

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



National Programme Annual Report

MYANMAR

UN-REDD Programme

January to December 2018

In accordance with the decision of the Policy Board, hard copies of this document will not be printed to minimize the environmental impact of the UN-REDD Programme processes and contribute to climate neutrality. The UN-REDD Programme's meeting documents are available on the internet at: www.unredd.net or www.un-redd.org.

Annual Report for the UN-REDD National Programmes

The Annual Report for the National Programmes (NPs) highlights progress over the twelve month period ending 31 December (1 January-31 December). This progress is reported against the consolidated Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2018, as approved by the National Programme Steering Committee or Executive Board.

The report includes the following sections:

- 1) National Programme Identification;
- 2) Progress Reporting;
- 3)
Gender

Describe actions/achievements relevant to gender equality, to mainstream gender, and/or how women have benefitted from/engaged in the NP [150 words].

In response to a request from the National REDD+ Taskforce *“to prepare a briefing on the role of women in REDD+ in Myanmar, for presentation to the 5th meeting of the Taskforce”*, The UN-REDD Programme prepared such a briefing.

As part of its readiness for REDD+, Myanmar has developed Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement in Policies and Programmes for Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+. Led by the TWG on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards, the guidelines are a means to ensure men, women, youth, ethnic nationalities representing government, civil society, academic, private sector at all levels engage meaningfully, from the design to implementation of REDD+.

However, 27% of the members of the Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards TWG are women (4 women, 11 men) and no explicit gender or women’s empowerment considerations are integrated into the REDD+ Safeguards Roadmap itself (September 2017 version).

Within the existing REDD+ Taskforce, of the 14 seats present, only 2 are occupied by women. Additionally, no seat within the Taskforce is reserved for a representative from a women’s and/or gender-focused organization, department or group or the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MSWRR)

Efforts to promote and ensure women’s participation during the NRS subnational consultations (November 2017 – April 2018) were also undertaken such as promoting at least 30% women representation in each consultation and training facilitators to encourage women’s contribution during group discussions. Of the 644 participants who attended the 12 subnational consultations, 139 (21.5%) were women. Although efforts did not successfully meet the 30% benchmark, 21.5% were considered high by national standard. Part of the challenge is the multitude of on-going events with overlapping dates where participating organizations had to prioritize who attends which events. Overall, the quality of participation varied; in some places, women actively participated in group discussions, in other places they were less forthcoming with their comments.

The analysis identified how women’s active role in REDD+ can be supported moving forward, including through:

- *Institutional arrangements:*

- Include the minister of the MSWRR, as the Chair of the Myanmar National Committee for Women’s Affairs, within the REDD+ Taskforce (and request the UN-REDD Programme to issue a similar invitation for inclusion in the UN-REDD Programme Executive Board). This has been done.
- Options for setting up a sub-working group on gender under the Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards TWG can also be explored. This can be a group of SES TWG members dedicated to focus on gender and provide gender guidance. This action also provides the opportunity to bring in new members with gender expertise (e.g. representatives of women and/or gender-focused organizations, gender experts, etc.).
- *Capacity building:*
 - Integrate a gender approach with the competency framework and capacity building plan. This is underway.

Possible additional actions include identifying ways women’s active role in REDD+ can be promoted in subnational level activities, including within institutional arrangements and capacity building and REDD+ implementation efforts. Additionally, where necessary and if not currently addressed by existing gender reports produced by development partners, civil society organizations and others, a larger more in-depth gender and REDD+ analysis and corresponding gender action plan can also be considered to explore the issues discussed within this information note in more detail.

1.1 Social Inclusion, including IP/CSO work

Highlight any actions and results that demonstrate the active participation and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples and CSOs in 2018 within the NP. Given the strong linkages between ‘social inclusion and IP/CSO work’ and gender, when reporting such information, be mindful to report on the gender dynamics of this work. For guidance on what this can include, please see gender guidance noted in the field above. [150 words]

POINT, an IP organization and MERN, a national CSO continue to represent their constituencies in the Programme Executive Board. Moreover, other national IP organizations and CSOs continue to participate actively through the Technical Working Groups. From December 2017 to April 2018, subnational consultations of the draft NRS in 12 states and regions, outsourced to MERN, obtained feedback from 644 participants (139 female, 505 male).

Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAO’s) are key stakeholders in the Myanmar REDD+ Programme, since the decision has been made that REDD+ will be implemented at the national scale, and significant areas of forests are under the control of EAO’s.

Engagement with EAO’s, by its very nature, is complex and involves multiple challenges. There are also a significant number of EAO’s, meaning that there needs to be a prioritization process for engagement. The UN-REDD Programme identified prioritization criteria for engagement with EAO’s. The criteria are:

- Signed the National Ceasefire Agreement
- Control “significant” amounts of territory
- Have internal governance structures with which consultation is likely to yield results (e.g., Forest Dept., or similar)

The status of engagement is:

