National Programme Annual Report

MYANMAR

UN-REDD Programme

January to December 2017

1. 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 2017, 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)

Government & Non-Government Comments;

4) Results Matrix;

5) Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions;

6) Financial Delivery;

7) Adaptive management; and

8) 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
Participating Organizations	FAO, UNDP, UNEP

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 2017[7]
FAO	2,085,200	2,085,200	394,813
UNDP	2,818,400	2,818,400	[input text]
UNEP	287,400	287,400	[input text]
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	363,370	363,370	27,637
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]	[Signature]
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
[Date]	[Date]	[Date]	[Date]
[Name]	[Name]	[Name]	[Name]

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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.

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 will be available on the REDD+ Myanmar website shortly, and will be printed in hard-copy. 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 are now undergoing sub-national consultation with government and non-government stakeholders in each state/region. The sub-national consultation process began in November 2017; three consultations were completed in 2017, and the remaining 12 will be completed in April 2018.

- FREL/FRL. the scope of the FREL is currently limited to deforestation only, but other activities will be included as the data permit. Three carbon pools of Above Ground Biomass (AGB), Below Ground Biomass (BGB) and Litter are included. Soil and deadwood carbon pools are omitted due to limited information/data at national level. Only CO_2 is included although there are also non-CO_2 emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry. The proposed reference period was identified as 2005 to 2015.

- NFMS. An action plan for NFMS was developed in 2015 and implemented from the same year; it is not yet available on the REDD+ Myanmar website. NFMS development encompasses the strengthening of the satellite based land monitoring system including the use of modern open source and open access based remote sensing capacities and techniques and the enhancement of field inventory capacities including the establishment of a new comprehensive National Forest Inventory (NFI). Based on present MRV capacities (with some targeted improvements) Myanmar is able to monitor land use changes of key land cover classes and can calculate activity data with approach 2 according to Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines. The data collection approach for the NFI is still in the piloting phase and the final decision on which carbon pools will be included in field measurements not yet fully decided. Since time, cost and capacity constraints apply for inventory and monitoring, a key category analysis will be carried out before the final decision is taken. Thus, for the time being the emission factor calculation is at the level of a combination of tier 1 and tier 2 according to IPCC guidelines.

- SIS. A Safeguards Roadmap was developed in 2017 under the auspices of the Technical Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards; it is not yet 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 and producing the first summary of information. The initial list of goals to be achieved through Myanmar's safeguards approach, as identified in the Roadmap, comprises:
  - ➢ 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
- ➢ Facilitate compliance with the safeguards frameworks of possible development partners (e.g. Green Climate Fund).

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 County Offices has occasionally complicated administration. A focus on increasing communication has improved the situation.

The CTA left in mid-September; UNDP assigned an RTA as part-time, interim CTA, pending recruitment of a replacement (process expected to be completed in February 2018).

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]
[input text]

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]
[input text]

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+**			
☐ 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: 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 1 was to raise this to 4.5, and the actual result was 5.3, well above the target.			

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	• Stakeholder network established; Taskforce and TWGs include government, CSO and IP members; Taskforce is proposing to expand its membership to include private sector
• Level of stakeholder satisfaction with systems	• Zero (formal systems don't exist)	• None. First target: 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	• No information – assessment due at 18 months. But progress against Outcome indicator "Overall level of satisfaction in the REDD+ readiness process" showed Percentage "not satisfied" or "somewhat satisfied" is 16%, compared with baseline value of 56%

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 84%, far exceeds first year target of 55%, thus demonstrating that the structures are effective, even though the initial output 1, indicator 2 target is not assessed until 18 months.

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 2 meetings during 2017; TWGs collectively held 7 meetings
• Level of participant satisfaction with all entities	• Zero for TF and RO (don't exist); TWGs will be assessed	• By the end of year 1, the level of satisfaction for all entities is at least 67% and remains at this level or higher	• Level of satisfaction is 80% for Taskforce; 77% for REDD+ Office and 78% for TWG's (average 78%)

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 far exceeds the first-year target. The formal reporting relationship between the Taskforce and National Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Central Committee (Minister-level) needs to be clarified.

