



Reducing Climate Vulnerability of Coastal Communities of Myanmar through an Ecosystem-based Approach

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

9131

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

LDCF

Project Title

Reducing Climate Vulnerability of Coastal Communities of Myanmar through an Ecosystem-based Approach

Countries

Myanmar

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation Rakhine State Government

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Least Developed Countries, Climate resilience, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Disaster risk management, Community-based adaptation, Livelihoods, Sea-level rise, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Local Communities, Indigenous Peoples, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Participation, Consultation, Partnership, Communications, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Capacity Development

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 2

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

667,946

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCA-1	CCA-1 Reduced vulnerability and increased resilience through innovation and technology transferfor climate change adaptation	LDCF	5,150,605	16,682,037
CCA-3	CCA-3 Foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated climate change adaptation	LDCF	1,880,405	5,132,935
Total Project Cost(\$)			7,031,010	21,814,972

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To strengthen the protection of vulnerable coastal areas and communities against the adverse impacts of climate change and climate variability by adopting an ecosystem based adaptation approach in Rakhine State of Myanmar

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Conflict sensitive climate change adaptation in coastal area is mainstreamed into sub-national development planning frameworks	Technical Assistance	Key stakeholders are better able to identify, manage and monitor climate risks to coastal areas	1.1 Rakhine coastal vulnerability and multi-hazard risk assessment (updating, as appropriate, existing assessments) 1.2 Local capacity for implementing CCA/DRR actions strengthened 1.3 Relevant tools and processes enhanced to guide climate-resilient, inclusive coastal development	LDC F	1,713,000	6,250,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Strengthened coastal resilience and improved ecosystem integrity and functionality	Investment	The climate resilience of targeted vulnerable coastal sites that supports community livelihoods and provides important coastal protection is strengthened by focusing on vulnerable natural and social assets	<p>2.1 Restoration and conservation of mangrove forests to serve as natural buffer against coastal hazards</p> <p>2.2 Promoting diversified, climate-resilient coastal livelihoods</p>	LDC F	3,473,200	8,964,972
Strengthened links between EbA activities and disaster risk reduction efforts through community-based DRR and DRM (CBDRR and CBDRM)	Technical Assistance	Coastal mangrove ecosystems, communal livelihoods and lives are protected from extreme climate events	<p>3.1 EBA informed CBDRM implemented to enhance socio-ecological resilience of the project target villages</p> <p>3.2 Knowledge management mechanism in place for documentation, sharing of lessons and best practices on mangrove afforestation and management and the local application of EbA through CBDRM</p>	LDC F	1,510,000	5,321,336

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
				Sub Total (\$)	6,696,200	20,536,308
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				LDCF	334,810	1,278,664
				Sub Total(\$)	334,810	1,278,664
				Total Project Cost(\$)	7,031,010	21,814,972

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount(\$)
Government	Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation	In-kind	1,858,450
Government	Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation	In-kind	1,200,000
Government	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	In-kind	636,900
Government	Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	In-kind	1,262,365
Government	Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, Ministry of Transport and Communications	In-kind	6,500,000
CSO	Mangrove Service Network	In-kind	1,589,257
CSO	Malteser International	In-kind	1,500,000
CSO	Wildlife Conservation Society	In-kind	1,200,000
Donor Agency	DANIDA (through Forest Department)	In-kind	1,668,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	4,400,000
Total Co-Financing(\$)			21,814,972

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	LDCF	Myanmar	Climate Change		No	7,031,010	667,946
Total Grant Resources(\$)						7,031,010	667,946

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Amount (\$)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

14,250

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
Total Project Costs(\$)						0	0

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		14,400		
Male		9,600		
Total	0	24000	0	0

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

1) Barriers that need to be addressed have been refined

The barriers that were presented in the approved PIF remain relevant. However, consultations and assessments during the PPG phase enabled the original three barriers to be broken down into six barriers that are more refined and concrete. Because these barriers are interconnected and multi-layered, the old and new barriers do not necessarily correspond to each other in a one-to-one relationship; however, they are presented below for the purpose of comparison.

Barriers presented in PIF	Barriers at the CEO Endorsement stage
No integration of CC into coastal area development, inadequate institutional coordination and lack of/limited enforcement of regulations on land use permitting and natural resource use	Both technical and financial barriers have led to limited understanding about sources of vulnerability, natural hazards, and the impact of climate change as a risk multiplier
	Tools and methodologies have not been developed to assist planners, administrators and community members to understand the values of ecosystems in building long-term resilience and trade-offs and complementarities between development and ecosystem conservation
There is currently no systemic link between timely dissemination of weather information, early warning efforts with programmes on afforestation/reforestation and other livelihood support activities so that coastal community ecosystem and physical infrastructure and lives of local communities are protected from extreme weather events	An institutional barrier is characterized by the lack of a clear mandate, coordination mechanisms and technical know-hows of designing and supporting the implementation of community-level CCA or DRM actions
Limited know-how and EBA examples demonstrating value of mangroves for coastal protection and increasing the resilience of coastal communities	Limited experience, technically and socially, within both communities and local administrations to establish and maintain mangrove forests in a manner that is ecologically sound, socially inclusive, and technically and financially sustainable
	Knowledge and experience of implementing mangrove-friendly livelihood options are also limited in Rakhine

2) Baseline scenario and baseline projects

The baseline scenario presented in the PIF remains unchanged. However, considering that the PIF was first submitted in May 2015, there are some changes in the baseline projects that this project will build on. Most importantly, this LDCF project will build primarily on the Rakhine Area Based Programme (RABP) that started in 2018. The RABP is promoting

the enhancement of a wide range of social/organizational capacities that serve as a critical baseline for the LDCF project. Among the six pillars of the RABP, those that are particularly relevant are: Local governance; livelihoods; gender equality and women's empowerment; and social cohesion.

In addition, since the submission of the PIF in 2015, other relevant baseline projects emerged including DANIDA's "Climate Adaptation in Coastal Communities of Myanmar: Improved Management of Mangrove Forests" and Malteser International's support on Community-Based Disaster Risk Management.

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

Consultations, field visits, and assessments of baseline conditions during the PPG phase resulted in refinements/adjustments in the proposed alternative scenario, expected outcomes and outputs as described below:

- Project Outcome 1 was clarified.

In the Outcome column in Table B of the approved PIF, there were two Outcome statements. A review by stakeholders of the Outcome framework and the results chain, it was agreed that the first Outcome statement – "Reduced vulnerability across the coastal areas in Myanmar from predicted CC impacts (increase in temperatures, increased intensity of storms, increased frequency of floods, cyclones) by safeguarding, improving and restoring ecosystem functionality and connectivity of 1280 ha of 12.8 square km mangroves in coastline" – is more aligned with Outcome 2 and is better interpreted more as a target than an Outcome. Therefore, while retaining the key elements such as "improvement and restoration of ecosystem functionality and connectivity" and the overall area of "1,280 ha" in the target for Outcome 2, this statement was removed from Outcome 1.

- Refinement of Output 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3

The three Outputs presented in the approved PIF were modified to better reflect the baseline capacity of the state-level government agencies. In the PIF, these three Outputs were presented based on the assumption that there is sufficient readiness, in terms of awareness and technical capacity, for mainstreaming climate change and ecosystem conservations into development planning and budgeting processes at the sub-national level. However, a review of the baseline conditions, especially through the UNDP-supported Township Democratic Local Governance (TDLG) project which has been providing support towards good and accountable local governance in Rakhine, suggested that more gradual progression towards the expected outcome would be more meaningful in the specific context of Rakhine. The new set of Outputs proposed in this CEO Endorsement Request has been designed and agreed specifically with this insight in mind. More specifically, the work to update hazards and vulnerability will be undertaken keeping key government and non-government stakeholders involved; but equally importantly, they would be exposed to new drivers/elements of vulnerability that have not been considered in similar assessments in the past (e.g. 2011 UNDP/ADPC report) such as conflict-sensitivity, livelihood patterns and climate change. The results from this report will be transformed into various training and awareness materials for different purposes. The focus of Output 1.2 includes raising awareness among subnational DDM, ECD and GAD officers by using the information materials that are generated from the updated multi-hazard and vulnerability assessment. This Output will improve the subnational institutional setups in relation to CCA and DRM actions involving these three agencies and their collective interactions with Township and Village Disaster Management Committees. Output 1.3 focuses on developing tools and processes for SEAs so

that multiple risk areas that climate change interacts with, such as livelihood security and conflict-sensitivity, are systematically captured – a feature that the current EIA provision, which encompasses the guidance for SEAs, does not include.

