National Programme Annual Report

MYANMAR

UN-REDD Programme

January to December 2019

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 2019, as approved by the National Programme Steering Committee or Executive Board.

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.

1.   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 Partners1	Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Participating Organizations	FAO, UNDP, UNEP

Project Timeline			
Programme Duration	4 years	Original End Date[2]	6 Nov. 2020
NPD Signature Date	28 Oct. 2016	No-Cost Extension	N/A
Date of First Fund Transfer[3]	7 Nov. 2016	Current End Date	6 Nov. 2020

Financial Summary (USD)[4]			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget[5]	Amount Transferred[6]	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2019[7]
FAO	2,085,200	2,085,200	1,647,888
UNDP	2,818,400	2,818,400	2,453,731
UNEP	287,400	287,400	267,863
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	363,370	363,370	305,864
Total	5,554,370	5,554,370	4,675,346

Signatures from the designated UN organizations[8]			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
[Signature]	[Signature]	[Signature]	[Signature]
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
Ms Xiaojie Fan FAO Representative Myanmar	Ms. Dawn Del Rio Resident Representative, a.i Myanmar	Ms. Emelyne Cheney Regional Advisor	Dr. Thaung Naing Oo Director Forest Department

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.

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.

2. 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.

2.1 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]

a) National Strategy (NS)

Over 50 consultation events have been held on the development of the NS, including representatives of both federal government and from Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs), as well as from non-government stakeholders. The updated version was presented to a National Validation Workshop in September 2019. The NS is in the process of official approval and work began in 2019 on the development of the REDD+ Investment Plan. Options to engage EAOs in REDD+ implementation were scoped out during Q4 2019.

b) National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)

Development and testing of NFI design, sampling and data collection approaches were finalised during 2019, including draft estimation design and data analysis approaches. The latter to be further developed in 2020 following the results of the second NFI field testing campaign in Southern Myanmar and Mangrove forests during Q1 in 2020.

The satellite-based land monitoring system (SLMS) has been extended to formally include sample-based land assessment techniques, complementary to the standard wall-to-wall approaches. NFMS data uploading started in Q4 of 2019 and will continue into 2020.

Capabilities for future Emission Factor reporting from forests, with IPCC tier 3 level, and Activity Data reporting for land use change with IPCC approach 2, are now established in Myanmar.

c) Forest Reference Level (FRL)

After completion of the Technical Assessment (TA) process with UNFCCC, the revised FRL document was uploaded to UNFCCC website in January 2019. The NP continues to support the government on development of subsequent FRLs as more and improved data on forest carbon pools become available and contribute to NDC development.

d) Safeguards and Safeguard Information System (SIS)

A review of policies, laws and regulations and national safeguards clarification has been finalized and published, a draft national safeguards approach document prepared and is under review, and the final draft SIS design document has been shared with stakeholders. In 2019, SIS relevant information systems and sources have been assessed, and information structure (including draft indicators) developed. Discussion on operationalization for the SIS is still ongoing. A final draft of Myanmar's first Safeguards Summary of Information has also been prepared in 2019.

2.2   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 County Offices has occasionally complicated administration. During 2019, the process of relocation of both offices from Yangon to Naypyidaw was initiated, which considerably improved matters.

The consultation process with EAOs, necessary to ensure that the NS had broad acceptance of the largest pool of stakeholders, and in consideration of Myanmar's complex and dynamic political situation, proved to be more extensive, and required higher investment of NP resources, than had been anticipated.

The initial approach to REDD+ Investment Plan development anticipated information on deforestation rates at sub-national scales which was not available. Alternative approaches have been presented to NP stakeholders for consideration, in order to ensure that this output is completed within the timeframe.

2.3   Gender

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

Twenty-seven percent of the members of the Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards TWG are women (4 women, 11 men).

Within the existing REDD+ Taskforce, of the 14 seats present, only 2 are occupied by women. No seat within the Taskforce is reserved for a representative from a women's and/or gender-focused organization.

