



**AFoCO** REDD+ Fact Sheet Series

# Myanmar

*Compiled in 2023*

---

Asian Forest Cooperation Organization

## ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Activity Data
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
CHRO	Chin Human Rights Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DG	Drafting Group
EF	Emission Factor
FOLU	Forestry and Other Land Use
FREL	Forest Reference Emission Level
FRL	Forest Reference Level
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IP/EN	Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Nationalities Network
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
KFS	Korean Forest Service
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MERN	Myanmar Environmental Rehabilitation-conservation Network
MONREC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
MRRP	Myanmar Reforestation and Rehabilitation Programme
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NS	National REDD+ Strategy
POINT	Promotion Of Indigenous and Nature Together
RBP	Result Based Payments
RECOFTC	Regional Community Forestry Training Centre
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIS	Safeguards Information System
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SoI	Summary of Information
TGC	Terra Global Capital
TWG-SES	Technical Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People
WIF	Worldview International Foundation
WRF	Warsaw REDD+ Framework

# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

## SUMMARY

Myanmar's forest cover has rapidly decreased from 53.4% in 2000 to 43.7% in 2020. Myanmar's 2021-2030 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) mitigation contributions primarily focus on two sectors – namely Energy and Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU). Myanmar considers REDD+ as one of its mitigation options. Myanmar did not mention Cooperative Approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Regarding Warsaw REDD+ Framework (WRF), the country completed the final draft of National REDD+ Strategy (NS). Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL)/ Forest Reference Level (FRL) and Safeguards Information System (SIS) have already been submitted to the UNFCCC. However, National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) seems to need more improvement. Myanmar has few REDD+ projects but has many initiatives with multiple development partners. Myanmar has implemented REDD+ projects and REDD+ readiness initiatives with the Korea Forest Service.

## 1. COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Republic of the union of Myanmar (Myanmar) is rich in biodiversity due to its diverse ecosystems and varying sea level to mountain peak elevations. Among its ecosystems, forests are considered to be integral to the stability of the environment. The land covered by forest was 43.7% as of 2020, a total of land is 652,790 sq.km. The total population was 54,806,014 in 2021. The country has a GDP per capita of \$1,187.2 (2021), growing at -18.0% (2020). This expects due to the COVID-19 and unstable political status. Myanmar relies largely on ecosystem services and biodiversity for the livelihood of its population and economic growth. The proportion of terrestrial key biodiversity areas that are covered by designated protected areas is 25.1% in 2020.

*Table 1. General status of Myanmar*

Official name (ISO code)	Republic of the Union of Myanmar (MM)
Capital	Yangon
Population	54,806,014 (World Bank, 2021)
GDP per capita	USD 1,187.2 (World Bank, 2021)
GDP growth (annual)	-18.0% (World Bank, 2021)
Climate	Tropical monsoon climate with three seasons
Land Area	652,790 km <sup>2</sup>
Forest Area	285,438.9 km <sup>2</sup> (43.7% of land area) (World Bank, 2020)
Important sites for terrestrial biodiversity protected	25.1% (UN, 2020)



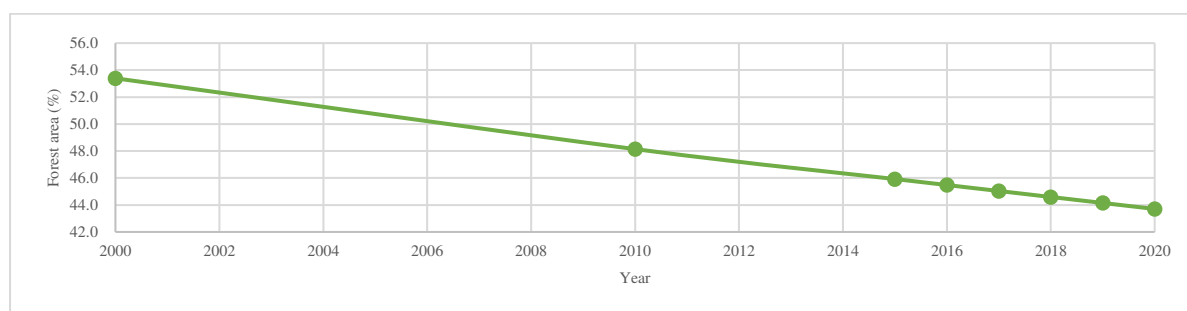
Figure 1. General Map of Myanmar

Source: <https://www.un.org/geospatial/content/myanmar-0>

## 2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

According to the SDG 15 Life on land, Myanmar’s forest area as a proportion of total land area decreased from 53.4% in 2000 to 48.1% in 2010 and remained at 43.7% in 2020.