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 measures by 1 indicator: Level of stakeholder satisfaction with law enforcement, governance and transparency. The target for the first year was "By the end of year 1, the percentage reporting "poor" falls below 67%. In fact, the percentage responding "not satisfied" or "somewhat satisfied" was 63%. Percentage "not satisfied" was 4%. Although the survey used slightly different wording, the comparison with the baseline can be considered valid. Thus the outcome target was achieved despite delays in both outputs.

Output 1: Institutional measures for REDD+ awareness raising and information flow defined and operationalized			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• Level of knowledge	• 54% (average correct score of	• By the end of year 1, the average score for	• The score for the 6 issues ranged from 49% to 88%.

about REDD+	stakeholders across the six issues with initial awareness below 70%)	those issues scoring below 70% in the initial survey is at least 75%	Two of the 6 issues attained the 75% target. The average across the 6 issues was 68%
• Level of stakeholder satisfaction with access to and availability of information	• 74% of stakeholders rate access to data either not accessible or partially accessible; 72% of stakeholders rate availability of data as either not available or partially available	• By the end of year 1, the percentage reporting "poor" falls below 75%; after 2 years, below 60%; by the end of the programme, at least 50% rate them "fair" or "good"	• Percentage reporting "not accessible" or "partially accessible" is 88%; Percentage reporting "not available" or "partially available" is 77%

Progress towards Output:
Adequate progress was made against the first indicator – although the first-year target was not completely met, the actual results were close to the target. Against the second indicator, little progress was made. An analysis of the causes suggested, firstly, that delays in establishing the REDD+ Myanmar web-site was part of the problem (though the REDD+ Myanmar Facebook page was active throughout the year), and secondly, that the structure of the indicator was flawed in that access to information is an issue largely outside the scope and mandate of the UN-REDD Programme.

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	• None. First target: Within 15 months of the start of the programme, a legal and policy review identifies required modifications	• Not assessed, as the first target is at 15 months. However, administrative delays in the process for contracting an entity to undertake the analysis means that the 15-month target will probably not be met
• Legal and policy amendments adopted	• No 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	• Not assessed

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 far exceeds the first-year target. The formal reporting relationship between the Taskforce and National Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Central Committee (Minister-level) needs to be clarified.

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	☐ Expected significant delays
		☐ Corrective measures in place	☐ Corrective measures in place
Progress towards Outcome: A Safeguards Roadmap was prepared, 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 ➢ Facilitate compliance with the safeguards frameworks of possible development partners (e.g. Green Climate Fund).			

Output 1: Myanmar's approach to REDD+ safeguards			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• Delivery of required elements of a national approach to safeguards	• No definition of and national approach to safeguards consistent with the Cancun Agreements of COP 16 exists	• By the end of Year 1, PLRs have been reviewed and safeguards roadmap is developed and approved	• Safeguards roadmap has been developed and approved, but PLRs not yet approved due to delays in the process of contracting a service provider
Progress towards Output: A Safeguards Roadmap was prepared, outlining the entire process towards Myanmar's approach to REDD+ safeguards. The PLR analysis, which was a joint activitiy with output 2.2, above, was delayed due to administrative processes, but was initiated by the end of 2017.			

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	• None. 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	• Not assessed, as the first target is at 2 years
Progress towards Output: No progress was anticipated in year 1, other than the identification of areas of stakeholder concern in the Safeguards Roadmap.			

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: Myanmar was targeting the 8 January 2018 submission deadline for its FREL. By the end of 2017, almost all of the work related to the submission had been completed. The NFMS was able to assess and measure changes in forest cover (forest → non-forest, i.e., deforestation).			