Acting on the briefing note the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat prepared in 2018 on gender gaps and recommendations, actions have been to strengthen gender inclusion.
UN-REDD has strongly emphasized gender in its engagement processes. Initial consultations on the National Strategy in 2017 averaged 21% women's participation; during 2019, this figure reached 42%.

2.4   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, and other such organizations continue to participate actively through the Technical Working Groups.

EAOs remain 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 EAOs. By the end of 2019, 16 consultation events had been held with EAOs or (where EAOs are still considered "unlawful associations"), with representative organizations.

The status of engagement is:

Ethnic Group	EAO	Proxy	Consultation	Translation into ethnic language
Chin	CNF	n/a	7/5/19	4 languages translated, printed
Danu	n/a	DNAO	27/9/18	n/a (read Myanmar)
Kachin	KIO	BRIDGE/KCWG	21/6/19	Translated, printed
Karen	KNU	n/a	20/8/19	2 languages translated, printed
	DKBA	n/a	5/4/19	
	KNLA-PC	n/a	5/4/19	
Karenni	KNPP	Ever Green	12/2/19	Translated, printed
Kokang	KDP	KDUP	24/1/19	Translated, printed
Mon	NMSP	n/a	13/9/18	Translated, printed
Naga	NSCN	CNA	Declined	n/a (read Myanmar)
Pa-O	n/a-	PNO	25/9/18	Translated, printed
	PNLO	n/a	29/5/19	
Palaung	TNLA	TNP	19/10/18	Translated, printed
Shan (S)	RCSS	n/a	26/5/19	Translated, printed
Shan (N)	SSPP	SSYCBC	19/3/19	
Wa	UWSA	WNUP	12/12/18	Translated, printed
Multiple	NCA-S Working Committee	n/a	26/3/19	n/a

3.   Government & Non-Government Comments

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

3.1   Government Comments

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

Remarkable progress on Safeguard Information System is recognized. Setting emission reduction targets for REDD+ Strategies took time due to the limited activity data and reliable information related LULUCF. It caused delay the finalization and adoption processes of the National REDD+ Strategies. REDD+ Investment Plan or GCF SAP Proposal should be developed as earlier as possible and funding should be secured (for piloting implementation of REDD+ PAMs) since the National Programme will be finished in November 2020.

3.2   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]

POINT as IP representatives and being part of UN-REDD PEB and REDD+ Task Force realized the different effort and interest of line ministries and government agencies over fighting against deforestation and related issues in Myanmar. REDD+ is the very first mechanism that bring about

dialogues between different stakeholders especially between central government and EAOs (Ethnic Armed Organizations) with the aim of protecting natural forest of the country. However, since there are different interests and approaches, it is difficult to reach certain level of agreement in a short time trust building and understanding for such complex mechanism of REDD+ happening at international level. Overall, integration and having consultation with different stakeholders were very supportive for the REDD+ readiness of Myanmar as mentioned in the road map. It would be more supportive if the different ministries' coordination would be focused on Myanmar country Redd+, being not just implemented like a project level but give more attention to as national level REDD+ program implementation that is strongly link to fighting against climate change while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples at decision making level. It was very supportive that stakeholder consultations were conducted to get the feedback different processes such as REDD+ strategy development. The momentum of conducting such good practices must continue in the future activities of REDD+ in Myanmar to gain public voices. More importantly, future activities of REDD+ need to continue transparency and public integration.

Moreover, understanding on REDD+ mechanism is necessary to become mainstream at media from the perspectives of conservative point of view but not as getting monetary benefit for the country. The conservation perspective of REDD+ is crucial and need to get more higher political support in country like Myanmar where development projects are given priority for economic growth. In the future, Myanmar REDD+ Program can be well fit into the country commitment of NDC at UNFCCC and SDG goals.

At present, REDD+ project can give good legal suggestion to government current legal framework especially PAMs as part of REDD+ strategy. If the PAMS recommendations were not fully supported by the government and fail to respect safeguards at grassroot level, it will be difficult to collaborate with indigenous peoples for actual implementation. Therefore, it is important to implement all those PAMS with full safeguards.

