PARAGUAY'S FIRST BTR

Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress (FMCP)

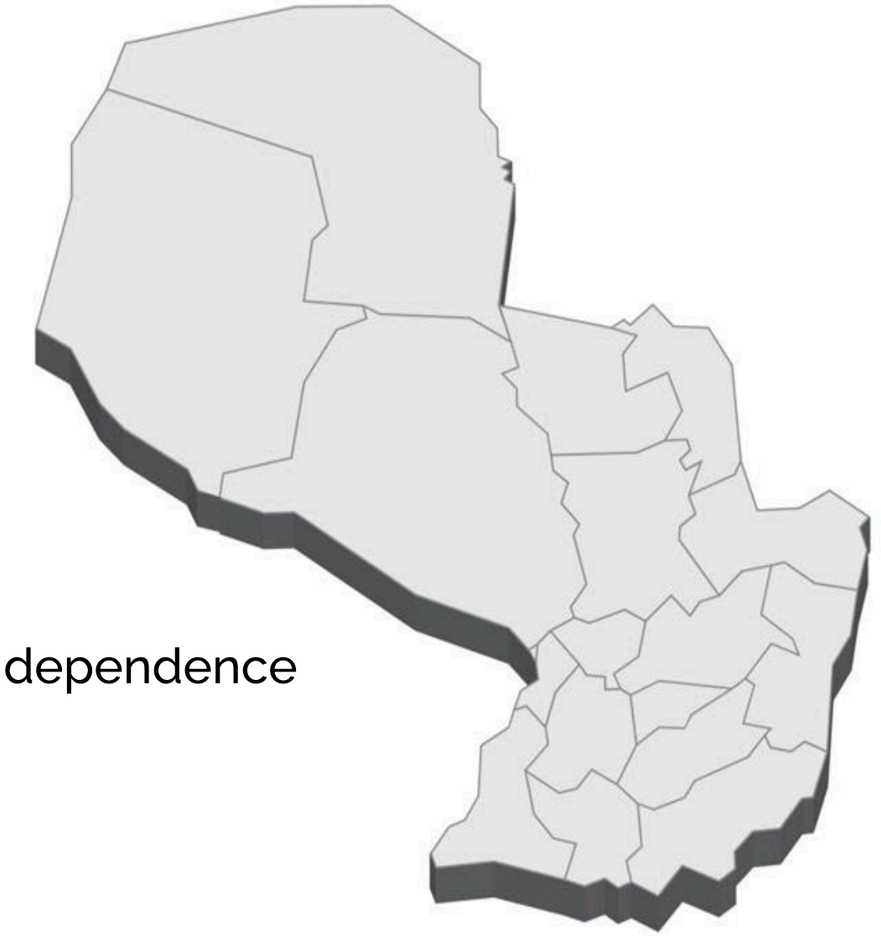
2026

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Located in the center of South America, Paraguay is a landlocked country divided into the Eastern and Western Regions.

6,109,903

406.752 km²



CLIMATE

Subtropical, with marked regional variations in rainfall and temperatures between its regions.