Figure 2. 15.1.1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)

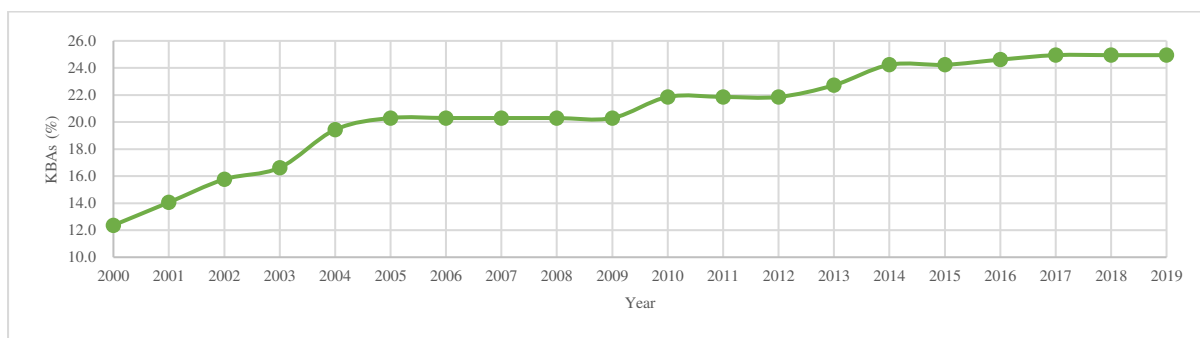


Year	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area (%)	53.4	48.1	45.9	45.5	45.0	44.6	44.2	43.7

Raw data: UNSTATS SDG Indicators

Average proportion of Terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%) significantly increased from 12.4% in 2000 to 20.3% in 2007, and further gradually climbed to 24.9% in 2019.

Figure 3. 15.1.2. Average proportion of Terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)

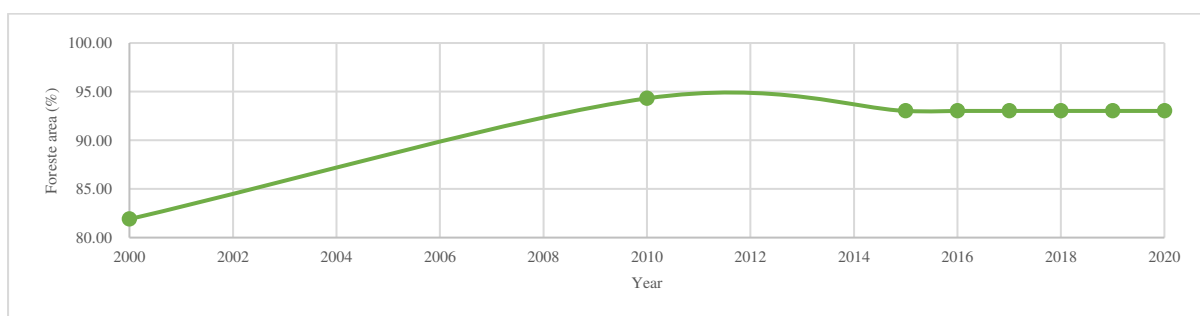


Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019
KBAs (%)	12.4	14.1	15.8	16.6	19.4	20.3	21.9	22.7	24.2	24.2	24.6	24.9	24.9

Raw data: UNSTATS SDG Indicators

The proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan increased from 81.9 % in 2000 to 93.0% in 2020.