In addition, REDD can be a positive tool for strengthening IP rights, both land tenure and FPIC, through self-governed areas. There is also an opportunity under REDD+ to link with indigenous and local peoples forest management practices such as ICCAs which is recognized internationally and a provision in the current Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law in Myanmar. This again can link up to UNFCCC processes specifically LCIP Platform (Local Community and Indigenous Peoples' Platform) which is developed at present.

Last but not least, the negotiation with EAOs should reflect what is agreed on NCA especially finding a way out to protect forest in those EAOs areas with better governance system with the participation of all forest stakeholders.

4. 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+**			
☐ Outcome Achieved;	☒ On track to achieving this outcome;	☐ Expected minor delays	☐ Expected significant delays
		☐ Corrective measures in place	☐ 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 2nd indicator, measured by a self-assessment in a survey, had a baseline score of 3.6 out of 10. The target for year 3 was to increase this above the year 2 result and the actual result was unchanged (partly because the year 2 result was so high, 92% satisfaction).			

Output 1: Strengthened stakeholder representation and engagement			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• Existence of representation and consultation systems	• Following implementation of Targeted Support (TS), informal systems (TWGs) have been established or strengthened; but the TF has not been established	• Within 1 year of the start of the programme, representation and consultation systems are operational	The TF met on 3 occasions and 7 TWG meetings were held
• Level of stakeholder satisfaction with systems	• Zero (formal systems don't exist)	• 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	Level of satisfaction in year 3 was above 80% for all entities)

Progress towards Output:
The establishment of the REDD+ stakeholder engagement structures (Taskforce, TWGs, REDD+ Office) has been completed and all are working effectively. The level of satisfaction in overall REDD+ readiness progress during year 3 remained high (at >82%), thus demonstrating that the structures are effective.

Output 2: REDD+ management entities operate effectively			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• Functioning UN-REDD PEB, TF, RO and TWGs	• TF does not exist; RTO does not exist; 3 TWGs established during Roadmap development and re-established with TS	• 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	• TF held 3 meetings during 2019; TWGs collectively held 7. meetings • Level of satisfaction is 82% for the Taskforce 91% for the REDD+ Office, and 82% for TWG's (average 85%)
• Level of participant satisfaction with all entities	• Zero for TF and RO (don't exist); TWGs will be assessed	• By the end of year 2, the level of satisfaction for all entities exceeds the year 1 achievement (67%)	
Progress towards Output: 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 remains high. A formal reporting relationship between the Taskforce and National Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Central Committee (Minister-level) is now in place.			

Outcome 2: **National institutions have capacity to implement effective and participatory governance arrangements for REDD+**			
☐ Outcome Achieved;	☐ On track to achieving this outcome;	☒ Expected minor delays	☐ Expected significant delays
		☐ Corrective measures in place	☐ Corrective measures in place
Progress towards Outcome: Progress towards the outcome is measured by 1 indicator: Level of stakeholder satisfaction with improvements in participatory governance arrangements for REDD+. The target for the end of year 3 was "By the end of year 3, at least 70% of stakeholders consider that national institutions have improved capacity to implement participatory governance arrangements for REDD+".			

Output 1: Institutional measures for REDD+ awareness raising, and information flow defined and operationalized			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• Level of stakeholder satisfaction with	• Can be assumed to be zero, since there were essentially no institutional measures for	• By the end of year 3, at least 70% of stakeholders consider that institutional	• 3% consider that measures being undertaken for REDD+ awareness raising, and information flow are

measures for REDD+ awareness raising and information flow	REDD+ awareness raising and information flow before the initiation of the programme	measures for REDD+ awareness raising are "satisfactory" or "good"	"not effective"; 76% consider them "partially effective"; and 20% "fully effective"

Progress towards Output:
The REDD+ Myanmar website was fully operational and the REDD+ Myanmar Facebook page was active throughout the year.

