Training Manual on Climate Change Monitoring/
Measuring, Reporting and Verification

A 13-module course (26 hours) held between Dec. 23, 2019 - Nov. 13, 2020
at the Environmental Conservation Department, Nay Pyi Taw

Jointly Prepared by

Environmental Conservation Department,
Australian Volunteers Program, and
Global Green Growth Institute

February 2021

Disclaimer: Training material has been prepared based on the CGE training materials on the national GHG inventories.
What we learned...Lesson 2

- What is the greenhouse effect,
- GHGs,
- global warming and climate change,
- Why a global approach to climate change?

Climate change

- long-term changes in climate averages caused by global warming.
- Effects include
  - changes to rainfall (amount and timing),
  - temperature increases,
  - changed storm patterns,
  - melting ice caps causing sea level rise,
  - ecosystem changes,
  - changes to wildlife patterns etc.

Global warming

- is an increase in the average temperature of the Earth’s surface caused by an increase in greenhouse gases in our atmosphere.

Methane is produced by coal mining, landfill and sewage treatment, farm animals and agriculture, particularly rice farming.

What we learned.... Lesson 3

International Climate change framework

- Aims and provisions under UNFCCC,
- Kyoto and Paris Agreement,
- Reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement ETF

What we learned.... Lesson 4

Climate change in Myanmar

- current and projected climate change impacts
- international climate change frameworks, and
- Myanmar’s domestic policies and bodies.

Over the last 20 years, Myanmar has ranked as one of the most vulnerable countries to extreme weather, e.g. 2008 tropical cyclone Nargis, caused 138,000 lives to be lost, infrastructure was devastated (damage >US$4bn) causing long-term socioeconomic impacts. During mid-2015, Myanmar experienced unprecedented floods. Geographic location means Myanmar is inherently exposed to severe natural weather events.

Climate change modelling predicts energy, biodiversity and natural systems, agriculture and food production, human health, human settlements, businesses and infrastructure will all be affected.

Since 1980 many of these have already been affected, with warming of +0.5°C recorded.
What we learned...Lesson 4

The International Climate Change framework is supported by the UNFCCC and more recently, the Paris Agreement. Myanmar is strongly directed by both of these.

Environment is one of the seven strategic pillars in The National Comprehensive Development Plan (2011-30). In 2012, under UNFCCC guidelines, the Initial National Communication and the National Adaptation Program of Action were submitted.

In 2015 the INDC was submitted with mitigation targets focusing on the Forestry and Energy Sectors. Four significant documents were produced in 2019 (1) National Environmental Policy of Myanmar (2) Myanmar Climate Change Policy (3) Myanmar Climate Change Master Plan (2018 – 2030) (4) Myanmar Climate Change Strategy (2018 – 2030).

In 2020 Myanmar will submit its first NDC, based largely around the INDC. Myanmar is already providing a positive contribution to the global fight against climate change as a net GHG emissions sink due to extensive forest areas.

Climate Change Policy Vision:
Myanmar’s vision is to be a climate-resilient, low-carbon society that is sustainable, prosperous and inclusive, for the wellbeing of present and future generations.

What we learned...Lesson 5

MRV (Measurement, Reporting, Verification)
- what it means,
- why is it necessary,
- current status in Myanmar, future requirements.

The MRV framework is based around 5 principles:

The UNFCCC definitions used in the preparations of NAMA are:
- M Measurement: Collect relevant information on progress with, and the impact of, mitigation actions;
- R Reporting: Present the measured information in a transparent and standardized manner;
- V Verification: Assess the completeness, consistency and reliability of the reported information through an independent process.

Reporting requirements are in transition. To 2024 LDCs will continue to use UNFCCC report formats. After 2024, Paris Agreement ETF reports are required which include SDGs, support and adaptation measures.

What we learned...Lesson 5

Why undertake MRV?

