



## Strengthening Myanmar's institutional and technical capacities to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement

### Part I: Project Information

**GEF ID**

10380

**Project Type**

MSP

**Type of Trust Fund**

GET

**CBIT/NGI**

CBIT

NGI

**Project Title**

Strengthening Myanmar's institutional and technical capacities to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement

**Countries**

Myanmar

**Agency(ies)**

UNEP

**Other Executing Partner(s)****Executing Partner Type**

**Other Executing Partner(s)**

Environment Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

**Executing Partner Type**

Government

**GEF Focal Area**

Climate Change

**Taxonomy**

Indigenous Peoples, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Non-Governmental Organization, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Private Sector, Large corporations, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Enabling Activities, Knowledge Generation, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Participation, Academia, Awareness Raising, Indicators to measure change, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, SMEs, Communications

**Rio Markers****Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 2

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 0

**Duration**

36 In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

134,753

**Submission Date**

10/11/2019

**A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements**

<b>Programming Directions</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
CCM-3-8	GET	1,418,450	
	<b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>1,418,450</b>	<b>0</b>

**B. Indicative Project description summary**

**Project Objective**

To strengthen Myanmar's institutional and technical capacity to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Financing Type</b>	<b>Project Outcomes</b>	<b>Project Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
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Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Component 1: Strengthening institutional and human capacities for preparing GHG inventories on a regular basis in accordance with Paris Agreement requirements	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1: Institutional and human capacities strengthened for preparing GHG inventories	<p>Output 1.1: Formal institutional arrangements established including procedural and legal framework;</p> <p>Output 1.2: IT based National GHG Inventory System developed for preparing and reporting GHG Inventory and archiving data and made available to line ministries and agencies;</p> <p>Output 1.3: Tools and protocols developed and adopted for GHG data collection and GHG Inventory preparation, and training provided to stakeholders;</p> <p>Output 1.4: Country-specific emission factors developed for energy sector and agriculture and livestock sector;</p>	GET	731,750	

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Component 2: Strengthening institutional and human capacities to track and report transparently on implementation of its National Determined Contributions and support received;	Technical Assistance	Outcome 2: Institutional and human capacity strengthened for tracking and reporting of its Nationally Determined Contributions and support received;	Output 2.1: Domestic MRV system for tracking NDC actions is designed and operationalized;  Output 2.2: Monitoring indicators and tools to track progress towards the energy goals designed and made available;  Output 2.3: Framework for tracking support received for implementing NDC designed and recommendations for implementation developed;	GET	405,750	
Component 3: Strengthening regional cooperation for knowledge and information sharing including cooperative research projects for developing emission factors	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3: Regional cooperation for knowledge and information sharing strengthened	Output 3.1: Organize regional cooperation and peer-exchange workshop	GET	152,000	
<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>					<b>1,289,500</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b>						

**Project Management Cost (PMC)**

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GET	128,950	
<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>	<b>128,950</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>1,418,450</b>	<b>0</b>

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**C. Indicative sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type**

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Investment Mobilized</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
				<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

No investment is mobilized



**D. Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>	<b>Total(\$)</b>
UNEP	GET	Myanmar	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,418,450	134,753	1,553,203
<b>Total GEF Resources(\$)</b>					<b>1,418,450</b>	<b>134,753</b>	<b>1,553,203</b>

**E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

PPG Required

**PPG Amount (\$)**

40,000

**PPG Agency Fee (\$)**

3,800

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>	<b>Total(\$)</b>
UNEP	GET	Myanmar	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	40,000	3,800	<b>43,800</b>
<b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b>					<b>40,000</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>43,800</b>

**Core Indicators**

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

	<b>Number (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Number (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Number (Achieved at TE)</b>
<b>Female</b>	75			
<b>Male</b>	75			
<b>Total</b>	150	0	0	0

## Part II. Project Justification

### 1a. Project Description

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- 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description);

Myanmar is a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Paris Agreement (PA) and is committed to contribute to the world efforts on combating climate change. Myanmar has launched itself on this ambitious journey and has created its intended nationally determined contributions (INDC), which have now turned into its nationally determined contributions (NDC) following its ratification and coming into effect of the Paris Agreement.

A fundamental element to the Paris Agreement is the Article 13, dealing with the enhanced transparency requirements, with built-in flexibility being offered to developing nations, especially the least developed countries. The modalities, procedures and guidelines to deliver on this flexibility, which were finalized at COP24, are now to be operationalized. On actions, the enhanced reporting requirements indicate countries need to report on steps they take to tackle both climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving their NDCs. On support, developing countries are requested to provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support that they have received and need. To meet these requirements, the monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) framework being developed within a country should be robust, systematic, adaptive and transparently report on a country's contributions on both fronts. This MRV framework should also support the NDC design, implementation and its revision. As an effective tool, the results from the MRV framework will enable the country to: identify the direction for de-carbonization of its economy; identify priority areas; as well as serve as a tool to measure the impacts of the measures being undertaken.

As required under the Paris Agreement, Article 13, the following reporting provisions must be provided by each country, with flexibility available to developing countries, especially Least Developed Countries (LDCs):

- National GHG Inventory and inventory reports
- Information necessary to track progress of NDC
- Information related to climate change impacts and mitigation
- Information on support needed and received

**Challenges:** Myanmar, as one of the LDCs, faces one of the toughest challenges in being the second most exposed and vulnerable country to the negative effects of climate change.

Myanmar intends to utilize the proposed MRV framework to enable it to choose a developmental path away from carbon-intensive routes taken by other countries in the previous centuries, and in doing so, firmly state its commitment to a green growth model. One of the major challenges Myanmar has faced is overcoming the gap in knowledge and understanding of the science and impacts of climate change, specifically on how these macro-changes affect the country. Myanmar has progressed greatly on this front and has established knowledge bodies for information and knowledge gathering and dissemination.

The Environmental Conservation Department (ECD), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) is responsible for reporting to the UNFCCC. The First National Communication (NC) of Myanmar was submitted in 2012 and the second national communication (SNC) is under preparation. There are underlying systemic challenges that need to be overcome before Myanmar can report sustainably in a transparent manner and completely realize the benefits of an MRV system. A few of the problems that have hindered Myanmar in improving its quality of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) inventory include:

- (i) Technical capacity within the country to collect data, undertake estimations, undertake uncertainty analysis, etc. is limited. Currently as it is only Environmental Conservation Department's (ECD), Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment Conservation (MONREC), responsibility, personnel in this department have only limited capacity. Furthermore, the capacity rests mostly with external agencies as consultants are used. None of the line ministries or other related organizations have any technical understanding and capacity to participate. They need to expand their understanding of the kind and types of information and data to be captured to serve as the basis for GHG inventory preparation.
- (ii) There is no GHG inventory system in the country and any process for preparing a GHG inventory is designed for each report to UNFCCC. The data for GHG inventory preparation only allows Tier 1 estimation of GHG emissions and several sub-sectoral estimations require significant assumptions. The data used is primarily collected for economic planning, with the aim of creating a GHG inventory, leading to the data being in formats and units different from those needed. The line ministries and other institutions that actually manage activities that result in emissions have no defined mandate to participate in data collection or estimating GHG emissions. Thus, there are no permanent institutional arrangements. More importantly, there are no processes defined for GHG inventory preparation, no clear-cut responsibility of line ministries or other departments, including private sector, to regularly collect, report or maintain data and no government directives (legal instrument) defining the roles, etc. Furthermore, private sector participation is limited due to concerns of confidentiality of information provided.
- (iii) The activity data used for GHG inventory is currently collected as per procedures and requirements of development planning and is not tailored to assist in inventory preparation. A significant part of data is either assumed or projected from studies or other secondary and tertiary data sources as data collection is not designed from a GHG inventory preparation perspective. The emission factors used are default figures as there is no system of collecting and estimating emissions factors, or parameters for improving their estimations/calculations.

- (iv) There is no system of storing and archiving data for GHG inventory systems so that it can be easily accessed. Generally, the data that is available is published in various locations in different formats and has to be collected and collated on a needs basis. There is no established data retention policy that will enable either the relevant ministry or department or the ECD to retrieve it on demand, and elaborate processes have to be redeployed to gather the same data.
- (v) The Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures for verifying the data and information collected have to be clearly identified and set.

In addition to these gaps on GHG inventory, Myanmar lacks experience on tracking and reporting on mitigation actions. Myanmar will be producing its first report on progress and impacts of mitigation actions implemented under the BUR process that is currently under implementation (UNEP is the Implementing Agency). The project implementation plan has been finalized and the work on preparing BUR will begin soon. The BUR is expected to be finalized by December 2021. There is neither capacity nor understanding of how to undertake this process in a systemic manner that assists in linking these seamlessly into NDC implementation and update, and to do so systematically outside the bounds of a report.

**Barriers:** Myanmar currently faces the barriers of limited technical know-how in translating its ambitions to actions, understanding the key elements and drivers of change and in finding adequate climate financing to support these efforts.