Output 2: Legal and policy framework for REDD+ implementation adapted and reinforced, as necessary			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• Proposals for legal and policy reform developed and validated	• No proposals	• Within 15 months of the start of the programme, a legal and policy review identifies required modifications	• Final PLR reports published in 2019.
• Legal and policy amendments adopted	• No modifications	• By the end of the programme at least 75% of the proposed modifications have been enacted; the process for the remaining modifications is underway	Not assessed during year 3

Progress towards Output:
A total of 35 required amendments to the PLR environment were identified. Of these, 12 were assessed to be beyond the scope of the programme to influence (e.g., "Development of the National Land Law should be accelerated"). Of the remaining 23 requirements, 15 (65%) had been achieved by the end of year 3

Outcome 3: REDD+ safeguards can be effectively applied and information on safeguards reported to UNFCCC			
☐ Outcome Achieved;	☐ On track to achieving this outcome;	☒ Expected minor delays ☐ Corrective measures in place	☐ Expected significant delays ☐ Corrective measures in place

Progress towards Outcome:

A Safeguards Roadmap was prepared in 2017, under which the key issues were identified as:

➢ 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

Progress on most of these elements has been made. A national safeguards approach document has been prepared, which outlines key steps undertaken and outcomes, such as proposed safeguards instruments. Myanmar's first Summary of Information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected was drafted in 2019 and submitted to Forest Department for next steps.

Output 1: Myanmar's approach to REDD+ safeguards			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• National approach to safeguards (including grievance mechanisms) has been developed through an inclusive road map process and approved	• No definition of and national approach to safeguards consistent with the Cancun Agreements of COP 16 exists	• 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	• A national approach to safeguards exists and is set out in a final draft national safeguards approach document. Issues to be included in the design of a GRM were identified.

Progress towards Output:

A Safeguards Roadmap was prepared in 2017, outlining the entire process towards Myanmar's approach to REDD+ safeguards. A review of policies and regulations and the national clarification were finalized and published in 2019, and work began on SIS, including identification of sources of information. As part of the PLR analysis, issues to be taken into account in the design of a GRM were identified. A national safeguards approach document was prepared in 2019, setting out outcomes of steps undertaken and proposed safeguards instruments; this document is currently under review.

Output 2: Myanmar's Safeguards Information System (SIS)			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• Degree to which key areas of stakeholder concerns (socioeconomic, environmental) are addressed through data and information content of the SIS	• No reporting framework and SIS exists	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 been analyzed and the preferred option has been selected and approved	• Assessment of existing information sources for SIS, following the safeguard clarification process and identification of information needs during 2018, is now largely complete, • An information structure, including draft indicators, has been proposed, along with a design for the SIS, set out in a design report. • Further work on information and data source assessment in 2019, base information for selecting options available by end of 2019 Key areas of stakeholder concern have been reflected in proposed SIS design and indicators

Progress towards Output:
Good progress on safeguards and initial SIS development was achieved in 2018, and delay carried on from 2017 was significantly reduced. Following identification of SIS information needs, an assessment of relevant information systems and sources was carried out in 2019 and is largely complete. Proposed design elements for the SIS were discussed with stakeholders, and a SIS design report drafted in 2019. The proposed SIS design includes an information structure (including draft indicators), institutional roles and arrangements, technological options, etc. This work has fed into the development of an SIS operationalization plan, expected to be finalized in 2020. Key areas of stakeholder concern have been reflected in proposed SIS design and indicators, such as need for transparency and ethnic group/indigenous people's rights to land and resources.

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			
☐ Outcome Achieved;	☒ On track to achieving this outcome;	☐ Expected minor delays ☐ Corrective measures in place	☐ Expected significant delays ☐ Corrective measures in place

Progress towards Outcome: FRL submission and Technical Assessment process completed in 2019. NFI design and field methodology piloted. Further development of SLMS still required, including better inter-institutional coordination for GHG-I.