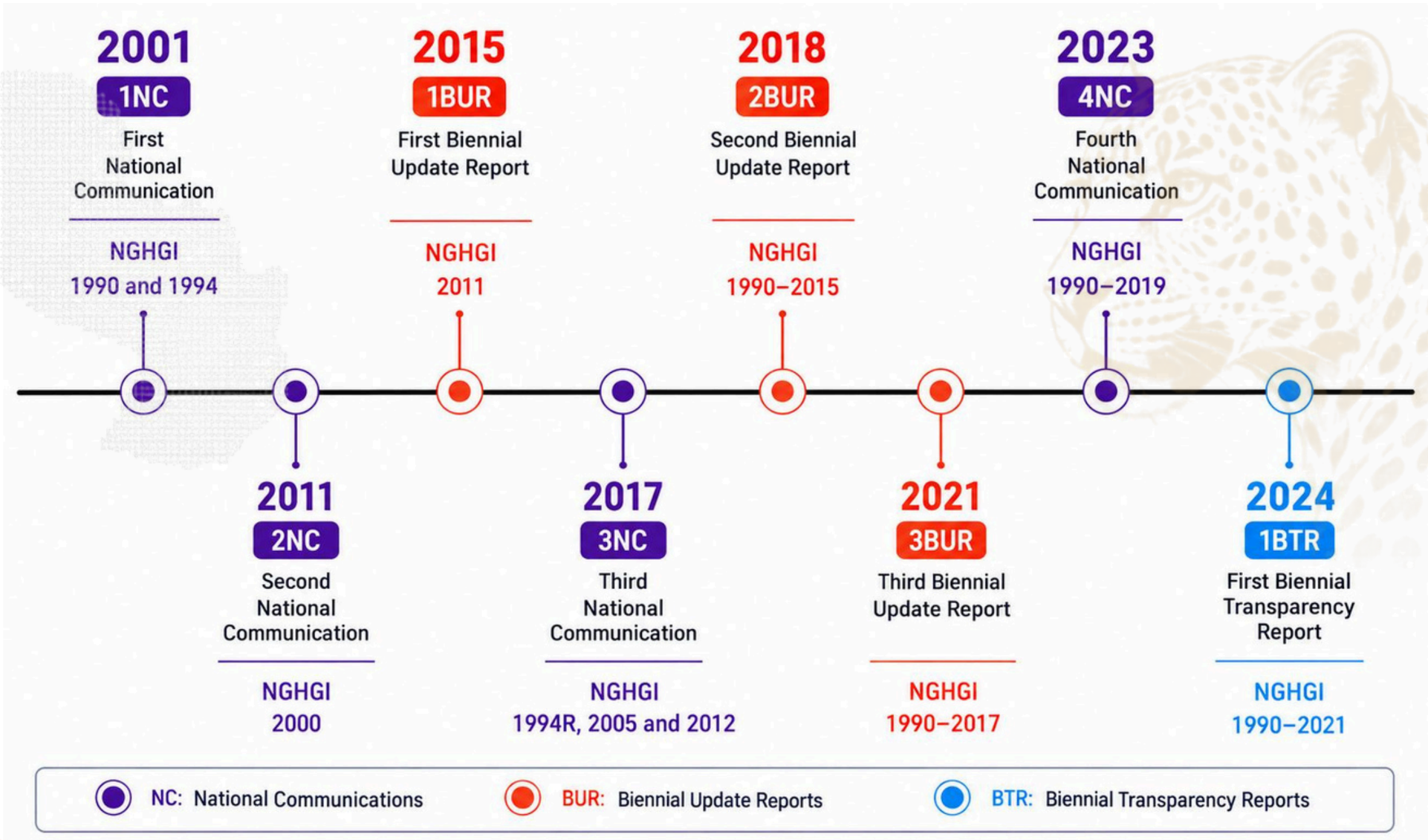
ECONOMY

Mainly basedon agriculture, cattle ranching and hydroelectric power.

CLIMATE VULNERABILITY AND RISKS

Vulnerability due to Landlocked Developing Country status and dependence on natural resources.
Key risks: droughts, floods, heatwaves and low river levels.

NATIONAL REPORTS UNDER THE UNFCCC AND THE PARIS AGREEMENT



NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY (NGHGI)

