



**Expert Meeting on REDD+ Investment
organized by FFPRI**

**REDD+ support and investment coming to Myanmar
and the development of institutional arrangements
to use them effectively**

**Thaung Naing Oo Ph.D.
Director of Forest Research Institute – Forest Department
Email: tnoo71@gmail.com**

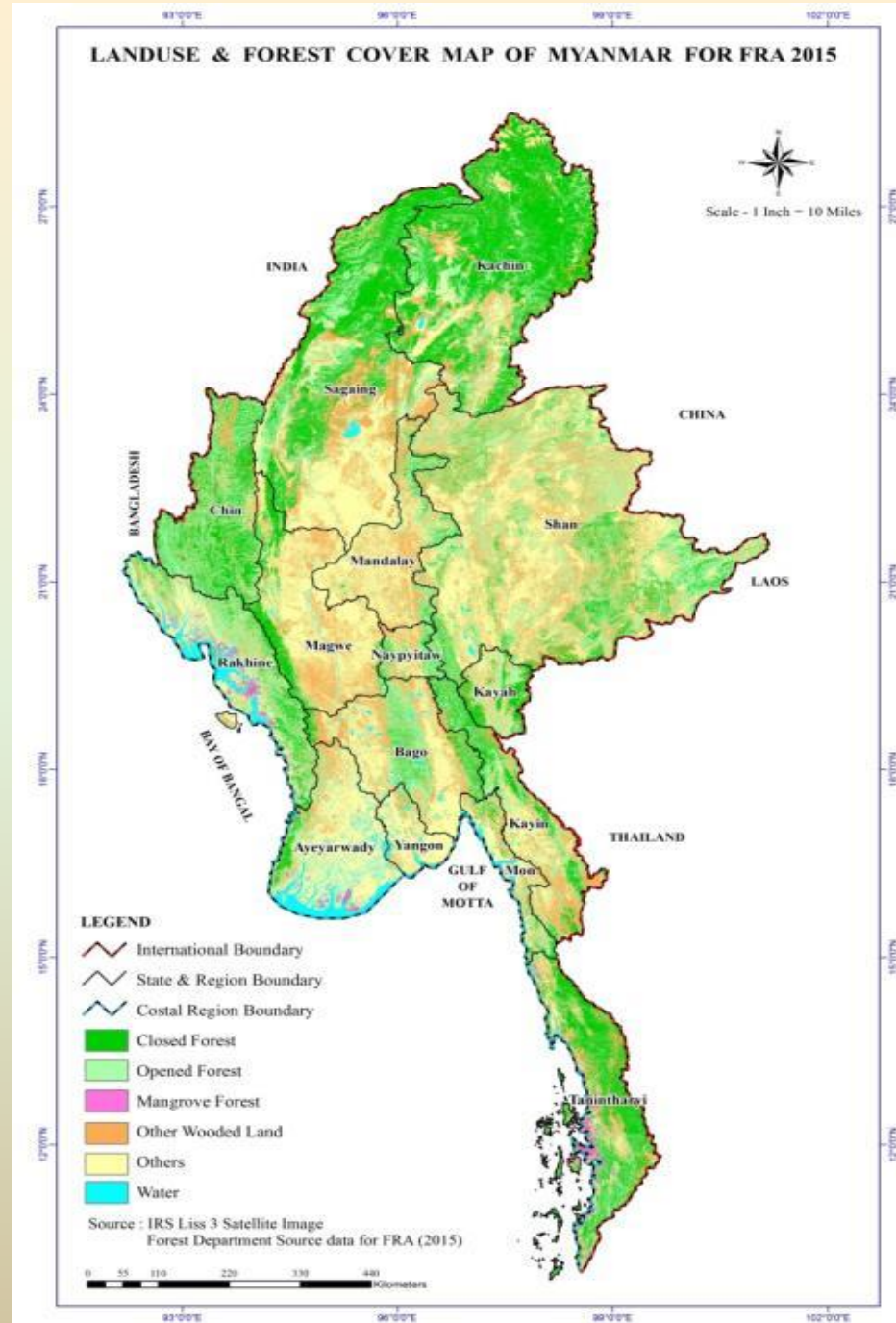
20-1-2020

Scope of presentation

- ❖ Forest Cover Status and Change
- ❖ REDD+ and NDC
- ❖ Setting the Targets for Zero Net Deforestation and PAMs
- ❖ Developing REDD+ Investment Plan
- ❖ Examples of pre-identified investment packages
- ❖ On-going REDD+ related projects

