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# Paraguay

## First Biennial Update Report

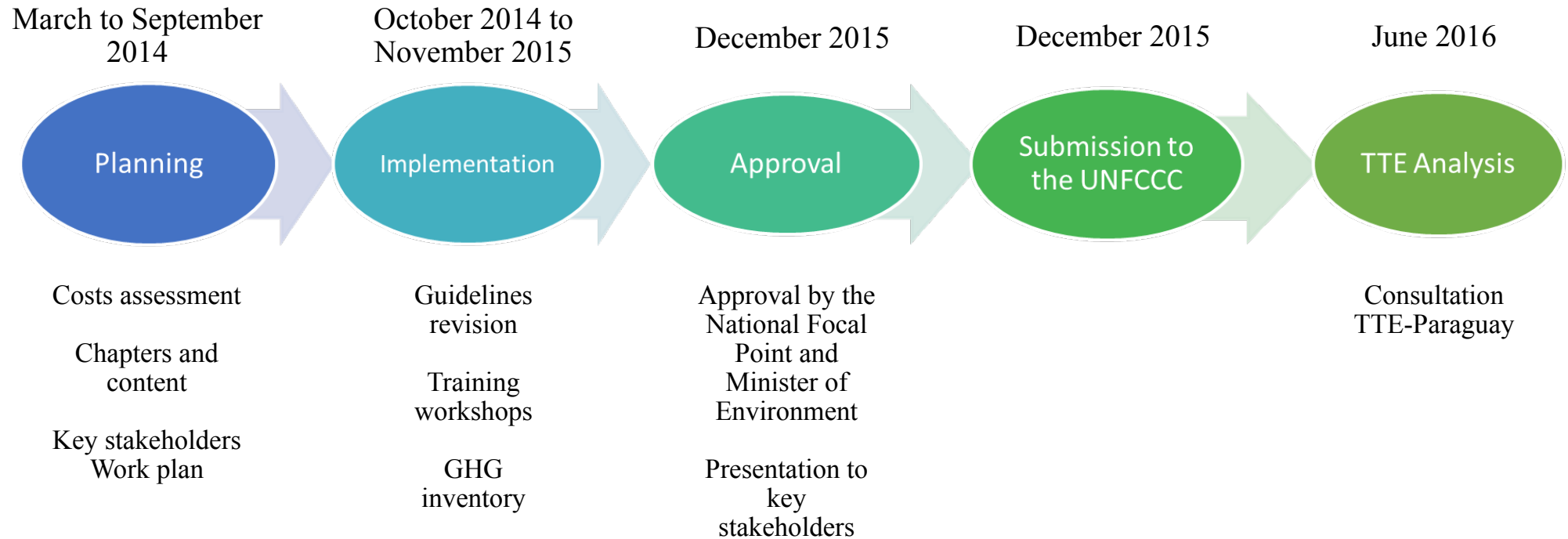
Facilitative Sharing of  
View

National Office of Climate Change  