**Domestic Reasons**
- Target key emission sources to focus on
- Understand key carbon sinks to protect
- Design effective mitigation strategies
- Assess the impacts of climate projects and policies
- Track progress towards climate goals (e.g. NDC goals)
- Accountability of government departments implementing climate actions
- Greater transparency of data for public and private sector consumption
- Enhancement of government credibility and national trust

**International Reasons**
- Enables countries to meet Paris Agreement reporting obligations - ETF
- Compare themselves to other countries
- Builds trust through transparency
- Unlock sources of finance by demonstrating positive effects and good governance

What we learned...Lesson 5

MRV in Myanmar
Current MRV related activities in Myanmar involve:
- forest related monitoring of emissions and sinks under UN-REDD and
- preparation of the second NC, with five groups in Myanmar working on its development.

In the near future, with continuation of REDD+, completion and implementation of the second NC and adoption of the NDC and application of its targets, MRV in Myanmar will become far more complex.

Under the Paris Agreement ETF, MRV will need to provide a smooth pathway for collection of data and ready interpretation to produce multiple required reports. Myanmar currently does not have the necessary skills.

In 2017, GGGI produced a report which identified significant benefits for Myanmar from:
- employing an MRV expert able to address diverse topics,
- adopting a data management system with a clear actions and timelines, and
- providing technical training for people involved with NDC.

What we learned...Lesson 6

SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals
- what are they
- how do they relate to NDCs and MRV
- Risk assessment

The SDGs came into effect on 1st January 2016. The 17 global goals represent a development vision aligned around "5 Ps": People, Prosperity, Peace, Partnership and Planet - a vision to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change over the next 15 years.

What we learned...Lesson 6

The Paris Agreement and SDGs have clear overlap and alignment, such as protection of the vulnerable and enhancing resilience of both human and environmental systems.

IPCC: "Climate change requires new approaches towards sustainable development that incorporate the complex interactions between climate, and social and ecological systems."

The MRV system is designed to collect data on the effects of climate actions - NDCs can include social, environment and economic targets.
What we learned...Lesson 6
Risk Assessment in Climate Action

To report on impacts of climate actions, you need to know the baseline situation: social, economic, environmental.

Consider what impacts may occur:
1. Decide on the LIKELIHOOD on each impact occurring
2. Decide the expected SEVERITY of each impact
3. Determine the RISK RATING for each impact
4. Determine if it is a positive or negative impact
5. Report the result

All well planned and implemented mitigation and adaptation plans, should fully consider risks. Consideration of social and economic elements is crucial to climate change management and need to be included in all plans and actions.

What we learned...Lesson 7
Updates - Paris Agreement, SDGs and Risks
- SDGs progress Myanmar and globally
- updated PA recommendations
- latest assessment risks
- updates for Myanmar

SDGs - All climate actions need to acknowledge the effects on SDGs and report these effects. SDGs have been mainstreamed into the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan 2018-2030, but no projects address them specifically. SDG reporting is the responsibility of CSO (Central Statistics Organisation).

SCN - The Second National Communication is in the final stages of preparation.

REDD+ - Prepared by the Forestry Department, the REDD+ strategy is at the stage of being presented to Cabinet for approval following a UNFCCC technical assessment of the national forestry reference emission level (RFEL) submitted by Myanmar with the commitment for future technical improvements.

What we learned...Lesson 8
Myanmar’s Climate Actions and Screening Tools
- Key climate mitigation actions of INDC
- adaptation actions in NAPA to Climate Change
- investigate online climate action screening tools
- undertake a social and environmental screening

INDC Climate Actions for 2030
Focused on Forestry and Energy Sectors only, the targets being:
- Reserved Forest (RF) and Protected Public Forests (PPFs) areas increased to 30% of the total land area of Myanmar
- Protected Area Systems (PAS) increased to 10% of Myanmar area
- Increase hydropower output to 9.4 gigawatts
- >30% of the electricity supply to rural areas by renewable sources
- 20% reduction in the forecasted country electricity demand
- Distribution of 260,000 energy efficient cook-stoves

