

**UN-REDD**  
PROGRAMME



# **National Programme Final Report**

## **MYANMAR**

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UN-REDD Programme

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31 December 2020

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

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## **Final Report for the UN-REDD National Programmes**

The Final Report for the National Programmes (NPs) highlights overall results throughout the implementation of the NP. These results are reported against the consolidated National Programme Document results framework, as approved by the Programme Steering Committee or Executive Board, or as adjusted following a mid-term review or evaluation.

The report includes the following sections: 1.) National Programme Identification; 2.) Progress Reporting; 3.) Lessons Learned; 4.) Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions; 5.) Financial Delivery; and 6.) Adaptive management.

The lead agency for each National Programme is responsible for coordinating inputs to the Final 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 regional agency teams, who provide quality assurance and recommendations to the national teams for a focus on results and 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 that could be exchanged among partner countries.

The Final Report for the National Programmes should be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat ([un-redd@un-redd.org](mailto:un-redd@un-redd.org)).

## 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 requested to provide their electronic signatures below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Secretariat.

National Programme Title	UN-REDD/Myanmar National Programme
Implementing Partners <sup>1</sup>	Forest Department
Participating Organizations	FAO UNDP UNEP

Project Timeline			
Programme Duration	4 years	No-Cost Extension	No
NPD Signature Date	N/A	Current End Date	6 Nov. 2020
Date of First Fund Transfer <sup>2</sup>	7 Nov. 2016	Mid-term Review	Yes
Original End Date <sup>3</sup>	6 Nov. 2020	Mid-term Review Date	August 2018

Financial Summary (USD) <sup>4</sup>			
UN Agency	Approved Budget <sup>5</sup>	Amount Transferred <sup>6</sup>	Cumulative Expenditures up to 25 November 2020 <sup>7</sup>
FAO	2 085 200	2 085 200	2,074,537
UNDP	2818400	2818400	2,815,809
UNEP	287400	287400	285258
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	363370	363370	362292
Total	5554370	5554370	5537896

Signatures from the designated UN organizations <sup>8</sup>			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
 [Signature]	 [Signature]	 [Signature]	[Signature]
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
[Date] 17 May 2021	[Date] 17 May 2021	[Date] 17 May 2021	[Date]
Somsak Pipoppinyo FAOR a.i.	Titon Mitra Resident Representative UNDP	Emelyne Cheney, Regional Team Leader UNEP	Dr. Thaug Naing Oo National Programme Director, FD

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

3 The original end date as stated in the NPD.

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 results and identify key achievements of the NP. Additionally, the section provides the opportunity to capture government and civil society perspectives and for these parties to provide additional or complementary information.

### 2.1 Overall Results of the National Programme

Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the NP has reached the expected outcomes and outputs identified in the National Programme Document. [500 words]

The expected Outcomes and Outputs of the NP have mostly been achieved.

Outcome 1: Relevant stakeholders have been engaged and their capacity developed. Extensive consultations were held in all States and Regions, including with Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs). Information materials were produced in 12 languages and the NP has provided vital political space for Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to participate in policy discussions and generated strong interest in development of FPIC guidelines. The REDD+ Task Force (TF) was successfully established and functioned at a technical level, though participation of more senior officials was necessary in order to achieve the desired policy functions. The COVID situation restricted progress towards conclusion of consultations on FPIC guidelines.

Outcome 2: Capacity of national institutions to implement effective and participatory governance arrangements for REDD+ has increased, but further progress on inter-sectoral coordination is necessary. Institutional measures for REDD+ awareness raising and information flow are defined, the quality of available information is sufficient, but the diversity of stakeholder groups and associated logistical complexity means that the NP was not able to ensure that information flows are able to reach all groups. Policy, legal and regulatory (PLR) analysis was conducted and the target of filling 75% of PLR gaps was mostly achieved.

Outcome 3: REDD+ safeguards have been defined in the context of Myanmar, with strong participation from both government institutions and CSOs. A Safeguards Information System (SIS) has been designed and is in the process of being operationalised, but a host institution for the SIS is not yet confirmed. A Summary of Information (SoI) on Safeguards has been submitted to UNFCCC. A review of policies, laws and regulations, including options for a grievance redress mechanism, and national safeguards clarification have been finalized and published.

Outcome 4: The NP has supported the first submission of Myanmar's national Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL/FRL) and the development of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS). The National Forest Inventory (NFI) design has been finalised and piloted in several forest types. Field methodology and data analysis methods have been developed, ready for full-scale implementation. The Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) has been fully developed and ready for public launch.

Outcome 5: The National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) has been developed, through a driver analysis, comprehensive multi-stakeholder consultation process, including with EAOs, and development of a strong cross-sectoral set of Policies and Measures (PAMs). The NRS document is currently pending formal approval from the Government.

### 2.2 Ancillary results

Please provide a description of results that had not been planned for in the National Programme Document but delivered in the process of implementing the National Programme. [250 words]

The NPD anticipated the role that the NP could play in the ongoing Peace Process in Myanmar but did not specifically anticipate the outreach to EAOs that would form an intrinsic part of the NRS development. This has led to production of communication and outreach materials and programmes in 12 languages, and through over 50 events in all States/Regions, which not only built strong multi-stakeholder ownership of the NRS itself, but contributed to a substantial enhancement of policy coordination and dialogue on the forest sector between the Federal government and EAOs.

Myanmar has moved forward with SIS operationalization including an interim webpage in 2020.

Myanmar participated in a UN-REDD organized exchange on SIS development and operations in Hanoi in December 2019, sharing lessons learned from their experiences.

### 2.3 In Focus

Please provide an example of an outstanding achievement made by the NP. [150 words]

Myanmar prepared its first Safeguards Summary of Information, guided by a multi-stakeholder working group, in 2019 and submitted it to the UNFCCC submissions portal in August 2020, becoming only the second LDC in Asia to do so (after Cambodia).

### 2.4 Government Comments

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

The National Programme was well designed to contribute to REDD+ Readiness of Myanmar. Engagement of stakeholders, including EAOs, was carried out extensively but it is necessary to continue to engage both with Private Sector and EAOs, in the implementation phase of REDD+. The National Programme provided a good foundation for institutional strengthening and capacity building, but these are long-term processes. Capacity building of relevant stakeholders was achieved through a series of trainings, workshops and knowledge sharing events. Though these events are valuable for all stakeholders, it is particularly important that policy makers have a solid understanding of the National REDD+ Strategy. Coordination with relevant Ministries has been established during the National Programme and further strengthening of this inter-Ministerial coordination, and with EAOs, is of crucial importance for the effective implementation of the Policies and Measures (PAMs) of the REDD+ Strategy. The most important task is to mainstream PAMs into the relevant short- and long-term plans of the line Ministries for the successful and effective implementation of the REDD+ Strategy. From the Government perspective, the expected outcomes and outputs identified in the National Programme Document have been achieved to a significant extent.