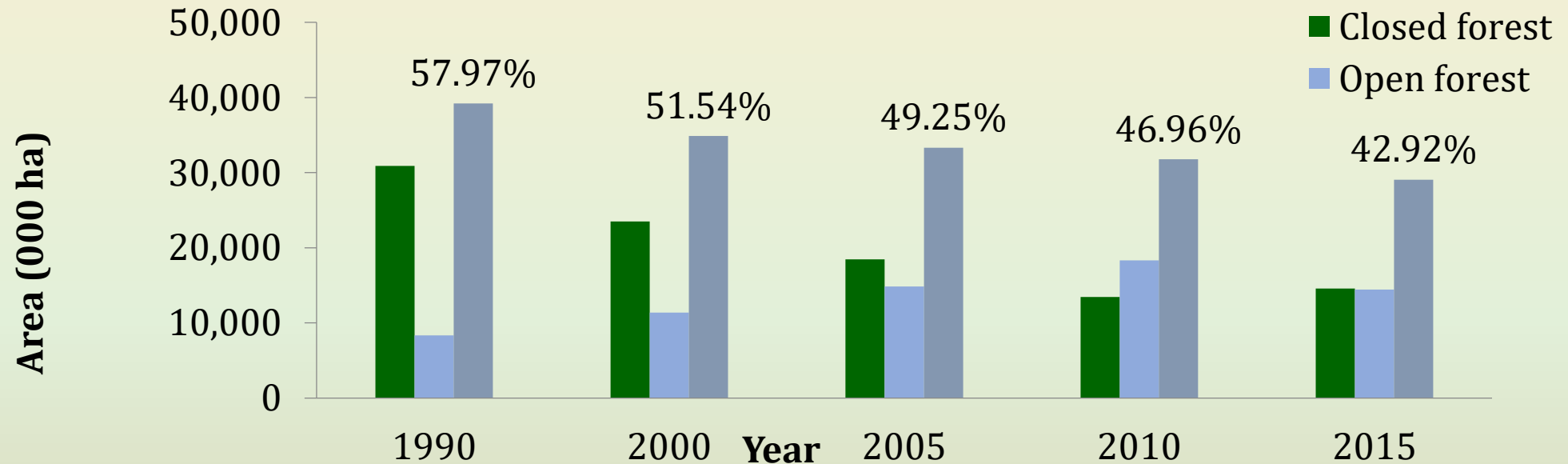
Forest Cover Status –FRA 2015

Forest category	Area (,000 ha)	% of total country area
Closed forest	14,585	21.56
Open forest	14,456	21.36
Total forest	29,041	42.92
Other Wooded land	15,080	22.29
Others Land	21,634	31.98
Water body	1,903	2.81
Total	67,658	100



Forest Cover Change

- Inevitable deforestation at a very high rate
- Third highest deforestation rate in the world between 2010 and 2015 according to FRA 2015.



Period	Annual deforested Area (ha)	Annual deforested Rate (%)
1990-2000	434,997.56	1.2
2000-2010	309,588.27	0.9
2010-2015	546,397.1	1.8

REDD+ and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)

Sector	Intended contribution(s)	Supporting actions
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserved Forest (RF) and Protected Public Forest (PPF) = 30% of total national land area • Protected Area Systems (PAS) = 10% of total national land area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30-Year National Forestry Master Plan (2001-30) • 10-Year Myanmar Reforestation and Rehabilitation Programme (MRRP) • REDD+ Programme • Forest Law Enforcement Governance Trade (FLEGT)
Renewables		
- Hydro	9.4 GW installed capacity by 2030	Long Term Energy Master Plan National Electrification Master Plan
- Rural electrification	Rural electrification through the use of at least 30% renewable sources.	Comprehensive Village Development Plan
- Industrial energy efficiency	20% energy saving by 2030 of the total forecast electricity consumption.	Partnership with Global Environment Facility to demonstrate possible economy wide savings
- Cookstoves	To distribute approximately 260,000 cookstoves between 2016 and 2031.	Comprehensive Plan for Dry Zone Greening (2001-31) programme

