

GRA Council Capability Session: Current GRA Activities in Latin America

Using Evidence to Guide MRV Investments in Latin America:
Lessons from

‘Strengthening National Mitigation Targets and Developing a Roadmap for Reducing
Emissions in the Agri-Food Systems of Central and South America’
GIC-LAC

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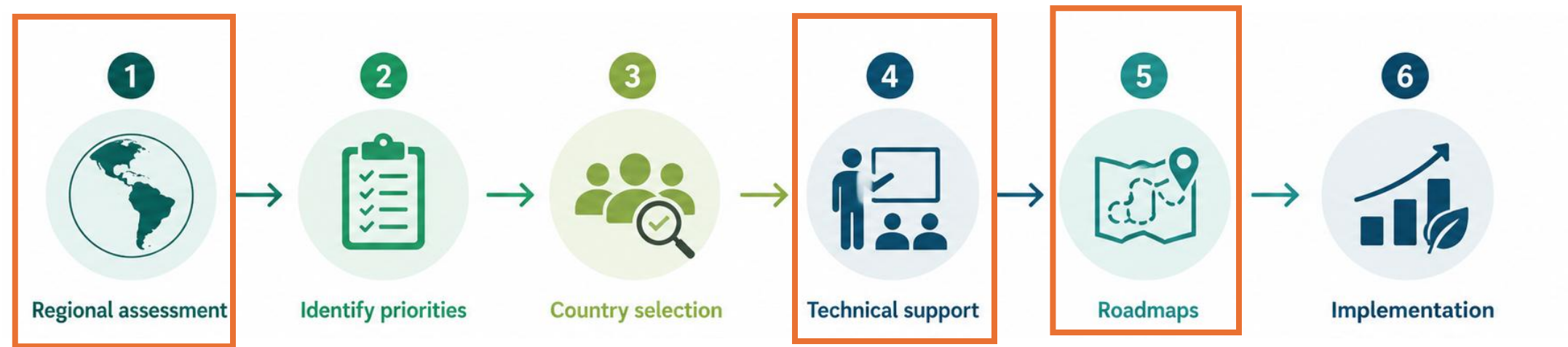
Latin American countries: ONE REGION, DIFFERENTS REALITIES



Some need better data. Others need institutional coordination. Others already have strong technical capacity but lack investment. That was our starting point.

- Different technical capacities
- Different institutional arrangements
- Different data availability
- Different investment needs

WHAT GIC- LAC DID?



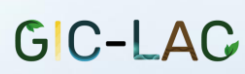
Regional assessment of MRV System Needs in AFOLU: National Stocktaking.



Thirty-three (33) countries in Latin America.



Investment needs and barriers limiting progress toward higher-level methodologies in AFOLU.



REGIONAL ASSESSMENT OF MRV SYSTEM NEEDS IN AFOLU

01

Policy Framework
(0-6)

02

Institutional Arrangements
(0-8)

03

Data Availability
(0-12)

04

Governance Environment
(0-3)

05

Stakeholder Demand
(0-9)

06

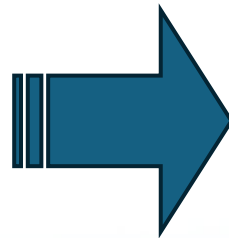
Partner Engagement
(0-8)



Regional overview, identifying trends in reporting capacity.



This allows key stakeholders and policymakers to direct funding with efficiency.



Countries' capacities to implement methodological improvements is both a **technical** and **structural** issue.



