MYANMAR
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDC

OVERVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country / Global implementation</th>
<th>Myanmar Least Developed Country (LDC)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thematic area</td>
<td>Multi-sectoral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project start date</td>
<td>Q1 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Funding source</td>
<td>Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 budget</td>
<td>USD 687,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of budget disbursed</td>
<td>73%</td>
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</tbody>
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RELEVANT SDGs

7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

CONTEXT

Since 2011, Myanmar has begun its transition to a market economy, and from military rule to democracy. The opening up of the economy has accelerated growth, with a 6.5% growth average since 2011. The first democratic elections in 25 years took place in 2015. Myanmar relies heavily on natural resources such as energy, minerals, forestry, and agriculture for its main exports and industries, which makes it essential that its growth pattern is environmentally sustainable. Myanmar’s potential needs to be unlocked through careful analysis and by charting a sustainable development path that generates strong economic, environmental and social outcomes.

In support of country’s sustainable development Myanmar needs to address:

- The growing energy demands of its population and expanding economy, while maintaining Myanmar’s international commitment to low GHG emissions; and
- The growing rural and urban demands for forest, agricultural and watershed products and services while addressing the economic and policy drivers of deforestation and landscape degradation.

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

- Support Myanmar’s efforts to move towards a low carbon green growth model that simultaneously achieves poverty reduction, social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and economic growth.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Completion of the Green Growth Potential Assessment.
- Completion of the MRV assessment report, and MRV Inception Workshop conducted.
OUTCOME 1

Status: ON TRACK

Government of Myanmar (MOPAF/MONREC) uses green growth analysis and recommendations in its 2018 planning and policy making.

GGGI has engaged with a host of policy makers and stakeholders in the development of its green growth potential assessment (GGPA) and Country Planning Framework (CPF), and has in turn engaged with policy makers in consultations to inform the development of the government’s policy frameworks for green economy, climate change, and environmental conservation.

RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2017

OUTPUT 1.1

Status: ACHIEVED

Undertake an assessment of the green growth potential of Myanmar.

- The Green Growth Potential Assessment (GGPA) is a diagnostic tool which consists of a combination of data analysis and stakeholder consultation in order to identify and prioritize a country’s opportunities for green growth.
- The preliminary assessment highlighted several areas where green growth can support development in Myanmar, including improving agricultural productivity, the use of renewable energy for improving rural livelihoods and for productive use, forest protection, and addressing the adverse impacts of climate change and poverty.
- The results of the preliminary assessment were presented at a consultation workshop on 9 February 2017 in Naypyidaw, where stakeholders selected priorities for green growth interventions. The results from the workshop largely confirmed the results of the preliminary assessment. Participants identified five priority areas for green growth in Myanmar, with (1) natural resource depletion, (2) poverty, (3) loss in forest cover, and (4) agricultural productivity representing technical or economic challenges, while participants regarded (5) education as enabling for advances in the first four areas.
- Based on the results of the preliminary assessment and the stakeholder prioritization, the country report analyzed obstacles and opportunities regarding the identified green growth priorities, and suggested a set of recommendations. These recommendations range from policy and institutional reform to infrastructure projects to opportunities for access to international finance. In addition to the detailed technical report which presents the results of the assessment process, including the underlying analysis and key recommendations, a summary report highlights key recommendations that are most relevant for NDC implementation and the development of the CPF.

OUTPUT 1.2

Status: DELAYED

INDC MRV framework and investment analysis provided to GoM.

- An assessment of the status of MRV in Myanmar has been completed. This involved extensive engagement with national stakeholders and provides a good snapshot of the status of Myanmar’s MRV institutional frameworks.
- The report also compiles key principles and frameworks from credible international sources and presents them in a clear and simplified manner that is accessible to national government implementing agencies. It provides clear recommendations to the government and GGGI for technical assistance to be sourced and institutional frameworks to be developed to enable effective implementation of MRV implementation.
- The report did not, however, assess the extent to which climate change mitigation actions impact on poverty reduction or social inclusion indicators, which will require some supplementary work as we proceed toward developing the MRV program.

OUTPUT 1.3

Status: ACHIEVED

Capacity development programs on INDC implementation delivered with analysis on best practice cases.

- The MRV Inception Workshop, held on 23–24 November 2017, broadened understanding of key MRV principles and best-practices of participants from 8 ministries and relevant agencies that will be involved in the implementation of an MRV system.
- This was a highly interactive learning event that built on the experiences and expertise in agriculture, forestry, energy, industry, and waste sectors. This event identified challenges and lessons drawn from MRV experiences in Armenia, Chile, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Vietnam; and asked Myanmar participants from 5 MRV sectoral working groups to reflect on local applicability and solutions to address these challenges.
- Interactive presentations were held on MRV implementation in the agricultural sector in Uganda and on MRV institutional development in Ethiopia at national level.

ADDITIONAL RESULTS

- GGGI provided inputs in the formulation of several key policy documents and with regard to institutional restructuring plans currently under review by the cabinet.
- GGGI country team has been working with various Government agencies on the development of the Host Country Agreement and to engage across government to mobilize a constituency for GGGI Accession. Both documents have been approved by MONREC for review by all key cabinet ministries.
- GGGI country office organized or facilitated capacity-building opportunities for more than 130 government staff related to NDC implementation.
PARTNERS

LOCAL

- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

INTERNATIONAL

- Vivid Economics

LESSONS LEARNED

- Distance between the primary development partners and private sector offices in Yangon and GGGI’s offices in the administrative capital (Napyitaw), and the limited transportation/communication infrastructure created challenges that GGGI had to overcome. Additional costs for operations.

- GGGI’s strategic targeting of sectoral interventions and support will need to remain flexible and pragmatic to be able to respond to new opportunities.