No.	Main counterpart	Type	Ethnic nationality	Main State/Region	Status	Next step(s)
1	Chin National Front	NCA-S	Chin	Chin	Initial meeting(s)	Arrangements for awareness raising being made
2	Danu National Organization Party	Political party	Danu	Shan	Consultation event	Awareness raising held on Sept. 7 and consultation event held on Sept. 27; Implement recommendations for on-going engagement
3	Bridging Rural Integrated Development and Grassroots Empowerment	CSO	Kachin	Kachin	No contact as yet	Initiate informal contact
4	Karen National Union	NCA-S	Karen	Kayin	Initial meeting(s)	Meeting with DG of KNU-FD formally requested through UNDP CO
5	Democratic Karen Benevolent Army	NCA-S	Karen	Kayin	No contact as yet	Seek contacts
6	Karenni Evergreen Group	CSO	Karenni	Kayah	No contact as yet	Initiate informal contact
7	Kokang Democratic and Union Party	Political party	Kokang	Shan	Consultation planned	Finalize plan for awareness raising and consultation
8	New Mon State Party	NCA-S	Mon	Mon	Consultation event	Awareness raising and consultation events held on Sept. 12-13; Implement recommendations for on-going engagement
9	NCA-S Land, Natural Resources & Environment Working Committee	NCA-S	Multiple	N/A	Initial meeting(s)	Organize formal meeting on REDD+
10	Council for Naga Affairs	CSO	Naga	Sagaing	Initial meeting(s)	At an initial meeting, it was proposed that consultation with Naga be in the context of a national ethnic group consultation event
11	Ta'ang National Party	Political party	Palaung	Shan	Consultation event	Awareness raising and consultation events held on Oct. 18-19; Implement recommendations for on-going engagement
12	Pa-O National Organization	Political party	Pa-O	Shan	Consultation event	Awareness raising on Aug. 23-24; Consultation on Sept. 6; Implement recommendations for on-going engagement
13	Thai Youth Network	CSO	Shan (north)	Shan	No contact as yet	Initiate informal contact
14	Restoration Council for Shan State	NCA-S	Shan (south)	Shan	Initial meeting(s)	Request follow-up meeting to discuss plans for awareness raising and consultation events
15	Wa Democratic Part/United Wa State Party	Political party	Wa	Shan	Consultation event	Awareness raising and consultation events held on Dec. 11-12; Implement recommendations for on-going engagement

- Government & Non-Government Comments;
- 5) Results Matrix;
- 6) Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions;
- 7) Financial Delivery;
- 8) Adaptive management; and
- 9) Targeted Support.

The lead agency for each National Programme is responsible for coordinating inputs to the Annual Reports, and for ensuring all agency and counterpart perspectives have been collected - in particular government and civil society organizations. The reports are reviewed and vetted by the agency teams, who provide quality assurance and recommendations to the national teams on articulating results and on adjustments to be made. It therefore follows an iterative process which serves to enhance the quality of the reports and enable a meaningful assessment of progress and identification of key lessons regarding knowledge exchange.

The Annual Report for the National Programmes should be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat (un-redd@un-redd.org) as per timeline indicated below.

2. National Programme Identification

Please identify the National Programme (NP) by completing the information requested below. The Government Counterpart and designated National Programme focal points of the Participating UN Organizations are asked to provide their electronic signatures below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Secretariat.

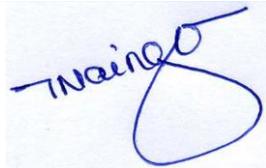
National Programme Title	UN-REDD Programme National Programme, Myanmar
Implementing Partners ¹	Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

¹ Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document (NPD) as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project.

Participating Organizations	FAO, UNDP, UNEP
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Project Timeline			
Programme Duration	4 years	Original End Date ²	27 Oct. 2020
NPD Signature Date	28 Oct. 2016	No-Cost Extension	N/A
Date of First Fund Transfer ³	7 Nov. 2016	Current End Date	27 Oct. 2020

Financial Summary (USD) ⁴			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁵	Amount Transferred ⁶	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2018 ⁷
FAO	2,085,200	2,085,200	1,179,948
UNDP	2,818,400	2,818,400	1,598,907
UNEP	287,400	287,400	[input text]
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	363,370	363,370	[input text]
Total	5,554,370	5,554,370	[input text]

Signatures from the designated UN organizations ⁸			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
[Signature]	[Signature]	[Signature]	
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
[Date]	[Date]	[Date]	14-5-2019
[Name]	[Name]	[Name]	Dr. Thaug Naing Oo

2 The original end date as stated in the NPD.

3 As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>.

4 The financial information reported should include indirect costs, M&E and other associated costs. The information on expenditure is unofficial. Official certified financial information is provided by the HQ of the Participating UN Organizations by 30 April and can be accessed on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CCF00>).

5 The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme as specified in the signed Submission Form and NPD.

6 Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

7 The sum of commitments and disbursement

8 Each UN organization is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework document for further guidance.

3. Progress Reporting

This section aims to summarize the progress and identify key achievements of the NP during the reporting period. Additionally, the section aims to identify key challenges and solutions/ lessons that could be shared with other countries. These will be used as input to the UN-REDD consolidated annual report so please stick to the word limits.

3.1 Achievements

Please provide a description of key achievements made by the NP in relation to the 4 pillars of the Warsaw Framework and how the NP has supported those. [250 words for each pillar]

- National REDD+ Strategy/Action Plan. Following UNFCCC guidance, preparation of the Strategy began with an analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and barriers to the “+” activities (conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks). The final report is on the REDD+ Myanmar website. For each priority driver and “+” activity, a problem/solution tree was prepared in consultation with experts, to identify draft “policies and measures” designed to address the drivers, especially indirect drivers. These policies and measures were consulted with six ministries with mandates relevant to the content of the policies and measures. These underwent sub-national consultation with government and non-government stakeholders in each state/region between November 2017 and April 2018. Additional consultations with 15 priority ethnic minorities have been initiated and continue. The draft strategy was posted for a period of public comment in April-May 2018. Based on feedback, additional consultations on five of the more contentious PAMs have been planned, with two completed in 2018.
- Revised FRL document, technically assessed, re-submitted and uploaded to UNFCCC website in January 2019, REDD+ activities included: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Enhancement of Forest Carbon stocks, corresponding land monitoring capacities in Forest Department established; Uncertainty levels and error margins of area estimates compliant with higher-level tiers of GCF requirements (Score Card).
- National Forest Inventory, NFI, design and sampling approaches developed, multi-stakeholder consultation on NFI design carried out and (technical) approaches agreed with key stakeholders; NFI general design consistent with existing forest inventory grid system at FMU level and harmonized with land attributes for activity data and emission factor reporting (IPCC, GHG-I, FRA); NFI design developed with higher tier levels of GCF requirements in mind (Score Card);
- SIS. A Safeguards Roadmap was developed in 2017 under the auspices of the Technical Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards and is available on the REDD+ Myanmar website. The safeguards roadmap provides information on the proposed goals and scope of Myanmar’s safeguards approach, an overview of UNFCCC safeguards requirements, and a description of completed or ongoing initiatives in Myanmar that are relevant to its safeguards roadmap. It sets out the planned steps for developing a safeguards approach, including establishment of the SIS. An assessment of potential benefits and risks from REDD+, a review of policies, laws and regulations, a proposed design for Grievance Redress Mechanisms and a national clarification of the Cancun safeguards have been completed. An outline for draft design of Safeguard Information System, SIS, has developed, supported by an ongoing assessment of available information and data sources in the light of safeguard clarifications in the national context (to be finalized in 2019).