Environment Secretary  
Asunción - Paraguay

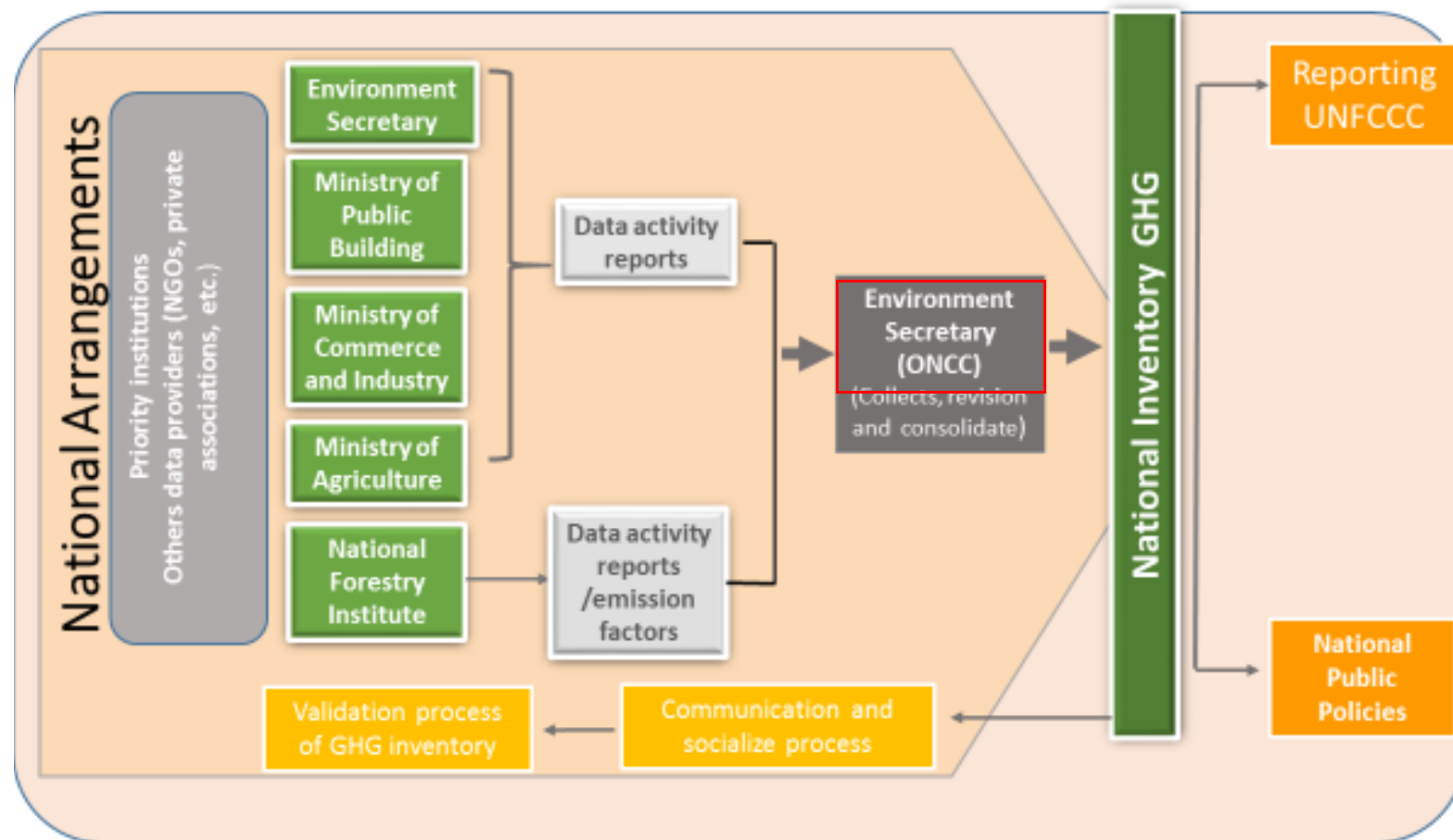
10 Nov 2016

# BUR Preparation Process

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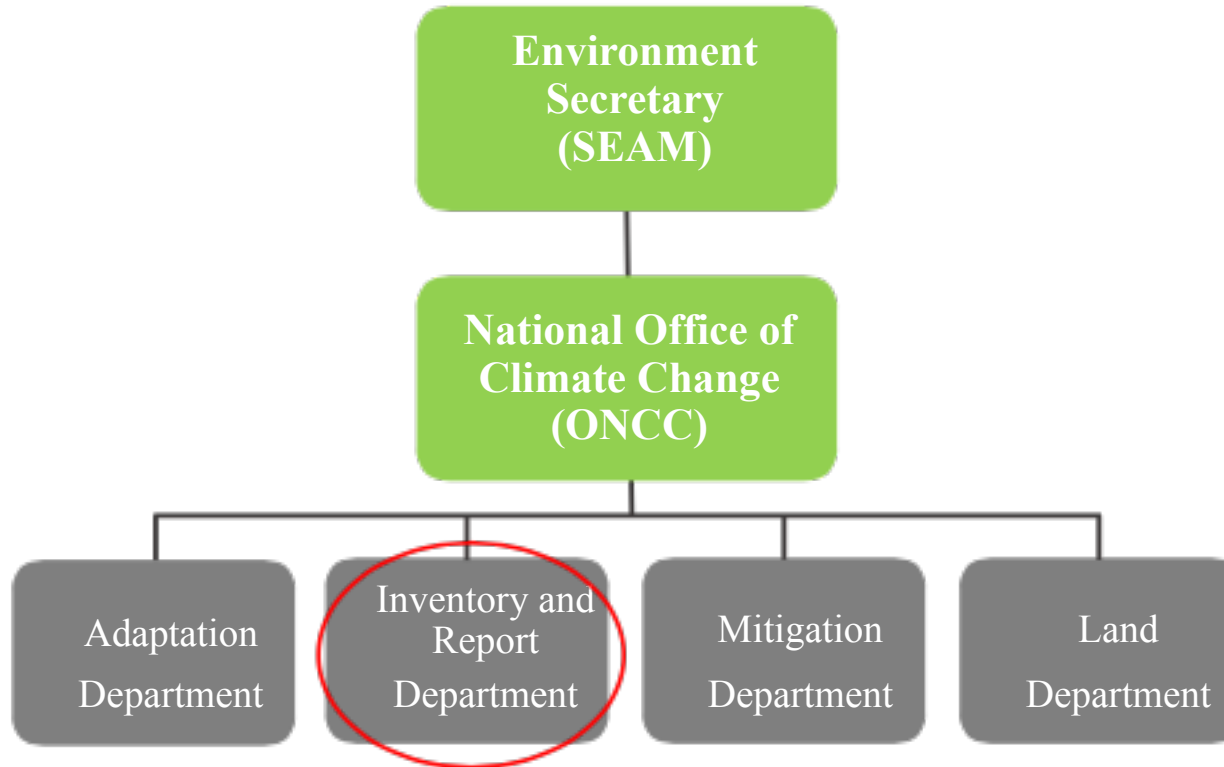