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 = 57.8%	• Within 12 months of the start of the programme, 75% of national forestry officials and key stakeholders are able to correctly answer questions on the purpose, functions and tools of an NFMS	• Average score across the four questions was 66% (14% improvement over baseline)
• 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	• None. First target: By the end of the programme the main expected outcomes of both Action Plans are attained	• The NFMS and FREL Action Plans have bene prepared, but the degree of implementation was not assessed.
Progress towards Output: Although the target for the first indicator was not met, the results did show a 14% increase in awareness, and it is considered that with the submission of the FREL, the awareness among stakeholders will be further increased. Activities undertaken under this output constitute elements of the NFMS and FREL Action Plans, so there is clearly progress towards the 2nd indicator, even though it was not formally assessed. Several working sessions on Emission Factor development based on existing forest district inventory data; development of a draft workflow for EF development to be followed up by FD staff;			

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)	• Existing SLMS with limitations in scope, methodologies and UNFCCC compliant report generating capacities	• None. First target: By the end of the programme, Myanmar has an UNFCCC compliant SLMS	• Not assessed.

• National land use assessment completed	• Limitations in consistency in national LU/LUC assessment carried out by different agencies	• 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	• Not assessed

Progress towards Output:
Follow up work for accuracy assessment of 2015 forest cover/ forest cover change maps based on OF Collect Earth training from Nov 2016 (implement remaining plots from OFCE for accuracy assessment); Web based GIS portal not yet developed; 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. REDD+ strategy, national Forest and Land use Policy) and for UNFCCC reporting requirements	• 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	• Not assessed

Progress towards Output:
NFI piloting since January 2017 ongoing, seven piloting sites selected, four piloting as far as possible finished; preliminary reports on experiences available. Support projects developed (MoU, LoA) with Finnish Natural Resources Institute, LUKE, for capacity building and training in NFI methodologies. Incomplete draft of field manual for data collection available. Revision of collect forms and adaptation of Collect mobile for field measurements completed.

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: Since the only progress anticipated in year 1 was under output 1, the progress towards the outcome is described below in progress against output 1.			

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	• By the end of year 1, an official report on drivers has been finalized	• Report finalized and undergoing approval process
• 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 the end of year 1, a list of priority policies and measures has been prepared and consulted broadly	• Draft PAMs are included in the draft Strategy document. These have been consulted with 6 ministries, private sector stakeholders, and (to date) 3 states/regions
• National REDD+ strategy approved	• REDD+ readiness road map is available, but no National REDD+ Strategy	• By the end of year 1, a draft National REDD+ Strategy is prepared	• A draft National REDD+ Strategy has been prepared
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 with six ministries were held, and sub-national consultations in 3 out of 15 states/regions – the remainder to be completed in early 2018.			

Output 2: REDD+ Investment Programme approved and piloted			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• Approved REDD+ Investment Programme	• No investment programme	• None. First target: By the end of year 2, an investment programme document has been completed	• Not assessed
• Pilot interventions under	• No pilot activities	• None. First target: By the end of year 3, initial pilot activities under implementation in priority	• Not assessed

implementation		states/regions	
Progress towards Output: No progress was anticipated in year 1.			

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): ☐ 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):
By the end of 2017, an advanced draft had been prepared. Initial sub-national consultations on PAMs at state/regional level had bene held in 3 of 15 states/regions. Support for the strategy itself was provided by the UN-REDD Programme, but other development partners contributed, for example, by addressing capacity gaps.