Another barrier faced by the country is in developing its in-house technical capacity at several levels, from administrators, to the scientific community, to sensitizing the public on the different facets of climate change, and how the choices can contribute to the environmental-friendly development agenda that the country focuses on delivering.

The institutional arrangements that are working towards developing the country's SNC and BUR, need to be formalized and enhanced to ensure that more accurate information is captured, and is done so continuously and consistently in future. The data sharing arrangements between relevant stakeholders (both public and private), need to be enhanced along with developing their technical capacities to accurately monitor, measure and verify the activity data and appropriate emission factors, as well as addressing inherent data protection needs and concerns.

Currently there is no database management system serving the collection of GHG data in Myanmar. The country is collecting information on environmental parameters, but these are inadequate for estimating GHG data and meeting the reporting requirements of the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The country lacks technical, financial and human capacity to accurately assess this need. Overcoming this barrier will enable the country to institutionalize the data gathering and reporting mechanism, and thereby contribute to the continuous monitoring and reporting of data.

The data gathering tools and templates currently being utilized for the SNC and BUR were developed to capture data that has already been generated. As such there is a certain degree of uncertainty involved due to inherent systemic challenges in accurate measurement of data, coverage of activity data, retention of data, and the ability to verify this information. These challenges and barriers can be overcome with detailed guidelines and templates to enable future measurement and reporting, as well as expanded capacity on their utilization to prepare a national GHG inventory.

The Government of Myanmar intends to overcome the technical, financial, institutional and human resource gaps and barriers through the support it receives from the CBIT proposal.

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects,

The government of Myanmar ratified the UNFCCC in 1992, the Kyoto Protocol in 2003 and the Paris Agreement in September 2017. Recently, Myanmar has developed a variety of sectoral policies and planning documents. A summary of the strategies plans or policies that are relevant to this project proposal are summarized in the table below.

Title	Relevance of Law/Strategy/ Plan/Policy to Project Proposal
National	
<i>Environmental Conservation Law, 2012</i>	The proposed project fits into the long-term national environmental agenda and regulatory framework within Myanmar, which has a focus on <i>maintaining a comprehensive environmental conservation monitoring system</i>
National League for Democracy, 2015 Election Manifesto	States activities that will be undertaken to <i>reduce the current levels of pollution and environmental harm.</i>
National Environmental Policy of Myanmar, 2018	Enhance institutional capacities for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Identification of air quality monitoring methods and data analysis priorities.
Myanmar Climate Change Policy 2018	Prepare, communicate and maintain periodic Nationally Determined Contributions. Mandates the formulation and implementation of the current Strategy and Master Plan.

<p>Myanmar Climate Change Strategy - and Myanmar Climate Change Master Plan, 2018 - 2030</p>	<p>Establish operational institutional arrangements and a coordination mechanism to monitor progress towards achieving objectives (e.g. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) and NCs). Delivers the Myanmar National Climate Change Policy.</p>
<p>Intended Nationally Determined Contribution, 2015</p>	<p>States the mitigation and adaptation actions that will be implemented to attain the intended nationally determined contribution to greenhouse gas emission reductions.</p>
<p>National Comprehensive Development Plan, 2011 - 2030</p>	<p>Climate change is considered a main focus under the ‘environmental pillar’.</p>
<p>Green Economy Policy Framework</p>	<p>Identification of capacity building priorities, including training relevant government departments on audits and data collection</p>
<p>Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction 2009 – 2015</p>	<p>Unified action plan for disaster risk reduction with prioritized interventions across Myanmar until 2020. The action plan identifies 32 priority actions under four pillars: risk information and awareness; risk governance; risk mitigation; and preparedness and response, rehabilitation and reconstruction. For each priority action, objectives, activities, outputs, duration, lead agencies, and supporting partners have been identified. The priority actions aim to strengthen the policy frameworks and systems for long-term risk reduction. Robust implementation, funding, as well as monitoring and evaluation mechanisms have been identified.</p>
<p>National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policy 2016</p>	<p>This policy focuses on four main sectors: industrial, commercial, residential and public, and sets a number of energy reduction targets.</p>



Myanmar's National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) to Climate Change 2012	Myanmar's NAPA specifies 32 priority activities (referred to as Priority Adaptation Projects) for effective climate change adaptation for eight main sectors/themes; agriculture, early warning systems, forest, public health, water resources, coastal zone, energy and industry, and biodiversity.
International	
Reporting to UNFCCC Convention	Myanmar's INC and NAPA have been submitted to the UNFCCC in 2012. INDC in 2015 and (Forest Reference Emission Levels) FREL in 2018 are also in place. Updated INDC or NDC has been drafted with revised and additional targets of energy and (Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry) LULUCF (particularly forestry) sectors. The country is preparing its SNC with UNEP which is likely to be submitted to the UNFCCC as much as possible. The country is in the process of initiating preparation of its first BUR and NAP.
- Myanmar REDD+ Readiness Roadmap 2013	The Roadmap sets out how Myanmar will implement its REDD+ Readiness activities with emphasis on six components: REDD+ management, multi-stakeholder involvement, National REDD+ Strategy, national FREL, Safeguard Information System and Forest Monitoring System.

Stated through various strategies, plans and policies, the Myanmar Government has proposed national targets for key sectors. Whilst not yet ratified, these proposed targets are summarized in the table below.

Sector	Target	Source Document
Forestry	<p>By 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- increase the reserved and protected public forest to 30% of the total national land area</li> <li>-increase the protected area systems to 10% of the total national land area</li> </ul>	30-Year National Forestry Master Plan (2001-30)

Energy	By 2030: - 9.4 GW of the primary electricity generation capacity will be from hydropower resources	National Electrification Master Plan (in draft) Myanmar Energy Master Plan, 2015
	By 2030: -30% of rural electricity sources from renewable sources	Comprehensive Village Development Plan Long Term Energy Master Plan (in draft) The National Electrification Master Plan (draft)
	By 2030: -a reduction in energy consumption for industrial production below the 2012 level	Improvement of Industrial Energy Efficiency National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policy, Strategy and Roadmap for Myanmar (in draft)
	By 2031: - To distribute approximately 260,000 additional energy efficient cook-stoves	Comprehensive Plan for Dry Zone Greening (2001-31) National Forestry Master Plan and National Energy Policy

### Initial NC

The Government of Myanmar submitted its initial national communication in December 2012 with financial assistance from GEF through UNEP.

Apart from the preliminary GHG inventory and mitigation options assessment undertaken in the Asia Least-Cost Greenhouse Gas Abatement (ALGAS)-study in 1997 implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/GEF and executed by Asian Development Bank (ADB) from 1995 to 2000, no other project activities relating to UNFCCC had been undertaken in Myanmar at the time of the initial national communication.

Under the INC project, for the year 2000, a national GHG Inventory was undertaken for direct greenhouse gases [carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)], indirect greenhouse gases [carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)], non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), as well as Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>). The GHG inventory included in the report covered the five sectors: Energy, Industrial processes, Agriculture including livestock, Land use change and forestry, and Waste for the vintage year of 2000. Although Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 guidelines were applied in preparing the GHG inventory, the INC notes that the experts used the published information on GHG sources and sinks to a great extent and research and studies concerning the climate change issues were limited. Furthermore, the country

specific emission factors/default values were not available in Myanmar and therefore, the GHG inventory used the emission factors and default values as described in Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 Guidelines.

## **Second NC**

The Government of Myanmar is in the process of preparing its second national communication (SNC). The project is executed by ECD in MONREC which is mandated to report to UNFCCC with cooperation of line departments and ministries. The project is managed by a hired consultant as the Ministry itself has a limited capacity and workload in preparing the report. In absence of any institutional arrangements, the project has established five technical working groups (in line with the chapters of the NC) and invited the various Ministries to nominate members to the working groups. The implementation is slow as the understanding of reporting requirements in the Ministry is low and is completely absent in the other ministries. The focus has been initially to create understanding of the NC information content as well as on requirements of completing the task. Challenges encountered by the Government of Myanmar in the preparation of SNC include:

- choosing tools and methods used for calculating the GHG emissions
- identifying Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and their requisite MRV methods
- gaps in vulnerability and adaptation assessment
- continued financial, technical and human capacity challenges

The inventory experts of Myanmar have had limited experience on inventory preparation. Since the submission of the INC, few Myanmar experts have had opportunities to participate in capacity building activities supported by international organizations, such as the Institute of Global Environmental Studies (IGES). Locally, the extent of this knowledge still rests with a small group of experts, and there is an urgent need to expand this cohort. Furthermore, the expertise on the use of IPCC 2006 software tools is also limited. The institutional setup for the inventory is at an early stage while more regular and frequent reporting on inventory and mitigation is needed. In addition, more areas related to inventory and mitigation mechanisms such as NAMAs and REDD+ will also have to be covered. To address these issues, Myanmar needs to strengthen and sustain its institution and national capacity for inventory preparation.