# Institutional Structure



# Institutional Structure

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# Chapters of the BUR



National Circumstances and Institutional Arrangements



Greenhouse Gases Inventory



Mitigation Policies and Actions



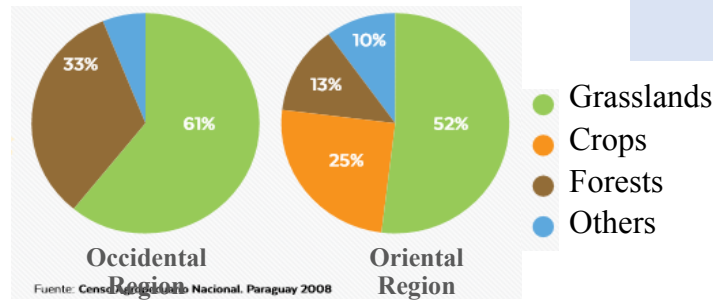
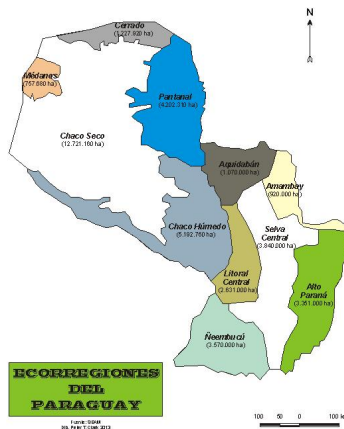
Finance, technology and capacity- building needs and support received

# Paraguay



- Population: 6.500.000
- Area: 406.752 Km<sup>2</sup>
- Two official languages
- GDPp: 3.814,21 USD
- The key economic drivers of the GDP are agriculture and livestock farming.
- Total energy produced is renewable energy.

1st exporter of electricity  
 1st exporter of organic sugar  
 3rd exporter of yerba mate  
 4th exporter of soy  
 6th exporter of meat



# GHG Inventory Report Methodology

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Methodological Guidelines of the IPCC (1996)



Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management IPCC (2000)



Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry IPCC (2003)