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 have been concluded. All of the information has been compiled into an initial draft document.
	✓	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+ strategies and/or action plans.	✓	The NS/AP identifies, assesses and prioritises the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the barriers to the "plus" (+)[9] activities on the basis of robust analyses.	Analysis completed in October 2017, covering direct and indirect drivers and barriers to "+" activities

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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

		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 58 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 when moving into Phase 2 needs to be 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 are in the process of being 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
		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.	Either ministries are represented in one or more of the three TWGs; four ministries are represented on the National REDD+ Taskforce, and four ministries participated in a study tour to Brazil on REDD+ implementation. Consultations with six ministries focused on their potential role in implementing policies and measures.
	✓	Financing arrangements to start implementing the NS/AP (or to channel results-based finance) are designed.	There have been initial activities on preparation of a GCF funding proposal for implementation of part of the REDD+ Strategy

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 prepared. The assessment of benefits and risks of draft policies and measures was initiated in late 2017, and a PLR analysis was initiated. Although numerous other REDD+ relevant projects provide a valuable source of information related to safeguards, virtually all support for the SIS itself is provided by UN-REDD.

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	This is a priority for 2018
		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
	✓	Defines specific policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), as well as other measures, to address the identified benefits and risks.	Anticipated condition
	✓	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):
A FREL Action Plan had been prepared with TS funds. An advanced draft of Myanmar's initial FREL was ready by the end of 2017. Responsibility for preparation of the FREL lay with the TWG/MRV, but financial and technical support was provided almost exclusively by UN-REDD

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	FREL document ready for submission by 8 January 2018 deadline
		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.	COP guidance was followed during the preparation process, and will be verified by the technical assessment process early in 2018
	✓	Includes pools and gases, and REDD+ activities (Scope) and justification for omitting significant pools and/or activities.	Covers deforestation, with the possible addition of enhancement and degradation; includes AGB, BGB and litter; justification for omission of dead wood and SOM provided; covers only CO_2 initially
	✓	Justifies where the submission is inconsistent with previous versions of GHG inventory.	No inconsistencies identified
	✓	Includes details of the forest definition used and national circumstances.	Included in draft FREL
	✓	Defines the geographic area covered by FREL/FRL (scale).	Scale is national (as identified by draft strategy)

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[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):
UN-REDD targeted support and FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) provided support to development of Myanmar's NFMS Action Plan, initial assessment of land and forest cover change from 2005-15 and design of NFI from 2014-16, and from early 2017 the Myanmar UN-REDD NJP has continued to provide support for NFMS development.

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	NFM system in process of improvement, capacity for establishing baselines and track changes for two REDD+ activities established: area change assessment for deforestation measurement with sample based and wall to wall methods and enhancement through reforestation/ afforestation actions, New NFI in process of planning, expected to generate first results after 2021/22 NFI/NFM not yet fully institutionalized
	✓	NFMS capacity building phase	
	✓	Preliminary construction phase (more than preliminary but less than advanced)	
		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 in process of upgrading and solidifying approaches, methods, developing human resources and capacities, Wall to wall pixel and polygon based methods to be complemented with sample based assessment, introduction of new open sources tools in process
		NFMS includes a National Forest Inventory (NFI)	No NFI available as yet, for emission factor calculation existing management plan inventory data used and prorated to national level; New NFI in planning phase with support from Finnish Government for 2018 - 2022

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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)	Initial GHG-I developed in 2011 with base year 2000, using IPCC default values. New GHG-I in process of developing under the Second National Communication, SNC, of Myanmar, draft of new GHG-I expected by the end of 2018 or in 2019.
✓[12]	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 able to estimate CO_2 emissions from deforestation and CO_2 removals from enhancement (afforestation/ reforestation), for deforestation Activity Data with level 2 approach (track changes but not spatially explicit) and for Emission Factors a combination of tier 1 and tier 2 for three carbon pools (AGB, BGB, and litter), for enhancement with area estimated from existing national statistics and emission factors derived from IPCC default values on biomass growth; improved data on forest plantations expected within the context of developing the upcoming NFI; The NFMS is not yet able to reliably estimate emission and removals (establish baseline and track changes) from forest degradation, sustainable forest management and conservation.
✓	The NFMS is consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines;	All measures of improvement are implemented according to IPCC guidance, main source of guidance used are GPG 2003 and the AFOLU guidance from 2006; for uncertainty assessment of emissions for FREL, the guidance from IPCC 2000/2001 on uncertainty management in National GHG-I was used;
	The NFMS enables the assessment of different types of forest in the country, including natural forest.	Ability of assessment of different types of natural forests and plantations not yet satisfactorily established.