Figure 4. 15.2.1. Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan (%)



Year	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area (%)	81.90	94.31	93.02	93.02	93.02	93.02	93.02	93.02

Raw data: UNSTATS SDG Indicators

### 3. NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (2021)<sup>1</sup>

Forestry plays an important role in the NDCs as part of country’s commitment to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Myanmar submitted its NDC in 2021. Myanmar’s total emissions reductions contributions as a part of its NDC are 244.52 million tCO<sub>2e</sub> unconditionally, and a total of 414.75 million tCO<sub>2e</sub>, subject to conditions of international finance and technical support by 2030.

*Table 2. Role of forests reported in NDCs*

Mitigation		Adaptation
Unconditional	Conditional	
Y	Y	Y

\* Y: reported/ N: unreported

#### 3.1. Mitigation Targets

Myanmar’s 2021-2030 NDC mitigation contributions primarily set targets for two economic sectors – namely Energy and FOLU. The NDC builds on the ongoing INDC efforts, with the NDC providing better quantification of each sectoral target, and it identifies/updates new targets for several additional sectoral activities such as agriculture (agroforestry), rural electrification (mini-grid development), fuel-efficient cookstove substitution, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cookstove substitution, and energy efficiency measures.

*Table 3. Forest-based mitigation targets*

Afforestation	Reforestation	Conservation	REDD+	SFM
N	N	Y	Y	N

\*SFM: Sustainable Forest Management

Source: <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/>

*Table 4. Mitigation Targets for Forest Land and Other Land Use Sector (FOLU)<sup>2</sup>*

Mitigation target (2021-2030)	Targets (tCO <sub>2e</sub> )
-------------------------------	------------------------------

<sup>1</sup>Myanmar’s First Nationally Determined Contribution, (2021). pp. 1-4.

<sup>2</sup>Myanmar’s First Nationally Determined Contribution, (2021). pp. 1-4.

Reducing deforestation by 25%-50% by the year 2030	<p>Unconditional: A cumulative net emissions reduction of 123.6 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e (against the 2005-2015 baseline)</p> <p>Conditional: A cumulative emissions reduction of 256.5 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e</p>
--	--

*Table 5. Forest-based mitigation Policies/ Plans/ Actions in NDCs*

	Afforestation	Reforestation	Conservation	REDD+	SFM	SLM	Wetlands
Policies	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Plans	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Actions	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N

\*SFM: Sustainable Forest Management/ SLM: Sustainable Land Management

Source: <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/>

### 3.2. Adaptation Actions

Given the high vulnerability of Myanmar, adaptation actions will be a key priority of Myanmar's NDC. Myanmar will initiate the process of its National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and aims to build resilience of all its vulnerable communities and ecosystems identifying and promoting the right community-based and ecosystems-based adaptation measures taking a sectoral approach. The key sectors are agriculture, natural resources, health, disaster risks, urban planning.

*Table 6. Forest-based adaptation commitments in NDCs*

Afforestation	Reforestation	Conservation	REDD+	SFM	SLM
Y	N	N	N	Y	Y

\*SFM: Sustainable Forest Management

Source: <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/>

*Table 7. Adaptation Actions<sup>3</sup>*

Sector	Actions
Sustainable natural resources management	Myanmar will engage in sustainable natural resources management that enhances the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem services to support social and economic development of the local and indigenous/ethnic communities while also delivering carbon sequestration.

<sup>3</sup>Myanmar's First Nationally Determined Contribution, (2021). pp. 1-4.



Agriculture, fisheries, and livestock sectors	Myanmar will promote climate-resilient productivity and climate smart responses in the agriculture, fisheries, and livestock sectors to support rural food security and livelihood strategies while also promoting resource-efficient and low-carbon practices that may enhance development of new markets and products.
Communities and economic sectors	Myanmar will ensure communities and economic sectors are able to respond to and recover from climate-induced disasters, risks, and health impacts, including COVID-19, and build a healthy society. Climate-smart health, disaster risk management, and minimized loss and damages of economic and non-economic assets and social protection systems could help to secure and sustain Myanmar's social and economic development, putting it on a climate-resilient pathway. Such systems will enable individuals, households, and national and local actors to absorb, adapt and transform in response to climate-induced risk
Resilient, inclusive, and sustainable cities and towns	Myanmar will work to develop resilient, inclusive, and sustainable cities and towns where people can live and thrive. Urban planning, physical infrastructure and building designs will be key to contribute to building resilience of cities and towns.
Education, science, and technology-transfer	Myanmar will need support to enhance human capacities throughout the various primary, secondary, tertiary education and vocational training domains. Likewise, climate appropriate technology transfer will play a vital role in enhancing mitigation actions and building resilience and should focus on promoting the development of local green manufacturing and jobs creation.
Natural disaster	With increasing frequency and intensity of natural hazards like cyclones, floods, landslides, heatwaves and slow on-set events like sea-level rise, Myanmar will need international support to implement its the Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (MAPDRR) and improve its forecasting, early warning systems and marine forecasting tools to minimize loss and damage.

