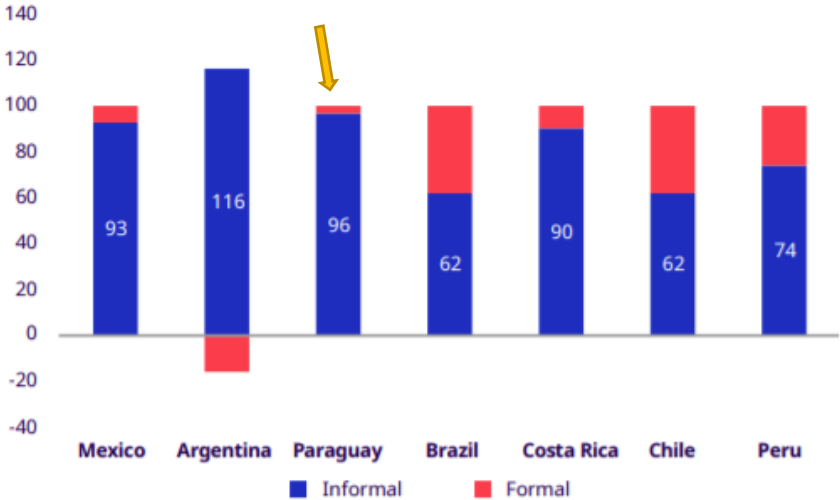
Paraguay  
de la gente





# Informality and the Feminization of Poverty

Contribution of formal vs informal employment to total employment recovery in the second half of 2020 in selected Latin American countries



Source: ILO, 2021 – based on household and technical survey data



INDI, 2021



### III. Progress made by the UN system to implement SWAP on Poverty Eradication – Project Snapshots

## Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change Project (PROEZA)



The Green Climate Fund (GCF) has approved a \$90 million climate change adaptation and mitigation project jointly developed by FAO and the Government of Paraguay.

The decision, the first involving a funding proposal by FAO to the GCF, was formalized during the 19th meeting of the Green Climate Fund Board which is being held from 27 February to 2 March 2018.

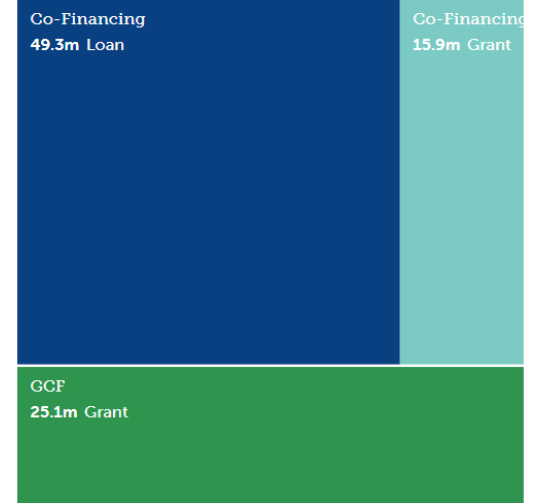
The project, "Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change (*Pobreza, Reforestación, Energía y Cambio Climático - PROEZA*)" consists of three

components to be implemented over five years. Funding will stem from a \$25 million GCF grant and \$ 65.2 million of co-financing from the Government of Paraguay.

FAO and Green Climate Fund, 2021

# USD 90.3m

Co-financing 72.2%



GCF financing 27.8%



### III. Progress made by the UN system to implement SWAP on Poverty Eradication – Project Snapshots



Secretaría  
TÉCNICA DE PLANIFICACIÓN  
DEL DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO  
Y SOCIAL

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*Paraguay  
de la gente*



**NACIONES UNIDAS  
PARAGUAY**

# The economic value of unpaid labor – domestic work and household care

## Evidence for public policies on National Time Transfer Accounts in Paraguay

April 2021



### III. Progress made by the UN system to implement SWAP on Poverty Eradication – Project Snapshots



## Progress on a Multidimensional Poverty Index and SDG indicators

**El proceso del IPM en Paraguay**

Justificación   El Comité   Reuniones

Desde mayo de 2018 hasta la fecha se han realizado **12 Reuniones Generales del Comité**, para analizar y consensuar aspectos fundamentales para la elaboración del Índice de Pobreza Multidimensional. Además se desarrollaron **18 Reuniones Bilaterales**, principalmente con los Técnicos Referentes de las instituciones públicas afectadas por las dimensiones del IPM.

**Instituto NACIONAL de ESTADÍSTICA**   **TETÁ REKUÁI GOBIERNO NACIONAL**

El video muestra una presentación de un documento que describe el proceso de elaboración del Índice de Pobreza Multidimensional (IPM) en Paraguay. El documento menciona la realización de 12 Reuniones Generales del Comité y 18 Reuniones Bilaterales. El documento también menciona la colaboración con el Instituto Nacional de Estadística y el Gobierno Nacional.

El video muestra una reunión en Zoom con varios participantes. El nombre de uno de los participantes es "Lilian Emilia Ferreira". El tiempo de la reunión es 10:49.



## IV. RECOMMENDATIONS



### 1. Data to see beyond Middle Income Averages and be risk-informed

Paradigm shift on how MICs/HICs are analyzed, particularly regarding inequality and vulnerabilities, looking beyond averages through a multidimensional lens. Analyzing risks with preventive focus crucial.



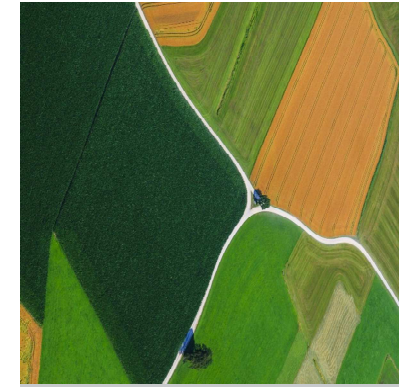
### 2. Learn from response and recovery for UNSDCF implementation

Sustain response to the pandemic (both health and socioeconomic), while supporting recovery process. Learn from responses to move to UNSDCF with inclusion, sustainability and risk informed prevention.



### 3. Universal Social Protection and HR based approaches for vulnerable groups

Expanding social protection programmes, especially for vulnerable groups like female headed households, children and youth, indigenous, elderly through a human rights-based approach



### 4. Transborder cooperation and Multi Country approaches

Identify and focus on transborder areas which are peripheral to their own capitals, and which share similar vulnerabilities and risks. Address through Multi country approaches.





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