- Refinement in Outcome 1 and its indicator

With the changes in the Outputs described above, Outcome 1 statement further required refinement. That is, the original Outcome as per the approved PIF was stated as “Key stakeholders are better able to identify, manage and monitor climate risks to coastal areas *as measured by at least 15% increase in UNDP Capacity Scorecard – baseline to be established during PPG*”; however, given the adjustment in the scope of the three Outputs, and also from the perspective of cost-effectiveness of undertaking capacity assessments at the level of granularity to permit the detection of “15% increase” among a relatively small number of target beneficiaries, it was concluded that the use of the two categorical indicators to assess the progress of Outcome 1 would be suitable while the improvements in the capacity of key stakeholders will be continuously monitored in both qualitative and quantitative manner during periodic monitoring including the PIRs.

- Refinement of the target townships as presented in Output 2

The approved PIF presents Kyaukphyu, Yanbye, Myay Bone, Manaung as the target townships of the project. In this CEO Endoresment Request, the list has been modified to Kyaukphyu, Manaung, Tounggup, Thandwe, and Gwa. The change of the target townships is as a result of multiple factors including the risk of duplication with other donor initiatives, accessibility, political/social stability, etc. The detail of the site selection rationale and process is provided in Annex 19.

- Refinement of Output 3.1

Output 3.1 language now includes a reference to the EbA to more explicitly show that activities under Outcome 1 and 2 are linked with Outcome 3.

4) Co-financing

While the overall quantum of co-financing and the proportion of contributions from the Government remain largely unchanged since the PIF, the composition has been revised reflecting the time lapse of nearly three years since the submission of the PIF in 2015. Approximately \$11M of co-financing is expected from the Government (it was approx. \$9M at the PIF stage); \$6M from development partners (\$11.2M at PIF); and \$4.4M from UNDP (\$2M at PIF).

5) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Several elements that introduce innovation, in the context of Myanmar, are not reflected in the project. Under Output 1.1, a multi-hazard risk and vulnerability assessment will be undertaken. This process will utilize emerging technologies such as Space Climate Observatory to identify relevant coastal ecosystems, assets and other environmental or geographical features in the assessment. On the other hand, the vulnerability assessment also incorporates social factors such as conflict sensitivities. These elements were absent in an

earlier multi-hazard risk and vulnerability assessment. Results from this assessment, along with other support, will result in the Rakhine adaptation strategy – the first in the country. The MoNREC intends to use this as a pioneering initiative which will be followed by other states of the country.

1b. Project Map and Geo-Coordinates. Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

Please also See Annex 1 to the ProDoc: Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area



GPS	Villact tract	Township	District
19°19'00.3"N 93°34'38.7"E	Min Yat	KyaukPhyu	Kyaukphyu
19°07'29.0"N 93°40'16.2"E	Ka Lant Te	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu
19°07'24.2"N 93°41'27.5"E	Ku Lar Kyan	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu
19°08'29.9"N 93°40'34.6"E	Ta Bet	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu

19°07'56.9"N 93°40'34.0"E	Zin Chaung	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu
19°12'45.7"N 93°39'21.4"E	Ba Yar	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu
19°16'10.1"N 93°43'26.4"E	Ah Lel Dwein	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu
19°15'41.5"N 93°43'47.6"E	Ah Wa Taung	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu
19°18'18.9"N 93°51'27.8"E	Ah Lan Chein	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu
19°23'53.1"N 93°43'07.4"E	Gyin Gyi	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu
19°18'01.6"N 93°38'34.9"E	Nga Seint Pyin	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu
19°15'50.8"N 93°38'11.0"E	Nga Lone Su	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu
19°16'32.7"N 93°39'31.9"E	Lay Pon Kyauk	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu
19°14'57.3"N 93°44'42.8"E	Ah Wa Taung	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu
19°13'19.9"N 93°47'47.5"E	Sa Ne	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu
18°52'13.7"N 93°40'42.3"E	Be Inn	Maunaung	Kyaukphyu
18°53'23.2"N 93°34'13.2"E	Thit Pon	Toungup	Thandwe
19°17'49.6"N 94°02'38.3"E	Chet Hpauk	Toungup	Thandwe
19.292755, 94.084936	Kyaw Kaing	Toungup	Thandwe
19°04'04.2"N 94°02'11.8"E	Pa Dar	Toungup	Thandwe
19°04'35.5"N 94°04'55.0"E	Za Ni	Toungup	Thandwe
19°03'12.6"N 94°05'53.0"E	Let Pan Kyun	Toungup	Thandwe
18°56'19.2"N 94°03'01.2"E	Kyauk Seik Taung	Toungup	Thandwe
18°55'28.0"N 94°02'26.2"E	Myo Taung Gyi	Toungup	Thandwe
18°54'01.3"N 94°02'21.6"E	Ka Lein Taung	Toungup	Thandwe
18°51'29.5"N 94°01'35.3"E	Hpaung Khar	Toungup	Thandwe
18°51'33.2"N 94°03'57.3"E	Nga Mauk Chaung	Toungup	Thandwe
18°49'46.1"N 94°09'06.3"E	Ah Shey Bet	Toungup	Thandwe
18°53'08.9"N 94°09'17.6"E	Tha Lein Pyin	Toungup	Thandwe
18°47'57.6"N 94°10'03.9"E	Ku Lar Yaung	Tounggup	Thandwe
18°42'38.5"N 94°14'12.7"E	Kha Yaing	Tounggup	Thandwe
18°40'57.3"N 94°13'06.0"E	Gyi Pyin	Tounggup	Thandwe
18°33'37.0"N 94°15'55.6"E	Gyi Wa	Tounggup	Thandwe

18°33'39.7"N 94°15'56.6"E	Sin Gaung	Thandwe	Thandwe
18°33'38.2"N 94°17'48.0"E	Ah Lel Dwein	Thandwe	Thandwe
18°33'41.6"N 94°16'19.0"E	Taung Nyo	Thandwe	Thandwe
18°31'48.3"N 94°16'44.0"E	U Yin Pyin	Thandwe	Thandwe
18°29'12.7"N 94°17'22.0"E	Gawt	Thandwe	Thandwe
18°20'57.3"N 94°24'32.0"E	Sat Lel Hmyaw	Thandwe	Thandwe
18°11'07.9"N 94°27'33.6"E	Thit Ngoke To	Thandwe	Thandwe
18°12'17.0"N 94°25'35.0"E	Wet Htee Taung	Thandwe	Thandwe
18°12'29.2"N 94°26'07.4"E	Kyee Kan Ye	Thandwe	Thandwe
18°13'21.7"N 94°27'23.1"E	Pein Taw Gyi	Thandwe	Thandwe
18°11'03.8"N 94°27'21.2"E	Pu Zun Hpay	Thandwe	Thandwe
17°58'46.0"N 94°28'31.0"E	Shauk Kone	Kyientali Gwa	Thandwe
17°59'25.6"N 94°27'02.6"E	Kyin Gyi	Kyientali Gwa	Thandwe
17°58'35.5"N 94°26'47.2"E	Yae Kyaw	Kyientali Gwa	Thandwe
17°59'10.6"N 94°27'18.5"E	Taung Pat Lel	Kyientali Gwa	Thandwe
18°01'35.1"N 94°29'00.8"E	Pone Hnyet	Kyientali Gwa	Thandwe
17°54'41.7"N 94°28'53.3"E	Kyway Chaing	Kyientali Gwa	Thandwe
17°56'26.7"N 94°28'19.5"E	Yae Kyaw	Kyientali Gwa	Thandwe
17°47'12.7"N 94°30'15.4"E	Sar Chet	Gwa	Thandwe
17°46'57.1"N 94°29'42.2"E	Sat Thwar	Gwa	Thandwe
17°43'57.6"N 94°33'15.4"	Ma Dawt Kyaw	Gwa	Thandwe
17.679479, 94.544507	Nyaung Chaung	Gwa	Thandwe
17°42'48.9"N 94°32'09.3"E	Laung Kyoe	Gwa	Thandwe
17°38'59.8"N 94°34'18.2"E	Tin Taw	Gwa	Thandwe
17°38'53.9"N 94°34'54.9"E	Ya Haing Ku Toet	Gwa	Thandwe
17°31'48.4"N 94°33'22.6"E	Taung Pauk	Gwa	Thandwe
17°34'14.0"N 94°33'50.5"E	Ma Kyay Ngu	Gwa	Thandwe
17°34'32.2"N 94°35'23.8"E	Daung Chaung	Gwa	Thandwe
17°33'28.0"N 94°36'34.1"E	Da Ni	Tounggup	Thandwe