## **Initial BUR**

Myanmar is in the initial stages of starting the process of preparing its initial biennial update report (BUR) with support from UNEP. The emphasis of the project will be on the GHG inventory, measures to mitigate climate change, domestic MRV system, as well as on other information relevant to the BUR process. Gaps, uncertainties and constraints along with other information related to the UNFCCC will be addressed as indicated by decision 2/CP.17. The Initial Biennial Update Report will consist of updating data and

information contained in the INC (1995-2005), including data from SNC (2005-2015) under preparation, to develop new information and data since the submission of INC (from 2015 till year 2016) and to correlate and synchronize it with the requirements of the INDC of Myanmar (submitted in 2015).

## **NAP**

Myanmar's NAP is to be implemented since 2020 with two main objectives: to strengthen Myanmar's capacity at both national and state and region level to advance the NAP process. Implementation process includes four elements: i) laying the groundwork, ii) preparatory elements, iii) implementation strategies; and iv) reporting, monitoring and review.

## **Other MRV activities**

In addition to the SNC and BUR, a three-phase program to develop the national MRV system in Myanmar was developed by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), of which Myanmar is a member country. As part of the preliminary analysis, a gap assessment of the MRV system within Myanmar was carried out in 2017 by GGGI. The challenges and gaps identified in this gap assessment were:

- The national communications and biennial update report being developed were one-off exercises and Myanmar did not have the capacity to regularly and continually monitor the adaptation and mitigation activities identified in these reports.
- Linkages to the NDC priority sectors and the GHG data monitoring systems need to be firmly linked to enable the country to measure its progress in achieving the aims and objectives of its stated NDC goals.
- A GHG emissions reduction potential estimated in the report needs a more robust understanding of the underlying assumptions, and needs adoption of a formalized GHG emission calculation methodology.
- Myanmar currently doesn't have the capacity to measure and report on the technological and financial support it needs and has received to date.

In 2018, GGGI in partnership with ECD, conducted a study on MRV for the energy sector. In this the scope of emissions to be included in the GHG inventory for the country were identified, i.e. the major activities that result in the emissions from Myanmar, the GHGs to be included, as well as the ministry or Government department responsible for providing information on such emissions. A brief review of the current legal framework was also carried out evaluating the existing laws for data and information on environmental parameters being collected. In 2019 a national MRV framework scoping study was carried out, focusing on the GHG inventory especially the scope of emissions for the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) (agricultural) sectors was identified. Integrating these with the other sources of emissions and sinks (e.g., REDD+), will define Myanmar's national GHG inventory scope of emissions.

Table 1: Summary of information on project status, and capacity building and technology support received by Myanmar

<b>Project</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Description of Activity</b>	<b>Climate Relevance</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Preparation of the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution	GEF Trust Fund	The project supported assessment of mitigation options and vulnerabilities to identify mitigation and adaptation actions for NDC	National Reporting	On-going. The (i) NDC is being refined.	220,000	The NDC will guide the development of component 2 of this CBIT project.
Preparation of the National Adaptation Program of Action	GEF Trust Fund	The project identified Priority Adaptation Projects as well as sectors.	National Reporting	Completed	200,000	
UN-REDD+	Government of Norway	It will enhance the capacities of Government departments, communities, and other actors to conserve forests and manage them in a sustainable manner and develop technical, and governance systems to support this.	National Reporting, Capacity Building	Under implementation	5,500,000	This funding phase will cease by 2020.
Myanmar Climate Change Alliance	European Commission	<p>To strengthen the climate change related institutional and policy environment through sharing of technical knowledge and best practice, training and institutional support.</p> <p>To promote evidence-based planning and policy making through pilot integration of climate change into sub-national and local level development planning initiatives.</p>	Capacity Building	Completed	Euro 3,900,000	Component 2 CBIT of project will take into account the recommendations of the Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (MCCS&AP)

Project	Donor	Description of Activity	Climate Relevance	Status	Amount (US\$)	Remarks
Plan International Myanmar	BRACED (Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters) project (consortium of partners, UK Department of International Development)	Improving access to climate risk information to inform community disaster preparedness and adaptation approaches. 2015-2018.	Capacity Building	Under implementation	GBP 5,000,000	
	Adaptation Fund	4 year project commencing in 2015.	Adaptation, Capacity Building	Under implementation	\$7,909,026	

ECD is the focal point for environment and climate change and deals with climate change issues at the international level, including UNFCCC negotiations and reporting. It is also responsible for translating global-level decisions for national implementation. This includes endorsing projects for support under different climate change funds — the Least Developed Countries Fund, Green Climate Fund, Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol and technical support from Climate Technology Centre and Network. The ECD is also responsible for engaging other ministries and departments to address climate change, but there are no formal institutional arrangements for such technical coordination. Most of the coordination is through project based institutional structures created to deliver the project outputs. The Myanmar Climate Change Alliance's (MCCA) project created the most extensive coordination structure in developing the climate change policy, strategy and master plan, including a Technical Working Group (TWG). The TWG, originally designed to develop the MCCS&AP, has in fact evolved into a coordination platform, which also served to develop the INDC, disseminate new climate change projections and address other issues. This platform, if not institutionalized, will dissolve at the end of the MCCA in 2020, thus taking away the only institutional arrangement.

In June 2016, the government set up the National Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Central Committee (NECCCCC) at the highest level of government, chaired by the vice president-1 and supported by six working-committees. ECD is the committee secretariat and leads the climate change working committee. This new institution needs to be fully operational and to meet with more regular frequency. Although the institution creates a clear mandate for other ministries and government agencies in terms of their responsibilities to address climate change, the role of this committee mostly surrounds sharing of updated information on climate actions.

Similarly, there are only institutional arrangements for project based GHG Inventory preparation in order for ECD to complete reports, by formally inviting other stakeholders to join the process. Here too the experience of country is nascent, as SNC is the first communication being prepared through participation of government ministries and agencies. Similarly, there are no institutional arrangements, processes and mandates for tracking, assessing and reporting efforts to address climate change. The process of BUR preparation has started, the first effort of the country to prepare a report on mitigation assessment. These again will be project based.

Myanmar is in the preliminary stages of creating a tracking system for international support provided for development and the environment. The government has decided to establish a project database, with donors and recipients responsible for providing information which will be available on the website. Similarly, the government has established a new unit within the Ministry of Planning and Finance, called the Development Assistance Coordination Unit, which will consider and approve all funding support above USD 1 million. The unit will ensure that the aid is aligned with the sustainable development priorities of the country. Further, the directive has also established an Aid Information Management System, web-based platform, to record any aid supported projects. The efforts are thus at a very nascent stage to track support provided for the country's sustainable development and not yet devolved to climate change support.

Inadequate human capacity is available to understand the MRV concept, use the MRV methodologies and collect relevant and necessary data. The in-country capacity falls under ECD which in itself has limited capabilities. There is very limited data collection infrastructure within each ministry of the planning and statistics division geared towards GHG inventory preparation. The Central Statistical Organization (CSO), located in the Ministry of Planning and Finance is responsible for collecting Socio-Economic data for planning, obtained by undertaking national surveys. It also collates data from other ministries and produces reports. There are efforts underway to integrate collection of environment data, including that for climate change related assessments, within the ministries or through CSO, but additional capacity-building, specifically for GHG inventory preparation is needed.

In the absence of this project, any support will primarily come through the BUR and SNC projects. This will build capacity slowly, only in a core group of ECD staff and to a minor extent in other ministries. However, capacity building in other ministries is limited as the participation from different ministries is inconsistent, often changing from project to project. The projects for these two documents do not cover resources for activities beyond preparing reports, a consistent institutional framework is unlikely to result, and support is likely to continue on project by project basis. This also implies that data collection will continue to be based on existing weak data collection systems which limits the accuracy and reliability of the estimates. It also limits using higher tier methodologies for estimation.

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

As explained above, the country lacks adequate capacity to prepare GHG inventories and inadequate experience or capacity to track and report climate change actions. The coordination and involvement of stakeholders is largely project based and there are no institutional structures to drive formal coordination and cooperation among various stakeholders and enable ECD to effectively report on GHG inventories and climate actions to the international community.

This CBIT project will be the first project to provide support in designing a national transparency system for domestic and international reporting. This will include the establishment of long-term institutional arrangements, processes and tools to enable Myanmar to meet its reporting obligations under the Paris Agreement. A key element of the project is building capacity in the core group of ECD and key ministries and agencies to enable ongoing reporting capabilities within the country.

In order to address the above-mentioned gaps and barriers, this project has been structured to achieve three key outcomes and their related outputs, as described below. Further, the outputs of outcome 1 will be road tested in the preparation of the GHG Inventory in the TNC, preparation of which is expected to begin in 2021. Similarly, the outputs of component 2 will be road tested in supporting preparation of reporting on mitigation actions for BUR which is expected to start this year (2019).