3.2 Challenges and solutions

Please provide a summary of the challenges faced and solutions put in place to address them. These could be of any nature, operational, good procedure, unsuccessful process that other countries

could benefit from. [150 words]

The physical isolation of the programme from FAO and UNDP Country Offices has occasionally complicated administration. A focus on increasing communication has improved the situation.

The legal framework for forests and environmental conservation is evolving rapidly in Myanmar, with new laws on Forestry and on Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas passed in 2018. Actions to support the subsequent development of by-laws have therefore been supported, which were not originally anticipated.

The complex inter-ethnic conflicts mean that not only is consultation with ethnic minorities essential, but in some cases, due to the political situation, they are very difficult to arrange. For example, consultations with the Karen and their Ethnic Armed Organizations, the KNU and DKBA, and with the southern Shan and their Ethnic Armed Organization, the RCSS, were initiated in May 2018, but have yet to be completed.

3.3 Gender

Describe actions/achievements relevant to gender equality, to mainstream gender, and/or how women have benefitted from/engaged in the NP [150 words].

In response to a request from the National REDD+ Taskforce *“to prepare a briefing on the role of women in REDD+ in Myanmar, for presentation to the 5th meeting of the Taskforce”*, The UN-REDD Programme prepared such a briefing.

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						recommendations for on-going engagement	
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4. Government & Non-Government Comments

This section provides the opportunity to capture government and civil society perspectives and provide additional or complementary information.

4.1 Government Comments

Government counterparts to provide their perspective and additional complementary information not included in the overall progress assessment. [500 words]

On behalf of the Government of Myanmar, the Forest Department notes the progress made under the UN-REDD National Programme. It is pleased to note that the programme is on track to complete its intended results according to the original timeframe. Under the current political situation in Myanmar, engagement with ethnic groups, including Ethnic Armed Organization is essential, and the progress in this regard is very good. In the final two years of the programme it will be important to focus increasingly on arrangements for REDD+ implementation (phase 2).

4.2 Non-Government Comments

Civil society stakeholders to provide their perspective and additional complementary information (Please request a summary from existing stakeholder committees or platforms). [500 words]

It is very important and good approach that engaging with the Ethnic Armed Groups with the criteria because huge amount of forest covers is under their control areas. Not only that, engaging with the regional and local environmental conservation groups for the REDD+ awareness sharing for they are very active and voluntarily sharing the important of forest and environmental conservations.

Giving space for the participation of CSOs (MERN) and the Indigenous Peoples led NOG organization such as Promotion of indigenous Peoples and Nature Together (POINT) and Chin Human Right Organization in Taskforce is very effective strategies to fulfil the principle of full and effective participation of Local communities and indigenous peoples. However, it is important to support more diverse Local Community Representatives and Ethnic Groups/ Indigenous Peoples in order to reflect the concerns of the different groups although there might be the budget limit of the whole Project. More indigenous peoples are needed to know and understand REDD+ regime in-depth because active indigenous organization like POINT and CHRO cannot bring all the messages of REDD+ to all indigenous peoples' groups. More fruitful outcomes will be coming out if UNREDD and Government can contribute and support to achieve these.

Activities and achievements are very good considering gender aspects under this project in terms of quantity and quality for the effectiveness of women and youth participation in the series of consultation meeting happened in subnational level. Nevertheless, full and effective participation cannot be met without having proper knowledge, opportunities and capacity related with REDD+. That would be very supportive if there is specific strategy for the full and effective participation of women and youths from the active CSOs and indigenous people's groups in term of mainstreaming gender concept in REDD+ related activities and supports for the long-term participation of the meetings and workshops organized by the UNREDD program in the future.

It is crucial to scale up of awareness on REDD+, its strategy, potential risk and opportunities, including making sure the effective participation of Indigenous peoples, and local communities. It is what government and UNREDD should contribute in the future for more active and transparent engagement with stakeholders especially with indigenous peoples.

In addition, it is also needed to guarantee indigenous peoples' rights in legal framework. Recognition

of customary land tenure and Indigenous and local community conserved territories and areas is essential to guarantee in the legal framework that IPs and local communities are not negatively impacted by REDD+ implementation, benefiting from REDD+ program and for the success of REDD+ in Myanmar.

Finally, there are on-going protected areas establishment from the forest department. This is a good chance for the government to show their effective ways of engaging with indigenous peoples by having proper FPIC process. By this, indigenous peoples will have more trust to the government approaches and increased and active engagement in Myanmar REDD+ program.

5. Results Matrix

The results matrix aims to measure progress made in the reporting year against annual targets for outputs indicated in the annual work plan for the year. If the log frame has been amended following a mid-term review, this should be mentioned above the output table. For this section please provide:

- For each outcome, please provide the outcome title. The intention is to report whether the programme is on track towards meeting its target, not to assess if target has been met. Based on the previous annual report, please tick the box below each outcome and provide a short summary of progress made. If the country has not yet produced an annual report, do not tick any box.
- For each output, please provide the output title and a summary of the progress towards achieving the specific output. Please list each performance indicator, the associated baseline and expected annual target for the output for this reporting year and a short narrative indicating progress against this annual target or deviation from plans.

Please repeat this for all outcomes and outputs of the NP results framework.