Myanmar’s Climate Actions and Screening Tools
- Key climate mitigation actions of INDC
- adaptation actions in NAPA to Climate Change
- investigate online climate action screening tools
- undertake a social and environmental screening
Lesson 13: Training Review and Evaluation (17 slides)

SLIDE 2 Overview
Climate change continues to be the most pressing issue for the global community. During 2020, with the appearance of the worldwide pandemic Covid-19, mitigation efforts have been distracted. However, the resulting disruptions to “normal” life, such as to local and international transport, have shown that changes that are needed to abate the effects of Climate Change are possible and can exhibit almost instantaneous and spectacular results. Covid-19 has also produced local effects, including delivery of this training. During this last lesson we will review the training delivered during this MRV course, focusing on individual points of relevance. There will be a brief evaluation at the conclusion.

SLIDE 3 Lesson 1 Introduction, orientation and evaluation
This lesson introduced the trainers and the organisations they represent. It outlined the scope of each lesson, the timetable and the responsibilities of participants. Due to Covid-19 disruptions and delivery deadlines, lessons 11 to 13 (data and QAQC) have had to be abandoned.

SLIDES 4 & 5 Lesson 2 Climate change basics and global action
We learned about:
- what is the greenhouse effect,
- GHGs,
- global warming and climate change
- Why a global approach to climate change?
Discuss slides 4 and 5 which illustrate points learned.

Why a global approach? The atmosphere circulates freely around the globe, so all countries are responsible for both inputs to GHGs and also for mitigation actions.

SLIDE 6 Lesson 3 International climate change framework
The aims and provisions under
- UNFCCC,
- Kyoto and
- Paris Agreement, plus
- Reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement ETF

The UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) is an international treaty that came into force in 1994 that aims to slow climate change and reduce the risks of negative impacts through providing a framework for negotiating additional Protocols or Agreements. 197 countries have signed the treaty. Most important forum for addressing climate change, exchange of information, and promoting international cooperation, but NOT legally binding.


Paris Agreement was adopted in 2016, builds upon previous Agreements and Protocols and defines how countries will implement their UNFCCC commitments after 2020. Applies to developed and developing countries (with finance applied), where each country sets NDC Nationally Determined Contributions or mitigation targets (not legally binding). Provides flexibility for developing countries to match their current capabilities, but all countries must report regularly, under an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and based on an agreed Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) process. Very complex legislation due to the flexibility provided and the inclu-
sion of both developed and developing countries - some aspects still not agreed to. There are 29 Articles agreed to, including setting temperature limits, establishing an emissions trading scheme, capacity building, technology transfer, with the four important operational elements being:

- the mitigation targets (NDCs),
- adaptation with a 5 year review cycle through a global stocktake,
- increased transparency through the ETF and an MRV system, and
- finance where developed countries contribute funds to assist developing countries.

Reporting requirements – covered for Myanmar in lesson 5, but of immediate action is preparation on the first NDC which is due for submission in 2020 (and is nearing completion).

SLIDES 7 & 8 Lesson 4 Climate change in Myanmar
- climate change impacts for Myanmar, projected and current –
- requirements under the international climate change framework and its
- relation to Myanmar’s domestic policies and bodies.

Due to its location, Myanmar is one of the most vulnerable countries to extreme weather. – read box. But Myanmar is a net carbon sink. During 2000 it was estimated Myanmar produced CO₂ emissions of 74,400 Gg (Gigagrams), but absorbed 142,221 Gg– read diagram. Climate change impacts on Myanmar are predicted to be widespread - read bottom sentence. Since 1980 warming of +0.5°C has been recorded.