Data availability

Technical



Institutional coordination and governance



Financial sustainability and engagement with technical partners

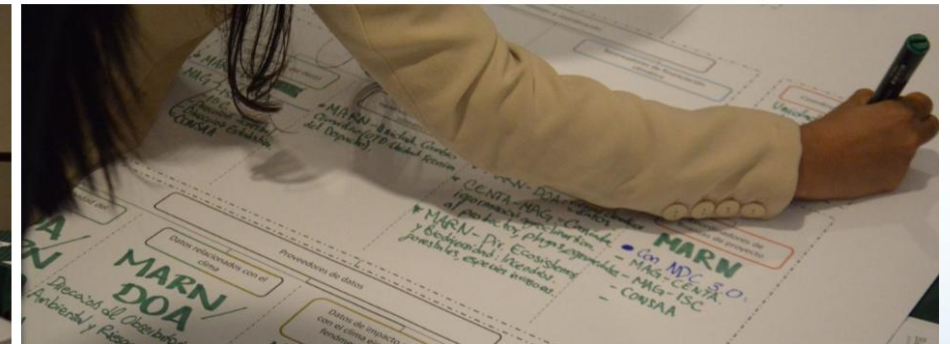


Reporting strengths often reflect national economic and policy priorities

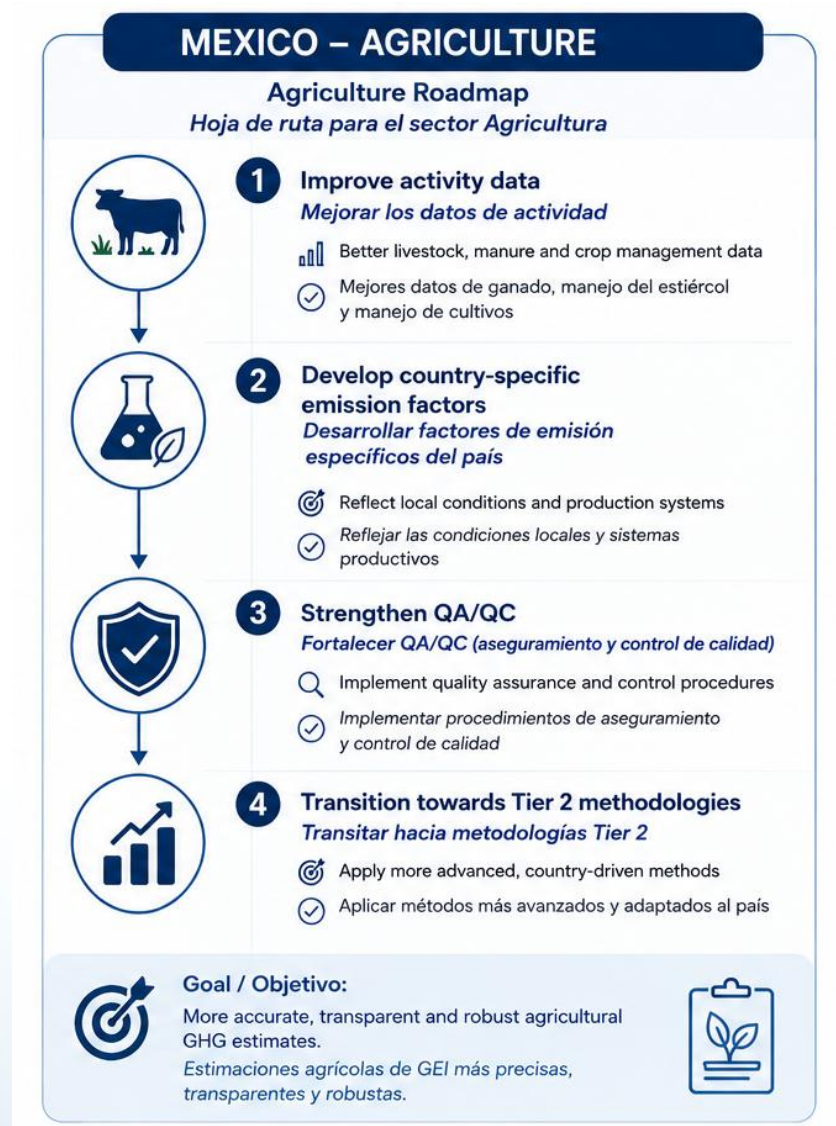
Structural

Technical support needs: Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Colombia, Peru