17°32'39.5"N 94°36'39.8"E	Chaung Thar Gyi	Tounggup	Thandwe
17°33'53.5"N 94°35'57.7"E	Daung Chaung	Tounggup	Thandwe

A.2. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Please also see Annex 4 to the ProDoc for Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Documents

Title

Submitted

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Stakeholder consultation and engagement in both project design and execution is a critical tool for the successful and sustainable implementation of projects. Robust stakeholder engagement not only allows for the identification of potential risks and mitigation measures through discussion with actors likely to be affected at an early stage, it also improves project buy-in from communities and enhances sustainability of development results. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared taking into considerations the complexity of the development context in Rakhine state in Myanmar, as well as the risk categorization of the project, which is considered High. The SEP informs the project design, ESMF, and Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP) of the project, spanning national, sub-national and local level stakeholders that have interest or capacity to influence the project, and who are critical to the success of the project's outcomes. A mapping of concerned stakeholders has been conducted to ensure the full participation of the different groups within communities targeted by the project, particularly those that are vulnerable or marginalized such as Indigenous People's (IPs, referred to nationally as ethnic nationalities), as well as those with disabilities, the elderly, youth and women. The SEP also includes the process for conducting Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), initiated in the design phase of the project, a process which will continue in an iterative fashion as required during project implementation. Overall, given the rapidly changing context of conflict in Rakhine state, and the requirements of FPIC, in addition to evolving policy at both the national and sub-national levels, the SEP, including the summary presented below, should be considered a living document, which will be updated and validated, over the course of project implementation, following the principles of adaptive management and conflict-sensitivity. That is, as project information changes, whether from subsequent risk assessments, the addition of project activities, and/or stakeholder concerns, the SEP will be reviewed and modified accordingly, to ensure its effectiveness in securing meaningful and effective stakeholder participation.

Lists of government and non-government stakeholders are presented in Annex 4 to the ProDoc.

Key opportunities for stakeholder engagement are presented below. This table will continue to be updated throughout the course of the implementation. It is important to note that stakeholder engagement may take place at any time and any location within the operational terms and guidelines set out by the project at start of implementation. Also note that some of the stakeholder engagement opportunities may be combined to minimize the burden on community members.

Activity	Title	Timing	Objective	Location	Target stakeholders
All	Confirmation of target villages	Year 1	To finalize the selection of target village	Rakhine	Technical Advisory and Coordination Committee; PB
All	Initial project introduction meeting with community	Year 1	Establishing the presence of the project, present expected project results, expected contributions from community members.	Village Tracts (VTs)	Community members
All	FPIC process validation	Year 1	Presentation of comprehensive information sharing, risks, benefits, timelines, partners and other relevant information to project stakeholders; seeking consent to project and project activities.	VTs	Community members
All	Conflict-sensitivity assessment	Year 1, 3 & 5	To assess possible sources of community conflict from project activities and identify risk mitigation measures as well as opportunities (enablers).	Villages / VTs	Community members, CSOs, NGOs
All	Environmental and social risk assessment	Year 1 and as needed	To predict and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of a proposed project and evaluating alternatives and designing appropriate mitigation, management and monitoring measures	Townships (TSs)	ECD and other relevant Government departments, CSOs/NGOs
1.1	Stock-taking of past vulnerability assessments and available data	Year 1	To identify and collate available data on physical, environmental and socioeconomic conditions	National	DMH, ECD, DDM, academia

1.1	Multi-stakeholder dialogue for multi-hazard and vulnerability assessment	Year 1	To agree on parameters to be used in the multi-hazard and vulnerability assessment	National and State	DMH, ECD, DDM, GAD, State Govt, academia
1.1	Socio-economic assessment	Year 1	Field assessments (village-level surveys) for socio-economic vulnerability	Villages / VTs	Community members
1.1	Presentation of multi-hazard and vulnerability assessment	Year 2	Presentation of results from the assessment	National, State, VTs	All relevant stakeholders
1.2	CCA/DRR training for Govt, CSOs and NGOs	Year 2, 3, 4 & 5	Joint design and delivery of training package covering awareness on EbA, mainstreaming CC into government planning and budgeting, CBDRM, social inclusion, gender and conflict-sensitive approach	National and State	Government departments, CSOs/NGOs
1.2	CCA/DRR/CBDRM training for DMCs	Year 2, 3, 4 & 5	To socialize the results of the multi-hazard and vulnerability assessment	TSs & VTs	DDM and DMCs
1.2	Rakhine State Coastal Adaptation Plan development	Year 2, 3 & 4	To discuss and agree on the scope, institutional arrangement, financing plans, M&E approach, etc for the Rakhine State Coastal Adaptation Plan	National and State	ECD, GAD, FAO and other relevant government departments
1.3	Review of the existing SEA framework	Year 2	To identify gaps and needs in the existing SEA framework	National	ECD and other relevant Union-level government departments
1.3	Training on the new SEA	Year 3 & 4	To sensitize relevant government officers to the new SEA that integrates climate change, climate-sensitivity, trade-offs between coastal natural resource extraction and resilience	National	ECD, FD, DoA, DoF, Dept of Tourism, Dept of Infrastructure, etc.
2.1	Initial consultation for mangrove restoration work	Year 2 & 3	To finalize the location for mangrove nurseries; to select workers for the nurseries; and to agree on sites for conservation	TSs, VTs & villages	Communities, NGOs/CSOs, GAD and FD
2.1	Continuous engagement of communities for identifying and supporting the establishment and regeneration of community-managed forests	Year 2 onwards	To raise awareness, galvanize support towards regeneration of mangrove forests in areas that have turned into fishponds/shrimp ponds; establishing community forest user groups; agreeing a monitoring framework.	Villages	Communities, NGOs/CSOs, GAD and FD

2.1	User consultations on lessons	Year 4 & 5	To assess community members' experiences on forest management and regeneration	Villages	Communities, NGOs/CSOs, GAD and FD
2.2	Livelihood Forum	Year 1 & 2	To form Livelihood Forum at the VT level; sensitize members about their responsibilities, project activities, etc	VTs	Communities, NGOs/CSOs
2.2	Participatory livelihood assessment	Year 1 & 2	To collect information on ongoing livelihood practices; present information about climate sensitive and resilient livelihood options and about support from the project	VTs & villages	Communities, NGOs/CSOs, DoA/DoF
3.1	Needs assessment for CBDRM capacity building	Year 1, 2, 3 & 4	To understand capacity gaps within DMCs for CBDRM; to discuss and agree on the targets and criteria for capacity building.	TSs & VTs	DMCs, DDM, NGOs/CSOs
3.1	Community-level awareness raising	Year 2 & 3	To present, through DMCs, the results of the multi-hazard vulnerability assessment	TSs & VTs	DMCs, DDM, NGOs/CSOs
3.2	Community consultations for lessons learned from CBDRM	Year 4 & 5	To obtain first-hand experience, good practices, issues and gaps about CBDRM activities	TSs & VTs	DMCs, DDM, NGOs/CSOs
3.2	Policy dialogue for institutional reforms for CBDRM	Year 5	To reflect lessons into new policies and institutional setups for more effective CBDRM support architecture	National	DDM, DMCs, NGOs/CSOs

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

Please see the section on Village Track Livelihood Forum (this is Annex 17 to the ProDoc)

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

Please refer to Annex 10: Gender Assessment and Action Plan

Documents

Title	Submitted
Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?	
Yes	
If yes, please upload document or equivalent here	
Please refer to Annex 10: Gender Assessment and Action Plan	
If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:	
Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes	
Improving women's participation and decision making Yes	
Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes	

Will the project’s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Please refer to the Results Framework (Section V in ProDoc)