1990-2021

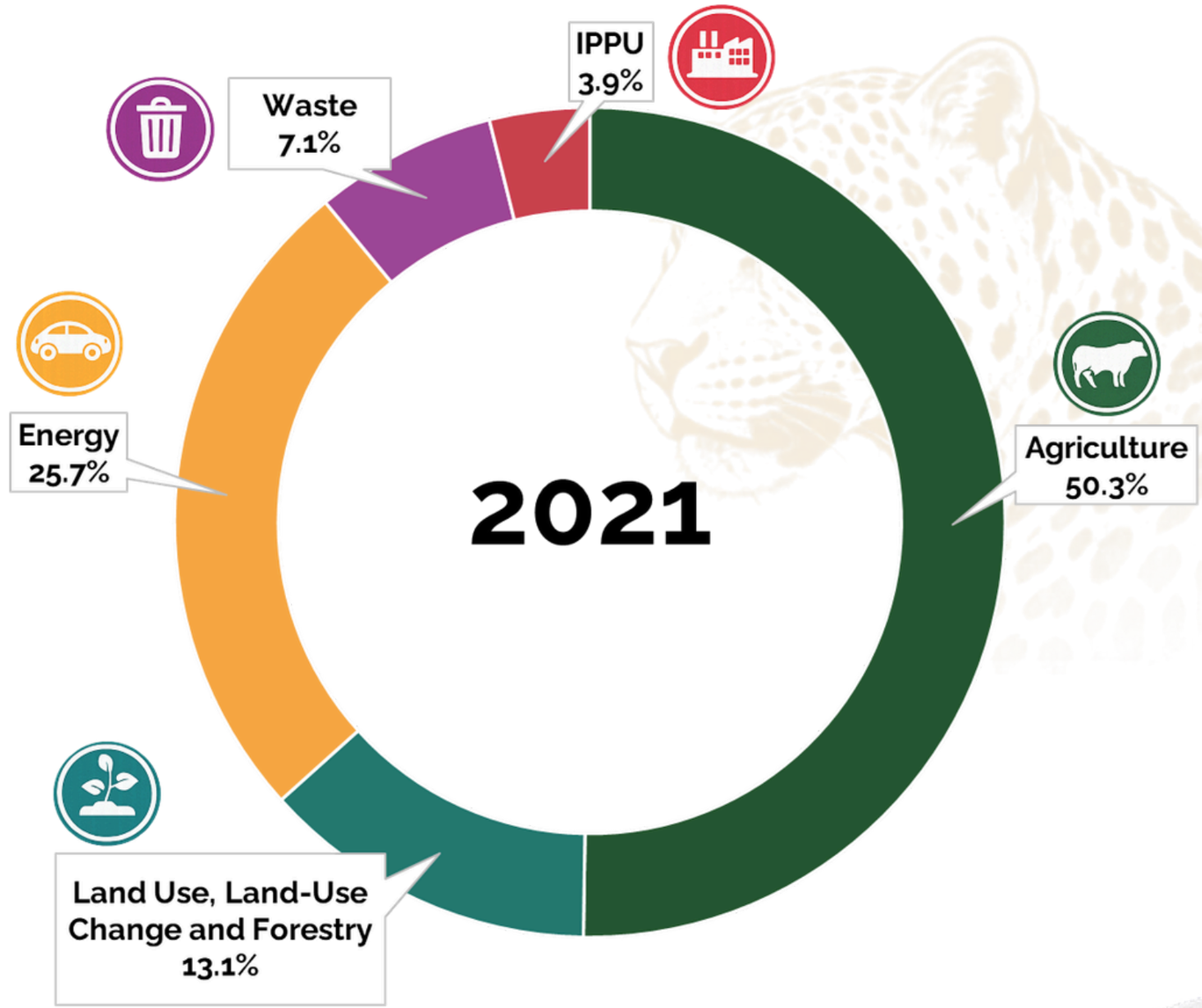
PARAGUAY

0,06%

of global GHG emissions
globales del PNUMA, 2023)