Myanmar has been very active in producing policies, strategies and master plans to address climate change directly and through agricultural strategies, green economy policies etc. Some of these are highlighted in the slide, with others including the REDD+ Strategy, the Myanmar Reforestation and Rehabilitation Program 2017 -2026 etc. read slide. Many government departments and regional bodies are involved, with ECD providing the focus for MRV.

SLIDES 9, 10 &11 Lesson 5 MRV – Monitoring/Measuring, Reporting, Verification
- what it means,
- why it is necessary,
- current status in Myanmar and future requirements

MRV means Measuring/Monitoring, Reporting and Verification. Discuss all aspects of slide 9.

Why undertake MRV – read and discuss all aspects of slide 10. MRV in Myanmar – read slide 11 and discuss.

SLIDES 12, 13 & 14 Lesson 6 SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), Risk Assessment
- what are they,
- how do they relate to NDCs and MRV.
- Risk assessment

SDGs came into effect in 2016 - read slide 12 and discuss some of the goals.

Within the 17 goals, there are 169 targets and 230 indicators. They are very inter-connected. Data is only available for 44 indicators in Myanmar so progress towards achieving all targets is not always available. Read slide 13 and discuss. Read slide 14 and discuss.

SLIDES 15, 16 & 17 Lesson 7 Updates - Paris Agreement, SDGs and Risks
- latest PA recommendations and still undecided
- SDGs progress in Myanmar and globally
- latest assessment risks

updated situation for Myanmar

The 2018 “IPCC Special Report on Global Warming at 1.5°C - Projected Impacts” was discussed and introduced a new metric “Reasons for Concern”. The graph (slide 15) shows very high reasons for concern (purple colour) and the likelihood of irreversible change for warm water corals, the arctic region and for coastal flooding. The report concluded that “Most adaptation needs will be higher for global warming at 2°C compared to 1.5°C. There are limits to adaptation and adaptive capacity for some human and natural systems at global warming of 1.5°C, with associated losses”. In other words it warns of likely catastrophic climate impacts likely beyond a temperature rise of 1.5°C, as well as the need for rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented transitions and deep GHG reductions across sectors, and highlights just how far parties are from adopting policies to achieve this temperature goal.

Two examples of changes to SDG levels in Myanmar and globally - Slide 16 SDG progress

SDG2 ZERO HUNGER - Myanmar
- The proportion of the population suffering from hunger was 10.5% in 2016, down from 48.3% in 2000. Great achievement, but the trend seems to be diminishing.
- In 2016, 29.4% of children under 5 years of age had stunted growth, down from 40.8% in 2000. Great trend, but still with the scope for further improvement.

Globally – 22% of children under 5 years of age had stunted growth

SDG7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
- The proportion of people with access to electricity increased from 47% in 2002 to 69.81% in 2017. A dramatic increase in the last year
- In 2017, 20% of the population relied primarily on clean fuels and technology, up from less than 5% in 2000.

Slide 17 Myanmar updates – read these, are they still accurate?