- 10+ Workshops
- 2 Webinars

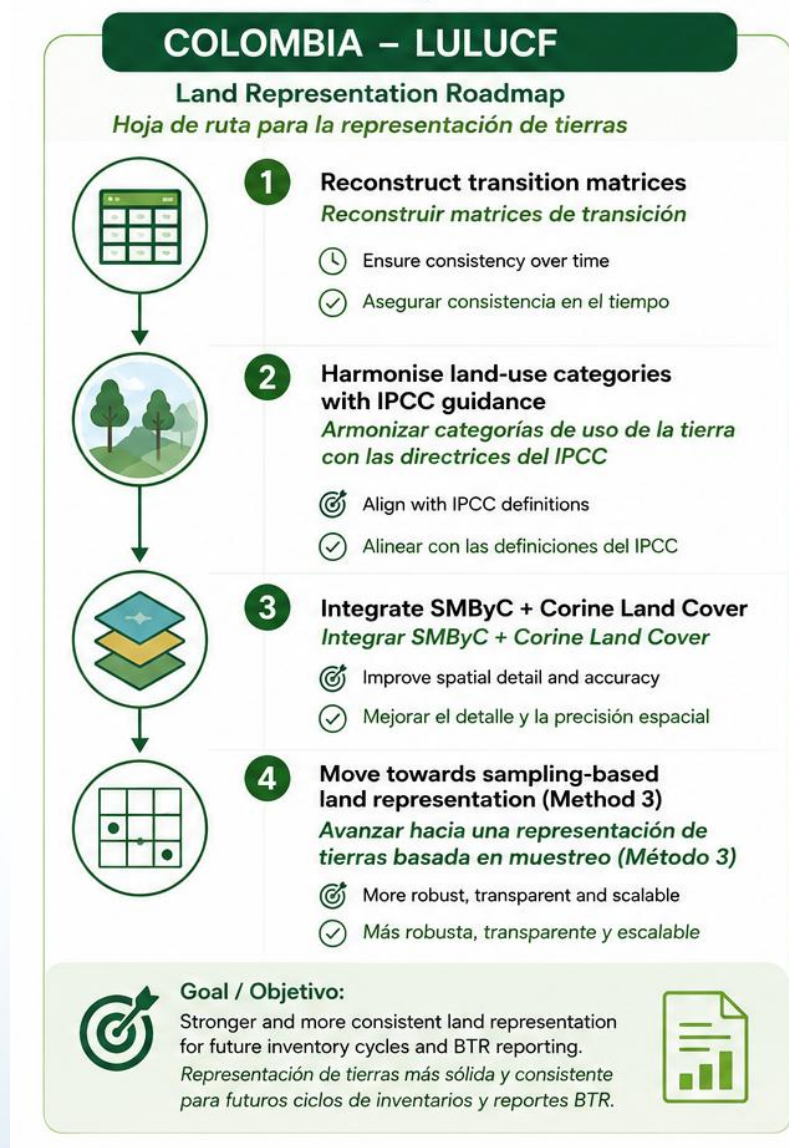


FROM EVIDENCE TO ACTION: THE CASE OF MEXICO



- Strengthen activity data for key agricultural sources.
- Develop country-specific emission factors.
- Improve QA/QC procedures across the inventory.
- Progress towards Tier 2 methodologies for priority categories.

FROM EVIDENCE TO ACTION: THE CASE OF COLOMBIA



- Reconstruct land-use transition matrices.
- Harmonise land-use categories with IPCC guidance.
- Integrate national land-cover datasets (SMBYC and Corine Land Cover).
- Advance towards sampling-based land representation (Method 3).

GIC –LAC TOOLS: Country assessments Dashboard

The dashboard was developed to summarize and present results

Users can quickly assess where a country is with respect to its MRV system, thus providing insight to ensure effective intervention and guide finance where it is needed most.

SCORE (RELATIVE TO INDICATOR MAXIMUM)