### 2.5 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]

## 2.6 Results Framework Matrix

The results framework aims to measure overall results of the National Programme against the outcome and output targets identified in the National Programme document log frame. In cases where there are no achievements or shortfalls in achieving targets, a thorough justification is required. Requirements for the sections include:

- For each outcome, please provide the outcome title and indicate if the outcome was achieved. Please list each outcome indicator, the associated baseline and expected target for the National Programme. Please provide an assessment of whether the target has been achieved and expected outcome met.
- For each output, please provide the output title and list each performance indicator, the associated baseline and expected overall target and delivery against this target.
- Please repeat this for all outputs and outcomes listed in the NP results framework (or revised version after inception workshop or mid-term review).

Outcome 1: <b>Relevant stakeholders have the capacities to support implementation of REDD+</b>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved	
The outcome was assessed by 2 indicators: overall level of satisfaction with the REDD+ readiness process (discussed below, under output 1) and level of engagement in REDD+ readiness process. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> indicator, measured by a self-assessment in a survey, had a baseline score of 3.6 out of 10. The target for each year was to increase this above the previous year's result, or at least maintain the previous year's result. The year 2 result was so high, 92% satisfaction that subsequent increases were not feasible			
<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall level of satisfaction with the REDD+ readiness process</li> <li>• Level of engagement in REDD+ readiness process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zero</li> <li>• Zero</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the end of the programme, the total rating "not at all satisfied" or "somewhat satisfied" is below 25%</li> <li>• The level of engagement in REDD+ readiness has increased above year 3 levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From year 2 onwards, none reported "not at all satisfied"; 26% reported "somewhat satisfied"</li> <li>• From years 2-4, level of engagement remained constant, at 33% above baseline values</li> </ul>

Output 1: Strengthened stakeholder representation and engagement			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of representation and consultation systems</li> <li>• Level of stakeholder satisfaction with systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following implementation of Targeted Support (TS), informal systems (TWGs) have been established or strengthened; but the TF has not been established</li> <li>• Zero (formal systems don't exist)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within 1 year of the start of the programme, representation and consultation systems are operational</li> <li>• Within 18 months of the start of the programme, the level of satisfaction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target met</li> <li>• Target met</li> </ul>

		for all systems is at least 67% and remains at this level or higher thereafter	
<p>Assessment towards Output: The terminal evaluation concluded this was partly achieved – extensive consultations in all States/Regions, info materials in 12 languages, but impossible to reach all areas/groups. Trust &amp; Peace Process issues also meant bigger budget was needed. For IPs and CSOs the NP has provided vital political space for participation in policy discussions, strong interest in FPIC Guidelines</p>			

Output 2: REDD+ management entities operate effectively			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target	Assessment Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Functioning UN-REDD PEB, TF, RO and TWGs</li> <li>Level of participant satisfaction with all entities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TF does not exist; RTO does not exist; 3 TWGs established during Roadmap development and re-established with TS</li> <li>Zero for TF and RO (don't exist); TWGs will be assessed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>By the end of year 2, the level of satisfaction for all entities exceeds the year 1 achievement (67%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The TF met on 10 occasions; TWG's met on many occasions</li> <li>Level of satisfaction in years 3 and 4 was &gt;80% for the Taskforce &gt;90% for the REDD+ Office, and &gt;80% for TWG's (average &gt;83%)</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output: The establishment of the REDD+ management structures (Taskforce, TWGs) was completed and all worked effectively. The level of satisfaction in REDD+ management structures was consistently high. A formal reporting relationship between the Taskforce and National Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Central Committee (Minister-level) is now in place. The final evaluation concluded the output was partly achieved - TF functioned at technical, but not at policy level; PMU and TWGs were hard working and effective; RO was not needed due to PMU &amp; TF</p>			

Outcome 2: National institutions have capacity to implement effective and participatory governance arrangements for REDD+			
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved	
<p>The outcome was assessed by 1 indicator: Level of stakeholder satisfaction with improvements in participatory governance arrangements for REDD+. The target for the end of the project was "The percentage of stakeholders who consider that national institutions have improved capacity to implement participatory governance arrangements for REDD+ does not fall below year 3 levels (70%)". The actual figure achieved was 70%</p>			
Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target	Assessment Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of stakeholder satisfaction with improvements in participatory governance arrangements for REDD+</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zero</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The percentage of stakeholders who consider that national institutions have improved capacity to implement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70%</li> </ul>

		participatory governance arrangements for REDD+ does not fall below year 3 levels (70%)	
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Output 1: Institutional measures for REDD+ awareness raising and information flow defined and operationalized			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of stakeholder satisfaction with measures for REDD+ awareness raising and information flow</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can be assumed to be zero, since there were essentially no institutional measures for REDD+ awareness raising and information flow before the initiation of the programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The percentage of stakeholders who consider that institutional measures for REDD+ awareness raising are "satisfactory" or "good" does not fall below year 3 levels (70% of stakeholders consider that institutional measures for REDD+ awareness raising are "satisfactory" or "good")</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% consider that measures being undertaken for REDD+ awareness raising, and information flow are "not effective"; 96% consider them "partially" or "fully effective"</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output: The REDD+ Myanmar website was fully operational and the REDD+ Myanmar Facebook page was active throughout the year. The terminal evaluation concluded the output was partly achieved. Good quality of information, although awareness raising needs, number/diversity of stakeholder groups were beyond capacity of NP</p>			

Output 2: Legal and policy framework for REDD+ implementation adapted and reinforced, as necessary			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposals for legal and policy reform developed and validated</li> <li>Legal and policy amendments adopted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No proposals</li> <li>No modifications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within 15 months of the start of the programme, a legal and policy review identifies required modifications</li> <li>By the end of the programme at least 75% of the proposed modifications have been enacted; the process for the remaining modifications is underway</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieved</li> <li>Of 35 PLR recommendations, 12 were assessed to require timelines beyond the capacity of the programme. Of the 23 recommendations remaining, 17 were achieved (74%)</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output: The terminal evaluation concluded that this output was partly or not achieved, however according to the assessment against targets, the target of filling 75% gaps almost achieved (74%), 2016 NLUP, 2018 Forest Law, Common Land Law proposed, but little progress on institutions and regulations needed for application</p>			