SLIDES 18, 19 & 20 Lesson 8 Myanmar’s Climate Actions and Screening Tools

Lesson 8 reviewed the climate change mitigation actions proposed under the INDC (slide 18 - briefly discuss) and looked at the adaptations proposed in the 2012 document Myanmar’s National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to Climate Change (slide 19 – discuss the first priority sectors). We then considered a few on-line screening tools including the World Bank MAAP (Mitigation Action Assessment Protocol) which was applied to over 140 mitigation actions globally from 2015 to 2017 (slide 20) and a UNDP Toolkit – Designing Adaptation Initiatives (slide 20 – discuss the process displayed). We then undertook an exercise applying the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) to some of Myanmar’s Climate Actions to assess the ease of use and value of this screening tool in assessing potential social and environmental risks of climate actions, their risk, significance and management needed to address these.
ဒီကမ္ဘာကြီးပူဘနွားလာခခင်းနှင့် ရာသီဥတုဘခပာင်းလဲမှု၊ ကမ္ဘာလုံးေိုင်ရာစာရင်းဘက်ကိုယူခခင်းခဖင့် (၅) နှစ်တစ်ကကိမ်ခပန်ေန်းစစ်မည့် လိုက်ဘလျာ ညီဘထွခဖစ်ဘစခခင်း၊ ပါရီသဘောတူညီချက် နှင့် ကျ ိ ုတိုဘနာက်ေက်တွဲသဘောတူစာချုပ်၊ UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - ရာသီဥတု  ဘခပာင်းလဲမှုေိုင်ရာ ကုလသမဂ္ဂ ဘလထုသည် ကမ္ဘာတစ်ဝှမ်းလုံး လွတ်လပ်စွာလည်ပတ်လျက်ရှိဘသာဘကကာင့် နိုင်ငံအားလုံးသည် မှန်လုံအိမ်ဓာတ်ဘငွ့ အေယ်ဘကကာင့် ကမ္ဘာလုံးေိုင်ရာပူးဘပါင်းမှု လိုအပ်ရပါသလဲ။

နှင့် သင်ခန်းစာဖပီးဘခမာက်ရမည့် ရက်သတ်မှတ်ချက်များ ဘကကာင့် သင်ခန်းစာ ၁၁ မှ ၁၃ အထိ (data and QAQC) အား သင်ကကား ထို့ခပင် သင်ခန်းစာတစ်ခုချင်းစီ၏ နယ်ပယ်၊ အချ ိ န်စာရင်းနှင့် သင်တန်းသားများ၏တာဝန်များကို ဘဖာ်ခပခဲ့ပါသည်။  Covid-19 SLIDE 3 Lesson 1 ြိတ်ဆက်မခင်း၊ ေကျဉ်းချုေ်တင်မေမခင်း နှင့် ေကဲမဖတ်မခင်း သင်တန်းအတွင်း ပို့ချခဲ့ဖပီးသည်များကို တစ်ခုချင်းစီကိုက်ညီမှုအဘပါ်အဘခခခံ၍ သင်တန်းအားခပန်လည်ေန်းစစ်မည်ခဖစ်ပါသည် ခခင်းအပါအဝင် အခခားဘေသတွင်းသက်ဘရာက်မှုများကိုလည်း ခဖစ်ဘပါ်ဘစ ပါသည်။ ယခု ဘနာက်ေုံးသင်ခန်းစာ တွင် ဤ MRV ေက်လက်တည်ရှိဘနပါသည်။ ၂၀၂၀ အတွင်း ကမ္ဘာတစ်ဝှမ်း ကူးစက်ခမန် ကပ်ဘရာဂါ Covid-19 ဘပါ်ဘပါက်လာခခင်းက ရာသီဥတု SLIDE 1 ပခါင်းစဉ် သင်ခန်းစာ ၁၃ ပလ့ကျင့်သင်ြကားမခင်းေား မေန်လည်ဆန်းစစ်မခင်းနှင့် ေကဲမဖတ်မခင်း ဘပးထားသည့် နိုင်ငံ ခဖစ်ပါသည်။ ၂၀၀၀ ခုနှစ်တွင် ခမန်မာနိုင်ငံသည် ကာဗွန်ေိုင်ဘအာက်ေိုက်ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု ၇၄,၄၀၀ Gg (Gigagrams) ခခင်း၊ နည်းပညာဘပးခခင်း နှင့် ဘအာက်ဘဖာ်ခပပါ အဘရးပါသည့် လုပ်ငန်း အစိပ်အပိုင်း(၄) ရပ်ဘအာက်တွင် သဘောတူညီထားဖပီး ရဘသးပါ။