Outcome 1: Relevant stakeholders have the capacities to support implementation of REDD+			
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected minor delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place
Progress towards Outcome: Progress towards the outcome is measures by 2 indicators: overall level of satisfaction with the REDD+ readiness process (discussed below, under output 1) and level of engagement in REDD+ readiness process. The 2 nd indicator, measured by a self-assessment in a survey, had a baseline score of 3.6 out of 10. The target for year 2 was to increase this above the year 1 result and this was achieved, with 92% being satisfied.			
Output 1: Strengthened stakeholder representation and engagement			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of representation and consultation systems • Level of stakeholder satisfaction with systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following implementation of Targeted Support (TS), informal systems (TWGs) have been established or strengthened; but the TF has not been established • Zero (formal systems don't exist) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 1 year of the start of the programme, representation and consultation systems are operational • Within 18 months of the start of the programme, the level of satisfaction for all systems is at least 67% and remains at this level or higher thereafter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder network established; Taskforce and TWGs include government, CSO and IP members; Taskforce is proposing to expand its membership to include private sector • The percentage of those surveyed who characterized the stakeholder representation and engagement systems as "satisfactory" was 69%. 27% characterized them as "good"
Progress towards Output: The establishment of the REDD+ stakeholder engagement structures (Taskforce, TWGs, Network) has been completed and all are working effectively. The level of satisfaction in overall REDD+ readiness progress (outcome indicator), at 92%, far exceeds first year target of 55%, thus demonstrating that the structures are effective.			

The initial assessment of output 1, indicator 2 at 18 months also exceeded the target.			
Output 2: REDD+ management entities operate effectively			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functioning UN-REDD PEB, TF, RO and TWGs • Level of participant satisfaction with all entities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TF does not exist; RTO does not exist; 3 TWGs established during Roadmap development and re-established with TS • Zero for TF and RO (don't exist); TWGs will be assessed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 6 months of the start of the programme, the TF and RO established; throughout the rest of the programme, TF; RO and TWGs are active • By the end of year 2, the level of satisfaction for all entities exceeds the year 1 achievement (67%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TF held 3 meetings during 2018 (the 4th was scheduled but had to be delayed to January 2019 due to travel schedules of key members; TWGs collectively held 10 meetings • Level of satisfaction is 76% for the Taskforce and REDD+ Office, and 81% for TWG's (average 78%)
<p>Progress towards Output:</p> <p>The establishment of the REDD+ management structures (Taskforce, TWGs) has been completed and all are working effectively. The level of satisfaction in REDD+ management structures slightly far exceeds the first-year achievement (which was well above the 1st year target). Progress has been made on the formal reporting relationship between the Taskforce and National Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Central Committee (Minister-level).</p>			

Outcome 2: National institutions have capacity to implement effective and participatory governance arrangements for REDD+			
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;	<input type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expected minor delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place
<p>Progress towards Outcome: Progress towards the outcome is measures by 1 indicator: Level of stakeholder satisfaction with improvements in participatory governance arrangements for REDD+. The target for the end of year 2 was "By the end of year 2, at least 60% of stakeholders consider that national institutions have improved capacity to implement participatory governance arrangements for REDD+". In fact, the percentage responding "satisfied" or "very satisfied" was 52%, slightly below target. This was partly because the PEB authorized a change in the indicator during 2018, having concluded that the previous indicator was irrelevant, so actions to address this indicator only began part-way through 2018.</p>			
Output 1: Institutional measures for REDD+ awareness raising and information flow defined and operationalized			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of knowledge about REDD+ • Level of stakeholder satisfaction with measures for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54% (average correct score of stakeholders across the six issues with initial awareness below 70%) • Zero , since there were essentially no institutional measures for REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of year 2, the average score for those issues scoring below 70% in the initial exceeds the year 1 score • By the end of year 2, at least 60% of stakeholders consider that institutional measures for REDD+ awareness raising are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The score for the 6 issues ranged from 33% to 94%, with an average of 75%. This exceeded year 1 achievement and met the year 1 target of 75%, whereas year 1 achievement was 68% • Measures being undertaken for REDD+ awareness raising and information flow were assessed as partially successful by 79% of respondents and fully successful

REDD+ awareness raising and information flow	awareness raising and information flow before the initiation of the programme	“satisfactory” or “good”	by 17%
<p>Progress towards Output: Adequate progress was made against the first indicator –the first-year target was met by the end of year 2, year 1 achievement having fallen short. Against the second indicator, progress was made, following a PEB decision to alter the indicator because the original indicator was considered irrelevant. The REDD+ Myanmar web-site was fully operational and the REDD+ Myanmar Facebook page was active throughout the year.</p>			
Output 2: Legal and policy framework for REDD+ implementation adapted and reinforced, as necessary			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals for legal and policy reform developed and validated Legal and policy amendments adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No proposals No modifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 15 months of the start of the programme, a legal and policy review identifies required modifications None. First target: By the end of the programme at least 75% of the proposed modifications have been enacted; the process for the remaining modifications is underway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft PLR report, incorporating proposals for legal and policy reform, was submitted 16 months into the programme Not assessed
<p>Progress towards Output: Proposals for modifications to PLR’s were in fact generated very close to the target date, even though at the end of the first year this was considered unlikely. Actions to deliver the proposed modifications has begun, and some have been achieved, even though the indicator has not yet been assessed.</p>			