### ***3.3. International market-based cooperation***

Myanmar is embarking on identifying measures that can result in a large quantity of emission reductions, which in turn may be leveraged to mobilize eligible climate finance to support the implementation of such an endeavor. Myanmar is preparing the necessary supporting systems and is identifying the enabling environments to be put in place to support potential activities. The country is open to explore other forms of market mechanisms under Article 6.

### 3.4. Relevance to the Forestry Sector<sup>4</sup>

The unconditional target for forestry is to reduce net emissions by 25% by 2030, against the 2005 – 2015 baselines of emissions and removals, with an intermediate target of 11% by 2025 and an expected annualized rate of net emission reductions from FOLU of 2.8% over the period of 2021 – 2030. This target assumes in implementing the REDD+ Strategy, that: 1. Only 50% of the 10-year, Myanmar Reforestation and Rehabilitation Programme (MRRP) activities will be implemented, resulting in a net carbon stock enhancement of 30 million tons CO<sub>2</sub>e over the enhancement baseline of the Myanmar Forest Reference level. 2. There will be a reduction in the annual rate of deforestation by 30% by the end of 2030 against the 2005 – 2015 baseline deforestation (reduction of annualized deforestation from 428,984 ha per year to 300,300 ha per year by 2030). 3. This target assumes that no major upfront international support will be available over the period 2021 – 2030.

Under this scenario, Myanmar can be expected to achieve net zero emissions from LUCF on an annual basis by 2037, and net zero emissions on a periodic basis after 2040. REDD+ Results Based Payments (RBP) could be used to enhance implementation of REDD+ policies and measures. However, under this scenario, the magnitude of RBP's is unlikely to be adequate for such enhancement before 2030.

Building on this unconditional target, the Government of Myanmar sets the following conditional target contingent upon international support, a net emission reduction of 50% by 2030 against a 2005 – 2015 baseline of emissions and removals, with an intermediate target of 27% by 2025 and an expected annualized rate of net emission reductions from land use change and forestry of 6.9% over the period of 2021 – 2030. This conditional target assumes: 1. The MRRP would be fully implemented (Annex III. Forestry & Other Land Use Sector supplementary information (Table 12). 2. Measures identified in the National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan reduces the annual rate of deforestation by 50% by the end of 2030. 3. Measuring and reporting capacities for REDD+ are further enhanced through a functional fully national scale National Forest Inventory and efficient satellite-based forest degradation/restoration monitoring tools as mentioned in the National Forest Management Strategy – NFMS be developed for tracking carbon flux changes on forest areas remaining forests. Under this conditional target the country can expect to achieve net zero emissions from FOLU on an annual basis by the end of the year 2031 and net zero emissions from FOLU on a periodic basis by 2040. Under this conditional target, REDD+ RBP's could be anticipated in 2025/26. The potential amount of accumulated net emission reductions would be between 44 – 68 Mt of CO<sub>2</sub>e with a potential for RBP of ca 150 M USD<sup>53</sup>. In order to fulfill this target, the country would require substantial upfront finance for REDD+ at least until RBP's would be available, i.e., for covering the additional costs of REDD+ measures over the period 2021 – 2026/27.

---

<sup>4</sup>Myanmar's First Nationally Determined Contribution, (2021). pp. 19-21.

The NAP also considers sustainable natural resources management that enhances the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

#### 4. UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+ Progress

To achieve forest conservation and management mitigation targets, Myanmar has been working to build an implementation framework by submitting the FREL/FRL and SIS. However, the NS and NFMS need to be updated and submitted.