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being, achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

Description	Date Identified	Type[1] ¹	Impact & Probability[2] ²	Countermeasures / Management Response	Owner
State-level conflict destabilizes the project areas leading to project termination.	April/June 2019	Operational, Security	I = 5 P = 2	<p>Project is designed in a phased approach to allow project activities to commence and continue in other areas of the State (dispersed project area) so that implementation can continue in stable areas. The project specifically will commence in the southern stable areas in order to have project activities initiated in stable townships and progress to other townships based on early lessons learnt and monitoring of security developments. In the project area with the highest risk potential, project activities are undertaken through a local partner with long term relationships and working arrangements in the area.</p> <p>Cooperation with UNDP's suite of programming in Rakhine, as well as with Rakhine Government (including the overall approach of conflict sensitive approach to implementation in alignment with Rakhine Advisory Commission recommendations and the Framework for UN Support to Rakhine State) in coordinating project-based implementation efforts will assist in preplanning and appropriate phasing of activities.</p> <p>The conflict will require careful monitoring through the UNDP's existing conflict prevention programme, United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and specialized conflict advisory organisations who have connection to the Arakan National Party through ongoing policy developments.</p>	UNDP

Difficulties in safe access to project sites for project team members	April 2019	Operational, Security	I = 4 P = 3	<p>The Project is designed to be implemented in a phased approach to allow project activities to commence and continue in other areas of the State (dispersed project area) so that implementation can continue in stable areas. The project specifically will commence in the southern stable areas in order to have project activities initiated in stable townships while benefiting from early lessons learnt and a continuous assessment of security developments. In the project area with the highest risk potential, project activities will be undertaken through a local partner with long term relationships and working arrangements in the area.</p> <p>Cooperation with UNDP's suite of programming in Rakhine, as well as with Rakhine Government (including the overall approach of conflict sensitive approach to implementation in alignment with the recommendations of the Rakhine Advisory Commission and the Framework for UN Support to Rakhine State) in coordinating project-based implementation efforts will assist in preplanning and appropriate phasing of activities</p>	UNDP
Instability in the region is likely to incur additional costs to implementation procedures (cancellations, in ability to travel, extensions of contracted staff, additional ground staff requirements and security coordination costs incurred)		Financial	I = 2 P = 4	Additional budget allocation for increased costs due to region instability	UNDP

There a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals.	SESP Pre-Screening, updated during PPG.	Other	I = 4 P = 2	<p>The majority of the project areas are located in what are geographically less prone to conflict in comparison with the north of the state.</p> <p>The project will work in close coordination with the UNDP led UN joint Rakhine Area Based Programme which is in its second year of implementation.</p> <p>The project will be implemented in line with full fledged conflict context analysis, conflict sensitivity and do no harm approach and aligned with the Rakhine Advisory Commission recommendations on social inclusion and inter-faith, inter-ethnic dialogues.</p>	UNDP
The Project may potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services.	SESP Pre- Screening	Other	I = 3 P = 1	<p>A comprehensive gender action plan has been drafted during the PPG phase.</p> <p>The community forestry provisions, if engaged with provide a requirement for women's inclusion into Village Tract committees. Any and all project related committees or technical working groups will require quotas on women's inclusion.</p> <p>During the project preparation phase, PPG team has identified traditional gender roles among men and women. And then, focus group discussions have been conducted with both men and women groups to identify local context and issues of both women and men issues and integrated into the project design.</p> <p>Project will identify alternative livelihood for mangrove dependent men and women and provide appropriate support for earning income from alternative sources</p>	UNDP in collaboration with local community

The potential outcomes of the Project will be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change (e.g. mangrove dieback)	SESP Pre-Screening	Environmental/Security	I = 3 P = 3	The current project is designed to build capacities to adapt to adverse impacts of climate change in particular by improving and enhancing the protective and provisioning functions of the mangrove ecosystem. Climate change information and climate risks will be integrated into the design of project interventions, for example selection of drought tolerant agricultural crops to promote, drought and flood resilient species and practices for resilient livelihood assets, and established buffer zones to protect mangrove ecosystems from climate impacts (sedimentation, flood etc).	UNDP
Communities are reluctant to adopt new land use practices and mangrove-supportive livelihood options due to, perceived risks to their income stability, and/or uncertainties over the market demand, and continue with activities which degrade mangrove areas.	PPG	Operational	I = 4 P = 2	<p>Community consultations, robust economic analysis will precede introduction of alternative livelihood options. Training will be provided to communities to making the link between protection of ecosystems and economic/social value.</p> <p>Small to medium enterprise establishment at the community level via village associations will maintain ownership and responsibility for the project by local communities.</p> <p>Inter-village tract committees can be established for cross-coordination. If a village tract in proximity to the project area is seeing changes in demand for forest resources, this body can monitor these developments. This should be undertaken at the local level.</p> <p>Forest monitoring bodies can also be established to share information relating to negative developments associated with leakage.</p>	UNDP

Mangrove restoration results in an increase in degradation drivers (e.g. people travel from further afar in search of the increased supply of mangrove wood for harvesting), given that cross district, state and national border occurs in some areas.	PPG	Environmental/Operational	I = 3 P = 2	The project supports the Forestry Department capacity in enforcement of illegal trade, and promotes an approach for local communities to steward mangrove protection through project activities.	UNDP, Forestry Department
Decentralization and Political Risks – future complaints based on lack of knowledge, input or on ideological grounds.	PPG	Security, Operational	I = 4 P = 2	<p>Policy changes to natural resource governance arrangements will be analysed and monitored on an ongoing basis and fully factored into the project outputs and activities</p> <p>Prior to the initiation of any FPIC consultations, an organizational meeting should be held with key government parts at the Union and state levels along with CSO's and community representatives to explain the proposed process, timeline and decision-making arrangements (and to incorporate local feedback). This should be done at State-Level with as many stakeholders from the stakeholder engagement plan list as possible.</p> <p>Full respect and adherence to the National Ceasefire Agreement Principles have been assessed at the PPG phase and follow-up FPIC guidelines.</p>	UNDP

Lack of coordination between various land based administrations including GAD and/or MONREC/MOALI result in policies and plans which inadvertently impact the mangrove rehabilitation targets.	PPG	Organizational	I = 3 P = 2	<p>There are already significant overlaps in law, jurisdiction, maps and access to justice for competing land interests or claims to land. Rule of law is weak, corruption remains high and competing interests in land remain an issue.</p> <p>UNDP Safeguards that will include ESMF, ESMP will be disseminated widely to all the key stakeholders including government counterparts and targeted trainings will be carried out on a range of required thematic areas including the local CSO partners. Thematic areas for such trainings can include social inclusion, protection and recognition of the rights of customary tenure, rights of ethnic groups and local communities, religious/ethnic minority. In the event that it is required, resettlement and economic displacement action plan will be initiated in line with international best practice and in accordance with FPIC principles wherever needed with affected communities</p>	UNDP, MoNREC, State Coordination mechanism
Mangrove protection and re-forestation efforts result in low survival rates.	PPG	Operational	I = 4 P = 2	The project will employ international best EMR best practices, with community engagement to reduce related pressures on mangrove forests.	UNDP

State-level conflict destabilizes the project areas leading to project termination.	PPG	Political	I = 4 P = 2	<p>The evolving security situation in Rakhine may render project implementation particularly challenging. Project staff safety will need to be considered and may restrict access to some project sites.</p> <p>The overall theme of the risks associated with the project will be to implement safeguards incrementally and adopt a phased approach to project implementation as there are no one size fits all procedures. The conflict will require careful monitoring through the UNDP's existing conflict prevention programme and civil society organisations who have connection to the AA through ongoing policy developments</p>	UNDP
Rehabilitated mangrove areas are eventually degraded after the project close.	PPG	Operational	I = 4 P = 3	<p>Guidelines on mangrove rehabilitation will be developed to inform appropriate species selection and technique. Innovative financial mechanism for long term maintenance of mangrove forests. This will be accompanied by financial analysis skill for government staff for cost efficient planning and securing of financial resources.</p> <p>Related policy involved in the project usually is granted under a 30 year planning arrangement where small to medium business enterprises may be established.</p>	Community together with MONREC/GAD