Outcome 3: REDD+ safeguards can be effectively applied and information on safeguards reported to UNFCCC			
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;	<input type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expected minor delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place
<p>Progress towards Outcome: A Safeguards Roadmap was prepared, under which the key issues were identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Meet the REDD+ safeguards requirements of the UNFCCC ➤ Support the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, as well as the sustainability of forest resources ➤ Support good governance and improved land and forest tenure ➤ Ensure that the application of the safeguards aligns with existing environmental and social laws, including EIA and SEA procedures <p>Progress on most of these elements has been made.</p>			
Output 1: Myanmar's approach to REDD+ safeguards			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National approach to safeguards (including grievance mechanisms) has been developed through an inclusive road map process and approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No definition of and national approach to safeguards consistent with the Cancun Agreements of COP 16 exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of year 2, existing information and sources have been reviewed, and new ones developed as needed, to report on how the REDD+ safeguards are being addressed and respected; and national approach to safeguards exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A national approach to safeguards exists. Sources of information were being assessed during 2018, due for completion early in 2019. Issues to be included in the design of a GRM were identified.
<p>Progress towards Output: A Safeguards Roadmap was prepared, outlining the entire process towards Myanmar's approach to REDD+ safeguards. Key elements of the national approach to safeguards have been determined, through assessment of the potential benefits and risks of REDD+, a review of safeguards-relevant policies, laws and regulations, and preparation of a national clarification. Work began on identification of sources of information for Myanmar's SIS and on SIS design options. As part of the PLR analysis, issues to be taken into account in the design of a GRM were identified.</p>			
Output 2: Myanmar's Safeguards Information System (SIS)			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree to which key areas of stakeholder concerns (socioeconomic, environmental) are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No reporting framework and SIS exists 	<p>First target: At the end of year 2, existing information and sources have been reviewed, new ones developed as needed, options for a reporting framework and a SIS structure have</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx. 60% of the work on assessment of existing information sources for SIS, following the safeguard clarification process during 2018 is completed • Initial draft structure of SIS design in the form of issues

addressed through data and information content of the SIS		been analyzed and the preferred option has been selected and approved	and options developed, no selection yet on preferred options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further work on information and data source assessment in early 2019, base information for selecting options expected to be available by end of first quarter 2019
<p>Progress towards Output: Good progress achieved in 2018 and delay carried on from 2017 has been significantly been reduced. Safeguard clarification completed, information and data source assessment in advanced stage, but not yet completed. Discussion on issues and options for SIS structure advanced but not completed. Base information for decision making on SIS structure expected to be available in Q1 2019.</p>			

Outcome 4: Myanmar's national forest monitoring system (NFMS) operational and preliminary forest RELs/RLs submitted Myanmar's national forest monitoring system (NFMS) operational and preliminary forest RELs/RLs submitted			
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected minor delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place
<p>Progress towards Outcome: Major milestone achieved with the submission of an assessed and revised Forest Reference Level for two REDD+ activities (reducing emission from deforestation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks). Delays on FRL development from last year (2017) caught up on. Similarly, development of a feasible general NFI design and field methodology achieved and agreed with stakeholders. SLMS abilities developed to the extent that large area land assessment possible with simplified land classifications and approach 2 level methodologies according to IPCC. Further development needed still including better inter-institutional coordination for GHG-I.</p>			
Output 1: Build capacity and develop national action plans on NFMS and RELs/RLs			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of stakeholder awareness • Degree to which NFMS and FREL Action Plans are implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average correct answers for 4 questions relating to NFMS = 58% • NFMS and FREL/FRL Action Plans available; baseline capacity needs assessment of the NFMS Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After 2 years, the percentage answering correctly exceeds the first year result (75% of national forestry officials and key stakeholders are able to correctly answer questions on the purpose, functions and tools of an NFMS) • None. First target: By the end of the programme the main expected outcomes of both Action Plans are attained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average score across the four questions was 78% (year 1 achievement was 69%) • The NFMS and FREL Action Plans are in process of implementation to the extent possible mainly with National Programme means.
<p>Progress towards Output: Key personnel in the Forest Department largely aware of implications of REDD+ as well as purpose, functions, and tools of both NFMS and FRL. However, coordination with the Environmental Conservation Department, as well as awareness raising with key ECD personnel about consistency and harmonization between NFMS and FRL (under</p>			

leadership of FD) and the GHG-I (under the leadership of ECD) needs further work.			
Output 2: Myanmar's Satellite Land Monitoring System and web-GIS portal			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of consistency and compliance of the Satellite land monitoring system (SLMS) with UNFCCC decisions and authorised technical guidance (FAO, IPCC, GOFC-GOLD, GFOI) National land use assessment completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing SLMS with limitations in scope, methodologies and UNFCCC compliant report generating capacities Limitations in consistency in national LU/LUC assessment carried out by different agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. First target: By the end of the programme, Myanmar has an UNFCCC compliant SLMS None. First target: Within 3 years of the start of the programme, a harmonized national land use classification system established; by the end of the programme capacity to carry out regular national assessments are established and functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major progress through introduction of area and area change assessment methodologies to enable the country to generate higher tier GCF score card reporting on REDD+ compliant with relevant FAO, IPCC and GFOI guidance Land use/cover classification system still needs further harmonization National Land use assessment capacities available, albeit with simplified land classes
<p>Progress towards Output: New land assessment methodologies established as applicable and needed for the Forest Reference Level ; Web based GIS portal not yet developed; Land use/ land cover classifications still to be improved;</p>			
Output 3: Multipurpose National Forest Inventory designed and piloted			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of consistency of NFI design and data collection approaches with information and decision-making needs at national level (e.g. REDD+ strategy, national Forest and Land use Policy) and for UNFCCC reporting requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Forest Inventory methodology not suitable for REDD+ or other national reporting requirements (FMU level inventories only); 	<p>None. First target: Within 24 months of the start of the programme, a new multipurpose NFI methodology designed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target achieved, a new (draft) NFI design and methodology that is feasible in the Myanmar context and suitable for REDD+ reporting and other large area monitoring purposes established. However, still more work on training and testing of new design and methodology needed as well planning of data analysis and data management capacities. Full documentation on general design and methods still needs to be developed (2019)
<p>Progress towards Output: During 2018 completely new NFI design developed and open source tools (OF Collect, Collect Earth, Collect Mobile) adapted in support of NFI planning and implementation. Initial capacity building on data analysis with OF Calc with support by Finnish Natural Resource Institute (Luke) carried out. Field manual revised and adapted with support by Luke. Field training and testing planned for 2019.</p>			

Outcome 5: National REDD+ Strategy under implementation

<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected minor delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place
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Progress towards Outcome: The Strategy was drafted in late 2017, and throughout 2018, underwent a series of many consultations, with a goal of approving the Strategy during 2019. Initial actions to start implementation of the Strategy were begun in 2018.