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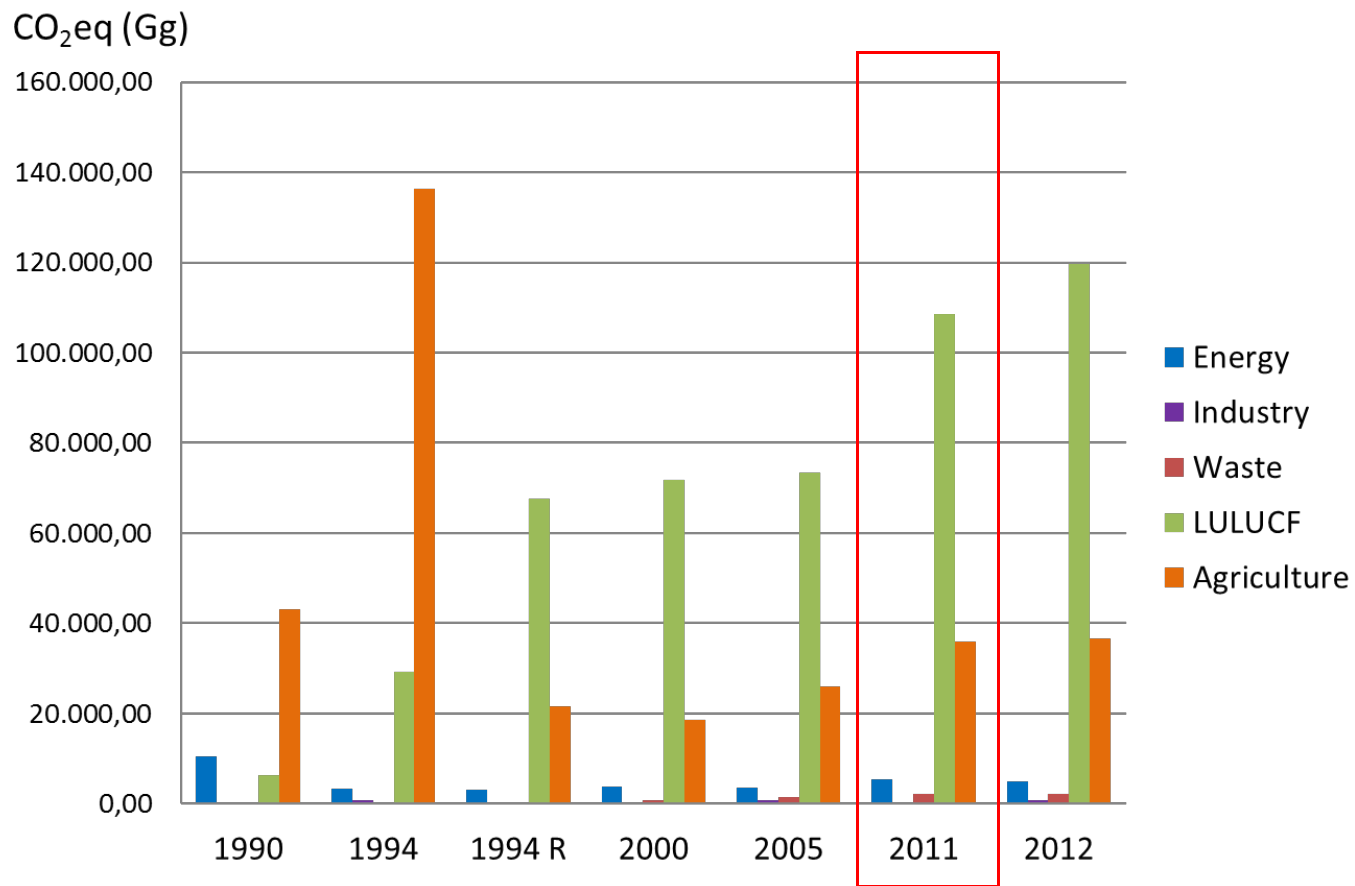


Emission factors by default and some LULUCF specific emission factors



Activity data

# GHG Inventories





# Mitigation Policies and Actions

| SECTOR                   | POLICY / ACTION   | OBJECTIVE  |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| <b>LULUCF</b>            | Payment for Environmental Services (Law 3001/2006)  | Reduce emissions from land sector through incentives to conserve forests                 |
|                          | Prohibition of Deforestation in the Oriental Region (Law 2524/2004)   | Reduce emissions from land use change  |
|                          | Aforestation and Reforestation Incentives (Law 536/95)  | Reduce emissions from land use change  |
| <b>Energy and LULUCF</b> | Reforestation plan for bioenergy (Presidential Decree 4056/2015)  | Establish 160,000 hectares to use as bioenergy and reduce the pressure on native forests |
| <b>Energy</b>            | Development of a sustainable energy matrix and incorporation of new renewable energy sources (NDP 2030)                             | Increase renewable energy consumption to 60% and reduce fossil fuel consumption to 20%   |
|                          | Fleet renewal scheme for public transport vehicles in Asunción (Presidential Decree 2130/2014)                                      | Reduce emission from transportation sector   |
|                          | Establishment of incentives for the import of electric and hybrid vehicles (Law 5183/2014)<br>Promotion of biofuels (Law 2998/2015) | Reduce emission from transportation sector<br>Reduce emission from transportation sector |

# MRV Systems

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Paraguay is at an early stage concerning MRV systems.