Output 1: Build capacity and develop national action plans on NFMS and RELs/RLs			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• Levels of stakeholder awareness	• Average correct answers for 4 questions relating to NFMS = 58%	• 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)	• The implementation of the NFMS and FREL Action Plans to the extent possible with National Programme means are nearly finished
• Degree to which NFMS and FREL Action Plans are implemented	• NFMS and FREL/FRL Action Plans available; baseline capacity needs assessment of the NFMS Action Plan	• By the end of the programme the main expected outcomes of both Action Plans are attained	

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 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

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
• 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	• 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	• 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	• Sample based area and area change assessment methodologies incorporated in the Myanmar SLMS complementing standard wall-to wall methodologies • Land use/cover classification system still needs further harmonization among national reporting schemes led by different public agencies • National Land use assessment capacities available, albeit with simplified land classes • Draft new 2017 Land Cover map for Myanmar available in collaboration with Servir-Mekong initiative (to be finalized in 2020)

Progress towards Output:
Land assessment methodologies established as applicable and needed for the Forest Reference Level complying with IPCC and GFOI guidance; Zero version of an NFMS Web-based GIS portal developed and hosted at the One Map geo-portal, further development in 2020; Land use/ land cover classifications still to be improved;

Output 3: Multipurpose National Forest Inventory designed and piloted

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
• Degree of consistency of NFI design and data collection approaches with information and decision-making needs at national level (e.g.	• Existing Forest Inventory methodology not suitable for REDD+ or other national reporting requirements (FMU level inventories only);	None. First target: Within 24 months of the start of the programme, a new multipurpose NFI methodology designed	• 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. More work on training and testing of new design and methodology to be carried out in Q1 of 2020;

			• Initial data analysis and data management capacities established, to be further developed based on new field data coming in from Q1 2020 field testing
REDD+ strategy, national Forest and Land use Policy) and for UNFCCC reporting requirements			• Full documentation on general design and methods still need to be finalized in 2020

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 following several revisions and discussions with stakeholders, FD at central, regional and local levels. Field training and testing carried out in 2019 in different forest types of Central and Center-North of Myanmar as well as Mangrove forests in the Delta region. NFI field methodology proved to be sufficiently robust and feasible for large scale implementation.

Outcome 5: **National REDD+ Strategy under implementation**			
☐ Outcome Achieved;	☒ On track to achieving this outcome;	☐ Expected minor delays ☐ Corrective measures in place	☐ Expected significant delays ☐ Corrective measures in place

Progress towards Outcome: The Strategy was drafted in late 2017, and throughout 2018 to 2019, underwent a series of many consultations. The updated version is currently awaiting official approval from the Cabinet.

Output 1: REDD+ Strategy completed			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation assessed	• Drivers' background study completed with TS	• No target	
• Priority list of policies and measures agreed in an inclusive consultation process	• The REDD+ readiness road map indicates broad strategies for REDD+ implementation; information on existing support programs is weak	• By 18 months, the final list of policies and measures is complete	• The National Strategy was fully drafted, consultation processes were completed, but formal approval by Govt of Myanmar still pending
• National REDD+ strategy approved	• REDD+ readiness road map is available, but no National REDD+ Strategy	• Within 22 months, the National REDD+ Strategy is approved	
Progress towards Output:			

The driver's 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. An updated version of the National REDD+ Strategy was presented at a National Validation Workshop in September 2019 and is in the process of obtaining official approval.

Output 2: REDD+ Investment Programme approved and piloted			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• Approved REDD+ Investment Programme	• No investment programme	• By the end of year 2, an investment programme document has been completed	• An investment programme has not been completed, but some elements of an investment programme, for example, jurisdictional implementation in some areas, have been developed.
• Pilot interventions under implementation	• No pilot activities	• None. First target: By the end of year 3, initial pilot activities under implementation in priority states/regions	• Not assessed
Progress towards Output: The delay in finalization of the Strategy is the main reason why development of an investment plan is delayed. However, work on the investment plan has begun in 2019 and is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2020.			

5.   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.