*Table 8. Submission of UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+ elements*

National Strategy / Action Plan	National Forest Monitoring System	Forest Reference Level / Forest Reference Emission Level	Safeguards Information System
N	N	Y	Y

*Source: UN REDD+ webplatform (<https://redd.unfccc.int>)*

##### 4.1. National REDD+ Strategy / Action Plan (Final draft)<sup>5</sup>

The process of development of Myanmar’s National REDD+ Strategy began in 2016. Initial ideas on policies and measures were discussed with relevant ministries in mid-2017, and following this, an initial draft of the strategy was prepared. A series of sub-national consultations in each state/region was also organized in late 2017 and early 2018 to receive stakeholder feedback on the proposed policies and measures. Views of teams of experts on each driver were also sought. This draft of the strategy was also made available for public comment through the REDD+ Myanmar website in March and April, 2017. All of the feedback from these consultation processes were used to prepare a second draft of the strategy, after which the views of the TWG, Taskforce and NECCCCC will be sought, before a final draft is prepared for submission to Cabinet. It is expected that this process will be completed by the end of 2018.

##### 4.2. Forest Reference (Emission) Levels (2018)<sup>6</sup>

The national FREL/FRL was submitted to UNFCCC assessed in 2018. The national FRL

<sup>5</sup>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation REDD+ Programme Official Website, Warsaw Framework. Website: <http://www.myanmar-redd.org/warsaw-framework/nsap/analysis-of-drivers>

<sup>6</sup>UNFCCC Report on the technical assessment of the proposed forest reference emission level and forest reference level of Myanmar submitted in 2018, (2018). pp.1-8.

proposed by Myanmar for the historical reference period 2005–2015 is the annual average of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions associated with “gross deforestation” and the “enhancement of forest carbon stocks”. Deforestation is defined as the conversion of forest land use to non-forest land use. The FRL includes only the gross emissions from deforestation and excludes any subsequent emissions and removals from the deforested areas. The enhancement of forest carbon stocks is defined as the “development of new carbon pools resulting from the change of non-forest land use to forest land use”.

The activity data (AD) used in constructing the FRL were developed by estimating the forest area change using estimates of areas of forest, non-forest and deforestation for the period 2005–2015, excluding the areas subject to forest degradation, forest improvement and forest area gain. The emission factors (EFs) were derived from data from Myanmar’s forest inventory at the district level.

The FRL presented with the aim of accessing results-based payments for REDD-plus11 activities corresponds to 53,807,463 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year for the activity “reducing emissions from deforestation” and –3,351,332 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year for the activity “enhancement of forest carbon stocks”.

The proposed FRL includes the above-ground and below-ground biomass and litter pools for deforestation and the above-ground biomass pool for enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Regarding greenhouse gases (GHGs), the submission includes CO<sub>2</sub> only.

### **4.3. National Forest Monitoring System<sup>7</sup>**

The NFMS action plan for Myanmar was developed in the framework of FAO component of the UN-REDD Programme by September 2015 and endorsed by the Government of Forest Department in the beginning of 2016. It is intended to cover the planning and implementing of a new or revised system of national forest monitoring and inventory for Myanmar to the level of a first cycle of national level measurements and ideally the initial production of national reports on the state of the forests in the country. The plan will be adapted during the implementation of National UN-REDD Programme in Myanmar. The plan is intended to suppose the development of a multi-purpose NFM System to be useful for information and data provision for all the major forest related policy and decision-making needs in the country as well as meet the requirements for international reporting process related to forests and climate change especially on REDD+.