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[12] For some REDD+ activities and some carbon pools, not all, see narrative descriptions

7. Financial Delivery

In the table below, please provide information on expenditure for 2017 against the planned and anticipated expenditure as per the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for 2017 as approved by the PEB/NSC, meaning before any budget revisions were done. Anticipated expenditure by 31 December 2018 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[13] for Jan – December 2017	Planned Expenditure for Jan – Dec 2017[14]	Planned (anticipated) Expenditure for 2018[15]
Outcome 1: **Relevant stakeholders have the capacities to support implementation of REDD+**	FAO	0	0	0
	UNDP	214,682.71	147,464.00	221,000.00
	UNEP	0	0	0
Sub-total		214,682.71	147,464.00	221,000.00
Outcome 2: **National institutions have capacity to implement effective and participatory governance arrangements for REDD+**]	FAO	0	0	0
	UNDP	177,748.94	258,915.00	316,500.00
	UNEP	0	0	0
Sub-total		177,748.94	258,915.00	316,500.00
Outcome 3: **REDD+ safeguards can be effectively applied and information on safeguards reported to UNFCCC**	FAO	0	0	23,000.00
	UNDP	50,509.67	58,198.00	170,648.00
	UNEP	51,371.58	42,700.00	33,700.00
Sub-total		101,881.25	100,898.00	227,348.00
Outcome 4: **Myanmar's national forest monitoring system (NFMS) operational and preliminary forest RELs/RLs submitted**	FAO	370,207.00	871,000.00	1,010,696.00
	UNDP	0	0	0
	UNEP	0	0	0
Sub-total		370,207.00	871,000.00	1,010,696.00
Outcome 5: **National REDD+ Strategy under implementation**	FAO	24,607.00	39,900.00	0
	UNDP	149,701.66	85,556.00	194,500.00
	UNEP	51,371.58	19,000.00	0
Sub-total		225,680.00	148,456.00	194,500.00
Programme management	FAO	0	0	0
	UNDP	195,384.86	231,720.00	263,500.00
	UNEP	0	0	0
Sub-total		195,384.86	231,720.00	263,500.00
Indirect Support Costs	FAO	27,637.00	63,763.00	72,358.70

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[13] The sum of commitments and disbursements for 2017

[14] As indicated in the 2017 annual work plan.

[15] As indicated in the 2018 annual work plan.

(7% GMS)	UNDP	40,223.50	54,729.71	81,630.36
	UNEP	10,468.50	4,319.00	2,359.00
Indirect Support Costs (Total)		78,329.00	122,811.71	156,348.06
FAO (Total):		422,450.00	974,663.00	1,106,054.70
UNDP (Total):		828,251.34	836,582.71	1,247,778.36
UNEP (Total):		113,211.65	66,019.00	36,059.00
Grand TOTAL:		1,363,912.99	1,877,264.71	2,389,892.06

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, especially in Outcome 2.

Have any of the delays/obstacles been raised and/or discussed at the Programme Steering Committee meetings? [150 words]
☒ Yes; ☐ No Advice of the PEB was requested to address delays in Competency Framework analysis at its 3rd meeting. Actions recommended by PEB were implemented and helped to resolve the issue.
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]
In the case of the Competency Framework, PMU staff and regional advisors assisted in completing the process by building on the partial deliverable submitted by the consultant.

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, for presentation to the Programme Executive Board in early 2018.
How are these opportunities being incorporated into the work of the NP? [150 words]
As above, proposed revisions to the results framework to be presented to the PEB early in 2018.

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]
N/A