Outcome 3: REDD+ safeguards can be effectively applied and information on safeguards reported to UNFCCC			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved	
<p>A Safeguards Roadmap was prepared in 2017, under which the key issues were identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Meet the REDD+ safeguards requirements of the UNFCCC</li> <li>➤ Support the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, as well as the sustainability of forest resources</li> <li>➤ Support good governance and improved land and forest tenure</li> <li>➤ Ensure that the application of the safeguards aligns with existing environmental and social laws, including EIA and SEA procedures</li> </ul> <p>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 submitted to the UNFCCC in 2020. A SIS was designed and concrete steps taken for operationalization</p>			
<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National REDD+ safeguards defined in a national context and functional safeguards information system available to provide information on how REDD+ safeguards are being addressed and respected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing policies laws and regulations have not been assessed for the applicability to REDD+, suitable safeguards have not been amended or designed, and a safeguards information system is not in place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the end of the last year a fully functional safeguards information system is in place (including a country-level grievance mechanism [2]) providing information on respecting and addressing safeguards. A first summary of information on safeguards has been provided to the UNFCCC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A national safeguards approach has been developed and a first Summary of Information prepared and submitted.</li> <li>• The SIS is not fully operational, largely due to the constraints imposed by Covid-19. However, the remaining steps will be completed through UN-REDD TA; an interim SIS webpage is under development.</li> </ul>

Output 1: Myanmar’s approach to REDD+ safeguards			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National approach to safeguards (including grievance mechanisms) has been developed through an inclusive road map process and approved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No definition of and national approach to safeguards consistent with the Cancun Agreements of COP 16 exists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By the end of year 3, a country-level grievance mechanism has been developed, tested and approved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A national safeguards approach has been developed and documented, including a national safeguards clarification</li> <li>• A country-level GRM is incorporated into FPIC guidelines.</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output: The terminal evaluation concluded that the output was achieved –national contextualization of safeguards through National Safeguards Clarification</p>			

Output 2: Myanmar's Safeguards Information System (SIS)			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Degree to which key areas of stakeholder concerns (socioeconomic, environmental) are addressed through data and information content of the SIS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No reporting framework and SIS exists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the end of year 4 a summary of information has been submitted to the UNFCCC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary of information was submitted in 2020</li> <li>An information structure, including proposed indicators, has been developed, along with a design for the SIS, set out in a design report.</li> <li>Key areas of stakeholder concern have been reflected in proposed SIS design and indicators</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output: The terminal evaluation concluded that this output was mainly achieved – national safeguards clarified, SIS designed &amp; in process of being operationalized 1<sup>st</sup> Sol uploaded on UNFCCC, but host institution for SIS not confirmed</p>			

Outcome 4: Myanmar's national forest monitoring system (NFMS) operational and preliminary forest RELs/RLs supported			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved	
<p>Assessment towards Outcome: Outputs achieved (NFI design and piloting, upgraded SLMS, National FRL submitted) constitute a strong basis for building further capacities in the face of upcoming accounting, inventory and monitoring challenges for phase 2 and 3 of REDD+ (sub-national piloting and implementation of REDD+ PaMs at different scales)</p>			
<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Systems for monitoring forests and measuring and reporting on the mitigation performance of REDD+ activities in place</li> <li>Methodologies for REL/RL development agreed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No national system for forest monitoring or carbon measurement and reporting in place</li> <li>No methodology for REL/RL development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the end of year 2, institutional arrangements for Myanmar's NFMS are agreed and endorsed</li> <li>By the end of year 3, Myanmar has a near-real-time forest monitoring system in place</li> <li>By the end of the support, Myanmar is assessing its activity data and emission factors for its national GHGs</li> <li>By the end of year 2, a REL/RL Action Plan document is endorsed by the government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NFMS institutional arrangements fully in place</li> <li>Upgraded SLMS in place and operational</li> <li>Capacity to develop national level AD and EFs developed</li> <li>National FRL endorsed, submitted to UNFCCC, and undergone technical assessment</li> </ul>

Output 1: Build capacity and develop national action plans on NFMS and RELs/RLs			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Degree to which NFMS and FREL Action Plans are implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NFMS and FREL/FRL Action Plans available through UN-REDD Targeted Support since early 2016 as well as corresponding baseline capacity needs assessment from before the start of the NP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the end of the NP the main expected outcomes of both Action Plans are attained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Main outcomes of the NFMS Action Plan and FREL Action Plan fully achieved</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output: All the NFMS-related deliverables achievable under the NP have been achieved, namely planning and design of a new NFI and the upgrading of the satellite-based land monitoring system (SLMS) to be able to generate AD for prioritized REDD+ activities (reducing deforestation, enhancing forest C-stocks). A national level FRL has been developed, agreed among stakeholders and across government institutions and successfully submitted to UNFCCC</p>			

Output 2 Myanmar's Satellite Land Monitoring System and web-GIS portal			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Degree of consistency and compliance of the Satellite land monitoring system (SLMS) with UNFCCC decisions and authorised technical guidance (FAO, IPCC, GOFCC-GOLD, GFOI)</li> <li>National land use assessment completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing SLMS with limitations in scope, methodologies and UNFCCC compliant report generating capacities</li> </ul> <p>Limitations in consistency in national LU/LUC assessment as carried out by different agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the end of the NP, Myanmar has an UNFCCC compliant SLMS</li> </ul> <p>by the end of the NP capacity to carry out regular national assessments are established and functional</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target achieved,</li> </ul> <p>• Target achieved</p>
<p>Assessment towards Output: Myanmar has a SLMS compliant with UNFCCC guidance with capacities for a combination of standard wall-to-wall mapping with sample-based area and area change assessment abilities</p> <p>Land assessment methodologies established as needed for the Forest Reference Level complying with IPCC and GFOI guidance; Advanced draft versions of NFMS Web-based GIS portal build into the One Map geo-portal, but not yet operational and not yet launched due to COVID.</p> <p>National Land use assessment capacities available with RLCMS methodologies through collaboration with Servir-Mekong, Servir Hindukush-Himalaya, and OneMap-Myanmar including data sets for the years 1990 – 2019</p>			

Output 3: Multipurpose National Forest Inventory designed and piloted			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing Forest Inventory methodology not suitable for REDD+ or other national reporting requirements (FMU level inventories only);</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the end of the NP a new multipurpose NFI methodology designed and piloted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target achieved,</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output: A new NFI design and methodology established. Field methodology and data analysis design finalized. NFI ready for full scale implementation (Finland project) as well as application in the Mangrove project (Output 2 of the UNREDD TA Mangrove project for Myanmar)</p>			