Output 1: REDD+ Strategy completed

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation assessed • Priority list of policies and measures agreed in an inclusive consultation process • National REDD+ strategy approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drivers' background study completed with TS • The REDD+ readiness road map indicates broad strategies for REDD+ implementation; information on existing support programs is weak • REDD+ readiness road map is available, but no National REDD+ Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No target • By 18 months, the final list of policies and measures is complete • Within 22 months, the National REDD+ Strategy is approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report finalized in 2018 • Draft PAMs are included in the draft Strategy document. These have been consulted very widely, as a result of which many modifications have been made. The list is not officially finalized, but few further changes are expected. • This has not been achieved, mostly due to the very intensive – and complex – consultations with ethnic minorities, discussed in section 2.4

Progress towards Output:
The drivers analysis initiated under TS was completed in October 2017. A draft strategy document was prepared, containing 58 proposed policies and measures to address seven priority drivers plus two "+" activities. Consultations have been held with six ministries, stakeholders in all 15 states/regions, and through opening the document for public comment. Largely as a result of the public comments, the need for further consultations with ethnic minorities was recognized. 15 priority ethnic minorities were identified, as discussed in section 2.4, and consultations have been completed with six of these. Two out of a proposed five specific PAM consultations have also been completed.

Output 2: REDD+ Investment Programme approved and piloted

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved REDD+ Investment Programme • Pilot interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No investment programme • No pilot activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of year 2, an investment programme document has been completed • None. First target: By the end of year 3, initial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An investment programme has not been completed, but some elements of an investment programme, for example, jurisdictional implementation in some areas, have been developed. • Not assessed

under implementation		pilot activities under implementation in priority states/regions	
<p>Progress towards Output: The delay in finalization of the Strategy is the main reason why development of an investment plan is delayed – it would be disrespectful of those stakeholders being consulted to proceed on an investment plan before the PAMs have been finalized.</p>			

6. Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions

This section aims to provide insight and to support a thought process into how countries are progressing against the framework of the convention, namely: 5.1) a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan; 5.2) a Safeguards and Safeguards Information System; 5.3) a National Forest Reference Emission Level/National Forest Reference Level; and 5.4.) a National Forest Monitoring System. Only complete the sections that apply to the priorities identified for the country and mark as N/A any criteria that do not apply to the context of the country.

6.1 National Strategy or Action Plan

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Programme; <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Support; <input type="checkbox"/> Other Source; <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):
The National REDD+ Strategy was drafted during 2017, and a series of consultation processes initiated that continued through 2018. These included 15 sub-national consultations (each state/region plus Nay Pyi Taw); a 2-month public comment process, follow-up consultations on specific PAMs, and the initiation of consultations with 12 major ethnic groups (five completed by the end of 2018).

Indicator	✓	Qualifier (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Does the country have a National Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) to achieve REDD+?		Not yet initiated	An analysis of drivers has been completed (Oct.2017). The Technical Working Group – Drivers & Strategy has generated information and ideas on PAMs. Initial consultations with 6 ministries and 15 states/regions have been concluded. The draft strategy was opened for public comment. Largely as a result of the public comments, the need for further consultations with ethnic minorities was recognized. 15 priority ethnic minorities were identified, as discussed in section 2.4, and consultations have been completed with six of these. Two out of a proposed five specific PAM consultations have also been completed.
		Under design	
	✓	Drafted, under deliberation	
		Adopted	
		Link to the NS/AP provided on the UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform Info Hub	
		Implementation in early stages	
		Full implementation of NS/AP	
Degree of completeness	✓	The NS/AP identifies, assesses and prioritizes the direct and	Analysis completed in October 2017, covering direct and indirect

of national REDD+ strategies and/or action plans.		underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation , as well as the barriers to the "plus" (+) ⁹ activities on the basis of robust analyses.	drivers and barriers to "+" activities
	✓	The NS/AP proposes a coherent and co-ordinated set of policies and measures (PAMs) for REDD+ that are proportionate to the drivers & barriers, results-oriented and feasible.	The draft strategy identifies 46 PAMs to address seven priority direct drivers and 2 "+" activities
	✓	The NS/AP relates to the scope and scale of the FREL/FRL, taking into account national circumstances.	Both the NS and FREL identify the scale of REDD+ to be national. The initial FREL covers only deforestation, but with an intention to include degradation and enhancement as soon as feasible. The NS covers all 5 activities, but with a focus on deforestation, degradation and enhancement
	✓	The NS/AP defines the institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation, including governance measures, participatory oversight and inter-sectoral coordination.	Institutional arrangements are defined. The role of Phase 1 bodies such as the Technical Working Groups in moving into Phase 2 is currently being considered
Degree to which the NS/AP incorporates principles of social inclusion and gender equality.	✓	The NS/AP is developed through a multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive and participatory consultation and dialogue process.	The Technical Working Group – Drivers and Strategy is multi-stakeholder, and 8 of the 25 members are female. The draft PAMs have been consulted in each of the 15 states in multi-stakeholder events in which adequate participation by women is actively promoted
	✓	The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ integrate gender-responsive actions.	A number of PAMs explicitly refer to gender-responsive actions
	✓	The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ consider the realization of land and resource tenure rights (when relevant), as well as the development priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as their development priorities.	A number of PAMs relate to tenure – for example, implementation of Chapter 8 of the National Land Use Policy. Others include <i>“Develop a national land use plan and implement territorial land use planning with emphasis on areas with high potential for REDD+”</i> and <i>“Develop and apply regulations that (for example) recognize authority over PAs at multiple levels”</i> . The UN-REDD/Myanmar Programme has also conducted an analysis of benefits and risks of proposed PAMs with stakeholders throughout the country, with a focus on rights and development priorities
Degree of anchoring of the NS/AP in the national	✓	There is effective inter-ministerial coordination for REDD+ action.	The National REDD+ Taskforce includes representation from 4 ministries, and reports to the National Environmental Conservation