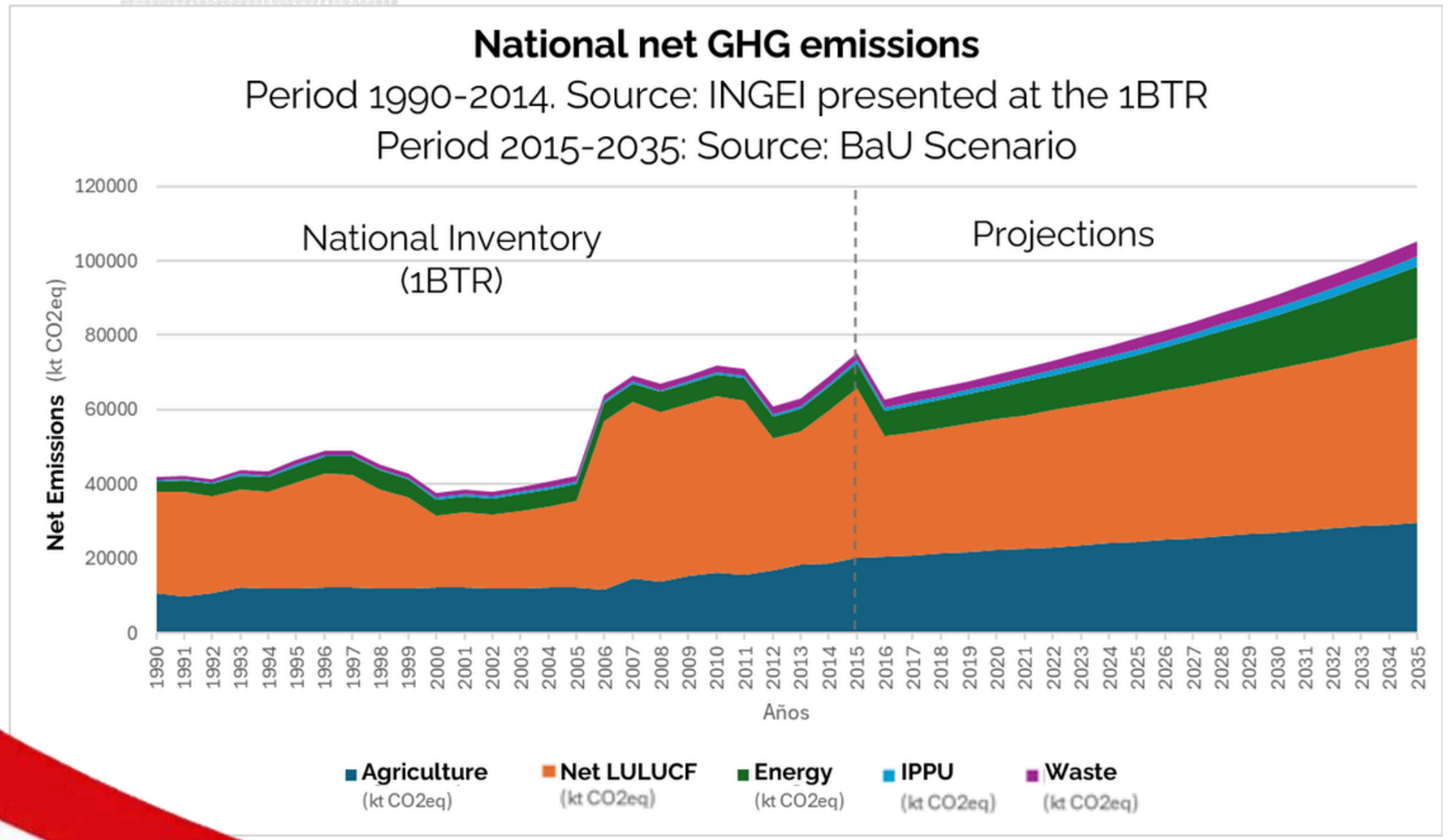
Net emissions (2021)

35,971.8 kt CO_2-eq



PARAGUAY'S NDC 3.0 AND 20% TARGET

IT'S NOT JUST ABOUT NUMBERS, IT'S ABOUT DEVELOPMENT, INVESTMENT, AND JOBS.



10% unconditional

10% conditional on international cooperation

(financing, technology, capabilities)

Year	GHG emissions based on BaU (kt CO2eq)	Maximum emissions to achieve goal (-20%) (kt CO2eq)
2030	90.948	72.758
2035	105.192	84.154

NDC 3.0 MITIGATION SECTORS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

MITIGATION POTENTIALS

	Agriculture and Livestock	LULUCF	IPPU	Energy	Waste	Crosscutting
2030	3256 kt CO2eq	7421 kt CO2eq	791 kt CO2eq	1845 kt CO2eq	182 kt CO2eq	610 kt CO2eq
2035	4155 kt CO2eq	6592 kt CO2eq	1846 kt CO2eq	2497 kt CO2eq	183 kt CO2eq	800 kt CO2eq

PARAGUAY'S NDC 3.0 PRIORITIZES MITIGATION ACTION ACROSS FIVE SECTORS AND ONE CROSS-CUTTING AREA

Agriculture and Livestock

- Good practices in livestock farming
- Good practices in agriculture
- Good practices in rice production
- Good practices in organic production