The changes in forest cover cannot be accurately measured through the current land use map. It is necessary to develop a national map to improve the area assessment plan (no other

---

<sup>7</sup>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation REDD+ Programme Official Website, Knowledge on NFMS. Website: <http://www.myanmar-redd.org/warsaw-framework/nfms/knowledge-on-nfms>

relevant information).<sup>8</sup>

#### ***4.4. Safeguard Information System (2019)<sup>9</sup>***

Myanmar's first Summary of Information (Sol) was submitted to UNFCCC in 2019. The development of Myanmar's first Sol began in May 2019 through the formation of a multistakeholder Sol Drafting Group (DG), based on a recommendation of the National Technical Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards (TWG-SES). The Sol Drafting Group was formed with representatives from Government ministries and civil society organizations, with the purpose of providing guidance on the preparation of Myanmar's first Sol. The members of the DG are from the following government agencies and non-governmental organizations: Department of Ethnic Rights, Ministry of Ethnic Affairs; Union Attorney General's Office; Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement; Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation; Forest Research Institute, Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation; Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation; Chin Human Rights Organization (CHRO); Myanmar Environmental Rehabilitation-conservation Network (MERN); and Promotion Of Indigenous and Nature Together (POINT); Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Nationalities Network (IP/EN).

---

<sup>8</sup>김박사님 엑셀 파일

<sup>9</sup>FIRST SUMMARY OF INFORMATION ON HOW SAFEGUARDS FOR REDD+ ARE ADDRESSED AND RESPECTED IN MYANMAR, (2019).

## 5. REDD+ PROJECTS / INITIATIVES

Not available.

### 5.1 REDD+ Projects

Table 9. REDD+ project lists<sup>10</sup>

Project name	Proponent	Partners	Project Period	Project area (ha)	Amount of emissions reductions and removals (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)		Certification
					Annual	Total	
Reforestation and Restoration of degraded mangrove lands, sustainable livelihood and community development in Myanmar (ARR)	Worldview International Foundation (WIF)	Thabawkan Village Tract Mangrove Conservation Committee, Thaegone Village Tract Mangrove Conservation Committee, Prime Carbon Co Ltd, Forest Department, Myanmar University of Forestry, Forest Research Institute, Ayeyarwady Regional Government	2015-2035	2146.48	184006	3680125	2018 First Issuance (VCS)
Korea - Myanmar Joint - Bago District REDD+ Program, with North Zamari Wildlife Sanctuary	Forest Department of the Myanmar Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental	-	2016-2048	3888200	238397	7151897	In progress (VCS+CCB)

<sup>10</sup>International Database on REDD+ projects and programmes Website: International Database on REDD+ projects ([reddprojectsdatabase.org](http://reddprojectsdatabase.org))

	Conservation (MONREC), Myanmar (MONREC), Terra Global Capital LLC (TGC)						
Project: Mangrove Restoration and Sustainable Development in Myanmar	-	-	2020-2040	4,500	470954	9419085	In progress (VCS)

## 5.2. REDD+ Initiatives

Partnerships with relevant programmes run by institutions such as Norway, UN-REDD, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, ITTO, AIPP, DFID (UK), and Korean Forest Service (KFS), have been continued.

Myanmar became a partner country of the UN-REDD programme in December 2011 and has quickly taken steps to start implementing REDD+ readiness activities.<sup>11</sup> The REDD+ Readiness Roadmap setting out how Myanmar will implement its REDD+ Readiness activities, was approved by the Government of Myanmar in July 2013. This Roadmap, divided into six components, sets out how Myanmar will implement its REDD+ Readiness activities.

Table 10. REDD+ Initiatives

Development Partner	Initiatives	Objectives	Period
UN-REDD (FAO, UNDP)	1 <sup>st</sup> Targeted Support	REDD+ Readiness Roadmap validated by multi-stakeholder consultation process and Second draft of Readiness Roadmap produced	2013
UN-REDD (FAO, UNDP, UNEP)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Targeted Support	Stakeholder representation and consultation. REDD+ TF and TWGs supported.	2014
Norway, UN-REDD (FAO, UNDP, UNEP), Department for International Development (DFID)	REDD+ Readiness Roadmap <sup>12</sup>	To develop a REDD+ Readiness Roadmap (The Expected Outcome 1: Relevant Stakeholders engaged and their capacities developed, Outcome 2: National institutions have capacities to implement effective and participatory governance arrangements for REDD+, Outcome 3: REDD+ safeguards defined in the national context and national safeguards information system developed, Outcome 4: Development of Myanmar's national forest monitoring system (NFMS) and preliminary FRELs/FRLs supported,	2012-2013