⁹ Plus (+) activities within the context of REDD+ refer to conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks

development policy and institutional fabric.			and Climate Change Central Committee, which has representation from 6 ministries
		Endorsement of the NS/AP has been obtained at a high political level, beyond the agency or ministry that led the REDD+ readiness process.	[input text]
	✓	REDD+ actions or targets are embedded in the national plan or policy for sustainable development.	Of 238 Action Plans identified in the draft “Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan”, 49 align almost exactly or closely with the 58 draft “policies and measures” (PAMs) in the draft National REDD+ Strategy
	✓	There is evidence that ministries/agencies outside the forest and environment sectors are committed to implementing REDD+ policies and measures.	The draft strategy identifies 46 PAMs to address seven priority direct drivers and 2 “+” activities
	✓	Financing arrangements to start implementing the NS/AP (or to channel results-based finance) are designed.	Both the NS and FREL identify the scale of REDD+ to be national. The initial FREL covers only deforestation, but with an intention to include degradation and enhancement as soon as feasible. The NS covers all 5 activities, but with a focus on deforestation, degradation and enhancement

6.2 Safeguard Information System

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a Safeguard Information System (SIS) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):

A Safeguards roadmap was finalized and is currently under implementation. By the end of 2018, a national clarification statement had been prepared and was undergoing consultation, and preparation had been made for an analysis of the sources of information. Arrangements were also being made for piloting of an FPIC process.

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification.
Does the country have a Safeguard Information System (SIS) that provides information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout implementation of REDD+ actions?		No	SIS objectives and information needs structure determined. Assessment of existing information system started but not yet concluded.
	✓	SIS objectives determined	
	✓	Safeguard information needs and structure determined.	
		Existing information systems and sources assessed.	
		The SIS is designed, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
		The SIS is functional, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources that are clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
		Summary of information on REDD+ safeguards, informed by the SIS, has been submitted to UNFCCC.	
Degree of completeness of the design of a country approach to address the social and environmental safeguards for REDD+	✓	Aligns with the NS/AP, covering the social and environmental benefits and risks of the policies & measures for REDD+ being considered by the countries.	Anticipated condition. Potential benefits & risks of proposed PaMs assessed.
	✓	Defines specific policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), as well as other measures, to address the identified benefits and risks.	Anticipated condition. PLRs relevant for addressing safeguards reviewed; other measures proposed to address identified benefits and risks.
	✓	Have institutional arrangements and/or capacities to implement those PLRs and to monitor the REDD+ safeguards.	Anticipated condition
	✓	Transparently provides information on how safeguards are respected and addressed.	Anticipated condition

6.3 Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):

Forest Reference Level was developed based on nationally available data from forest inventory plots in managed forests implemented during the reference period (2005 – 2015) and a sample based area change assessment methodology which allows for accurate area and area change data calculation as well as estimates of associated margins of uncertainty. The methodology applied is published in Olofsson, *et al*, 2014 (Remote Sensing of Environment 148 (2014): 42 – 57; FAO 2016 (Map accuracy assessment and area estimation, NFMA working paper 46; and GFOI, 2016 (Methods and guidance document v2 chapter 5.1.5 on estimating uncertainty of area and change in area)

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Has the country established a FREL/FRL?		Not yet initiated	First version submitted in January 2018, revised version submitted in November 2018, following technical assessment and corresponding amendments. Revised version available on UNFCCC website as of 18 January, 2019
		Capacity building phase	
		Preliminary construction phase	
		Advanced ¹⁰ construction phase	
		Submission drafted	
	✓	Submitted to the UNFCCC	
Robustness of FREL/FRL submissions	✓	Submission is transparent, complete, consistent and as much as possible accurate and allows reconstruction of the submitted FREL/FRL.	See TA report FCCC TAR/2018/MMR 16 January, 2019 https://redd.unfccc.int/submissions.html?country=mmr%20
	✓	Includes pools and gases, and REDD+ activities (Scope) and justification for omitting significant pools and/or activities.	See TA report FCCC TAR/2018/MMR 16 January, 2019
	✓	Justifies where the submission is inconsistent with previous versions of GHG inventory.	See TA report FCCC TAR/2018/MMR 16 January, 2019
	✓	Includes details of the forest definition used and national circumstances.	See TA report FCCC TAR/2018/MMR 16 January, 2019
	✓	Defines the geographic area covered by FREL/FRL (scale).	See TA report FCCC TAR/2018/MMR 16 January, 2019

¹⁰ FREL/FRL elements defined or at an advanced stage (scope, scale, forest definition, methodology and data compilation).

6.4 National Forest Monitoring System

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):

Work on NFMS in 2018 has concentrated on NFI design and methodology development, vis a vis the expected available resources for full NFI implementation, the policy needs (focused but not limited to REDD+), as well as past experiences from the NFI in the 1980s. The draft design was discussed and agreed at a multi-stakeholder workshop in December 2018. Based on the workshop results, further methodology development is planned in 2019. Ancillary work was developed with a project on forest type mapping with the Smithsonian Institute (other source) at the level of a pilot region (Bago).

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means of verification
Has the country established a NFMS?		No	NFMS in Myanmar is still in construction; however, major advances are the land monitoring system able to generate the activity data needed for forest reference level and GHG inventory purposes but still with a comparatively simple land classification. Updated information on land and forest areas can be developed at least every five years and potentially over shorter periods of time (provided resources are available). Area estimates are developed at approach 2 level according to IPCC. Emission factors have been developed at tier 2 level according to IPCC guidance for forest loss, and for enhancement of forest carbon stocks at an intermediate level between tier 1 and tier 2; NFMS is institutionalized in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) but not yet fully functional (see above).
		NFMS capacity building phase	
		Preliminary construction phase	
	✓	Advanced ¹¹ construction phase	
	✓	NFMS generating preliminary information for monitoring and MRV	
		NFMS institutionalized and generating REDD+ monitoring and MRV (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory)	
Degree of completeness of the NFMS in UN-REDD supported countries	✓	NFMS includes a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS)	SLMS included but still further development needed
		NFMS includes a National Forest Inventory (NFI)	Draft NFI design and methodology available, further development in 2019, full implementation subject to availability of appropriate funding beyond the present National Programme
		NFMS includes a National GHG Inventory (GHGi)	Updated GHG-I not yet available

¹¹ NFMS elements at an advanced stage (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory).