**Project Objective: To strengthen Myanmar's institutional and technical capacity to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement**

**Outcome: Myanmar adopts a robust ETF to track and report transparently a National GHG Inventory, NDC implementation and resultant GHG emissions, and climate finance received in line with UNFCCC and PA commitments.**

The project will result in well-established institutional arrangements to enhance the coordination between all the stakeholders and have clarity of mandates of the stakeholders for preparing/tracking and reporting GHG Inventories and NDC implementation. The project will also build capacity in the stakeholders and provide tools and methodologies for undertaking the estimation of a GHG inventory and tracking NDC implementation. The increased clarity on mandates and knowledge among stakeholders on the process will enhance the cooperation in sharing the data and information and improve data quality. **In the four sectors focused on under the project, (Energy, AFOLU, IPPU and Waste sectors) at least one sub-sector will be brought to Tier-2. The streamlining of data collection will help have a shorter period of reporting compared to current time frame of 4+ years. The project based on the outcomes of various component will define a regular frequency with the objective of eventually moving to bi-annual reporting as per ETF. The project will support in moving from current BUR requirement of data no more than 4 years prior to the submission to three years prior to the submission.**



The increased information flow among stakeholders will result in increased understanding of connections between the project and programs they design and their relation to climate change. This enhanced knowledge and understanding will result in enhanced consideration of climate change impacts in the design of projects and programs to address climate change. Increased information flow will also enable better assessment of effectiveness of policies and programs to address climate change and enhance the design. The increased information flow and knowledge on climate change will also result in better opportunities for achieving sustainable development with low GHG impacts and in preparing enhanced and ambitious NDCs.

*Component 1: Strengthening institutional and human capacities for preparing GHG inventories on a regular basis in accordance with Paris Agreement requirements*

*Outcome 1: Institutional and human capacities strengthened for preparing GHG inventories*

The first outcome focuses on strengthening the institutional and human capacities within the Government of Myanmar to regularly prepare GHG inventories as per the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement. The outcome will consider the requirements of the rule book adopted at COP 24 and further refinements to it. This will form the basis for assessing the needs of institutional arrangements for preparing a GHG inventory; quality and information criteria required as per the Paris Agreement rule book and its implications for type of data required, quality of data, and processes for collecting data. A clear legal mandate will be developed for government and other entities with a role in data collection and preparing a GHG inventory. The process for producing a GHG Inventory will be developed with clear timelines to enable submitting a GHG inventory every two years. To ensure continuity, to maintain historic information and to increase the ease of data sharing, an IT based GHG Inventory system will be developed, with capacity building undertaken to enable in-country operation of the GHG Inventory system. The outcome will be achieved through following outputs:

*Output 1.1: Formal institutional arrangements established including procedural and legal framework*

This output will be based on reviewing the existing institutional arrangements and mandates of government ministries and agencies, the overlap of their mandates for addressing climate change, any inherent data and information collection they carry out to meet them, as well as good practices globally in organizing the GHG inventory preparation. As mentioned earlier, the GHG inventory coordination is project based (SNC project) with systems and cooperation sought voluntarily through ECD inviting participation. The CBIT work will consider the current SNC coordination arrangement. The information will be used to design an institutional mechanism for inter-ministerial cooperation to systemize data collection and processing. To formalize and facilitate this institutional mechanism, a regulation will be developed to provide a clear definition of responsibilities and roles of line ministries, agencies and other relevant stakeholders (i.e. data providers such as the private sector) involved with data collection. This will also include the identification and

empowerment of the lead agency in charge of the overall national GHG inventory process. The regulation will be complemented by specific mandates and data-sharing agreements to further enhance and sustain production, collection, and timely reporting of emission data to support the GHG inventory process over time. The requirements for frequency of data and information collection by the agencies and reporting to ECD will also be included in the arrangements. This will create the necessary infrastructure to facilitate the timely reporting of information to enable ECD prepare the national inventory report as per the MPCs.

This mechanism will strengthen collaboration between relevant ministries and agencies, and thus facilitate learning and identification of synergies and overlaps in data collection processes and other data-related activities. Early involvement and coordination with other agencies and ministries in the inventory process will build mutual trust and ensure overall buy-in for the process, which is key to building a perennial transparent system in the country. It will also build on the initial work of GGGI in identifying the data requirements, owners of data, and the various actors important in preparing the GHG inventory. The 2018 GGGI study covered the energy sector, and in 2019 further studies will cover Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), waste and the agriculture sector. The REDD+ project is working on forestry related inventory issues, so the project will closely coordinate with this project to ensure synergistic development of institutional arrangements. The government will formally adopt the institutional arrangements, advised through government notification.

### *Proposed activities*

- Draft and implement a regulation defining the roles and responsibility of line ministries, agencies and relevant stakeholders for GHG data collection;
- Finalize the draft institutional mechanism for inter-ministerial cooperation for GHG inventories arrangements through stakeholder consultations and recommend to the Government of Myanmar for adoption and notification. This will include clearly notified mandates and data sharing agreements as well as timeframes for data and information reporting;
- Assess staffing requirements and develop staffing plans and Terms of Reference (TORs) to enable operationalization of the institutional arrangements.
- Organize a stakeholder workshop with all involved ministries to provide information about the inter-ministerial cooperation mechanism and the related roles and tasks
- Constitute a Roster of Experts from sectoral experts within Myanmar

The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (a) strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities: (j) Activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time.

Output 1.2: IT based National GHG Inventory System developed for preparing and reporting GHG Inventory and archiving data and made available to line ministries and agencies

A critical component of the national MRV process, this output will involve planning an archive system, defining the record keeping requirements, data access limitations as well as the required authorizations. It will also identify the producer, holder, or owner of data, files, and documents in the list of archiving materials to make the data and information gathered transparent and reproducible as per the requirements identified and defined by the stakeholders.

This output will deliver the requirements for a systematic, integrated and robust national GHG database management system to enable data collection from line ministries, harmonize GHG data as well as to facilitate future inventory processes, thus sustaining institutional capacity. The database system will enable identified entities and end-users to input data into the system, and the coordinating agency to review the data as well as a mechanism to provide access to outside stakeholders on certain components of the data. A GHG database management system will make the GHG inventories transparent and reproducible and facilitate the development of enhanced inventories in the future. The need for a GHG inventory system was also identified as a high priority during stakeholder consultations.

The database system definition will also include its ability to serve the data measurement, reporting and verification requirements of the NAMAs, mitigation actions under the NDC as well as any other qualitative information needed to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. The methodologies, guidelines and data collection tools and templates being developed for collection of this information will be developed to be compatible with this database management system.

***Proposed activities***

- Design the database management system for data storage related to GHG inventory with access for ministries to input data and undertake sectoral inventory provisions, as well as mechanisms for QA/QC.
- Develop guidelines and protocols for data collection and reporting to ensure consistency and quality of data.
- Establish the rules to operate the GHG database system in collaboration with different stakeholders involved in the inventory process.
- Provide training to staff maintaining the GHG database system.

*Output 1.3: Tools and protocols developed and adopted for GHG data collection and GHG Inventory preparation, and training provided to stakeholders*

Consistency and comparability of GHG emission data are keys to build a robust transparent system and increase accountability. This output will deliver standardized spreadsheets, toolkits, and guidelines for the five IPCC sectors to facilitate and formalize consistent data collection, compilation and reporting from the line ministries and other data providers such as the private sector. These spreadsheets will be developed in collaboration with sectoral experts to reflect the unique needs and characteristics of sectors and will build on IPCC software. Respective guidelines will provide clear procedures for using the spreadsheets and for the various steps of the inventory compilation. The consistency guidelines will be complemented by training on the use of the spreadsheets and toolkits to further increase local capacity. The IT based system will support institutionalized knowledge creation to ensure continuity in data collection and management efforts. **The SNC has used a mixture of Tier-1 and Tier-2 activity data and emission factors, and this activity will further improve on these systems and ensure that all the sectors will have at least one sub-sector with Tier-2 system for inventory preparation process.**

*Proposed activities*

- Develop sector-specific GHG emission spreadsheets, toolkits and guidelines for all IPCC sectors **[energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste]**, except forestry and **will identify the key gases to be included as per the Katowice Climate Package.**
- Provide training on sectorial templates and guidelines to technical staff in line ministries and agencies involved in inventory compilation as well as other relevant practitioners in the specific sectors. **The training will also enable the relevant stakeholders to collect the data and information, conduct necessary quality control measures, and report to ECD in the prescribed formats to facilitate GHG inventory preparation. The timeframes as per the formulated institutional arrangements from Output 1.1 will also be included in the design so that the country can compile the GHG inventory to meet the requirements of the MPGs**
- Develop curriculum for training on GHG Inventory for a short-term course to staff of line ministries and agencies and identify responsibility for the training course

The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (d), (e) Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provision stipulated in Article 13.

*Output 1.4: Country-specific emission factors developed for energy sector and agriculture and livestock sector*

Default IPCC emission factors have been used for the previous GHG inventories in the INC and are being used for the SNC as well, likely leading to an less accurate estimation of emissions, with greater uncertainties than those resulting from the use of country-specific emission factors.

There are no country-specific emissions factors, and this is primarily due to lack of data collection from activities that allow for development of such emission factors. As a first step, country-specific emission factors will be developed for the energy sector as this is at the center of transforming the country to sustainable energy use. The second sector to be covered is agriculture and livestock. The forestry sector is already covered under REDD+ project.

This work will be conducted in collaboration with researchers from the Universities and research organizations in Myanmar, thus strengthening national inventory capacity.