LULUCF

- Direct seeding
- Family farming
- Environmental services
- Legal framework
- PROEZA - Agroforestry Systems
- Forest conservation
- Forest restoration

Energy

- Blends with bioethanol
- Blends with biodiesel
- Green hydrogen
- Improved cookstoves
- Renewable energy in isolated areas
- Electric and hybrid mobility

Waste

- Sustainable construction
- Industrial wastewater treatment
- Urban wastewater treatment plants
- Food recovery and waste prevention

IPPU

- Systems with gases with low global warming potential
- Dust reduction in the cement industry
- Clinker efficiency
- Freezing and reduction of HFCs
- Refrigerant storage facilities

Crosscutting

Regulatory retention of between 3% and 10% of the carbon credits generated by mitigation projects to contribute to national commitments.

ADAPTATION ITS A NATIONAL PRIORITY IN PARAGUAY

Paraguay'sNationalDevelopmentPlan(NDP)

2015

Paraguaysubmitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC in 2015.

Adaptation is defined as a National Priority in the National Development Plan 2014–2030..

2016

The INDC became Paraguay's NDC 1.0 in 2016 following the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, which was ratified through Law No. 5681/16.



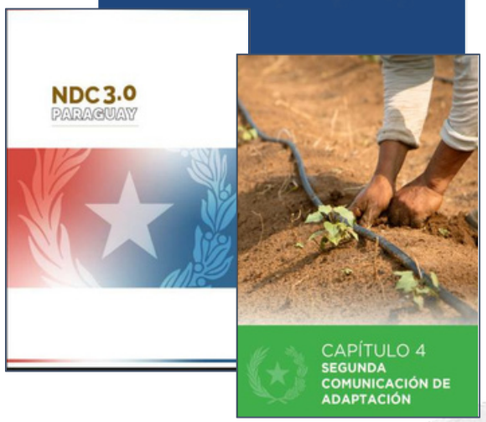
2021

Paraguay submitted the update to its NDC 2.0 and its **First Adaptation Communication (1AC)** to the UNFCCC



2025

Paraguay submitted its NDC 3.0 and its **Second Adaptation Communication (2AC).**



ADAPTATION SECTORS IN PARAGUAY

Paraguay submitted its NDC 3.0 and its Second Adaptation Communication (2AC).

7 SECTORS

25 TARGETS

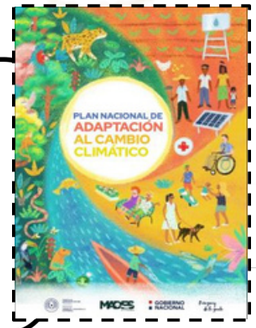
Second Adaptation Communication (2AC) –NDC 3.02025





17 departments

263 municipalities



Paraguay´s Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System



106 adaptations measures

175 indicators

NDC IMPLEMENTATION: MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

Strengthening national systems to track climate action and inform decision-making