ခမင့်မားဘသာမူဘောင် - Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) ဘအာက်တွင် သဘောတူညီ ထားသည့် ဘလ့လာဘစာင့် ဥပဘေအားခဖင့် စည်းဘနှာင် မှုမရှိပါ)။ ဖွံ့ဖဖိုးေဲနိုင်ငံများအဘနခဖင့် ၎င်းအား သတ်မှတ်ခပဌာန်းဘပးပါသည်။ ဖွံ့ဖဖိုးဖပီးနိုင်ငံများ၏ (ဘငွဘကကးဘထာက်ပံ့မှုခဖင့်) ဖွံ့ဖဖိုးဖပီးနိုင်ငံများနှင့်ဖွံ့ဖဖိုးေဲနိုင်ငံများက ယခင် သဘောတူစာချုပ်များ နှင့် Protocols များအ ဘပါ်အဘခခခံရမ်တစ်ခု ခဖစ်ဘသာ် လည်း ဥပဘေအားခဖင့် စည်းဘနှာင်မှုမရှိပါ။

မူဘောင်သဘောတူညီချက်) သည် ထပ်တိုး Protocols ကျင့်ဝတ် သို့မဟုတ် သဘောတူညီချက်များနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ညှိနှိုင်း ၁၉၈၀ ခု
နောက်ပိုင်းတွင် ဖိတ်ပါဝင်ခြင်းများကို ပြသပေးပါသည်။ 1.5°C အထိ ကမ္ဘာကြီးပူဘနွးမှုတွင် အချို့အရွယ်အစား လူသားနှင့် သောဝစနစ်များအတွက် ထိုခိုက်ျော်းရှုးမှုများနှင့် သည် အလွန်ခမင့်မားစွာျေက်စပ်မှု (ပန်းဘရာင်)ကိုခပသဖပီး ဘရဘနွးသန္တာဘကျာက်တန်းများ၊ အာတိတ်ဘေသနှင့် ကမ်းရိုးတန်း SLIDES 14 ဖတ်ပေမူပဆေးပနေးျေါ။ မရနိုင်ဘသးသည့် အချက် အလက်များရရှိဘအာင် ဘောင်ရွက်ေဲခဖစ်ပါသည်။ ျေက်စပ်ပါသည်။ ခမန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင် အညွှန်းကိန်း 44 အတွက် အချက်အလက်များကိုသာရရှိနိုင်ဖပီး ဦးတည်ချက်အားလုံးအတွက်ဆိုင်ရာစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုများအတွက် slide 17 ဖတ်မူပေမူပဆေးပနေးျေါ။ SLIDES 18, 19 & 20 Lesson 8 မှစ်မှစ်ဖော်ပြသပေးထားသည့် ရာသီဥတုဘာခပ်လဲမှုလုပ်ငန်းများကို စိစစ်ျေတည်မျိုးပြည်သူများ အေိုခပု ဘရးေွဲ SLIDES 13 & 14 Lesson 6 SDGs (စီးပါရာထူးဖော်ဆိုခြင်း) အားလုံးစိုက်ပျိုးများလိုအပ်မည် ခဖစ်ပါသည်။ ထို့ခပင် အဖွဲ့အစည်းဌာနများအလိုက်အပူချိန်ပန်းတိုင်ကိုရရှိရန် မူဝါေများလိုအပ်သည်။ ကကီးမားသည့် ရလေ်ခဖစ်ဖပီး ေက်လက်ဘလျာ့ကျမည့် အလားအလာရှိပါသည်။
Lesson 2
1. The Greenhouse effect occurs mainly in which atmospheric layer?
   a. stratosphere   b. troposphere   c. both stratosphere and troposphere
2. Atmospheric CO₂ levels have increased by how much since 1750?
   a. 30%   b. 45%   c. 60%
3. Growing rice mostly increases the level of which greenhouse gas?
   a. water vapour   b. CO₂   c. methane
4. Ice cores can be used to make direct measurements of which greenhouse gas in the atmosphere?
   a. water vapour   b. CO₂   c. methane
5. Water vapour is the most common GHG but is not significant for climate change. Why?
   a. It has a short residence time   b. it does not reflect the heat   c. it dissolves other gases