***Proposed activities***

- Conduct a country-specific emission factor study for the energy sector and agriculture and livestock sectors
- Update emission factors for the AFOLU and Energy sector

The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (f), Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13.

*Component 2: Strengthening institutional and human capacities to track and report transparently on implementation of its National Determined Contributions and support received*

*Outcome 2: Institutional and human capacity strengthened for tracking and reporting of its Nationally Determined Contributions and support received*

Monitoring of climate mitigation actions is crucial to understand the extent to which those actions have been effective to achieve the NDC, and to determine whether policy adjustments and further resources are required for its implementation. In order to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement, which requires

Parties to regularly "provide information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contributions". Tracking progress is also crucial for raising ambition, as each NDC submission must present a progression from the previous NDC.

The CBIT project's second outcome will support the above objective through enhancement of the country's capacity to track progress of the implementation of mitigation actions outlined in its NDC. This outcome will also review the existing systems to track external support received by the country and recommend design options for tracking support received to implement its NDC. The outcome will not focus on adaptation action tracking as the country is developing a NAP proposal for submission to GCF, which will cover the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of vulnerability and adaptation . Future work on tracking adaptations actions will be undertaken based on M&E work under the NAP proposal.

The CBIT component will enable Myanmar to establish permanent institutional arrangements for the monitoring of GHG emissions and reductions, as well as developing monitoring indicators and an information matrix for tracking progress of the country's NDC and providing training. This outcome will further provide methodologies and templates for estimating GHG emission reductions in the energy sector, as this is one of the two sectors which are highlighted in the mitigation component of NDC. The other sector covered in NDC is the Forestry sector, and work on forestry is being undertaken in the REDD+ program.

*Output 2.1: Domestic MRV system for tracking NDC actions is designed and operationalized*

This output will design the conceptual ETF for tracking NDC actions and support received. The framework will define the scope of the MRV, the guiding principles and guidelines for operating the MRV framework. The design will also identify the process from initiation of the process to the compilation of estimations, its quality checks and reporting to UNFCCC.

The output will deliver formalized institutional arrangements for operating the domestic ETF. Currently there is no formal or informal system for tracking climate change actions. The climate actions implemented through projects are tracked under established project mechanisms for reporting to the donors. There is a need for a formalized and permanent institutional framework for the evaluation of climate actions. This output will formalize the necessary institutional arrangements of the monitoring of GHG emission reductions, including processes and procedures for collection, reporting and quality control of GHG estimations, with a view to enable the effective implementation of NDC, starting in 2021.

The formalization of institutional arrangements will enhance the collaboration between ministries, as well as the bottom-up and top-down communication between institutions, to provide GHG impact data to decision-making bodies to adjust policies if needed. Well-functioning inter-ministry collaboration is a key for achieving a long-term sustainable transparency framework and streamlining overall information processes and flows.

This component will work closely with the NAP project, which is expected to start its implementation in 2020, as is this project. The institutional process designed for the NAP process and its M&E system will be considered when designing institutional arrangements for domestic ETF operationalization.

### ***Proposed activities***

- Develop domestic MRV systems - scope, rules, responsibilities, timelines for the process of reporting and finalizing the estimates of GHG emissions reductions, procedures etc. in accordance with the Paris rule book.
- Design, based on existing mandates of ministries of agencies, institutional arrangements including roles and responsibilities of ministries and agencies for coordinating the MRV system. The institutional arrangements will be designed in coordination with the institutional arrangements for GHG Inventory preparation to ensure coherence and tap into synergies.
- Develop Draft agreements for operationalization of the domestic MRV system.
- Provide training to relevant stakeholders to understand the domestic MRV systems, their roles and responsibilities and underlying processes.

The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions (GEF/C50/06):

- Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities: (a) Support to national institutions to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency, including identification and dissemination of best/good practices for institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners; (c) Assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs.

*Output 2.2: Monitoring indicators and tools to track progress towards the energy goals designed and made available*

This output will deliver monitoring indicators and an information matrix to track progress of energy related mitigation actions to meet the energy goals defined in the NDC as well as providing training to staff from the agencies implementing these actions.

This will include methodologies for estimating the GHG emissions reduction, data templates and guidelines for data collection for enabling collection of data and estimation of GHG emissions reductions.

### ***Proposed activities***

- In collaboration with sectorial experts and agencies, identify energy sector-specific indicators and an information matrix for tracking of energy related mitigation actions to meet NDC goals.
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation system in accordance with the ETF to monitor the implementation of mitigation actions.
- Develop appropriate tools and adapt existing ones to estimate GHG emissions reductions, including templates for data collection.
- Provide training to staff in relevant agencies.

The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions (GEF/C50/06):

- Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13: (g) Assistance in quantifying and reporting impact of policy measures.

### ***Output 2.3: Framework for tracking support received for implementing NDC designed and recommendations for implementation developed***

This output will complement existing national systems and protocols to measure and track the financial flows and identify the institutional arrangements for the existing donor procedures/guidelines for tracking, reporting and verifying the support received, with a focus on climate change mitigation and having placeholders for adaptation. The UNFCCC



BUR guideline on finance states that 'Non-Annex I Parties should provide updated information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs' as well as 'provide updated information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received from the Global Environment Facility, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the Green Climate Fund and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change'. Ideally, the system to track climate finance must characterize financial sources as domestic, bilateral or multilateral, divided into financing instruments (grants, concessional loans, non-concessional loans as well as in-kind contributions), and tag these with the purpose of the finance. Such tagging can follow Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) principles, should differentiate between mitigation and adaptation purposes, and identify the finance flow as recurrent spending or investment. **Building upon these existing guidelines and any updates that are agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA),** this Sub-Output will be achieved through the delivery of the following activities:

#### *Proposed activities*

- Take stock of current institutional arrangements for international support tracking and reporting, including procedures and processes of involved agencies and ministries.
- Identify gaps and barriers, especially regarding the flow of information and inter-ministerial communication.
- Develop, design and undertake stakeholder consultation in finalizing the systems to track support received including outlining reporting responsibilities, types of information to be reported and process of reporting.

The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions (GEF/C50/06):

- Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities: (a) Support to national institutions to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency, including identification and dissemination of best/good practices for institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners; (c) Assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs;
- Activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time: (j) Capacity needs assessment for transparency, in particular to assess institutional arrangements for data collection, analysis, and reporting: the assessment supports mapping of current baseline and planned reporting and related activities, including associated institutions, tools, methodologies, MRV systems, associated data systems.

*Component 3: Strengthening regional cooperation for knowledge and information sharing including cooperative research projects for developing emission factors*

*Outcome 3: Regional cooperation for knowledge and information sharing strengthened*

### *Output 3.1: Organize regional cooperation and peer-exchange workshop*

This Output will support the coordination and cooperation with sub-regional and regional transparency efforts and peer-exchange programs to facilitate learning and sharing of lessons-learned. Other countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Southeast Asia region, and especially countries in the Mekong sub-region, have similar economic and social structures. All countries have to advance their national transparency systems to comply with the ETF and similar challenges and barriers may occur in this process. Stronger regional cooperation and knowledge sharing of transparency efforts can strengthen national transparency activities in overcoming barriers and avoiding challenges. The ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC) under the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Environment, has the objective to "enhance cooperation to improve ASEAN's collective capacity to address climate change ". The framework of the AWGCC can be used for sharing knowledge among the ten ASEAN member states and advancing transparency efforts in the region, and even explore the opportunity of a harmonized regional MRV system.

Other countries in the region such as Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Thailand are also implementing CBIT activities and collaboration with those countries can harvest synergies and lessons-learned. The CBIT Global Coordination Platform will be used for exchanging information with peers. Other networks such as Green Growth knowledge platform, **Climate and Development Knowledge Network** and the NDC Partnership will also be utilized for this exchange.

### *Proposed activities*

- Organize a regional peer exchange workshop on transparency activities, challenges and lessons-learned
- **Organize cooperative projects to identify opportunities for developing common regional emissions factors**
- Collaborate with other countries in the region through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and related workshops
- The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions (GEF/C50/06): 18 (e) Country-specific training and peer exchange programs on transparency activities

4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

This CBIT project addresses the GEF Focal Area Climate Mitigation 3-8 “*Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency*”.

The GEF-7 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy aims to support developing countries in undertaking transformational changes towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways. The Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency, as per COP decision[1]<sup>1</sup> of the 21st session of the COP, complies with this Focal Area Strategy by:

- Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;
- Providing relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; and
- Assisting in the improvement of transparency over time.

The project addresses the need for enabling conditions to mainstream climate change concerns into the national planning and development agenda through its support for enabling activities, including obligations of the Convention and the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency through sound data, analysis, and policy frameworks.

This project is well aligned with the transparency-related activities of the Proposed Programming Priorities specified under paragraph 18 (national level) in the CBIT Programming Directions (GEF/C50/06)[2]<sup>2</sup>. The alignment of the specific project outputs with the CBIT Programming Directions can be found under each respective output in section 3 above.

