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NATIONAL/SECTORAL MRV

CASE STUDY/INSIGHT

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At the global level, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, are used extensively in a number of carbon pricing mechanism and trading schemes. It provides information about the emission sources and trends, allows tracking progress towards climate change-related targets and steering the mitigation actions to achieve the target. MRV systems are the key elements to transparency, precision and comparability on climate change information.

For any nation, establishing sectoral level MRV systems would provide guidance to the ministries and other stakeholders in the respective fields, in carrying out various activities like, drafting policies, setting benchmarks and targets, designing national plans and programs, etc. It is essential that the data used in the MRV system should be more accurate, conservative and is regularly updated at definite intervals.



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For effective functioning of a sectoral level MRV system, a robust data management system is required. A central data collection and reporting tool for MRV plays a significant role in energy management and GHG emission reporting system. Most of the countries have implemented a country specific online MRV tool in line with the requirements of reporting the energy and GHG emissions to the UNFCCC from various sectors such as industries, buildings, forestry, etc.

Since the list of parameters, their monitoring methods and monitoring frequency may vary from sector to sector. Implementing sector specific MRV system will enhance the tracking of performance of the respective sector, strength of institutional framework, target achievements, etc. The sectoral MRV will provide benefits to various stakeholders and the environment by contributing to the reduction of GHG emissions, increasing the energy savings as well as promoting the low carbon practices to address the climate change.