5.1   National Strategy or Action Plan

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 REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words): The NRS has been finalized but is still going through a formal approval process. In developing the NRS, a total of 50 consultation events were held, leading to the final National Validation Workshop. The NRS will apply to territory under the control of the Union government, so a process is now underway to develop parallel EAO REDD+ Action Plans

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	The process of development of the NRS is complete, but it is awaiting official approval by the Cabinet.
		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 of national REDD+	✓	The NS/AP identifies, assesses and prioritizes the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation , as	Analysis completed in October 2017, covering direct and indirect drivers and barriers to "+" activities

strategies and/or action plans.		well as the barriers to the "plus" (+)[9] activities on the basis of robust analyses.	
	✓	The NS/AP proposes a coherent and coordinated set of policies and measures (PAMs) for REDD+ that are proportionate to the drivers & barriers, results-oriented and feasible.	The draft strategy identifies 49 PAMs to address eight 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 changing roles of Phase 1 bodies such as the National REDD+ Taskforce and Technical Working Groups in moving into Phase 2 have been analyzed, and revised arrangements for Phase 2 approved
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 "*Develop a national land use plan and implement territorial land use planning with emphasis on areas with high potential for REDD+*" and "*Develop and apply regulations that (for example) recognize authority over PAs at multiple levels*"
Degree of anchoring of the NS/AP in the national development policy and institutional fabric.	✓	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 and Climate Change Central Committee, which has representation from 6 ministries

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[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

		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 49 PAMs to address eight 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

5.2 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):
Through the Myanmar UN-REDD Programme, a national safeguards approach is under development, an SIS has been designed, and a SIS operationalization plan is currently being prepared. A final draft safeguards Summary of Information has been prepared (with complementary support through Technical Assistance (TA) from the UN-REDD Global Programme) and submitted to the Forest Department for the internal government processes required before submission to the UNFCCC.

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 and data sources concluded.
	✓	SIS objectives determined	Draft SIS design document available, to be finalized in 2020.
	✓	Safeguard information needs and structure determined.	Draft structure (annotated outline) for an SIS operationalization plan available, to be fully developed in 2020.
	✓	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.	Final draft Summary of Information prepared and submitted to Forest Department for next steps in government process.
		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.	Assessment of benefits and risks of REDD+ PaMs has fed into the development of the national safeguards approach, and recommendations on PaMs provided to NS/AP team.
	✓	Defines specific policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), as well as other measures, to address the identified benefits and risks.	Safeguards relevant PLRs reviewed, recommendations to strengthen PLRS and address gaps developed; recommendations also available in Summary of Information
	✓	Have institutional arrangements and/or capacities to implement those PLRs and to monitor the REDD+ safeguards.	Institutional arrangements and capacities considered; recommendations developed and also reflected in Summary of Information. Institutional arrangements for SIS and monitoring of

			safeguards considered in SIS design, and roles and responsibilities proposed.
		Transparently provides information on how safeguards are respected and addressed.	SIS design aims to develop transparent, online SIS in phase 2. Information on how Myanmar is addressing and respecting the safeguards to date, and how it plans to respect the safeguards in the future, is available in final Draft Summary of Information.

5.3   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 uncertainties. 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

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

5.4   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): NFI field testing was carried out in 2019 in different forest types of Central, Center-north and the Delta region of Myanmar. Following the results of field-testing the NFI methodology was further refined. A final high-level consultation workshop in October 2019 was carried out in order to obtain support from relevant stakeholder on the changes made in the NFI methodology. A new version of NFI field methodology was available by the end of 2019. An operational manual for the sample-based land assessment methodology was developed and a Zero version of a NFMS module hosted at the One Map Myanmar geoportal.

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; With the new NFI methodology Myanmar will be able in the future to develop EFs at tier 3 level.