5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

Myanmar places great importance on the global efforts towards addressing climate change and will continue to play a constructive role in the UNFCCC process. Myanmar has very limited experience in reporting to UNFCCC, it is still in the process of preparing its SNC. The newly established Enhanced Transparency Framework poses a great challenge to countries requiring them to significantly enhance their transparency systems, including transparency of mitigation, adaptation and support needs and support received. This project will thus support creation of much needed formalized and permanent institutional arrangements for GHG data collection and reporting, as well as tracking of mitigation actions, and will provide the necessary methodologies and tools to improve data collection and quality.

The CBIT project is targeted towards strengthening capacities and systems from the ground up. Myanmar's FNC was prepared by consultants many years ago and is now in the process of preparing its SNC. It is about to start preparation of the first BUR. SNC is the first exercise based on involvement of ministerial staff and the systems and processes for

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GHG inventory are still being understood and built. There is a lack of understanding of data needed, sources of data and data collected is not designed for GHG inventory or tracking climate action. There is a very rudimentary system for tracking government implementation and none for climate change actions.

The outcomes of the project will allow Myanmar to develop and enhance its transparency system in line with the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework. Enhancing data quality and strengthening capacities to monitor progress are preconditions for the effective implementation of climate actions outlined in Myanmar's NDC and related NDC Roadmap, and ultimately to enhance NDC ambition. In addition, relevant agencies in various sectors are now in the process of formulating specific sectoral plans to address climate change, including concrete mitigation and adaptation activities which can be supported by establishing an improved transparency system in the country.

Without this CBIT project, Myanmar's technical and institutional capacities will remain insufficient to fulfill the transparency provisions of the Paris Agreement. The GEF CBIT program is designed to improve mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC. As such, this project is financed on fully agreed cost basis and co-financing is not a necessary requirement for this project. In the case of this program, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document Programming directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (GEF/C.50/06). The activities of this project are consistent with the scope of the programming directions.

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and

Global environmental benefits from this project are directly related to supporting Myanmar in the implementation of its first NDC as well as enhancing ambitions for future rounds of NDC submissions. This project will establish permanent institutional arrangements for transparency and will enhance the quality and accuracy of Myanmar's GHG inventory through sectorial templates, country-specific emission factors for Energy and Agriculture sectors, as well as GHG database management systems including a system for QA/QC. The implementation of climate actions in Myanmar's NDC will not only result in GHG emissions reduction but will also bring about a variety of environmental and social co-benefits, not the least being a decrease in air pollution.

This project is linked to the GEF-7 climate change mitigation focal area, Indicator 3 on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place, and reporting verified data. The indicator has 10 levels and the baseline and target will be set during project development. The project will monitor an additional indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The baseline and target will be set during the project development phase, following the scale of 1-4 as per the guidance on Annex IV of the CBIT programming direction: Indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities.

The project will further provide monitoring indicators and methodologies to track progress within energy and will thereby strengthen Myanmar's institutional and technical capacities to track progress of its mitigation actions. Monitoring of climate actions is a precondition to make necessary adjustments and enhance ambitions and will enable Myanmar to comply with the requirements of Art. 4 of the Paris Agreement, stating that each Party's consecutive NDC will represent a progression of its current NDC and reflect its highest possible ambition. Tracking progress in the implementation of Myanmar's NDC will also inform the Global Stock take with a view to enhance the global response to climate change in line with the long-term temperature goals of the agreement.

7) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

### ***Innovation***

The innovation potential of this project lies in formalizing and making permanent Myanmar's institutional arrangements for transparency, as well as in elaborating data-sharing agreements and institutional mandates. This will improve communication and coordination with different agencies and ensure greater involvement of the sectors in transparency work and NDC implementation. One of the innovations is to have an international expert embedded in the climate change division of ECD for continuous capacity building.

The project will build upon the experience and work already undertaken by countries in the region and build on the specificities of Myanmar. Further, it will also use the latest guidelines on reporting and IPCC methodologies in developing standardized templates, guidelines and tools for GHG inventory preparation. The project will also use the outputs of the project to implement the Third National Communication project, which is expected to start in 2021. This will provide an opportunity to test the systems.

### ***Sustainability***

The development of standardized templates, guidelines and tools for line agencies in each sector is a new activity, so no such templates and guidelines currently exist, i.e. guidelines for line ministries on how to collect data and guidelines for lead agencies to assess the quality of data. The documentation prepared will be in electronic form and linked to the GHG database management system, thus ensuring easier accessibility and usage of the documentation. Streamlining and standardizing collection of GHG data from the different sectors will be an innovative building block of this project as currently Myanmar has a very rudimentary Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory System and data is managed on an ad-hoc basis.

The CBIT project will build national capacity across different stakeholders who will be able to continuously monitor GHG emissions and removals from activities undertaken to address sustainable development and climate change. Utilizing the data and information collection tools and templates developed under this, and other supporting projects, these stakeholders will be able to gather the required information and data points. With permanent institutional arrangements and an IT-based platform in place, the line ministries and agencies will be able to provide the information and data they collect to the ECD, who can then utilize this information to create a comprehensive GHG inventory. The use of country-specific emission factors for the key sectors will enable the country to enhance the accuracy of the GHG inventory and improve its quality.

On the NDC, the MRV framework developed to track the NDC actions will enable Myanmar to evaluate the impacts of its climate actions, assess them against its targets, keeping in view the expected trajectories of emissions and removals in the corresponding sectors, and ultimately assess the types and quantum of support, both technical and financial, that the country has received and further needs. The CBIT components will again target multi-sectoral stakeholders at various levels to ensure the enhancement of overall country-capacity, and retention of knowledge within institutions.

### *Scaling up*

In addition, the experience to be gained from data collection, monitoring, stakeholder consultation, data management and documentation, will be used to expand activities in a more detailed manner in a number of sectors, at both national and subnational levels. Output 1.4 for example can be expanded to improve already existing country-specific emission factors, incorporating the latest science in the respective sectors

The project outcomes and their related capacity built, will be used to support other countries in the region and thereby offer opportunities for scaling up and replicating similar activities in Southeast Asia and beyond. Considering that all countries undergo similar processes of enhancing their transparency systems and capacities, sharing of lessons-learned through different forums and platforms will be an important element of this project. The CBIT Global Coordination Platform will be actively used with the aim of scaling up and building synergies.

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[1] FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1, para 85, available at <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/l09r01.pdf>

[2] Available at: [https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN\\_GEF.C.50.06\\_CBIT\\_Programming\\_Directions\\_0.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.50.06_CBIT_Programming_Directions_0.pdf) Building upon these existing guidelines and any updates that are agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA),

- This Output will be achieved through the delivery of the following activities:

## 1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



## 2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

N/A

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

The existing initiative related to the transparency and reporting were leveraged for consultation during the PIF stage. The SNC project working groups meetings on GHG Inventory and mitigation assessment, that includes different government departments, education institutions, and private sector, were used to consult on the areas of gaps in the current institutional and human capacities for transparency framework and priorities that governed the PIF development. The concept in PIF builds on the work GGGI has undertaken in Myanmar to strengthen MRV. The GGGI project undertook a number of interviews and consultations in assessing the current institutional arrangements and capacity for regular reporting on GHG Inventory and climate change actions. The initiative also organized awareness raising workshops. The assessment process and awareness workshops were used as forum of consultation with stakeholders. Further individual meetings were held with key government institutions and educational institutions in Nay Pyi Taw during the preparation of PIF.

There are a number of existing national institutions and private organizations in Myanmar whose mandates/activities touch on climate and climate change issues to varying degrees. Different line ministries will be engaged at various stages of the project depending on their expected roles in the CBIT project. Key institutions involved in the project and their respective roles are as summarized in the table below.

Institution	Role	Responsibilities
<b>Government, Myanmar</b>		
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation – MONREC	Executing Agency	The Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) under the MONREC is the executing organization for climate change activities in Myanmar and will have the primary coordination responsibility for developing and implementing the MRV system. As the Nationally Designated Authority (NDA) for the UNFCCC, ECD is also responsible for engaging all other Ministries and Departments to report GHG emissions and sinks. ECD will co-lead in development of this project preparation and all aspects of implementation.
Other Ministries and local governments	Primary Data Provider	Other Ministries are primary sources of data provision used within the MRV system. These stakeholders will be involved in all components of the project, both, as participants in designing the system and receiving trainings.
Ministry of Planning and Finance	Secondary Data Provider and Support Provider	<p>The Central Statistics Organization within this Ministry is a secondary source of data used for preparation of NC and BUR reports.</p> <p>Key stakeholder to implement, support and align their data collection to the MRV institutional framework. This stakeholder will be involved in project activities related to data collection for both GHG inventory and tracking NDC implementation.</p>
Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.	Focal point for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment.	The Department will be engaged in consultations on designing institutions and systems for ETF to integrate gender aspects.
Universities and Research organizations	Provide technical expertise and collaboration on long-term capacity building	Several universities and research organizations are already involved as part of the TWG of BUR. Involvement of these organizations will continue in order to provide technical expertise and also help with the emission factor development. Possibility of long-term training structure will be explored with these organizations.