		The NFMS is suitable for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources, and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest-area changes resulting from the implementation of REDD+ activities;	NFMS is suitable for measuring deforestation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks through establishment of forest plantations, it is not yet suitable for measuring forest degradation, the impact of sustainable forest management on forest carbon stocks or forest conservation;
	✓	The NFMS is consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines;	NFMS is developed according to IPCC, GFOI and other guidelines (GOF-CGOLD) as relevant for national circumstances
		The NFMS enables the assessment of different types of forest in the country, including natural forest.	Capacities for forest type mapping are not yet developed/ operational; approach for satellite based forest type mapping in a pilot region (Bago) developed and in discussion by Forest Department with FAO and Smithsonian Institute (other source); Once NFI operational, more reliable and detailed assessment of forest types will be possible too.

7. Financial Delivery

In the table below, please provide information on expenditure for 2018 against the planned and anticipated expenditure as per the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for 2018 as approved by the PEB/NSC, meaning before any budget revisions were done. Anticipated expenditure by 31 December 2019 should indicate what would be realistically expended at the end of that year, and therefore provide a measure of deviation against the AWP.

Programme Outcome	UN Organization	Annual (actual) Expenditure ¹² for Jan – December 2018	Planned Expenditure for Jan – Dec 2018 ¹³	Planned (anticipated) Expenditure for 2019 ¹⁴
Outcome 1: Relevant stakeholders have the capacities to support implementation of REDD+	FAO	-	-	-
	UNDP	237,850	210,500	36,750
	UNEP	-	-	-
Sub-total				
Outcome 2: National institutions have capacity to implement effective and participatory governance arrangements for REDD+	FAO	-	-	-
	UNDP	301,104	286,193	221,000
	UNEP	-	-	-
Sub-total				
Outcome 3: REDD+ safeguards can be effectively applied and information on safeguards reported to UNFCCC	FAO	21,212.	23,000.	36,500.
	UNDP	95,886	90,577	93,500
	UNEP	92,384		10,000
Sub-total				
Outcome 4: Myanmar's national forest monitoring system operational and preliminary forest RELs/RLs submitted	FAO	763,923	1,010,6960	523,500
	UNDP			
	UNEP			-
Sub-total				
Outcome 5: National REDD+ Strategy under implementation	FAO			
	UNDP	68,941	162,915	-
	UNEP	6,470.89		700
Programme Management	UNDP	194,836	264,596	315,500
Sub-total				
Indirect Support Costs (7% GMS)	FAO	54,959	72,359	39,200
	UNDP	62,903	71,034	46,673
	UNEP			
Indirect Support Costs (Total)				
FAO (Total):		840,095	1,106,055	599,200
UNDP (Total):		961,521	1,085,815	713,423
UNEP (Total):		98,856	33,700	10,700
Grand TOTAL:		1,900,472	2,225,570	1,323,323

¹² The sum of commitments and disbursements for 2018

¹³ As indicated in the 2018 annual work plan.

¹⁴ As indicated in the 2019 annual work plan.

8. Adaptive management

Referring to the deviations and delays indicated in the results framework above and considering whether expenditures are on track, please provide a short narrative of delays encountered, the reasons for them and what action has been considered to alleviate their impact on the Programme. Please indicate if these have been discussed at the Programme Executive Board (PEB) or National Steering Committee (NSC) meetings, between the Programme Management Unit (PMU) and national counterparts and what measures have been proposed to overcome them.

8.1 Delays and Corrective Actions

What delays/obstacles were encountered at country level? [150 words]
Capacity challenges, reflected by a lack of depth in quality national consultants has delayed a number of activities
Have any of the delays/obstacles been raised and/or discussed at the Programme Steering Committee meetings? [150 words]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes; <input type="checkbox"/> No Advice of the PEB was requested to address delays in Competency Framework analysis at its 3 rd meeting. Actions recommended by PEB were implemented and helped to resolve the issue. The PEB was also asked to advise on two indicators in the Results Framework that appeared to be out of the influence of the Programme. The PEB agreed that the indicators were not appropriate and approved changes to make them relevant to the Programme.
What are the delays/obstacles anticipated in terms of their impact on the NP? [150 words]
No significant impact is expected
How are these delays/obstacles being addressed? [150 words]
All corrective actions have been implemented. However, the additional consultations with ethnic minorities is proving to be extremely time-consuming, expensive, and complex.

8.2 Opportunities and Partnerships

Over the reporting period, have any opportunities that were not foreseen in the design of the programme been identified to help advance efforts on REDD+? [150 words]
Since the original programme design was undertaken in 2013 (repeated delays in funding approval led to the programme document being signed only in October 2016), national circumstances had changed, and REDD+ requirements clarified. Consequently, a revision of the programme results framework was undertaken in late 2017 and approved by the Programme Executive Board in 2018. The process for engagement with ethnic minorities was not anticipated to be so complex and time-consuming.
How are these opportunities being incorporated into the work of the NP? [150 words]
Consultations with ethnic minorities is proceeding, but it is slow and complex work. Therefore, late in 2018, an experienced national consultant was recruited for a period of 90 days to overcome barriers with consultation.

9. Targeted Support

If the country has received Targeted Support during the reporting period, please provide a narrative of how this was complementary to the NP, and how it has contributed to furthering the readiness process in country.

Summary of Targeted Support: [100 words]
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N/A