<sup>11</sup>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation REDD+ Programme Official Website, Myanmar REDD+ Readiness Roadmap Website: <http://www.myanmar-redd.org/redd-myanmar/readiness-roadmap>

<sup>12</sup>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation REDD+ Programme Official Website, Partners & Initiatives-UN-REDD Programme.Website: <http://www.myanmar-redd.org/partners-initiatives/initiatives/myanmar-un-redd-programme>



		Outcome 5: National REDD+ Strategy developed)	
Norway, UN-REDD, UNDP, MPTF Office (Administrative Agent)	UN Collaborative Programme on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation –The Myanmar UN-REDD National Programme <sup>13</sup>	Enhance national capacity for the implementation of REDD+ under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and develop relevant (technical, legal, social) systems. (The UN-REDD/Myanmar National Programme supports implementation of the Roadmap through building individual, institutional and systemic capacities to implement a national REDD+ programme)	2016-2020
UNDP	Improvement of the quality of life of ethnic minorities in the Naga area of Myanmar through youth participation in REDD+ readiness process (REDD+ Naga Project) <sup>14</sup>	Output 1: Strengthened the network of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)/Community Based Organizations (CBOs) with enhanced roles for youths, advocating a right based approach for REDD+ Output 2: Enhanced awareness of ethnic minority youths in the Naga Area on Climate Change, Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP), and implications for right based development; and Output 3: Trained youth representatives and enhanced awareness on anti-corruption measures, and approaches to promote transparency and equity in benefit distribution.	2013-2015
FAO	FAO REDD+ Initiatives	To enhance the capacity of stakeholders working in the area of forest cover analysis and forest inventory. (The development of an	2014-2016

<sup>13</sup>UNDP Myanmar projects Website: <https://www.undp.org/myanmar/projects/un-collaborative-programme-reducing-emissions-deforestation-and-forest-degradation-%E2%80%93myanmar-un-redd-national-programme>

<sup>14</sup>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation REDD+ Programme Official Website, Partners & Initiatives, REDD+ Naga Project. Website: <http://www.myanmar-redd.org/partners-initiatives/initiatives/myanmar-un-redd-programme>

	(Project name cannot be identified) <sup>15</sup>	NFMS action plan, upgrading the current forest monitoring system in compliance with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines, provision of training and workshops, and conducting field surveys, parallel with enhancing the capacity of Remote Sensing and GIS.)	
Korean Forest Service (KFS)	Mitigation of climate change impacts through restoration of degraded forests and REDD+ activities in Bago Yoma Region, Myanmar <sup>16</sup>	To initiate pilot activities for restoration of degraded forests and conservation of ecosystems for mitigating climate change impacts and supporting sustainable forest management; To measure baseline carbon stocks and set a reference scenario of carbon emissions through a reliable MRV system focusing on REDD+ readiness; and To strengthen capacity and enhance awareness of the FD staff and relevant stakeholders in REDD+ readiness and ecosystems conservation.	2011-2014
Korean Forest Service (KFS)	Forest Management Capacity-Building for Climate Change Adaptation <sup>17</sup>	To improve the forest management and climate change adaptation in Central Arid Area in Myanmar.	2013-2016
Korean Forest Service (KFS)	Capacity Building of relevant stakeholders for REDD+ readiness of Myanmar <sup>18</sup>	It was supposed to start in 2015 and end in 2018, but has not yet begun. The project location focuses on three different reserved forests: southern and northern Zarmari RF and Shwe Laung Ko Tu Kwe RF in Bago district, western Bago region. It is currently under negotiation between KFS and FD.	2015-2018

<sup>15</sup>Forest Research Institute, Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Myanmar, (2018). Capacity Building Needs Assessment of REDD+ in Myanmar. pp. 2-6.

<sup>16</sup>Forest Research Institute, Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Myanmar, (2018). Capacity Building Needs Assessment of REDD+ in Myanmar. pp. 2-6.