Map by score

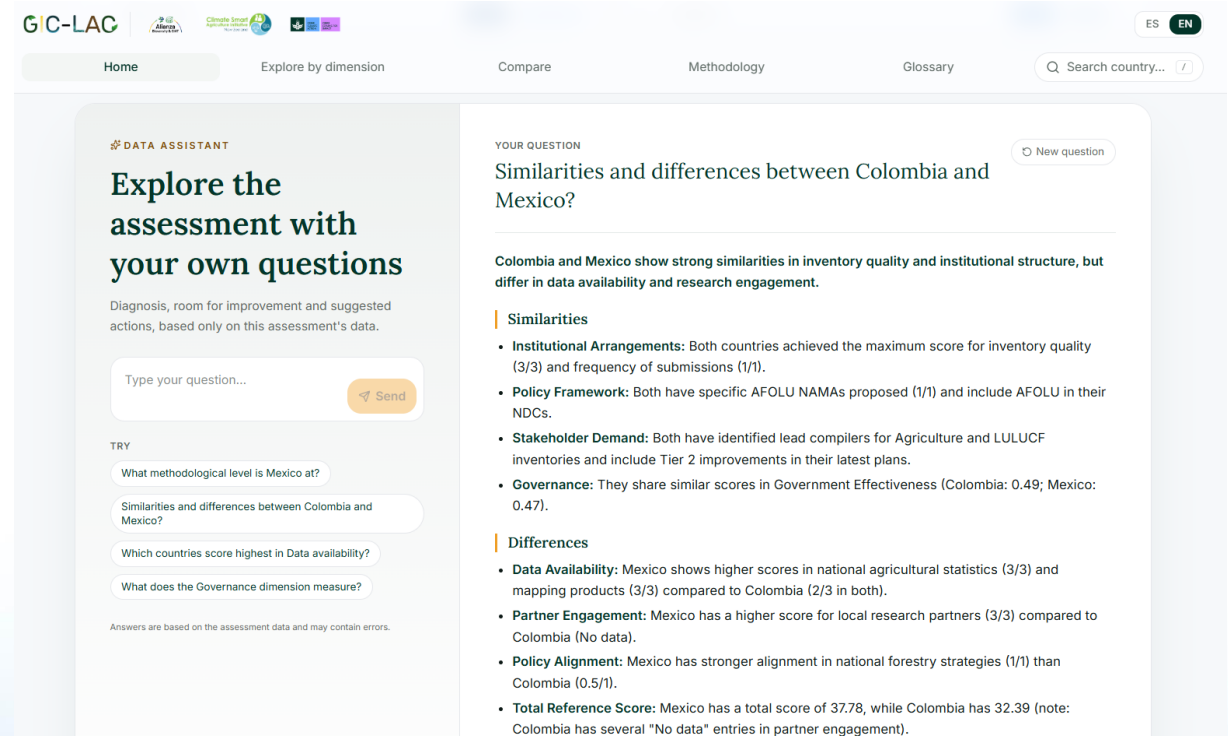
A high score indicates a more mature system; with a low score, there is greater opportunity for improvement.

Greater opportunity for improvement Higher maturity

No data



- This allows users to explore the quantitative data, allowing further examination of the status of each country's national Agricultural and Land-Use Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system.
- Users are able to select a chosen country of interest, as well as specific domains.



DATA ASSISTANT

Explore the assessment with your own questions

Diagnosis, room for improvement and suggested actions, based only on this assessment's data.

Type your question... Send

TRY

- What methodological level is Mexico at?
- Similarities and differences between Colombia and Mexico?
- Which countries score highest in Data availability?
- What does the Governance dimension measure?

Answers are based on the assessment data and may contain errors.

YOUR QUESTION

Similarities and differences between Colombia and Mexico? New question

Colombia and Mexico show strong similarities in inventory quality and institutional structure, but differ in data availability and research engagement.

Similarities

- Institutional Arrangements:** Both countries achieved the maximum score for inventory quality (3/3) and frequency of submissions (1/1).
- Policy Framework:** Both have specific AFOLU NAMAs proposed (1/1) and include AFOLU in their NDCs.
- Stakeholder Demand:** Both have identified lead compilers for Agriculture and LULUCF inventories and include Tier 2 improvements in their latest plans.
- Governance:** They share similar scores in Government Effectiveness (Colombia: 0.49; Mexico: 0.47).

Differences

- Data Availability:** Mexico shows higher scores in national agricultural statistics (3/3) and mapping products (3/3) compared to Colombia (2/3 in both).
- Partner Engagement:** Mexico has a higher score for local research partners (3/3) compared to Colombia (No data).
- Policy Alignment:** Mexico has stronger alignment in national forestry strategies (1/1) than Colombia (0.5/1).
- Total Reference Score:** Mexico has a total score of 37.78, while Colombia has 32.39 (note: Colombia has several "No data" entries in partner engagement).

Furthermore, this promotes regional transparency, in alignment with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement.

GIC –LAC TOOLS: Self learning tool



Self Learning Link: [GIC-LAC](https://gic-lac.org/)

Many thanks!

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**Explore tools and
resources**



bit.ly/giclacproject

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