



The [Pacific Alliance](#) (PA) is a Latin American trade bloc for regional integration formed by Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. It was established in 2011 with the objective to “progressively move towards the free circulation of products, services, resources and people and promote greater growth, development and competitiveness of the economies of its members.” The Pacific Alliance is a strategic platform for development.

The economies of the PA represent more than one third of Latin America’s total GDP (37%). This includes more than half of regional trade (52%) and just under half of direct foreign investment (45%).

At the operational level, the PA consists of 26 technical work groups. One of which is the Technical Group on Environment and Green Growth (GTMACV). This formal work group was established in 2016 with the objective “to build a space for dialogue between governments and the private sector for the development and implementation of an agenda that promotes sustainability and actions toward green growth, taking into account the characteristics and realities of each country.”

The countries of the Pacific Alliance understand that climate change is a severe threat to human development, with the region being extremely vulnerable and already suffering impacts. In addition to significant efforts to adapt to the changes and build more resilient infrastructure, each of the countries have committed to ambitious reductions in their greenhouse gas emissions.

With the [2017 Cali Declaration](#), the PA reaffirmed their individual and collaborative commitments to the Paris Agreement. This includes strengthening systems of measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of GHG emissions as well as other contaminants, while also identifying and promoting cooperation initiatives to implement the [Action Plan](#) of the GTMACV. This approach emphasizes improved comprehension, compatibility, and collaboration of MRV efforts between countries.

CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE PACIFIC ALLIANCE

THE TECHNICAL SUBGROUP ON MRV AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SGT-MRV)

The SGT-MRV is a sub-group of the formal GTMACV and responds to the Action Plans and mandates of this parent working group. The principal objective of the SGT-MRV is to strengthen and advance the harmonization and convergence of Climate MRV Systems for the reduction of GHG emissions and other contaminants. This is in response

to mandates in the Cali Declaration (No.5 and Annex 16.1)

Activities of the SGT-MRV include technical exchanges, capacity building, and analysis among the representatives of the official national agencies responsible for the implementation of climate policy in each member country of the PA.

Comprised by officials from the national climate authority in each member country:

- The Office of Climate Change of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) of Chile.
- The Department of Climate Change and Risk Management of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINAMBIENTE) of Colombia.
- The General Directorate of Policies for Climate Change of the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) of Mexico.
- The General Directorate of Climate Change and Desertification of the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) of Peru.

The group coordinates through these national focal points and operates through professionals appointed by each institution to determine and follow up on priorities and activities. The SGT-MRV is chaired by one of the participating national institutions, with the goal of rotating annually— in harmony with the realization of the PA's Annual Summit of Presidents. Currently the Ministry of Environment of Chile chairs the SGT-MRV.

What is Climate MRV?

Climate MRV Systems are the institutional and systemic infrastructure that address the critical need to measure/monitor, report, and verify (MRV) data and information so that the best decisions and investments can be made by all parties involved. A key element of an MRV system is a registry that records where the information is hosted. MRV systems are also comprised of technical methodologies, protocols, practices, and institutional arrangements that strive to comply with the criteria of transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness (TACCC) to guarantee veracity, maximize opportunities, and minimize risks.

Thematic Focus

The SGT-MRV is focused on **harmonizing and converging** the national climate MRV systems of emissions of GHG and other contaminants in order to strength domestic climate policies, stimulate technical cooperation and technology transfer, monitor progress towards the NDCs, and potentiate a regional carbon market.

The SGT-MRV considers Climate MRV Systems to include; emissions inventories, mitigation activities and resulting emission reductions, climate finance, and governance.

International Collaboration

Fundamental to the success of the SGT-MRV mission is collaboration, collective action, and shared learning—not only between the Pacific Alliance countries, but also with the other multi-disciplinary working groups of the Pacific Alliance, as well as with the many international organizations and bi-lateral aid agencies working on the climate challenge. This shared approach scales and accelerates opportunities; builds on experiences and empirical evidence; matches country and regional priorities with international donors and official development assistance; avoids programmatic overlaps and creates co-financing opportunities.

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) has provided generous technical and financial support to help launch the sovereign SGT-MRV as well as priority technical studies and capacity building opportunities.

The SGT-MRV is actively expanding collaboration with national organizations in each country as well as directly with other international organizations and official development assistance.

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