<sup>17</sup>Korean Forest Service Official Website, International Cooperation Website: [https://english.forest.go.kr/kfswweb/kfi/kfs/cms/cmsView.do?cmsId=FC\\_002069&mn=UENG\\_06\\_02\\_02](https://english.forest.go.kr/kfswweb/kfi/kfs/cms/cmsView.do?cmsId=FC_002069&mn=UENG_06_02_02)

<sup>18</sup>Forest Research Institute, Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Myanmar, (2018). Capacity Building Needs Assessment of REDD+ in Myanmar. pp. 2-6.

ITTO	ITTO project on REDD+ capacity building <sup>19</sup>	It was mainly intended to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders in the design and implementation of REDD+ in Myanmar, with a specific focus on facilitating the preparation of REDD+ strategies and a Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system in teak forests in Myanmar.	2012-2016
Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC), Norwegian Agency for Development	Grassroots Capacity Building for REDD+ <sup>20</sup>	Conducting a Capacity Building Needs Assessment (CBNA) for grassroots level stakeholders. Developing a set of training packages. Delivering training programs for project implementing partners, national and sub-national-level facilitators, and other key stakeholders on how to effectively raise grassroots stakeholder awareness and knowledge on climate change. Implementing training and capacity building programs for grassroots stakeholders.	2013-2015
GIZ, ICIMOD	Developing and using experiences in implementing REDD+ in the Himalayas <sup>21</sup>	The programme addresses current aspects of the REDD+ process in Nepal, Bhutan, India and Myanmar. Components of the programme focus on capacity building and training, technical and organizational advice, and the development of methods for the measurement, reporting and verification of carbon storage.	2013-2020

<sup>19</sup>Forest Research Institute, Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Myanmar, (2018). Capacity Building Needs Assessment of REDD+ in Myanmar. pp. 2-6.

<sup>20</sup>Forest Research Institute, Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Myanmar, (2018). Capacity Building Needs Assessment of REDD+ in Myanmar. pp. 2-6.

<sup>21</sup>GIZ Official Website, Projects Overview.

Website: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/26913.html>

## REFERENCES

- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH. (n.d.). Developing and using experiences in implementing REDD+ in the Himalayas. Retrieved November 8, 2023 from <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/26913.html>
- International Database on REDD+ projects and programme. (2022). Projects in Myanmar. <https://www.reddprojectsdatabase.org/view/projects.php?id=104&name=Myanmar&type=project>
- Korea Forest Service. (2019). Forest Management Capacity-Building for Climate Change Adaptation. [https://english.forest.go.kr/kfswweb/kfi/kfs/cms/cmsView.do?cmsId=FC\\_002069&mn=UENG\\_06\\_02\\_02](https://english.forest.go.kr/kfswweb/kfi/kfs/cms/cmsView.do?cmsId=FC_002069&mn=UENG_06_02_02)
- Myanmar REDD+ Programme. (2017). Analysis of Drivers. <https://www.myanmar-redd.org/warsaw-framework/nsap/analysis-of-drivers>
- Myanmar REDD+ Programme. (2017). Knowledge on NFMS. <https://www.myanmar-redd.org/warsaw-framework/nfms/knowledge-on-nfms>
- Myanmar REDD+ Programme. (2017). Myanmar REDD+ Readiness Roadmap. <https://www.myanmar-redd.org/redd-myanmar/readiness-roadmap>
- Myanmar REDD+ Programme. (2017). UN-REDD Programme. <https://www.myanmar-redd.org/partners-initiatives/initiatives/myanmar-un-redd-programme>
- The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development. (2018). Capacity Building Needs Assessment of REDD+ in Myanmar. <https://lib.icimod.org/record/34548>
- UN REDD Programme. (2019). First Summary of Information on How Safeguards for Redd+ Are Addressed and Respected in Myanmar. [https://redd.unfccc.int/media/myanmar\\_1st\\_summary\\_of\\_information\\_eng\\_final\\_29\\_june\\_2020.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/media/myanmar_1st_summary_of_information_eng_final_29_june_2020.pdf)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (2018). Report of the technical assessment of the proposed forest reference level of Myanmar submitted in 2018. [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2018\\_MMR.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2018_MMR.pdf)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (2021). The Republic of the Union of Myanmar: Nationally Determined Contributions. <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Myanmar%20Updated%20%20NDC%20July%202021.pdf>