Where Tourism related project activities are included: may not allow indigenous and community based control over decision making, economic benefits, transparency and equitable benefit sharing. Local Communities are zoned out of areas which they once had access to.	PPG	Other, operational	I = 2 P = 2	<p>Community-based ecotourism activities are only proposed in very limited areas (Kyientali, Thandwe), and are subject first to the project's assessment criteria for livelihoods under the livelihood forum process.</p> <p>Current policy developments for sustainable CB ecotourism looks promising under recent policy developed between MONREC and the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism have prioritized community based tourism</p> <p>The Tourism Master Plan 2013-2020 states that Destination Management Organizations (DMOs) are to be a strengthening component to tourism planning and management at destinations and sites, operating under the guidance of State and Regional governments and the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism. They should include representation from public, private and civil society organizations and promote grassroots participation in tourism planning and decision-making.</p>	UNDP
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'Rohingya/Rakhine Muslim communities losing fishing rights along the coast'.	Dec 2019	Other, operational	I = 2 P = 1	The risk of local communities (including Rakhine Muslim communities) losing fishing rights is considered sufficiently low because of the deliberate choice of the use of the community forestry approach, and the community engagement process being undertaken for each site which allows all risks to be evaluated and dealt with in a locally specific and appropriate way. Furthermore, the updated 2018 version of the Forest Law, amended the offences section so there is no longer any offences for "fishing in a reserve forest." Prior to the changes made to the law in 2018, the law stipulated that a permit was required for catching animals, hunting or fishing in a forest area. However, this stipulated also that "if it is for domestic or agricultural or piscatorial use not on a commercial scale, forest produce may be extracted in an amount not exceeding the stipulated quantity, without obtaining a permit". Based on this clause, Muslim community members who were predominantly practicing artisanal fishing should not have ever been restricted in their fishing activities.	UNDP, Community together with MONREC/GAD
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[1] Organizational, Financial, Operational, Environmental, Strategic, Regulatory, Security, Political, Other

[2] Impact and Probability Scale, 1-5 (from very low to very high)

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the Institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is *UNDP*. The project will be implemented following UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality, with the MoNREC as the main partner of the project.

The Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) co-chaired by GEF OPF and UNDP with key stakeholders including all relevant government counterparts, including Forest Department, Environment Conservation Department, Department of Disaster Management, Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, Department of Agriculture, Department of Fisheries, Rakhine State Government representatives, was held on 28 August 2019 for final approval and endorsement of the project document and submission to GEF. At the meeting, GEF OPF and UNDP reiterated to all the participants that the project will be implemented by UNDP under its Direct Implementation Modality. The use of DIM is consistent with other GEF-financed projects in Myanmar, reflects the capacity of the Government at the Union and State levels, and in response to the general development/conflict-prone conditions of Rakhine. The importance of Government ownership is fully acknowledged by both the Government and UNDP for ensuring the sustainability of development impacts, and therefore, full engagement of Government partners in the implementation of this project has been agreed upon during the LPAC. The LPAC minutes can be found in Annex 18 to the ProDoc. As described below, their engagement is ensured through their participation in the project governance architecture as well as the involvement of technical departments in the execution of project activities as Responsible Parties.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Parties: The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MoNREC) will be invited as Responsible Party (RP), upon confirmation of their capacities through the UNDP Partner Capacity Assessment (PCA).

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Project stakeholders and target groups: Project stakeholders and potential target groups are described in detail in Annex 4 and Annex 9 to the ProDoc, respectively.

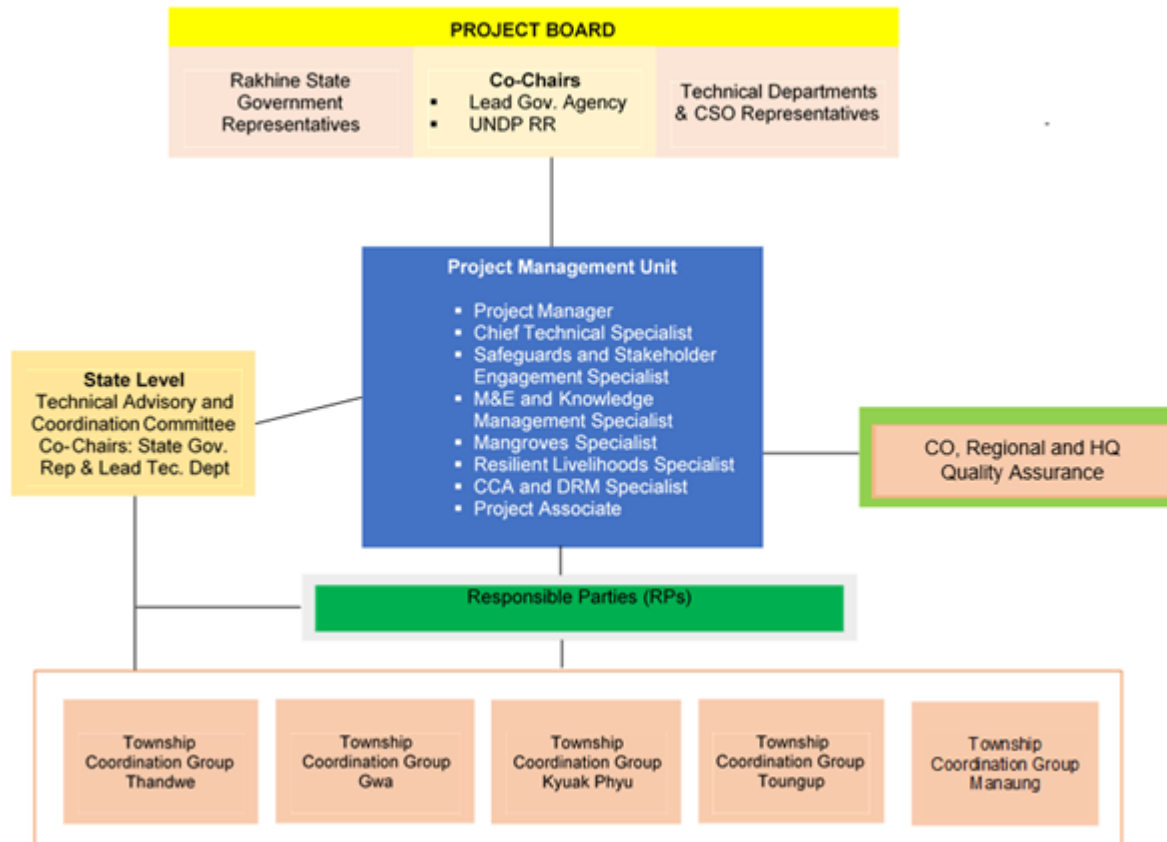
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UNDP: As the GEF Implementing Agency for this project, UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services

comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

As per DIM procedures, a strict firewall will be maintained between project oversight (called implementation by the GEF) and implementation of the project (called execution by the GEF).

PROJECT GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



Project Board: The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

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Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
 - Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
 - Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
 - Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
 - Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
 - Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
 - Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
 - Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
 - Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
 - Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
 - Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
 - Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
 - Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
 - Address project-level grievances;
 - Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

- a. Project Executive: *Resident Representative, UNDP Myanmar*, will serve as Project Executive for the project. However, in support of country ownership, a senior government official from MoNREC will be requested to be the co-chair of the Project Board along with the Project Executive.
- b. Beneficiary Representative(s): CSO/NGO representative(s) representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project will be confirmed following UNDP's due diligence and confirmation of interest to be on the Project Board. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

c. Development Partner(s): A representative from *DANIDA* will represent the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. They currently have a project in other townships of Rakhine with similar objective and have a forestry advisor embedded within the Forest Department. The proposed LDCF project will coordinate with the *DANIDA* project for consistent implementation approach and technical robustness in the support that these projects provide.

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d. Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance role and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides three-tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.

Project Manager: The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Project Board. The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Manager, who must be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board.

The Project Manager's primary responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board and the Project Assurance roles of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the Terminal Evaluation report and the corresponding management response have been finalized and the required tasks for operational closure and transfer of assets are fully completed.

Specific responsibilities include:

- Manage the overall conduct of the project.
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan.
- Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work.
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required.
- Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits.
- Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form.
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.
- Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results.

- Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed.
- Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities.
- Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.
- Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation.
- Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required.

Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.

Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR.

Prepare the GEF PIR;

Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;

Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;

Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators.

Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

There are wide-ranging benefits to be delivered through this project. Adaptation benefits are expected through a combination of enhanced resilience, reduced vulnerability and reduced exposure. Support on establishing climate resilient livelihoods and/or moving away from climate sensitive livelihoods will contribute to both enhanced resilience and reduced vulnerability to climate risks. Conservation and regeneration of mangrove forests will physically reduce the exposure of coastal communities to coastal hazards such as storm surges, strong winds from cyclones and sea level rise, but also increase resilience through enhanced ecosystem services that they offer, including regulating freshwater and nutrient cycles,

pollution control, erosion control, and provision of habitats to fish and invertebrates. Reduced vulnerability and enhanced resilience have direct bearing on socioeconomic conditions of coastal communities. Livelihood options that are less sensitive to climate/weather parameters, through resilient livelihood options or through diversification, ensure a smoother stream of income for households, compared with weather dependent livelihoods that are characterized with large fluctuations of income. Improved regulating functions of mangrove ecosystems, complemented by small-scale investments on freshwater infrastructure, will lessen the impact of freshwater scarcity with which many households are currently struggling. Improved technical capacity and financial resources for CBDRM actions will further mitigate the impacts from natural disasters.

Socioeconomic benefits of the project will be derived from the specific approaches to project implementation that will be employed. Most critically, the project activities will be fully guided by the ESMP and FPIC as well as conflict-sensitivity analysis that will be undertaken/updated at a certain interval during the project implementation. These processes will not only identify potential risks of conflicts, they will also be used to identify opportunities (enablers) for social cohesion.

These elements of the project all contribute to reducing the risks of disruptions in the lives of poor coastal community members as a result of climate change induced extreme events such as cyclones or drought, which may further exacerbate existing social tensions of the project areas. The project is expected to deliver direct benefits to at least 24,000 people and indirect benefits to 110,000 people.

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

Knowledge management will be pursued as an integral strategy of the project for making the case to Rakhine State and national government for ecosystem-based approaches to be viewed as an important element national and local climate change adaptation strategies and also how it differs from and complements other climate change adaptation strategies. In doing so, the project will document lessons from developing decision-making systems that guide EBA related frameworks and guidelines and how these are adopted or the challenges faced in promoting these policy instruments. Similarly, the project will proactively document the process of identifying, selecting, implementing and monitoring site-level adaptation measures including those promoted in agriculture and livelihood sectors. A primary purpose of knowledge management function will be to share learnings between different stakeholders in the country engaged in similar activities and will involve developing regular reports on evidence based results and lessons learned in each target townships that demonstrate the benefits of EBA approach; and presenting and sharing these results at different fora and formats – at State and national levels and in different formats such as lessons and best practice documentation, extension materials, discussion papers. The project will develop/streamline guidelines and educational curriculum for communities that build on and integrate the guidelines developed by partnering organization (e.g. MSN, RCA, Danida) based on lessons learnt from mangrove conservation and restoration in Rakhine. Tailored specifically to each community and particularly geared towards adults and children, for mangrove rehabilitation, protection and the benefits and processes of mangroves in restoring/protecting fresh water systems, retaining soil, buffering against severe weather and encroachment, recharging fish stocks and providing habitat to a range of diverse species

etc. Sensitizing children and community members to the importance of mangroves provides them with essential knowledge about the benefits of the ecosystems and generates awareness of why these forests should be protected in the future. Developing community communication channels by (i) establishing information in community centres/venues/or areas of use; (ii) planning various activities for students and adults such as exhibitions, drawing contests, field visits and visitation of the mangrove nurseries; (iii) organizing regular exchange meetings with the local communities, village elders, and different representatives from ministries, universities, fishing associations and women's groups. To disseminate an education package on the benefits of mangroves, not only in buffering against the impacts of cyclones, or coastal inundation – but of key importance noted in the surveys is for villagers to understand the benefits of mangroves to maintaining clean water, preventing saline intrusion, reducing evaporative loss, soil salinity reduction – and maintaining a sustainable water supply throughout the year. Such an education package would include education on the benefits of mangroves for protecting agricultural land, and the rate of failure of agriculture undertaken in mangrove cleared areas (and why e.g. salinity/saline intrusion, how aquifers work)/Trainings.

Knowledge management mechanism in place for documentation, sharing of lessons and best practices on mangrove afforestation and management, community based adaptation and disaster risk reduction/management (CBCCA, CBDRM, CBDRR) practices:

- Develop best practice and lessons learnt guidelines and education materials (in accessible formats) community-based ecological mangrove restoration that focuses on an EbA approach to landscape management practices (e.g. restoring/protecting fresh water systems, retaining soil and soil carbon, natural groundwater recharge/biofiltration, mangrove and wetland supportive species, flood and water retention vegetation management and landscaping, slope erosion management through vegetated swales and terracing, riparian vegetation, buffering against severe weather and encroachment, restorative and climate smart agricultural practices, recharging fish stocks and providing habitat to a range of diverse species, etc) as well as social aspects (conflict-sensitivity, women's empowerment, etc)
- Sensitizing children and community members to the importance of mangroves, providing them with essential knowledge about the benefits of the ecosystems and generating awareness of why these forests should be protected in the future.
- Organizing regular exchange meetings with the local communities, village elders, and different representatives from ministries, universities, fishing associations and women's groups.

The timeframes for these activities vary according to the implementation timing for the site, given the phased approach being undertaken between the project townships. However, the learnings and knowledge generated in the first phasing of projects, will also feed into the knowledge management content available in the following phasing of township project activities. Therefore the knowledge management approach being utilized is phased and follows a practical nature of implementation alongside application of project activities at the community level. The knowledge management component to these activities is crucial for community engagement, meaningful uptake, trust and understanding in the objectives of project activities – and the ongoing nature of the types of project activities being undertaken are dependent on the knowledge management aspects for ensuring longevity of activities and sustainability after the project's five year conclusion. Roughly the budget of US\$800,000 is set aside for generating, disseminating or deepening knowledge about climate risks, vulnerabilities and resilience building options.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), LDCF, NBSAP, and UNFCCC progression in the goals of the NAPA. The project is expected to deliver both national, Rakhine State and local-level benefits. The project design responds to the adaptation priorities identified in the NAPA, all of which are relevant for supporting national development priorities and contributes to several of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically, the project contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, and 15). Myanmar ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994 and submitted its Initial National Communication (INC) under UNFCCC in 2012. The country has also formulated National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) (2012) and Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) (2015), which acknowledge the critical need of strengthening the national and local capacities for CCA and DRR. The INDCs framework underlines the necessity to focus on adaptation with the national climate change strategy and NAPA proposed as key instruments. Myanmar's National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPA) identified 8 priority sectors of action, of which include mangrove restoration and have defined the key objectives for this project. As an activity of the NAPA programme for Myanmar, the project also aligns and contributes to the country's articulation through the UNFCCC program for LDCs. one of the country's vulnerability hot spots, highlighting the critical need for this project, as well as also postulating a number of priority areas for effective coastal adaptation. In alignment with the key activities of the project in Rakhine, the NAPA outlines needs in the 1) Agriculture sector, which the project targets through the development of (i) community based eco-friendly aquaculture systems (e.g. mud crab, clam, shrimp and tilapia) for enhancing the climate change resilience of rural livelihoods and supporting the recovery of mangrove forest ecosystems; (ii) reducing the vulnerability of coastal farming communities to climate change through mixed (crop, livestock and fish) farming systems; (iii) increasing resilience of rural fisheries to climate change effects through sustainable coastal development and maritime safety training. The NAPA also outlines needs within 2) the Forestry sector, which the project addresses by targeting community-based mangrove reforestation for building climate-resilient ecosystems and rural livelihoods in degraded coastal areas in Rakhine State. The NAPA notes the need for 3) improvement of Early-warning: improving weather observation capacity through a mobile/deployable weather radar system for providing early warning systems against extreme weather events. 4) Biodiversity: Buffering marine habitats and sustaining fish populations under climate change conditions through community-based marine protected area management and ecosystem sensitive fishery practices at Wetthay Chaing (bay) coastal area (priority area is Wetthay Chaing, Gwa Township, Rakhine Coastal Area).