Outcome 5: National REDD+ Strategy under implementation			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved	
<p>The Strategy was finalized in mid 2020 and is currently awaiting official approval from the Cabinet. Implementation has begun, for example, through approval of NICFI funding for mangrove implementation through UN-REDD</p>			
<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness of REDD+ Strategy implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No National REDD+ Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the end of the programme, at least 90% of stakeholders in the national REDD+ stakeholder network know that the Strategy is under implementation and are able to identify pilot activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In fact, a large majority of stakeholders believed (erroneously) that the strategy was under implementation from year 2</li> </ul>

Output 1: REDD+ Strategy completed			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National REDD+ strategy approved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REDD+ readiness road map is available, but no National REDD+ Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within 22 months, the National REDD+ Strategy is approved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval of the strategy was delayed due to the need (not recognized in programme design) for extensive consultations with ethnic armed organizations and other ethnic organizations. This took nearly 2 years, but the strategy was submitted for approval before the end of the programme</li> </ul>

**Assessment towards Output:**

The drivers analysis initiated under TS was completed in October 2017. A draft strategy document was prepared, containing 58 proposed policies and measures to address seven priority drivers plus two “+” activities. Consultations have been held with six ministries, stakeholders in all 15 states/regions, and through opening the document for public comment. Largely as a result of the public comments, the need for further consultations with ethnic minorities was recognized. 15 priority ethnic minorities were identified, as discussed in section 2.4, and consultations have been completed. 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. The terminal evaluation considered that this output was achieved.

Output 2: REDD+ Investment Programme approved and piloted			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approved REDD+ Investment Programme</li> <li>• Pilot interventions under implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No investment programme</li> <li>• No pilot activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By the end of year 2, an investment programme document has been completed</li> <li>• By the end of year 3, initial pilot activities under implementation in priority states/regions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This target was delayed for the same reasons described under 5.1</li> <li>• Pilot support to Community Forests was begun early in year 4; pilots activities in mangroves began in Q4/2020.</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output: The delay in finalization of the Strategy is the main reason why development of an investment plan was delayed. The terminal evaluation considered that this output was partly achieved – Draft 4.2 of the strategy has been widely consulted, but is pending government approval</p>			

## 2.7 Revisions to the National Programme Document

Please provide a summary of any key changes made to the National Programme Document relating to the results framework, indicators, outcome, outputs, implementing partners or duration of the (NP).

If the **results framework** was revised following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

No change

If the **NP outcomes or outputs** were revised following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting (January 2018), the PEB recognized the need for a revision of the results framework deriving from the delay encountered between the original formulation of the funding proposal and associated results framework, in October 2013, and the initiation of the programme in November 2016. Most of the changes reflected that outcomes had been worded as outputs, and outputs as activities.

If the **results framework indicators** were revised following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

At its 5<sup>th</sup> meeting (July 2018), the PEB concluded that the wording of two indicators (Outcome 2 and output 2.1) could not be met largely because the variables being assessed lay outside the scope of the programme. Revised wording of the targets was approved to make them more relevant to the results of the programme.

For Outcome 2, the original indicator was "Level of stakeholder satisfaction with law enforcement, governance and transparency". This was amended to "Level of stakeholder satisfaction with improvements in participatory governance arrangements"

For Output 2.1, the original indicator was "Level of stakeholder satisfaction with access to and availability of information". This was amended to "Level of stakeholder satisfaction with measures for REDD+ awareness raising and information flow".

At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting (December 2018), the PEB changed the wording of Output 3.2 target 2 'At the end of year 3, a SIS is finalized and is integrated with an NFMS' into: 'At the end of year 3, a first version of a SIS is designed and tested and plans/recommendations for its operationalization are developed'.

If the **NP implementing partners** were changed following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

No change

If the **duration of the NP** was changed following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

No change

### 3. Lessons Learned

This section aims to capture the most significant lessons learned in the context of the National Programme, as they relate to the thematic work areas on REDD+ or more generally to the practical aspects of implementation, coordination and communication. The sections below should be completed only as applicable and in case where lessons learned have been identified.

Please provide a narrative of the **most significant lessons** learned during the implementation of the National Programme. Include explanations of what was learnt, why the lesson is important, and what has been done to document or share those lessons. [150 words]

Achieving high level political influence and support for REDD+ was the most important, if very challenging, priority. Raising political will is a long process but should have been prioritized from the start and with a clear strategy drawing on approaches in other countries. The weak participation of senior staff in the REDD+ Taskforce and the silo-based approach to policy making resulted in the NP having limited policy level influence.

In a complex political and social situation like Myanmar, characterized by a low historical level of trust between communities and government (including with FD due to the past policy around Public Protected Areas) and great diversity of indigenous groups, more resources were needed for stakeholder engagement. The stakeholder engagement budget should not have been based on norms from other NPs. The quality and quantity of communications, information flow and capacity building are critical in a low trust situation. From the stakeholder evaluation workshops, it appears that many stakeholders, including policy makers and State/Regional staff, had a weak understanding of REDD+. A deeper understanding of REDD+, as obtainable, for example, through the REDD+ Academy course, was needed.

Another lesson was that it can be difficult to impose an international community priority like gender mainstreaming when a government's political will for it is low. Making progress on gender capacity building or mainstreaming required a much more pro-active approach. This included having a specific and sufficient budget for it, and having a full or part-time national gender advisor.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to **inter-sectoral coordination** during implementation of the national programme: (150 words)

Although working with the Forest Department as counterpart agency was inevitable, the particular government culture in Myanmar, in which departments within Ministries do not easily (and therefore rarely do) interact with departments within other Ministries made it difficult to get the message that "REDD+ is not just about forests – the drivers mostly come from outside forests" across to government officials outside the Forest Department. For this reason, all of the REDD+ bodies, and most importantly, the National REDD+ Taskforce, were viewed by others as being Forest Department, and not multi-agencies bodies. Activities to influence high level political will should have been more strongly prioritised from the beginning since this is the key to the cross-sectoral policy coordination necessary to tackle extra-sectoral drivers.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating the **technical dimensions** of the national programme during implementation: [150 words]

Given the somewhat unique and very complex contextual challenges for REDD+ in Myanmar, the composition of the PMU, and especially the mix of advisors, should have been decided on a case by case basis. In the case of Myanmar, in addition to the CTA, the Stakeholder Engagement/Communications Advisor, etc., there was a possible case for an EAO Engagement Advisor (from the beginning), a Policy Advisor (for liaising between Ministries and promoting high level political engagement) and a Gender Advisor, whether on a part or full-time basis, and whether these positions were for national or international staff.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to the **REDD+ readiness process** during implementation of the national programme: [150 words]

The technical work required for development of the FRL, as an essential part of REDD+ Readiness, is also directly relevant to the submission of National Communications (NCs) to UNFCCC, and the development of mitigation targets under the NDC, in terms of the methodology for MRV of GHG emissions and removals in the LULUCF sector. Furthermore, like the NDC and NCs, the FRL, once submitted to the UNFCCC, is a publicly available, official document. It is therefore crucial that the methodologies and approaches of the FRL are fully coordinated with other reporting processes and understood and accepted by the national UNFCCC focal point and relevant institutions.