Climate Change NGOs and Private Sector	Climate Change NGOs: Partners in creating future capacity to support ETF in the country.  Private Sector: A source of data for assessing GHG Inventory and impacts of Climate Change Actions	The Climate Change NGOs and Private sector will be invited to capacity building activities to enhance their knowledge and understanding of the ETF as well as the future role they will play in strengthening the ETF. The private sector will be engaged in the development of the MRV system to seek their inputs and suggestions on private sector roles in NDC tracking. They will be invited to participate in the capacity building activities to increase their understanding of the climate change reporting.
<b>International</b>		
Global Environmental Facility (GEF)	Funding Partner	GEF is a primary funder for this project, providing overall technical guidance in development of the project proposal.
UNEP (UNEP)	GEF Agency	UNEP is a GEF Agency and co-lead organization will oversee project preparation and implementation.
Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	Development Partner	GGGI is supporting the government in strengthening its MRV system. The project will build upon the work undertaken by GGGI and will closely coordinate with it. GGGI technical support will be explored during full proposal development.
United Nations Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD+)	Secondary Data Provider	UN-REDD+ Program is a secondary source of data provision used within the MRV system. The REDD+ team are technical advisors to the Forestry Department and Forestry Research Institute and are a critical partner in building capacities for data collection. This stakeholder will be involved in project implementation.
Myanmar Climate Change Alliance (MMCA)	Secondary Data Provider	MMCA will play an active facilitatory role within the institutions. MMCA are a critical national partner for policy initiatives. This stakeholder will be involved in project implementation.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Regulator	Project proposal is to meet their MRV requirements. They will be consulted and will provide technical expertise and training.
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### 3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

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

Gender equality and women's empowerment considerations will be mainstreamed in the project implementation through the involvement of national institutions, with a mandate to represent women's rights and interests in the project design and implementation phase. More specifically, the project shall build on the existing National strategic plan for the Advancement of Women (2013 - 2022) References shall also be made to the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) to further mainstream gender in MRV work. By enhancing capacity for implementing a transparency framework for climate action, the project supports the implementation of measures outlined in its NDC, which will directly benefit communities and society at large. Although, the national Climate Change Strategy does not explicitly address gender challenges or opportunities in relation to climate change, implementation of the measures shall align with gender equality considerations outlined in the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013–2022).

Gender Equality is addressed strategically in Myanmar's National Climate Change Master Plan (2018-2030), which may serve as a basis for the project's approaches to ensuring that gender components are incorporated into the ETF. Key stakeholders include the Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement is the government focal point for gender equality and women's empowerment, and civil society actors concerned with gender equality.

The Myanmar's Sustainable Development Plan (2018) (MSDP) is aligned with SDGs, and ongoing efforts are being undertaken by the Central Statistical Organization and UNEP and UNDP to map Myanmar's MSDP indicators, a work which will also serve as reference for the ETF. GGGI, in consultation with MONREC, is currently in the process of finalizing a discussion paper on NDC alignment and alignment with the GoM plans on gender equality, poverty and social inclusion. This background review conducted in this regard has identified entry points for gender and social inclusion into the existing NDC, and could serve as a starting point for the incorporation of gender and social inclusion targets into the ETF.

GGGI has conducted gender assessments and social reviews as part of the Green Growth Potential Assessment (GGKP) in 2017, and in 2018 in relation to mangrove restoration (to be published in 2019). Particularly on Gender, Myanmar ranks 88 of 144 countries in World Economic Forum 2018 Global Gender Gap Report<sup>[1]</sup>, with main gaps identified in women's political empowerment and economic participation and opportunity. National Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013-2022), structured around the 12 priority areas of the Beijing Platform for Action 1995, created a gender agenda against a gender-neutral reform platform. The 2018 National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) has mainstreamed gender into the three pillars and aligned its goals with SDG indicators. This shows improved government commitment to incorporate gender into public policy. There is a common understanding that gender equality is a characteristic of Myanmar, although there are clear gender divides in political and economic life.

There is a significant gap in men and women participation in the labor market. Although the role of women in the public sector is gradually increasing, according to census data, the labor force participation of persons aged 15 and older is 63.4% (81.7% for men and 47.1% for women).<sup>[2]</sup> This under-representation of women is not matched by a gender gap in education enrollment and signals a lost opportunity for household economy and welfare. Under-employment is also more prevalent among women than men, and women are over-represented in the informal sector, which raises concerns over job quality, gender stereotyping in employment and sustainability. Men's work tends to be perceived as more valuable and superior to that of women in terms of income and status, which results in a pay gap and women being listed as dependents on family registration cards.<sup>[3]</sup><sup>3</sup> The ratio of women to men for hourly wages in industry is 90%. A significant gender segregation in industry occupation and differences in human capital and productivity may account for these wage differentials.<sup>[4]</sup><sup>4</sup> Gender-responsive policies are required to create more decent jobs for women, including focus on education and vocational training for women.<sup>[5]</sup><sup>5</sup>

The National Climate Change Master Plan 2018-2030 (NCCMP) is guided by a commitment to gender equality as an overarching principle. In the context of this initiative, engagement on how to explicitly incorporate gender and socio-economic co-benefits into the ETF will be needed at an early

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stage of the intervention. This will, in turn, support the government in building a strong and positive social narrative for climate action that can mobilize public and political support.

Gender is specifically incorporated into the Results Framework of the NCCMP, and across five of the six identified Action Areas:

Action Area 1: Mainstreaming of gender into Climate Change related policies on agriculture, fisheries, livestock and irrigation sectors.

Action Area 2: Conduct gender analysis and development of capacity to integrate gender perspectives into CC responses to agriculture.

Action Area 3: Incorporate gender perspectives based on analysis of financial mechanisms for climate action in Dry Zone and Delta areas.

Action Area 4: Apply a gender perspective to trainings of farmers and fisherfolk on climate-smart approaches and based on gender analysis; and, apply gender analysis to identify gender-responsive approaches to low-emission farming technology and practices.

Action Area 5: Develop farmer-friendly, gender-sensitive training and awareness raising materials on CC; and apply a gender analysis on training on improved water, soil nutrient, pest and disease management practices.

The ETF will be designed to support the government to meet these gender-responsive and inclusive targets in the NCCMP and NSDP. The project will liaise with the Global CBIT program in its efforts to incorporate UNFCC gender action plan in the reporting process.

The project will also aim to ensure equal opportunities of men and women to engage in project activities, and access training and capacity building opportunities. During the capacity-building activities that will be undertaken during project implementation, gender-disaggregated data will be collected. The stakeholder consultations during the project preparation phase will also collect this information and will inform the overall process.

The project aims to enhance the capacity of the government to conduct their GHG inventory in a transparent, accurate, complete, comparable and consistent manner. Project will support increasing the capacity of women to participate in the GHG inventory preparation and the NDC tracking processes. The project institutional arrangements will be designed to improve women's participation in the reporting process. At PPG stage consultations will include gender experts and women to ensure the project design facilitate effective participation of women in the project activities as well as aspects of gender in the outputs and outcomes of the project. In this regard, project design will support integration of gender specific beneficiary data in the monitoring and reporting on NDC implementation. This will help in ensuring the NDC design benefits from information on gender consideration. Project management and monitoring will be gender-sensitive, including gender-disaggregated indicators to track beneficiaries of project activities. The project will be guided by the CBIT Programming Directions and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and its Gender Equality Action Plan, as well as UNEP Gender policy.

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[1] World Economic Forum. 2018. *The Global Gender Gap Report 2018*. The World Economic Forum: Geneva.

[2] See Department of Population. 2015. Myanmar Census 2014. Nay Pyi Taw: Ministry of Immigration and Population quoted in Asian Development Bank, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Population Fund, and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. 2016. *Gender Equality and Women's Rights in Myanmar: A Situation Analysis*. Footnote 130. P. 40.

[3] The Gender Equality Network (2015). "Raising the Curtain: Cultural Norms, Social Practices and Gender Equality in Myanmar"

[4] Asian Development Bank, UNDP, UN Population Fund, and UN Women (2016). *Gender Equality and Women's Rights in Myanmar: A Situation Analysis*. P. 46.

[5] ADB. 2016. *Gender Equality and Women's Rights in Myanmar: A Situation Analysis*.

**Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? Yes**

**closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;**

**improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or** Yes

**generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.**

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

Yes

#### **4. Private sector engagement**

**Will there be private sector engagement in the project?**

Yes

**Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.**

The private sector will be involved in the stakeholder capacity building activities to increase their understanding of the climate change reporting requirements and their role in it. Improved reporting of data from the private sector can be ensured through data sharing agreements in the different sectors, as is included in component 1 of this project. Obtaining activity data from the private sector will be key to enhance the overall data quality of GHG inventory. These data-sharing agreements with the private sector will also contribute to increase trust and collaboration between private sector entities and governmental agencies.

Engagement with stakeholders from the private sector will take place in both the project design and implementation phase in order to collect their input on the development of sectoral reporting templates and tools, among other. With a view to utilize local expertise and capacities, private sector experts will be engaged throughout the project implementation, where relevant.