Conceptual structure developed

GHG emissions

Mitigation measures

Adaptation activities

Support received and financing needs

REDD







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Capacity-building and Centralized Database



Aid the analysis and quantification of emission reductions

# Challenges to reporting

| Challenges   |  | Strategies for improvement   |
|--|--|--|
| Lack of institutional arrangements and effective coordination between key institutions |   | Develop a National Inventory System (centralized national database)                      |
| Lack of awareness of the national commitment to the UNFCCC                             |   | Increase education, training and awareness   |
| Lack of specific emission factors  |   | Promote national research also with the support of international cooperation             |
| Difficulty in accessing data, unreliability or absence of some data                    |   | Enforcement of the legal framework to facilitate the data access                         |
| Lack of institutional technical capacities to elaborate reports and GHG inventories    |   | Institutional technicians training with support of international experts                 |
| Lack of GHG uncertainty calculations   |  | Enhancement of national capacities adequately to address the GHG uncertainty calculation |

# Technical Needs

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Establish a centralized and updated database

Lack of national capacities for mitigation / inventories reporting

MRV Systems developed and established

Develop of protocols for data collection

Institutional technical capacity

Policies to develop NAMAs

# ICA Process: Paraguay's Experience and Lessons learned

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The ICA process was a very enriching experience for Paraguay

It helped to identify other gaps, constrains and needs, that represent **OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT** in the future reporting process (not only BURs)

All lessons learned in the ICA process will be taken into account for the following reporting process.

# ICA Process: Steps for improvement

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TTE identified **additional** capacity-building needs...

Enhance technical capacities for the preparation of the GHG inventory

Develop a centralized national database

Enhance the capacities for reporting the mitigation actions

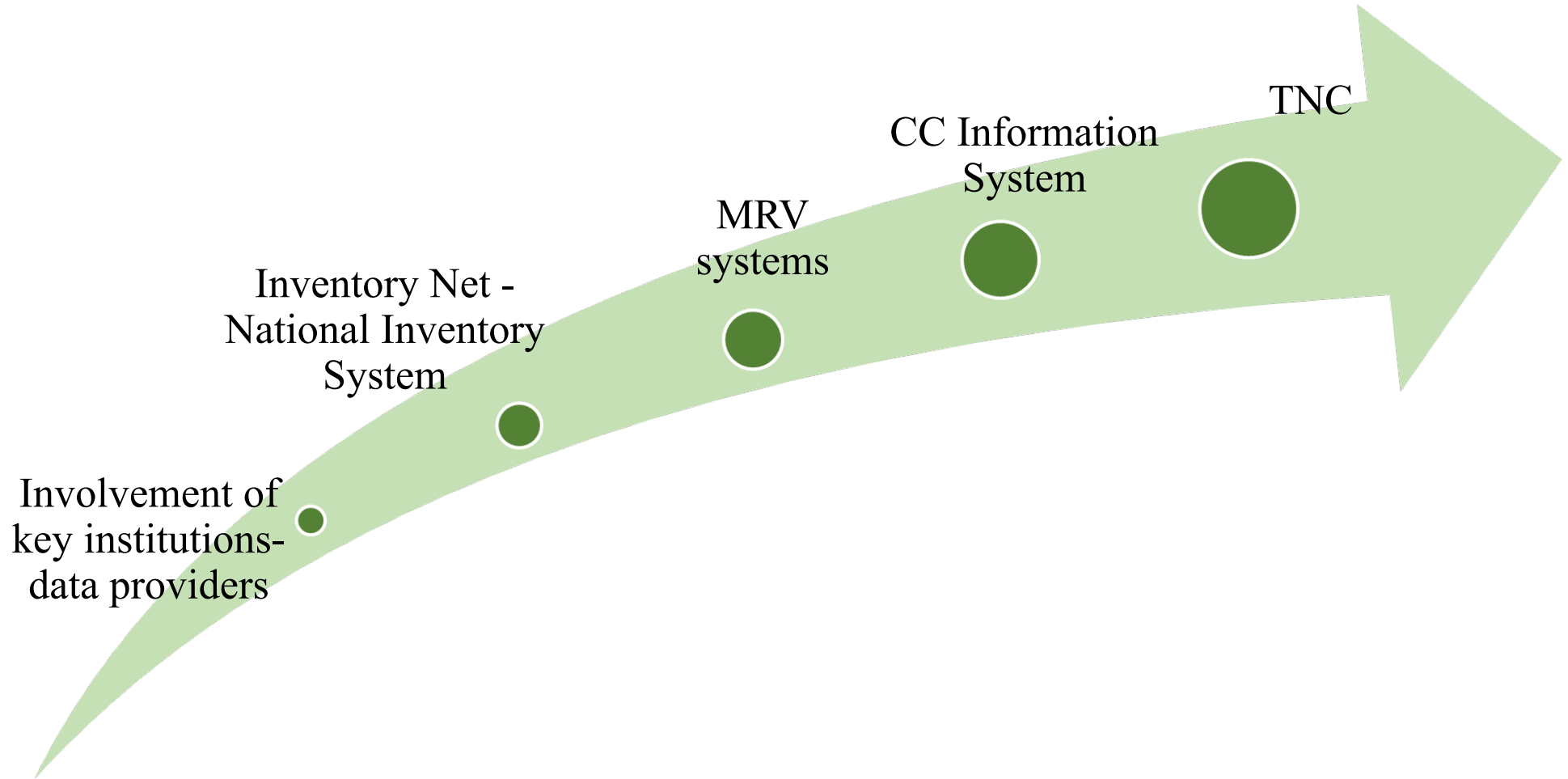
Improve the domestic MRV system for mitigation actions