On SIS, the Programme would have benefitted from longer discussions on institutional arrangements, and for these to be led by key Government stakeholders within their preferred methods for decision-making.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to **anchoring REDD+** in the national development process: [150 words]

More activities to influence high level political support, including holding high level meetings, policy briefings for decision-makers, etc. These activities should have had the highest priority from the beginning of the NP, and been budgeted accordingly, since this high level political will is so critical to inter-sectoral policy coordination for tackling D&D drivers. It is however an untenable situation whereby it is difficult to ensure a high-level political support at the start of the process when the REDD+ potential (or more widely the capacity to generate REDD+ finance) is not demonstrated. Nonetheless, once the national programme is under implementation, inertia in the agreed structure has proven difficult to break, both in terms of wider and higher-level multisectoral representation. There was a suggestion from a senior UNDP advisor for a 'bridge building advisor'. While it is acknowledged that the PMU made various attempts to raise the political profile of REDD+, including taking the MONREC Minister to Brazil, this was a catch-up situation.

Significantly increased resources for communications, awareness raising and stakeholder capacity building. While the impossibility of reaching all stakeholder groups in Myanmar is acknowledged, a bigger component than is normally the case for NPs was justified by the low level of trust, the challenges of engaging with EAOs with a stuttering Peace Process, and the multiplicity of stakeholder groups, especially IPs, which also implied high translation costs. A specialist EAO advisor to support the Stakeholder Engagement Advisor was possibly justified. More investment and design of appropriate stakeholder engagement approaches is also needed for the subsequent phases of REDD+ implementation in Myanmar, and this lesson can be incorporated into relevant ongoing and pipeline initiatives.

Specific and sufficient funding for gender capacity building/mainstreaming, including a national gender advisor (possibly part-time), and supported by an appropriately experienced NGO like WOCAN or RECOFTC

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to the **implementation and sequencing** of national programme support: [150 words]

Although the NP design anticipated sequencing of support in a logical manner, implementation was sub-optimal, leading to the moderately satisfactory rating of the terminal evaluation. A significant reason for this is the very high level of consultations required for the strategy in Myanmar's context (multiple ethnic minorities and EAOs, administrative structure of the country, etc), along with the discussions on the level of ambition and goals of the draft National REDD+ Strategy in parallel to the revision of the NDC.

Please provide a narrative of any **other lessons** learned during implementation of the national programme: [150 words]

Challenges were encountered related to shifting to more remote support and online/remote consultations during Covid-19; experience was gained in adjusting approaches for Covid restrictions in Myanmar.

### 3.1 Unforeseen Benefits or Unintended Consequences

Please provide a summary of any ancillary/unforeseen benefits or unintended consequences that may have become evident during implementation or conclusion of the national programme. [150 words]

Unforeseen Benefits [150 Words]
[input text]

Unintended Consequences [150 words]
[input text]

### 3.2 Inter-agency Coordination

This section aims to collect relevant information on how the NP is contributing to inter-agency work and “Delivering as One”.

Was the NP in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government? If not, please explain what measures were put in place to address this. [150 words]
Yes

Please briefly summarize what types of coordination mechanism and decisions were taken to ensure joint delivery of the NP. [150 words]
Besides the cross-agency Programme Executive Board, which met regularly, twice a year, UNDP and FAO staff in the PMU were co-located for the first half of the NP implementation. One member of the PMU was designated “Programme Coordinator”, whose role was to ensure joint delivery of the NP. Implementation of Outcome 3 illustrates a specific example of joint delivery of the NP. UNEP, which operated through its Regional Office, was responsible for technical support on Safeguards and SIS, while FAO also provided technical support on SIS. To facilitate operations, the two agencies collaborated closely, and UNEP transferred part of its budget to the UNDP CO. According to the final evaluation, this seems to have worked quite well.

Was a HACT assessment undertaken? If yes, to what degree was the HACT being taken up and by which agency? [150 words]
No

### 3.3 Risk Narrative

This section aims to capture the key internal and external risks experienced by the programme during implementation.

Please provide a summary of the key internal risks experienced by the NP as well as responses. [250 Words]
Risks that have been ‘realized’: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Too low a level of political support for effective cross-sectoral coordination (Risk #1);</li></ul>

- The TF was seen as being under the control of FD/MONREC rather than a multi-agency body (Risk #2);
- Sub-national authorities (or some of them) had considerably less commitment to REDD+ than at the central level (Risk #4);
- Limited progress on gender capacity building/mainstreaming (Risk #10).

High-level political support was attempted to be mobilized through presentations to Members of Parliament and the organization of “high-level” consultations, both at the beginning of NP implementation and half-way through. However, partly due to lack of adequate technical support, these initiatives did not really have an impact.

Please provide a summary of the key external risks experienced by the NP as well as responses. [250 Words]

REDD+ implementation risks that have not significantly fallen due to the NP:

- Adverse social/environmental impacts from upstream planning processes (Risk #7)
- Adverse social/environmental impacts from downstream activities (Risk #8)
- Adverse social/environmental impacts from already approved land use and infrastructure plans (Risk #15).

Other external risks that affected the result of the NP were:

- Consistent laws and regulations need to be developed and implemented, e.g., National Land Law
- Effective operationalization of the NLUP is required, including the NLUC, Regional Land Use Committees, etc.
- Strong government support for the FPIC process, including GRM
- Greatly improved level of trust between communities, especially IP communities, and the government/FD

Members of the PMU participated in various workshops and consultations on new laws (Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas Law, Land Law, etc. However, a new Forest Law was passed by parliament in 2018 without any opportunity for inputs from the UN-REDD Programme.

Trust with communities was pursued through numerous sub-national consultations, for example on PAMs risks/benefits and the draft National REDD+ Strategy, but it is difficult to assess whether this led to any significant impact.

#### 4. 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 not applicable (N/A) any criteria that do not apply to the context of the country.