#### **5. Risks**

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)

The project has a low risk of environmental and social risk [1] The project will not create any physical infrastructure as a part of the project or as a result of the project. The primary aim of project is creating permanent coordination mechanism and system for data collection, collation and analysis for preparing the GHG inventory and NDC implementation

[1] As part of UNEP internal review process Task Manager prepares a Environmental, Social and Economic Review Note (ESERN) which is reviewed by the safeguard officer in UNEP prior to submission to GEF. The assessment here is based on the ESERN prepared for this project.

Project Risk	Rating (L-M-H)	Mitigation measure
Institutional and organizational		
Cooperation on data and information sharing among stakeholders	Medium	Establishment of coordination mechanisms as outputs of the project and emphasis on broad stakeholder engagement and peer-to-peer exchange programs. Issues of private sector confidentiality concerns will be addressed through the stakeholder engagement process, and design of data and information flow arrangements.
Professional and staff turnover	Medium	Development of guidelines and training manual to be integrated in a knowledge management system to ensure continuity of the pool of knowledge and skills.
Participation of key institutions	Low	BUR project has done groundwork of involving the key ministries and institutes in GHG inventory preparation. This existing information on technical working groups and further awareness raising will provide strong emphasis on training needs for staff and identify focal points of relevant agencies.

Duplicity of activities among other related projects including other CBIT projects that invented the wheel before	Low	There are two interventions on MRV support, and these are both located in MONREC, one within ECD. Further, the first outcome of the CBIT project will undertake mapping of ongoing activities, thus identify any further projects that might be developed during development of the full project.  UNEP, as part of the Global Support Program, will bring any work undertaken in other projects and adapt it as needed to avoid duplication.
Technical		
Technical capacity in sectors and in governmental agencies in understanding the needs of GHG Inventory preparation and tracking NDC actions, as well as capacities to use the tools.	Medium	Activities proposed including upgrading of technical systems for database and inventory management; complemented by trainings and development of guidelines.
Political		
Political willingness to support the project activities	Low	Myanmar, being the second most exposed and vulnerable country to the negative effects of climate change, the government has recently adopted the Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, indicating its commitment to addressing climate change. Myanmar has also submitted its INDC and is in the process of refining the document to be submitted as NDC. It has already ratified the Paris Agreement.
Government securing funding for ETF related activities beyond the end of the project to sustain project results.	Low	The work of CBIT will help regular preparation of BUR and NCs, which will be funded due to Myanmar's developing country status. The project will also undertake assessment of staffing and financing of the institutional arrangements. It will further make recommendations for integrating this work in a mandate to the Ministries, thus creating sustainable finance through budgetary allocations.



Failure of establishment of inter- governmental coordination mechanism for the transparency framework	Medium	The NC/BUR projects have established mechanism for consulting various government stakeholders. Though this is an adhoc project based project steering committee and technical work groups, it has established in the ECD need for such structures and created awareness in line ministries on the requirements of reporting. The project will build on this experience to establish the coordination mechanism. The capacity-building activities under the project will further raise awareness amongst the key top-level stakeholders on the importance of the inter-governmental agency, and will consult them at multiple points throughout the project. By highlighting the importance of the inter-governmental coordination mechanism, the roles and responsibilities of the participating entities will be clearly defined, and incorporated into the legal framework, thereby embedding them into their regular activities. Furthermore, the capacity-building activities will also target their ability to execute their responsibilities.
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## 6. Coordination

### **Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

The ECD will act as the Executing Agency, while UNEP will play the role of the Implementing Agency. This project will build on the outcomes of other transparency-related initiatives, especially the work carried out to support the development of Myanmar's SNC and its first BUR also led by ECD. This project will further build on the GEF financed support for the preparation of Myanmar's INDC, as it will facilitate the implementation of NDC through transparency. ECD is also the executing agency for the TNA project, especially component 2 will coordinate closely with outputs of TNA. A sub-component of Myanmar's PDR's REDD Readiness Preparation Proposal, with support from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Readiness Fund, is the development of a National Forest Monitoring System. One of the three milestones of this component is the coordination with GHG Inventory of Myanmar's NCs and BURs. ECD will closely coordinate with the Forest Department. The work will be closely coordinated with the GGGI work on strengthening the MRV framework in Myanmar located in ECD.

As the executing agency, ECD will define and coordinate responsibilities within its divisions and among development partners through a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to be chaired by the ECD DG (or delegate). The PIU will hold monthly meetings comprising all key project partners to ensure efficient implementation and monitoring of activities. The primary inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for all activities related to Climate Change is the National Environmental Conservation and Central Climate Change Committee (NECCCC), a committee that is chaired by the Vice President. The project PIU chairperson will provide quarterly updates on its progress to the NECCCC and use this channel to ensure the support and cooperation among all relevant government ministries and departments.

Several countries in the region are also involved in CBIT activities through UNEP, including Thailand, the Maldives and Lao PDR. Cambodia and Mongolia, supported through FAO, are in the implementation phase of their projects. Efforts for coordination with these countries to foster knowledge-sharing and synergies, will be undertaken within this CBIT project, among other methods, through regional peer-learning workshops (outcome 3.1). These workshops will also explore how knowledge and lessons-learned can be effectively shared beyond the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. This will especially benefit those countries whose projects are under preparation.

## **7. Consistency with National Priorities**

### **Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions**

Yes

**If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc**

This project is strongly aligned with Myanmar's Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (MCCSAP) 2016 – 2030. The Strategy emphasizes “Establish operational institutional arrangements and a coordination mechanism to monitor progress against achieving objectives and enable an inclusive approach to implementing climate-smart investments in key sectors”. The expressed need for building national capacities in government agencies and technical institutions is addressed through this project by putting a strong emphasis on training to enhance institutional capacities. MCCSAP identifies key actions to implement the Climate Change Strategy, including mitigation, adaptation, capacity-building (technical and institutional) as well as education and public awareness raising activities. The action plan covers activities within the sectors of agriculture, forestry, water, energy, transport and health. The CBIT project is consistent with the MCCSAP as it will provide capacity-building for line ministries and agencies, and facilitate a more effective implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions through an enhanced MRV system.

This project will build on the experience of SNC and the first BUR, which is about to be initiated. The project addresses the constraints, gaps and support needs identified in the process of developing the SNC, e.g. poor database to support inventory activities. It is expected that the project will also provide enhanced capacity for implementing TNC, which is expected to be initiated in 2021.

The project components are strongly aligned with Myanmar's first NDC that states capacity-building and MRV for tracking progress as two key elements for an effective implementation of its NDC. An enhanced transparency system will further facilitate a more cost-effective implementation and progress-tracking of priority actions identified in the NDC.

The CBIT project further builds on Myanmar's NAPA, submitted in 2012, which focuses on the agriculture, forestry, water and health sectors and identifies 32 priority activities (referred to as Priority Adaptation Projects) for effective climate change adaptation for eight main sectors/themes. In the NAPA, the lack of data, systematic monitoring and coordination among sectors is pointed out, as well as the need for strengthened institutions. The CBIT project will include placeholders in the national MRV system so that information and data collected under the NAPA feeds into the climate reporting being undertaken by the country.

The CBIT project can further enhance Myanmar's TNA process which is under implementation and will be identifying priority sectors and technologies for mitigation and adaptation. CBIT can enhance the ineffective coordination among stakeholders including public and international organizations, especially in regard to information sharing, joint resources mobilization, and monitoring and evaluation that were also identified during the TNA.

## **8. Knowledge Management**

**Outline the Knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.**

Part of the budget will be dedicated to knowledge management as it is an output of the project, including the documentation of the results in a user-friendly form and providing access to the knowledge generated by the project, through workshops. Also, the project will consider identifying and sharing best practice and lessons learned to all stakeholders in line ministries and agencies, as well as other involved stakeholder. Component 3 will facilitate knowledge-sharing and peer-to-peer exchange in the region. Output 1.4 will deliver a national database for GHG inventories which aims to systemize data in a clear manner and make it available to relevant stakeholders. Training-related activities embedded in outputs such as Output 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, and 2.2 will enhance knowledge-sharing and management.

Involved sectors will further be engaged in knowledge management of the project, by collecting and providing relevant information to its staff and other agencies and ministries, as part of the coordination mechanism to be put in place. Data, information and tools produced throughout the project will support strengthening capacities of all ministries and agencies in mainstreaming climate change and tracking progress towards NDC goals.

Furthermore, this national project will allow the country to participate in the CBIT global coordination platform, providing and receiving inputs. The project proposal will therefore define how national CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the global coordination platform. Sharing lessons-learned and experiences under the platform, will ensure alignment of this CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

Other mediums of knowledge sharing, such as GGGI knowledge platform, NDC Partnership and others where available, will be used to share the lessons learnt from this project.

**Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Ministry</b>	<b>Date</b>
Hla Maung Thein (Mr.)	GEF Operational Focal Point Director General Environmental Conservation Department	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation	5/3/2019

**ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates**

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place