The second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015-2020 (2015) includes 20 targets (the "Aichi Biodiversity Targets"), organized under the following five strategic goals, which are supported by the project: 1) Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society; 2) Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use; 3) Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity; 4) Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services; and 5) Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. Some of the key targets relate to expanding the protected area network, including mangrove forests, through both government measures and community-based approaches; conservation and sustainable management of areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry; and reducing the loss, degradation and fragmentation of forests.

Myanmar is a signatory to a number of international and regional environmental agreements and conventions:

- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015-30
- Hyogo Framework for Action 2005
- ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response.
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Accession by Myanmar in 2003 and came into force in 2005
- Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- Convention Against Corruption (CRC)
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
- ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (1985)
- Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)
- UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1996)
- Convention on International Trade in the Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (2004)
- Ramsar Convention (1982)
- Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2008)
- The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity
- The Paris Agreement (Accord de Paris), an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Myanmar REDD+ (Warsaw Framework)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCCD)
- The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- Convention for the Protection of the World Culture and Natural Heritage
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region

In recent years, the Government of Myanmar has developed key policies and strategies that promote sustainable development, environmental protection, and climate and disaster resilience – these relate ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) specifically. The Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (2018-2030) has a number of specific key goals set out that the project seeks to contribute to. Goal 5 of the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan 2018 – 2030 focuses on the legal, institutional and policy frameworks required to ensure healthy and functioning ecosystems, and to build resilience to climate change and disasters while protecting livelihoods. Namely, under Goal 5: Natural resources and the environment for posterity of the Nation: Strategy 5.1: Ensure a clean environment together with healthy and functioning ecosystems, Strategy 5.2: Increase climate change resilience, reduce exposure to disasters and shocks while protecting livelihoods and facilitate a shift to a low-carbon growth pathway, as well as Strategy 5.5 Improve land governance and sustainable management of resource-based industries ensuring our natural resources dividend benefits for all our people. The long-term vision of the government is framed with the Myanmar Climate Change Policy (draft 2017), which reaffirms the government's priority to protect and conserve Myanmar's natural environment and also recognizes the need to take urgent action to reduce vulnerability and build resilience to climate change in a participatory, just and inclusive manner. The Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2016–2030 (MCCSAP) (adopted in 2017) sets a 15-year roadmap for building resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change and promoting low-carbon development. The Strategy identifies the sectors most vulnerable to climate change and lays out an action agenda for strengthening the capacity of the country to address climate change risks. More specifically, the sectoral strategic objectives of MCCSAP are: Climate-smart agriculture, fisheries and livestock for food security; Sustainable management of natural resources for healthy ecosystem; Resilient, inclusive and sustainable cities and towns where people can live and thrive; Climate risk management for people's health and wellbeing; and Education, science and technology for a resilient society. National Development Strategy and Policy: The MCCSAP has a strong emphasis on promoting: (i) inclusive development recognizing that poor, landless, marginalized and vulnerable women and men are agents of change and therefore, should benefit from opportunities provided by climate-resilient and low-carbon development; and (ii) resource-efficiency and sustainable management of natural resources. Meanwhile, the Myanmar Agenda 21 (1997) demonstrates political commitment of the government to achieve sustainable development and serves as a framework in which to integrate environmental considerations into national and sectoral development plans and programmes. At the same time, the Green Economy Policy Framework (currently in preparation) – is an essential instrument for the implementation of the MCCSAP as it foresees to promote sustainable and green investments. Environmental Legislation and Policy: The newly revised National Environmental Policy (draft 2017) and the Environmental Conservation Law (2012) and Rules (2014) provide strategic priorities and guiding rules to manage the environment. The National Environmental Policy has the following central objectives: 1) protection of important ecosystems, natural resources, and natural and cultural heritage; 2) promoting sustainable development of key economic sectors; 3) improving environmental governance particularly in the following areas: strengthening coordination and communication between all government agencies and levels; monitoring, compliance and enforcement; environmental management and cumulative impacts within Special Economic Zones; public participation and access to information; environmental education and public awareness; financial sustainability of environmental management; and financial mechanisms and economic incentives; among others.

Several policies and legislative acts aim at promoting sustainable forest management including mangrove conservation and management. The Myanmar Forest Policy (1995) sets specific objectives and measures for: (i) improved land use management and promotion of sustainable agricultural practices; (ii) greater forest protection, restoration and afforestation; (iii) efficient harvesting and sustainability of the wood-based industries and businesses; (iii) forest research, institutional strengthening, and people's participation and public awareness. The Forest Policy also states that 30% of the country's total land area should be reserved forest and 5% protected areas. In addition, the rules governing the exploitation of Myanmar's forests are framed with the following legislative acts: the Protection of Wildlife & Wild Plants & Conservation of Natural Areas Law (1994) and Rules (2002), and more

recently updated as the Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law (CBPA) 2018, which integrates Myanmar Forest Law (2018), Forest Rules (1995), and Community Forestry Instructions (2016), and implements the Government's biodiversity strategy and policy as well as policy for conservation of Protected Areas. The Forest Law (2018) establishes the legal basis for forest conservation and protection and seeks to promote public sector participation and co-operation in implementation of the Forest Policy in the Biodiversity and Protected Area Laws (2018) and Bioreserves law (2018). It sets out the mandate and responsibilities of the Forestry Department and regulates the extraction of forest produce by individuals and industries. The National Strategy and Action Plan for Mangroves (2016) developed under the partnership-based initiative Mangroves for the Future (MFF) creates a new platform for promoting investment in mangrove ecosystems for sustainable development in Myanmar. The Strategy builds EbA principles as well as broadly upon the concept and principles of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) and stresses the importance of integrating coastal community resilience approaches into local planning and management processes.

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex 3 to the ProDoc details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other [relevant GEF policies\[1\]](#). The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex 3 to the ProDoc, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.

- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

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GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

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Knowledge management: The project team will ensure extraction and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices to enable adaptive management and upscaling or replication at local and global scales. Results will be disseminated to targeted audiences through relevant information sharing fora and networks. The project will contribute to scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks as appropriate (e.g. by providing content, and/or enabling participation of stakeholders/beneficiaries)

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LDCF Core Indicator

The LDCF Core indicators included as Annex 14 to the ProDoc will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent groundtruthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF [website](#).

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#) (ERC).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by June 2022. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

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Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publically available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by *January 2025*. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:

The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project

hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[2] and the GEF policy on public involvement[3]³.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office Project Manager	3,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager will oversee national institutions/agencies charged with collecting results data.	5,000/year Total: 25,000	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Regional Technical Advisor UNDP Country Office[4] ⁴ Project Manager	None	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (Atlas risk log)	Project Manager	60,000	On-going.
Monitoring of ESMF	Project Safeguards Officer	60,000	On-going.
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	Project Stakeholder Engagement Officer	20,000	On-going.
Monitoring of gender action plan	Project Stakeholder Engagement Officer	20,000	On-going.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Project Board Meetings	UNDP Country Office Project Manager	2,000/year Total: 10,000	Annually.
Reports of Project Board Meetings	UNDP Country Office Project Manager	None	Annually.
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager	20,000	Annually.
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ⁵	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF RTA and UNDP-GEF Directorate	None ³⁹	Troubleshooting as needed
<i>Mid-term GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools</i>	Project Manager	10,000	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
<i>Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response</i>	UNDP Evaluation Specialists and independent evaluation consultants.	45,000	June 2022
<i>Terminal GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools</i>	Project Manager	10,000	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) and management response	UNDP Evaluation Specialists and independent evaluation consultants.	55,000	January 2025
<i>Translation of MTR and TE reports into English</i>	UNDP Country Office	4,000	As required. GEF will only accept reports in English.
Audit	Appointed auditors for project audits	3,000/year Total 15,000	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies.
TOTAL indicative COST		357,000	

[1] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

[2] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

[3] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

[4] Or equivalent for regional or global project

[5] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya	9/5/2019	Yusuke Taishi	+668194939	yusuke.taishi@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