##### 4.1 National Strategy or Action Plan

Supported by (select all applicable and provide details of Other Source): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Programme; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Support; <input type="checkbox"/> Other Source; <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
Please provide a brief description of the achievement 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] [input text]

Indicator	Start <sup>9</sup>	End <sup>9</sup>	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+?	x		Not yet initiated	Strategy is awaiting formal adoption by Cabinet, due to Covid-related delays. However, many of the PAMs are already being implemented, particularly those related to the Myanmar Reforestation and Rehabilitation Programme
			Under design	
			Drafted, under deliberation	
		x	Adopted	
			Link to the NS/AP provided on the UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform Info Hub	
		X	Implementation in early stages	
Degree of completeness of national REDD+		X	Full implementation of NS/AP	A thorough analysis was conducted at the beginning of the UN-REDD NP, and the finding of this analysis were incorporated into the design of the Strategy
		X	The NS/AP identifies, assesses and prioritizes the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the barriers to the "plus" (+) <sup>10</sup> activities on the basis of robust analyses.	

<sup>9</sup> Mark with an X, the progress indicated by the qualifiers at the start and end of NP implementation.

<sup>10</sup> Plus (+) activities within the context of REDD+ refer to conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks

strategies and/or action plans.		X	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 Strategy includes 25 policies and measures that fall under the mandate of the Forest Department. Collectively, these represent a coherent set of PAMs that are proportionate to drivers and barriers over which the Forest Department has a mandate
		X	The NS/AP relates to the scope and scale of the FREL/FRL, taking into account national circumstances.	The Strategy focuses on deforestation and afforestation, as does the FREL
		X	The NS/AP defines the institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation, including governance measures, participatory oversight and inter-sectoral coordination.	Fully described in the document
Degree to which the NS/AP incorporates principles of social inclusion and gender equality.		X	The NS/AP is developed through a multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive and participatory consultation and dialogue process.	The draft Strategy included inputs from a very wide range of stakeholders engaged through intensive consultation, although in finalizing the draft, the Forest Department made substantial changes.
		X	The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ integrate gender-responsive actions.	A significant number of PAMs are designed/worded to acknowledge the need for 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.	Several of the PAMs proposed for incorporation based on stakeholder consultations recognized the need for more secure land and resource tenure rights. However, some of these were eventually removed, being outside the mandate of the Forest Department.
Degree of anchoring of the NS/AP in the national development policy and institutional fabric.			There is effective inter-ministerial coordination for REDD+ action.	Inter-ministerial coordination through the National REDD+ Taskforce failed. In recognition of this, the Taskforce disbanded itself in favour of the establishment of a higher-level body to oversee REDD+ Phase 2. This higher-level body has not yet met (partly due to Covid), so it remains to be seen if it is effective in promoting inter-ministerial coordination
			Endorsement of the NS/AP has been obtained at a high political level, beyond the agency or ministry that led the REDD+ readiness process.	Pending (due to delays in consultation with ethnic groups)

		X	REDD+ actions or targets are embedded in the national plan or policy for sustainable development.	Reflected in the Myanmar Reforestation and Rehabilitation Programme and the Nationally Determined Contribution
			There is evidence that ministries/agencies outside the forest and environment sectors are committed to implementing REDD+ policies and measures.	Agencies outside the Forest Department/MONREC rarely committed high-level officials to meetings on REDD+, sending low-level officials who had no decision-making authority
			Financing arrangements to start implementing the NS/AP (or to channel results-based finance) are designed.	The investment plan identifies investment packages required to implement the National REDD+ Strategy and includes estimates (some accurate, others approximate of the resources required to implement them, but financing arrangements are mostly not in place.

## 4.2 Safeguard Information System

Supported by (select all applicable and provide details of Other Source):  National Programme;  Targeted Support;  Other Source;  Not Applicable

The NP supported the full development and institutionalization plan for the SIS, and the development and submission of a Summary of Information (Sol) on safeguards to the UNFCCC.

Indicator	Start	End	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?	x		No	
		X	SIS objectives determined	Objectives determined through stakeholder consultation and documented in <a href="#">SIS Design Report</a>
		X	Safeguard information needs and structure determined.	Information needs assessed and information structure determined, based on the <a href="#">Myanmar safeguards clarification</a> , and documented in <a href="#">SIS Design Report</a>
		X	Existing information systems and sources assessed.	Relevant information systems and sources assessed, with stakeholder input; documented in tables, and reflected in latest version of SIS table.
		X	The SIS is designed, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	SIS design formulated through multi-stakeholder process and documented in SIS Design Document, which has been published in <a href="#">Myanmar &amp; English</a> languages
		1/2	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.	Partly achieved; SIS table prepared, information collection templates under development and initial information collection underway. Interim SIS webpage under development. <a href="#">SIS Operationalization Plan</a> published for review.
		X	Summary of information on REDD+ safeguards, informed by the SIS, has been submitted to UNFCCC.	<a href="#">Summary of Information</a> prepared through multi-stakeholder process before SIS operational; submitted to UNFCCC in August 2020.
Degree of completeness of the design of a country approach to		X	Aligns with the NS/AP, covering the social and environmental benefits and risks of the policies & measures for REDD+ being considered by the countries.	Development of <a href="#">safeguards approach</a> included <a href="#">assessment of benefits &amp; risks</a> of draft NS/AP PaMs,

address the social and environmental safeguards for REDD+				and recommendations to mitigate/enhance these. Draft NS/AP includes section on safeguards.
		X	Defines specific policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), as well as other measures, to address the identified benefits and risks.	<u>PLRs relevant to safeguards assessed</u> ; PLRs information related to addressing & respecting safeguards, as well as gaps/recommendations, reflected in <u>Summary of Information</u> .
		1/2	Have institutional arrangements and/or capacities to implement those PLRs and to monitor the REDD+ safeguards.	Partly achieved. Capacity built through stakeholder engagement in safeguards/SIS process over course of NP. Gaps in PLRs framework and implementation identified, and recommendations provided, including in Summary. Further capacity development needed when new REDD+ institutional structure in place.
		X	Transparently provides information on how safeguards are respected and addressed.	First Summary of Information covers how safeguards addressed, as well as initial information on how they are respected. Gaps and recommendations are also provided. This information also to be presented in interim SIS webpage.

### 4.3 Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level

Supported by (select all applicable and provide details of Other Source):  National Programme;  Targeted Support;  Other Source;  Not Applicable

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	Start	End	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 <sup>11</sup> 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 <a href="https://redd.unfccc.int/submissions.html?country=mmr%20">https://redd.unfccc.int/submissions.html?country=mmr%20</a>
		✓	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

<sup>11</sup> FREL/FRL elements defined or at an advanced stage (scope, scale, forest definition, methodology and data compilation).

