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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Paraguay

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
BUR	biennial update report
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,² according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.³
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the thirteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 57 on 11–12 November 2022 in Sharm el-Sheikh for the following 11 non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report⁴ by 24 August 2022:

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

³ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

⁴ The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

Andorra, Armenia, Ghana, Jordan, Liberia, Morocco, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Togo, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. The workshop was open to all Parties.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Juan Carlos Monterrey Gomez, comprised three three-hour sessions.

5. As one of the participating Parties, Paraguay received eight written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁵ from the European Union, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This FSV record for Paraguay summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its third BUR,⁶ constitutes the outcome of the third round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 11 November 2022, Paraguay made a brief presentation on its third BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Paraguay was represented by Ulises Lovera from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Paraguay.

8. Paraguay presented an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, and support needed and received.

9. Paraguay also presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, which is to reduce its emissions by 20 per cent (10 per cent conditional and 10 per cent unconditional) by 2030 compared with the 'business as usual' scenario for which the projected level of emissions in 2030 is 102,542 Gg CO₂ eq.

10. Paraguay highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2017 were 49,855.53 kt CO₂ eq and they increased between 1990 and 2017 by 93.6 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF and decreased by 0.2 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to the energy and agriculture sectors. The Party explained that the increase in emissions was mostly owing to an increase in methane emissions from enteric fermentation and an increase in the consumption of fossil fuels in road transportation.

11. Paraguay presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC target, including a mitigation plan for each sector of its economy, namely, energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF and waste, with a total of 45 mitigation actions. The Party reported that while most of its electricity is generated from hydroelectric and biomass sources, the transport sector remains dependent on fossil fuels; therefore, mitigation actions in the energy and transport sectors focused mainly on substituting fossil fuels with biofuels and substituting conventional vehicles with electric and hybrid vehicles, and promoting sustainable mobility based on green hydrogen (i.e. hydrogen produced by means other than fossil fuels). In the agriculture sector, mitigation actions focused mainly on reducing emissions from enteric fermentation of cattle by improving feed quality and reducing emissions from nitrogen-based fertilizers through efficient usage in crop and horticultural production.

12. Furthermore, Paraguay provided information on support received and needed, and capacity-building needs. The Party identified capacity-building needs in the areas of monitoring and evaluation for adaptation actions, GHG inventory preparation and reporting, mitigation actions, including identifying baseline scenarios and estimating emission reductions, climate finance, NDC implementation and climate change negotiations. Paraguay provided information on the total amount of support received to implement 33 projects in the mitigation, adaptation, GHG inventory and cross-cutting areas. The Party indicated that it is working on its institutional arrangements to improve the MRV system for tracking support received.

⁵ As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2021/TASR.3/PRY.

13. Paraguay presented enhancing the transparency of information reported and the strengthening of its domestic MRV to ensure sustainable reporting in the future as improvements from its previous BUR. Paraguay also identified areas for improvement for future reporting, including implementing higher-tier methods to estimate GHG emissions and enhancing the technical capacity of national experts in the areas of climate finance, GHG inventories, mitigation actions, institutional arrangements and other related areas for compliance with requirements under the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Paraguay on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: European Union, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Latvia, United Kingdom and Switzerland.

15. Questions on the GHG inventory related to the drivers of the increase in emissions in the road transportation sector; the main drivers of emissions in the LULUCF sector; and the advantages of reporting a separate NIR.

16. In response, Paraguay explained that an increase in the import of private cars has led to an increase in the emissions in the road transportation sector. The main driver of the increase in emissions in agriculture due to increase in livestock population. The NIR submitted as a stand-alone document with the BUR provides details of the steps involved in the preparation of the GHG inventory and expands on the information on the GHG inventory reported in the BUR. Submission of a separate NIR enhances the transparency of the reported information and facilitates the preparation for the submission of biennial transparency reports in the future.

17. Questions on the mitigation actions and their effect related to the mitigation potential of the action on the efficient use of nitrogen-based fertilizers in the agriculture sector; the mitigation actions being implemented in the road transportation sector; and the mitigation actions in the LULUCF sector aimed at preserving forest cover and promoting sustainable forest management.

18. In response, Paraguay explained that there is evidence of reduced use of nitrogen-based fertilizers compared with the baseline for 2021, in soybean, corn and wheat crops. Preliminary results show that the imports of chemical fertilizers have reduced by 30 per cent. The mitigation impact of this measure is an estimated reduction in emissions of 1,027 kt CO₂ eq for 2021–2030. Paraguay is implementing pilot projects such as mapping the use of different fertilizer types as part of research and technology transfer. Paraguay is developing a master plan for electric mobility under which 100 per cent of buses will be electric by 2040. The Party is also working to improve the public transportation system in order to reduce the use of private cars. Paraguay's national forest strategy advocates for preserving the country's forests as this generates greater benefits than conversion to other land uses.

19. Another question related to the update of the MRV system for mitigation actions. In response, Paraguay explained that the MRV system for mitigation actions is at a prototype stage. Paraguay is preparing the regulations for its full implementation. The system will allow better tracking of the mitigation actions being implemented.

20. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁷

21. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Paraguay for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the third round of its ICA process. He thanked Paraguay and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁷ Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/13th-workshop-of-the-facilitative-sharing-of-views-mandated-event>.