The new Forest Reference Methodology enables the country to have a recognized baseline for NDC target definition and account for changes following NDC implementation, as well as potentially for results based payment. |
		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
	X	NFMS includes a National Forest Inventory (NFI)	NFI design and methodology finalized during 2019, further testing in Q1 but full implementation subject to availability of appropriate funding beyond the present National Programme

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

		NFMS includes a National GHG Inventory (GHGi)	Updated GHG-I not yet available, discussions with group of Second National Communication at the Environmental Conservation Department ongoing
	X	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; However, the advances in 2019 in NFI development and ongoing support from the UN-REDD TA component (not NP) put the country a step further in being in the future capable of accounting carbon stock changes on existing forests.
	✓	The NFMS is consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines;	NFMS is developed according to IPCC, GFOI and other guidelines (GOFC-GOLD) 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); With the new NFI methodology assessment of different forest types as well as for forest plantations and tree resources outside of forest will be possible.

6. 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 2019	Planned Expenditure for Jan – Dec 2019[13]	Planned (anticipated) Expenditure for 2020[14]
Outcome 1: [input text]	FAO	-	-	-
	UNDP	131,687.00	36,750.00	51,860.00
	UNEP	-	-	-
Sub-total		131,687.00	36,750.00	51,860.00
Outcome 2: [input text]	FAO	-	-	-
	UNDP	388,258.00	221,000.00	47,000.00
	UNEP	-	-	-
Sub-total		388,258.00	221,000.00	47,000.00
Outcome 3: [input text]	FAO	21,442.27	36,500.00	31,200.00
	UNDP	90,653.00	93,500.00	4,500.00
	UNEP	20,957.00	10,000.00	13,259.00
Sub-total		133,052.27	140,000.00	48,959,00
Outcome 4: [input text]	FAO	517,851.57	523,500.00	406,111.51
	UNDP			
	UNEP			-
Sub-total		517,851.57	523,500.00	406,111.51
Outcome 5: [input text]	FAO			
	UNDP	7,693.00		12,000.00
	UNEP			5,000.00
Sub-total		7,693.00	-	17,000.00
Programme Management	UNDP	339,815.00	315,500.00	216,808.00
Indirect Support Costs (7% GMS)	FAO	37,750.58	39,200.00	30,611.81
	UNDP	67,068.00	46,673.00	23,252.00
	UNEP	1,467.00	700.00	1,278.00
Indirect Support Costs (Total)		106,285.58	86,573.00	55,141.81
FAO (Total):		577,044.42	599,200.00	467,923.32

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[12] The sum of commitments and disbursements for 2019

[13] As indicated in the 2019 annual work plan.

[14] As indicated in the 2020 annual work plan.

UNDP (Total):	1,025,174.00 [15]	713,423.00	355,420.00 [16]
UNEP (Total):	22,424.00	10,700.00	19,537.00
Grand TOTAL:	1,624,642.42	1,323,323.00	842,880.32

[15] The total expenditure is USD 1071,108 in which USD 45,933 is contributed by UNDP CO as complementary support mainly for FPIC Consultation and Forest Rule Consultation Process.

[16] The total allocation is USD 648,860 in which UNDP CO provided USD 293440 as complementary support for EAOs' (Ethnic Armed Organizations') REDD+ Action Plan development and REDD+ Strategy Pilot Implementation.

7. 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.

7.1 Delays and Corrective Actions

What delays/obstacles were encountered at country level? [150 words]
There has been a delay in submitting the final NRS for official approval.
Have any of the delays/obstacles been raised and/or discussed at the Programme Steering Committee meetings? [150 words]
☐ Yes; ☒ No
What are the delays/obstacles anticipated in terms of their impact on the NP? [150 words]
No significant impact on the NP is expected
How are these delays/obstacles being addressed? [150 words]
The delays relate to internal government processes. There is little that the programme can do to address these, other than helping to facilitate the required meetings and ensuring the issues remain on an active agenda. These measures have been undertaken.

7.2 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]
How are these opportunities being incorporated into the work of the NP? [150 words]

8. 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]
Technical Assistance (TA) from the Global UN-REDD Programme was received during the reporting period to complement the NP in the development of the country's first Summary of Information on safeguards. Using the information and capacity developed through the NP, a multi-sector drafting group and consultations were supported to draft the Summary in both Myanmar language and English.