Enhance the institutional arrangements for establishment of MRV system

Improve technical capacity to assess and report on technology needs

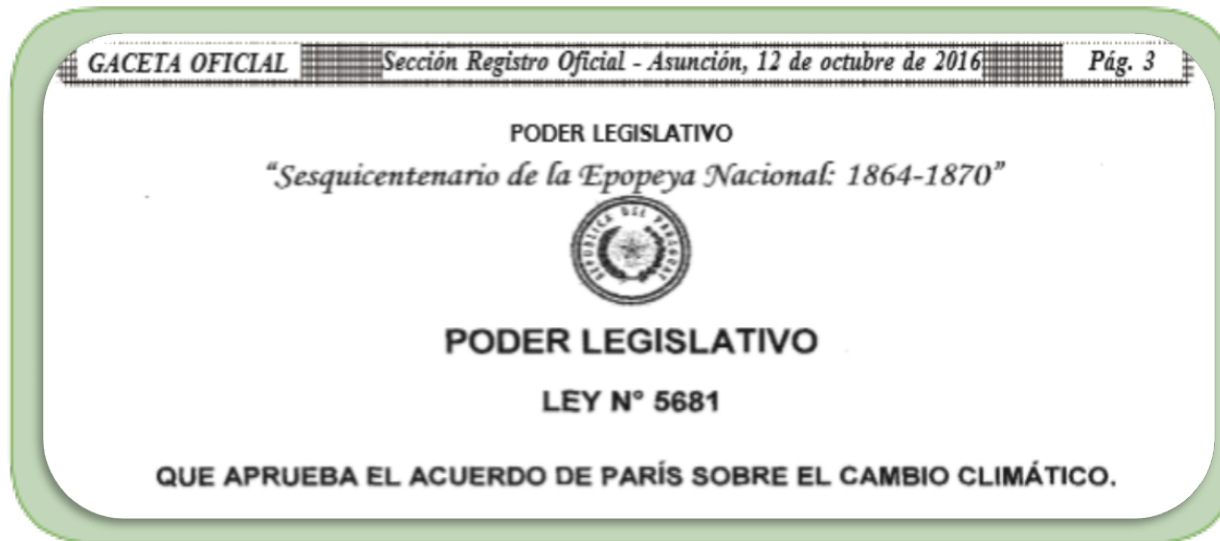
# What are we doing now?

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# Ratification of Paris Agreement

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National Law of  
Climate Change



Preliminary  
approval by the  
National Senate



# Thank you


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## Q/A

### Contact information

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