The Project Results Framework can be found in section V. of the ProDoc

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</p> <p>SDG 1 – No Poverty – by boosting household income through access to new market linkages and sustainable livelihood options. SDG 2 – Zero Hunger - by introducing livelihoods alternatives which promote food production, food security, and food source diversification enhancing nutrition. SDG 5 – Gender Equality - through specific gender inclusion methodologies for livelihood support and training opportunities, as developed in the Gender Action Plan SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation - through water efficiency and harvesting measures, along with the restoration of water systems, aquifers and groundwater supplies through the regeneration of natural ecosystem protections, reducing saline intrusion. SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production – through the transferral and shift from destructive fuel sources (mangrove wood) to more ecologically and socially sustainable sources. SDG 13 – Climate Action, through the increased carbon sequestered in increased mangrove forest coverage and soil management. SDG 14 – Life Below Water – by providing nurturing habitat for fish, through the rehabilitation/protection of mangrove forests SDG 15 – Life on Land – by providing nurturing environment for birds and other species, through the rehabilitation/protection of mangrove forests</p>				
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: Outcome 2: By 2022, Myanmar becomes more resilient to climate and disaster risk with efficient environmental governance and sustainable use of natural resources</p>				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
<p>Project Objective:</p> <p>To strengthen the protection of vulnerable coastal areas and communities against the adverse impacts of climate change and climate variability by adopting an ecosystem-based adaptation approach in the Rakhine State of Myanmar</p>	<p>Indicator 1.</p> <p>Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (LDCF Core Indicator)</p>	<p>Number of people: 0</p> <p>% female: 0</p> <p>Vulnerability assessment (Y/N): N</p>	<p>2,000 households (8,000 people)</p> <p>60% female</p>	<p>6,000 households (24,000 people)</p> <p>60% female</p>
	<p>Indicator 2.</p> <p>Number of indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender</p>	<p>Number of people: 0</p> <p>% female: 0</p>	<p>36,666 households (146,664 people)</p> <p>50% female</p>	<p>110,000 households (440,000 people)</p> <p>50% female</p>

	Indicator 3. EbA principles adopted in government tools and frameworks to support public investment decisions at sub-national level	EbA principles are referenced in national climate policy documents (the Climate Change Strategy and Master Plan, the Myanmar National Adaptation Programme of Action/NAPA). However, EbA principles are not comprehensively implemented and remain largely absent in guidelines and tools used to assist decision-making at the Rakhine State level.	State-level multi-hazard risk and vulnerability assessment process started Drafting of district forest management planning (Thandwe District – Toungup, Thandwe, and Gwa Townships; and Kyeintali and Maei sub-townships) that includes EbA	At least three tools and frameworks incorporate EbA principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · State-level multi-hazard risk and vulnerability assessment · District forest management plan · SEA guidelines
Project component 1	Conflict sensitive climate change adaptation in coastal areas mainstreamed into sub-national and national development planning frameworks			
Outcome 1 Key stakeholders are better able to identify, manage and monitor climate risks to coastal areas	Indicator 4. Risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	0 (A state-level multi-hazard risk assessment was conducted in 2011 and no updates have been made) 0 (Limited awareness or training materials have been produced in Rakhine language and formats that are accessible to local communities.)	1 (An updated state-level vulnerability and multi-hazard risk assessment) At least 4 awareness raising materials and training modules, targeting communities and local institutions, produced based on the results from the assessment	1 (An updated state-level vulnerability and multi-hazard risk assessment) At least 4 awareness raising materials and training modules, targeting communities and local institutions, produced based on the results from the assessment

	<p>Indicator 5.</p> <p>Systems and frameworks established for coastal SEA that integrates climate risks, community livelihoods and conflict sensitivity</p>	<p>0 (Currently there are provisions and guidelines for EIA, but specific guidelines for SEA do not exist. To date, SEA has been conducted for the hydropower sector but is yet to be formally approved and does not provide formal guidance for other sectors or SEAs generally)</p>	0	<p>An SEA guideline, containing the following analyses, developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ecosystem functions and uses in the target sites including their values for long-term resilience · Community livelihoods including those dependent on ecosystems and the potential impacts of proposed development · Stakeholder Analysis including minority, ethnic and indigenous people if present · Potential impacts of the project on conflict sensitivity · Multi criteria analysis/scenario analysis that is inclusive of a strategic conflict sensitivity analysis
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	<p>1.1. Rakhine coastal vulnerability and multi-hazard risk assessment (updating as appropriate existing assessments)</p> <p>1.2. Local capacity for implementing CCA/DRR actions strengthened</p> <p>1.3. Relevant tools and processes enhanced to guide climate-resilient, inclusive coastal development</p>			
Project component 2	Strengthened coastal resilience and improved ecosystem integrity and functionality			

Outcome 2 The climate resilience of targeted vulnerable coastal sites that supports community livelihoods and provides important coastal protection is strengthened by focusing on vulnerable natural and social assets	Indicator 6. Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options	Number of people: 0 % female: 0 % of target population: 0 (The project sites have been selected where existing programmes to improve diversified, climate resilient livelihood options are not in place)	Number of people: 8,000 (2,000 households) % female: (60%) 4,800 % of target population: 1.7	Number of people: 24,000 (6,000 households) % female: (60%) 14,400 % of target population: 5 A minimum 5% of the total target population (Of the total population of 455,707 in the target sites, 234,992 are women and 220,715 are men ^[1])
	Indicator 7. Number of hectares of land under climate-resilient management (LDCF Core Indicator)	As of 2019, according to FD data, 1,268 hectare of mangrove forests are under community management ^[2] (this is out of the total mangrove areas of 7,217.5 hectares in the target townships ^[3])	Establishment of a community management arrangement under way for at least 500 ha of mangrove areas. Specific sites for mangrove regeneration agreed and activities under way	Improved connectivity of mangrove and other ecosystems through establishing at least 1,200 ha of existing mangrove forests as community-managed conservation areas; improving the management of at least 305 ha of buffer zones to reduce coastal erosion and siltation; and regeneration of 61 ha of mangrove forests (and under community management)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	2.1 Restoration and conservation of mangrove forests to serve as natural buffer against coastal hazards 2.2 Promoting diversified, climate-resilient coastal livelihoods			
Project component 3	Strengthened links between EbA activities and disaster risk reduction efforts through community-based DRR and DRM (CBDRR and CBDRM)			

Outcome 3 Coastal mangrove ecosystems, communal livelihoods and lives are protected from extreme climate events	Indicator 8. Number of DMCs capable of identifying, prioritizing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating disaster risk reduction measures (performance criteria to be agreed during the inception phase)	0	0 (Capacity building package designed and implementation started)	At least 1 (Kyaukpyu DMC) to meet 100% of the criteria; at least 2 DMCs (which are at least 2 years since establishment) to meet 50% of the criteria.
	Indicator 9. Number of people with access to climate-related early warning information	Baseline number to be collected during the inception phase under the initial assessments. Currently villages (in PPG village consultations) report that they receive early warning information/information on weather events mainly from TV, radio (most often cited) and mobile phones.	2,000 households (with reach of 8,000 people) 50% female (4,000)	20,000 households (with reach of 80,000 people) 50% female (40,000)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	3.1 EBA informed CBDRM implemented to enhance socio-ecological resilience of the project target village tracts: 3.2 Knowledge management mechanism in place for documentation, sharing of lessons and best practices on mangrove afforestation and management and the local application of EbA through CBDRM			

[1] For Thandwe District (Gwa Township, Thandwe Township, Kyeintali Subtownship, Toungup Township, and Maei Subtownship) and Kyaukphyu District (Kyaukphyu township) 2014 census data

[2] For the purpose of monitoring the use of LDCF resources, we consider that mangrove forests that are under community management are equivalent to climate resilient management.

[3] Kyaukphyu – 2023.5ha; Munaung – 4047ha; Gwa – 432ha; Thandwe - 202ha; Toungup - 513ha

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

UNDP responses to Council comments as well as the PIF review sheets can be accessed here:

- **UNDP responses to Council comments:** https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5101/210445/1713476/1716586/5101_LDCF_Myanmar_response%20to%20Council%20comment_16%20Jan%2018.docx
- **PIF review sheet:** <https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5101/210445/1680373/1744216/UNDP-LDCF%20PIF%20ID%209131%20review.pdf>

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Component A: Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews	75,000	55,385	19,615
Component B: Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes	37,500	27,692	9,808
Component C: Validation Workshop and Report	37,500	27,692	9,808
Total	150,000	110,769	39,231

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

This is provided as Annex 14 to the ProDoc

ANNEX: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

This is provided as a Annex 15 to the ProDoc

Submitted to HQ

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