#### 4.4 National Forest Monitoring System

Supported by (select all applicable and provide details of Other Source):  National Programme;  Targeted Support;  Other Sources;  Not Applicable

NFI design, sampling approach, estimation design and data analysis framework established. NFI field methodology fully finalized and tested during two field seasons (2019, 2020). All major decisions on design, sampling approaches and planning for the NFI and the rationales for these decisions compiled in a comprehensive working document. A short version is published in a scientific journal. Operational manual (working paper) for the sample-based land assessment methodology, used for the Forest Reference level, developed. New land cover/ land use assessment methodology (RLCMS) established and documented as a working paper. Methodology for remote sensing-based forest type mapping developed and piloted in the Bago area (published in a scientific paper). Work on a remote sensing-based forest degradation/ forest restoration monitoring tool ongoing (through UNREDD TA global)

Other sources: Collaboration with: OneMap Myanmar, Servir Mekong, Servir Hindukush-Himalaya, US-AID, ICIMOD, Smithsonian Institute, UN-REDD TA global, Finnish Natural Resources Institute (Luke)

Indicator	Start	End	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 available and institutionalized; Major advances through establishment of a fully functional NFI system, an upgraded land monitoring system including new land cover assessment capacities through collaboration with Servir-Mekong/Himalaya Hindukush and OneMap Myanmar. 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 for the FRL 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.
			NFMS capacity building phase	
	✓		Preliminary construction phase	
			Advanced <sup>12</sup> 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)	

<sup>12</sup> NFMS elements at an advanced stage (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory).

				The Forest Reference Level has been used as baseline for quantification of the updated NDC targets for the forestry and land use change sector.
Degree of completeness of the NFMS in UN-REDD supported countries		✓	NFMS includes a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS)	SLMS included, as mentioned above, with enhanced assessment capabilities for land cover assessment and change detection
		✓	NFMS includes a National Forest Inventory (NFI)	Fully functional NFI approach developed during the execution of the NP, implementation of the first cycle of measurements, including data analysis and generation of reports possible through the project National Forest Inventory, National Forest Monitoring Information System with a Human Rights based Approach (NFI-NFMIS-HRBA) with Finnish funding.
		✓	NFMS includes a National GHG Inventory (GHGi)	NFMS includes a national GHG-I, but this inventory is not updated yet as certain inter-institutional coordination challenges within MONREC, by the time of the closure of the NP, have not yet been resolved, due to COVID related delays and restrictions, among other reasons
		✓	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 afforestation and reforestation. For future measuring forest degradation/ stock changes on existing forest areas, groundwork has been done through the establishment of the NFI as well as ongoing support from the global UN-REDD TA for a remote sensing based forest degradation/ restoration monitoring approach with newly available open source software tools. The latter is at the stage of piloting by the time of closure of the NP
		✓	The NFMS is consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines;	NFMS is developed according to IPCC, GFOI and other guidelines (GOFI-GOLD) as relevant for national circumstances

		✓	The NFMS enables the assessment of different types of forest in the country, including natural forest.	<p>An approach for satellite-based forest type mapping has been developed and piloted in the Bago area together with the Smithsonian Institute.</p> <p>Further and more detailed assessment of different forest and vegetation types, including tree resources outside forests, will be possible with the new NFI methodology</p>
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## 5. Financial Delivery

The table below gathers information on the cumulative financial progress of the National Programme at the end of programme implementation (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). Please add additional rows as needed.

Programme Outcome	UN Organization	Total Funds Transferred <sup>13</sup>	Total Expenditure <sup>14</sup>	Delivery Rate <sup>15</sup> (%)
Outcome 1: Relevant stakeholders have the capacities to support implementation of REDD+	FAO			
	UNDP	567935	567030	99.8%
	UNEP			
Sub-total		567935	567030	99.8%
Outcome 2: National institutions have capacity to implement effective and participatory governance arrangements for REDD+	FAO			
	UNDP	878120	872538	99.4%
	UNEP			
Sub-total		878120	872538	99.4%
Outcome 3: REDD+ safeguards can be effectively applied and information on safeguards reported to UNFCCC	FAO	69,305	66,420	95.8%
	UNDP	226760	225282	99.4%
	UNEP	226,800	224,658	99.1%
Sub-total		522865	516360	98.8%
Outcome 4: Development of Myanmar's national forest monitoring system (NFMS) and preliminary forest RELs/RLs supported	FAO	1,987,947	1,980,170	99.6%
	UNDP			
	UNEP			
Sub-total		1,987,947	1,980,170	99.6%
Outcome 5: National REDD+ Strategy under implementation	FAO	27,947	27,947	100%
	UNDP	166992	168450	100.9%
	UNEP	60,600	60,600	100%
Sub-total		255539	256997	100.6%
Indirect Support Costs (7% GMS)	FAO	145,964	145,218	99.5%
	UNDP	197288	197107	99.9%
	UNEP	20,118	19968	99.3%
Indirect Support Costs (Total)		363370	362292	99.7%
FAO (Total):		2,231,164	2,219,754	99.3%

<sup>13</sup> Amount transferred to the participating UN Organizations from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund as reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>.

<sup>14</sup> The sum of commitments and disbursements

<sup>15</sup> Total Expenditure / Total Funds Transferred

UNDP (Total):	3015688	3012916	99.9%
UNEP (Total):	307518	305226	99.3%
Grand TOTAL:	5554370	5537896	99.7%

## 6. Adaptive management

Referring to the deviations and delays indicated in the results framework above please provide a short narrative of delays encountered, the reasons for them and what actions were considered to alleviate their impact on the Programme. Please indicate if these were 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.

### 6.1 Delays and Corrective Actions

What delays/obstacles were encountered at country level? [100 words]
The need for much more comprehensive consultation with Ethnic Armed Organization and other ethnic organizations was not recognized during programme design. This required a substantial commitment of time and resources. Similarly, resources were insufficient for a more comprehensive stakeholder engagement process for the first Summary of Information. In the final 9 months, Covid-19 restrictions complicated and slowed activities related to some of the remaining outputs (e.g., investment plan, FPIC guidelines, SIS institutional arrangements)
Were any of the delays/obstacles raised and/or discussed at the Programme Steering Committee meetings? [100 words]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes; <input type="checkbox"/> No A proposal for the design and costing of a plan to engage with ethnic organizations was presented to the PEB at its 5 <sup>th</sup> meeting (July 2018). The PEB approved the proposed plan. At subsequent PEB meetings (6 <sup>th</sup> and 8 <sup>th</sup> meetings), progress on implementation of the plan was reported to the PEB.
What are the delays/obstacles anticipated in terms of their impact on the NP? [100 words]
The ethnic consultation process was complex and lengthy, given that some Ethnic Armed Organizations are considered illegal organizations by the Government of Myanmar, and so engagement was highly sensitive. This ultimately resulted in a delay of nearly 2 years in finalization of the Strategy. Covid-19 delays resulted in some activities not being completed on operational closure of the programme – these will be completed with UNDP funding, part of which has been used to retain some members of the PMU.
How were these delays/obstacles addressed? [100 words]
As above

### 6.2 Opportunities and Partnerships

During NP implementation, have any opportunities that were not foreseen in the design of the programme been identified to help advance efforts on REDD+? [100 words]
The specific interest from Norway in REDD+ in the context of mangroves was not foreseen in the design of the NP, and has led to the launch of the initiative on “Integrating mangroves sustainable management, restoration and conservation into REDD+ implementation in Myanmar” under UN-REDD global technical assistance.
How were these opportunities being incorporated into the work of the NP? [100 words]
The NP reflected this development by increasing the focus of activities under output 4.3, on piloting of NFI plot measurement, in the mangrove stratum.