NDC 3.0

MITIGATION

ADAPTATION

Measures • targets • indicators
Implementation information

SIAM

Central platform to integrate climate information and track measures

FROM DATA TO DECISION

MITIGATION → GOAL: MRV

ADAPTATION → GOAL: M&E

Progress tracking • reporting • policy decisions

A NEW STEP FORWARD

INTEGRATE → **TRACK** → **IMPROVE**

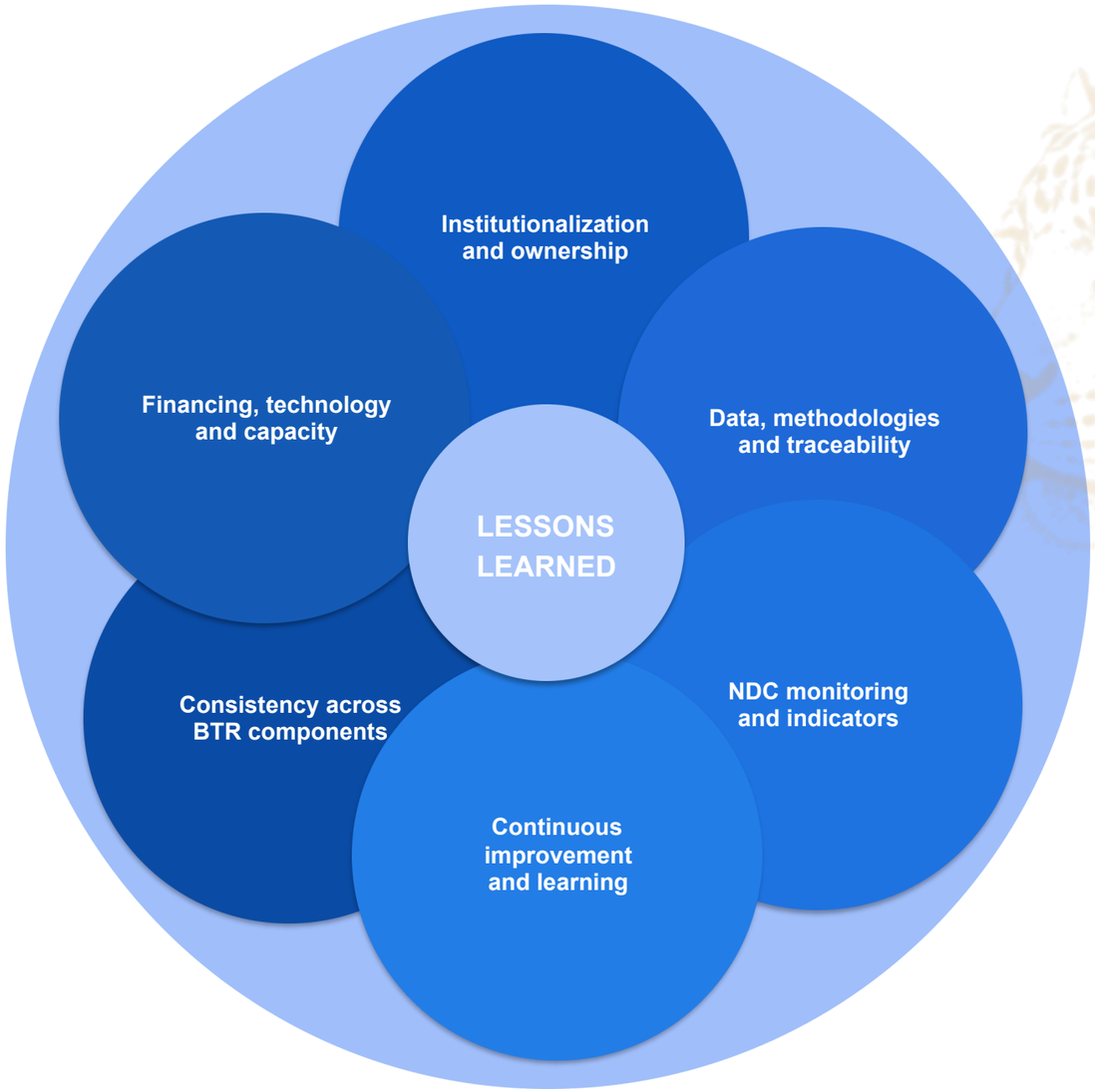
Bring together information on climate action.

Follow implementation through indicators and evidence.

Use results to strengthen decisions and future reporting.

From reporting climate action to systematically tracking progress.

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE 1BTR.



SUPPORT NEEDED AND RECEIVED

Climate Finance Received

(Approx. 630 million USD)



- Loans **74%**
- Grants **23%**
- National Co-financing **3%**

These figures demonstrate Paraguay's significant efforts to advance climate action, reflecting the debt incurred by the country to meet its commitments.

In addition, the amount corresponding to grants is presented, which is further divided into non-reimbursable technical cooperation and financial cooperation.

Type of support	Amount (USD)	Share
Loans	468,332,332	74%
Grants	146,766,429	23%
National Co-financing	15,864,786	3%

Source: First Biennial Transparency Report of Paraguay.

PARAGUAY

FIRST BTR

Facilitative,Multilateral ConsiderationofProgress (FMCP)

2026

GOBIERNO DEL PARAGUAY | MADES

THANKS