Lesson 3
6. The Kyoto Protocol set legally binding targets for 6 GHGs. Was this for
   a. Developed countries   b. Developing countries   c. all countries
7. Under the Paris Agreement each country must produce NDCs. What year must these be submitted?
   a. 2020   b. 2023   c. 2025
8. Are these NDCs legally binding, with penalties imposed if the goals are not reached?
   a. Yes   b. No   c. only for developed countries
9. The Paris Agreement has established a reporting framework that includes reviewing emissions and mitigation efforts that apply to all countries. It’s development reflects
   a. the ETF   b. MRV process   c. both ETF and MRV
10. How frequently does each global stocktake need to be completed?
    a. Every 5 years   b. every 7 years   c. every 10 years

Lesson 4
11. GHG Emission estimates from 2000 placed Myanmar as an overall Carbon sink. Which industry produced the greatest emissions?
    a. Agriculture   b. Energy   c. Forestry
12. What factor has the greatest influence on Myanmar’s status as a Carbon sink?
    a. efficient public transport   b. vast forest areas   c. areas of rice production
13. In what year were the Initial National Communication and the National Adaptation Program of Action submitted?
    a. 2012   b. 2015   c. 2019
14. Due to its location, Myanmar is exposed to extreme weather events. Over the last 20 years it has consistently been ranked as one of the most affected countries, in the top
    a. 50   b. 10   c. 3
15. In 2020, Myanmar will submit its NDC. Is this the
    a. first   b. second   c. third

Lesson 5
16. Under the Paris Agreement ETF, MRV will cover
    a. emissions   b. mitigations   c. support   d. all of a., b., and c.
17. Under the Paris Agreement, it is not legally binding to achieve NDC goals, but MRV is compulsory.
    a. true   b. false
18. MRV related activities in Myanmar will become far more complex with the adoption of the NDC.
    a. true   b. false
19. Myanmar currently has the necessary skills and expertise to ensure a smooth MRV process.
    a. true   b. false
20. The adoption of the Paris Agreement ETF MRV will provide benefits both domestically and internationally.
    a. true   b. false

Lesson 6
21. SDGs were adopted in 2016. How many are there?
    a. 15   b. 17   c. 20
22. Can the Paris Agreement ETF MRV system also be used for SDGs?
    a. true   b. false
23. SDGs represent a vision to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change over the next xxxx years?
    a. 5   b. 10   c. 15
24. All well planned and implemented mitigation and adaptation plans, should fully consider risks.
    a. true   b. false
25. Climate action risk assessments should consider environmental, social and economic aspects
    a. true   b. false

Lessons 7 & 8
26. The 2018 “IPCC Special Report on Global Warming at 1.5°C - Projected Impacts” introduced a new measure
    - Reasons for Concern. Did concern for coastal flooding appear as
      a. Low   b. medium   c. high
27. The 2018 “IPCC Special Report on Global Warming at 1.5°C - Projected Impacts” introduced a new measure
    - Reasons for Concern. Did concern for warm water corals appear as
      a. Low   b. medium   c. high
28. Myanmar reduced the estimated number of stunted children from 40.8% in 2000 to 29.4% in 2016. Compared to the world average, was the 2016 level for Myanmar:
   a. greater  b. less  c. the same

29. In Myanmar, what organisation is responsible for reporting on SDGs?

30. Climate action screening tools are readily available online. Should all proposed climate actions be screened with such tools?
   a. Yes  b. no

LESSON 14: ANSWER KEY
1. b
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. a
7. a
8. b
9. c
10. a
11. c
12. b
13. a
14. c
15. a
16. d
17. a
18. a
19. b
20. a
21. b
22. a
23. c
24. a
25. a
26. c
27. c
28. a
29. c
30. a
Follow our activities on Facebook and Twitter

www.gggi.org