### 6.3 Measures to Ensure Sustainability of National Programme Results

Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results during the reporting period. Please provide examples if relevant; these

can include the establishment of REDD+ institutions expected to outlive the Programme and regulations, or capacities that will remain in place after the completion of the programme.

Measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme. [150 words]
<p>In light of lessons from other countries, which indicated that only where a significant on-going readiness initiative was mobilized were results obtained during a NP sustained, efforts were taken to mobilize further readiness funding. This included the option of joining the FCPF (not possible), and a “UN-REDD Phase 2” (not possible). Another option appeared (in 2018) to be a GCF-funded REDD+ SAP. However, it has not been possible to make progress on this, and such a proposal cannot be submitted before Q1/2022.</p> <p>Other initiatives which are ongoing or in pipeline which are designed to build directly on the results of the NP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UN-REDD Initiative on Mangroves in Myanmar: \$2m from NICFI, initiated 2020 for 2 years</li> <li>- UN-REDD Initiative on Sustainable Forest Trade in the Lower Mekong Region: \$8.8m from NICFI, initiated 2020 for 2 years, with potential second phase of 3 years</li> <li>- National Forest Management Information System with a Human Rights Based Approach (FAO): \$8m from Govt of Finland, initiated 2020 for 4 years</li> <li>- Developing decision support system and capacities for ecosystem-based climate investment and monitoring (FAO): \$400k from GCF Readiness Fund, initiated 2020 for 2 years</li> <li>- Climate-resilient Agriculture, Forestry and Land-use in the Chindwin River Basin (FAO): Concept Note for \$32m submitted to GCF in 2019, submission of full proposal to GCF Board expected in 2021.</li> </ul>

The questions below seek to gather relevant information on how the National Programme is putting into practice the principles of aid effectiveness through strong national ownership, alignment and harmonization of procedures and mutual accountability.

Are the national implementing partners and UN-REDD focal points involved in the planning, budgeting and delivery of the National Programme?
<p>Programme Executive Board Established: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Date of Last Meeting: 6 August 2020</p> <p>Number of meetings annually: 2</p> <p>Please explain what measures are in place to ensure national ownership: [150 words]</p> <p>A National REDD+ Taskforce was established at the beginning of the programme and met 10 times during the programme. However, participation in the Taskforce, anticipated to be at the Deputy Director General level, was mostly at several levels lower in the hierarchy, meaning that TF members were never able to make policy decisions. In recognition of this, the TF dissolved itself at the end of the programme, in favour of the establishment of a higher-level “National REDD+ Coordination Committee”, chaired by the DG/FD, which will oversee REDD+ Phase 2. The terminal evaluation concluded that the TF was seen as a Forest Department (FD)/Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) committee rather than an inter-institutional coordination agency.</p>

Are the UN-REDD Programme’s Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement applied in the National Programme process?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fully <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> No

The NP adapted the global guidelines into a national guideline for REDD+ readiness specific to Myanmar's context. The national guideline outlined the rationale and means to design gender responsive and inclusive engagement approaches. Furthermore, the global UN-REDD Programme FPIC guidelines also informed the design of a national guideline which has been piloted in Mon State. Finalization has been delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions and will be finalized with UNDP funding.

Programme sustainability depends on the extent to which sectorial counterparts, civil society representatives, private sector relevant to the REDD+ dynamic in the country and other relevant stakeholders are involved in the Programme's activities and ownership of strategic matters. In the box below please select applicable options and provide an indication of how these different sets of stakeholders are involved in and appropriate Programme activities.

Member of the steering committee  
 Member of technical or other advisory committees  
 Implementing partner for some activities of the National Programme

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders: [150 words]

Representatives of environmental CSO's, IP organizations, and the private sector were members of the National REDD+ Taskforce, as well as its Technical Working Groups.

#### 6.4 National Programme and/or R-PP Co-Financing Information

If additional resources (direct co-financing) were provided to activities supported by the UN-REDD National Programme including new financing mobilized since start of implementation, please fill in the table below:

Sources of Co-Financing <sup>16</sup>	Name of Co-Financer	Type of Co-Financing <sup>17</sup>	Amount (US\$)	Supported Outcome in the NPD	Year Mobilized
UNDP (TRAC)	UNDP	Cash	80004	5	2019-20
SDC (Swiss govt)	OneMap	In Kind		4	2018-20
US Forest Service (USAID)	SERVIR	In Kind		4	2018-20
IKI (German Ministry of Env)	ICIMOD	In Kind		4	2018-20
Govt of Finland	LUKE	In Kind		4	2018-20

<sup>16</sup> Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

<sup>17</sup> Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

## 7. Annex – UNDG Guidelines: Definitions

The following definitions for results-based reporting from the UNDP Guidelines are to be used for the annual report:

- **Results:** A result is a describable or measurable change that is derived from a cause-and-effect relationship. There are three types of such changes – outputs, outcomes and impact – which can be set in motion by a development intervention.
- **Results Based Reporting:** Seeks to shift attention away from activities to communicating important results that the programme has achieved at output and outcome levels. An effective results-based report communicates and demonstrates the effectiveness of the intervention. It makes the case to stakeholders and donors for continued support and resources.
- **Results Matrix:** An important aid in results-based reporting is the results matrix, which clearly articulates the results at output and outcome level and the indicators, baselines and targets. These items, along the review of indicators, assumptions and risks, should serve as guides for reporting on results.
  - **Outcomes:** Outcomes describe the intended changes in development conditions resulting from UNCT cooperation. Outcomes relate to changes in institutional performance or behavior among individuals or groups as viewed through a human rights-based approach lens.
  - **Outputs:** Outputs are changes in skills or abilities, or the availability of new products and services that are achieved with the resources provided within the time period specified. Outputs are the level of result in which the clear comparative advantages of individual agencies emerge and accountability is clearest. Outputs are linked to those accountable from them giving the results chain a much stronger internal logic.
  - **Indicators:** Indicators help measure outcomes and outputs, adding greater precision. Indicators ensure that decision-making is informed by relevant data.