Myanmar's Vision for REDD+

*Myanmar's forests play a leading role in contributing to **climate change mitigation and adaptation** under the NDC and, through **the ecosystem services** they provide, contribute to vibrant sustainable economic, particularly rural, development, thus contributing to the achievement of many of the SDG targets in Myanmar.*

National REDD+ Strategy's Goal

*“to contribute to the achievement of a climate resilient, low carbon and sustainable development path of the country through **transformational change in the land-use and forestry sector by reducing deforestation and forest degradation** while enhancing livelihoods, sustainable growth and development.”*



Recalling the fundamental components of REDD+



- Describes how REDD+ will be implemented
- Required to access results-based finance
- Can help to access funding to implement NS/AP

Scale:

National

Scope:

Covers all five REDD+ activities

Timeframe:

Open-ended



Reducing
emissions from
deforestation



Reducing
emissions from
forest
degradation



Conservation of
forest carbon
stocks



Sustainable
Management of
Forests



Enhancement of
forest carbon
stocks

Setting the targets for Zero Net Deforestation

The most ambitious target (with conditional) is:

❖ *Scenario 1: Zero net deforestation by 2030 (ZND/2030)*

The less ambitious target are:

❖ *Scenario 2: Zero net deforestation by 2038*

❖ *Scenario 3: Zero net deforestation by 2045*

❖ *Scenario 4: Zero net deforestation by 2053 (ZND/2053)*

Zero net deforestation can be achieved by

- (i) reducing the deforestation rate to match the existing reforestation/afforestation rate;
- (ii) accelerating the Reforestation/afforestation rate to match a constant deforestation rate;
or, most likely
- (iii) a combination of reduced deforestation and accelerated afforestation.

Policies and Measures (PAMs)

- National REDD+ Strategy identified 44 PAMs to address deforestation and forest degradation.
- Since the drivers of deforestation originate to a very large extent from outside the forest sector, PAMs will also need to involve actors outside the FD and even outside MONREC.
- The type of PAMs required to have any significant impact in reduced deforestation rates and/or accelerated afforestation are proposed to include:
 - ❖ Moratorium on agri-business Virgin, Fellow and Vacant Land (VFV) certificates 2020-2030
 - ❖ Investment in agricultural intensification on existing cultivated land
 - ❖ Establishment of target for maximum area under cultivation
 - ❖ Land swap of forested VFV land and deforested "forest land"
 - ❖ Major expansion of "forest land" under community management
 - ❖ Integrated, participatory land-use planning
 - ❖ Introduction of "deforestation tax"
 - ❖ Amending transfer payment formula (for States and Regions) to include forest cover as an indicator
 - ❖ Investment in wood-based industries facilities (pulp, paper, particle board and plywood production etc.)

Myanmar's Approach to REDD+

1. Align with the guidance of the UNFCCC.
2. Promote transformational changes in the way that the country approaches economic and land use development.
3. Ensure that policies and measures designed to address greenhouse gas emissions also generate non-carbon benefits.
4. Take immediate action on all REDD+ activities likely to have significant mitigation benefits but focus initially on reporting emissions and removals related to (1) reducing emissions from deforestation, and (2) the enhancement of forest carbon stocks through afforestation and reforestation.
5. Require any projects targeting sub-national actions, and those under other forest carbon mechanisms to follow guidelines linked to the national REDD+ development process and UNFCCC decisions and guidance, and to absorb the additional costs of reconciling carbon accounting and safeguards information.

A phased approach to REDD+ implementation



Phase 1: Readiness

Capacity building and developing systems
Develop National Strategy

Phase 2: Implementation / Piloting

Implement National Strategy
Test & refine methods, implement, further capacity building

Phase 3: Full National Implementation

Emissions reductions are measured → reported → verified
Results-based finance

- Scale
 - National Level
- Scope
 - Deforestation and Enhancement of Carbon Stock

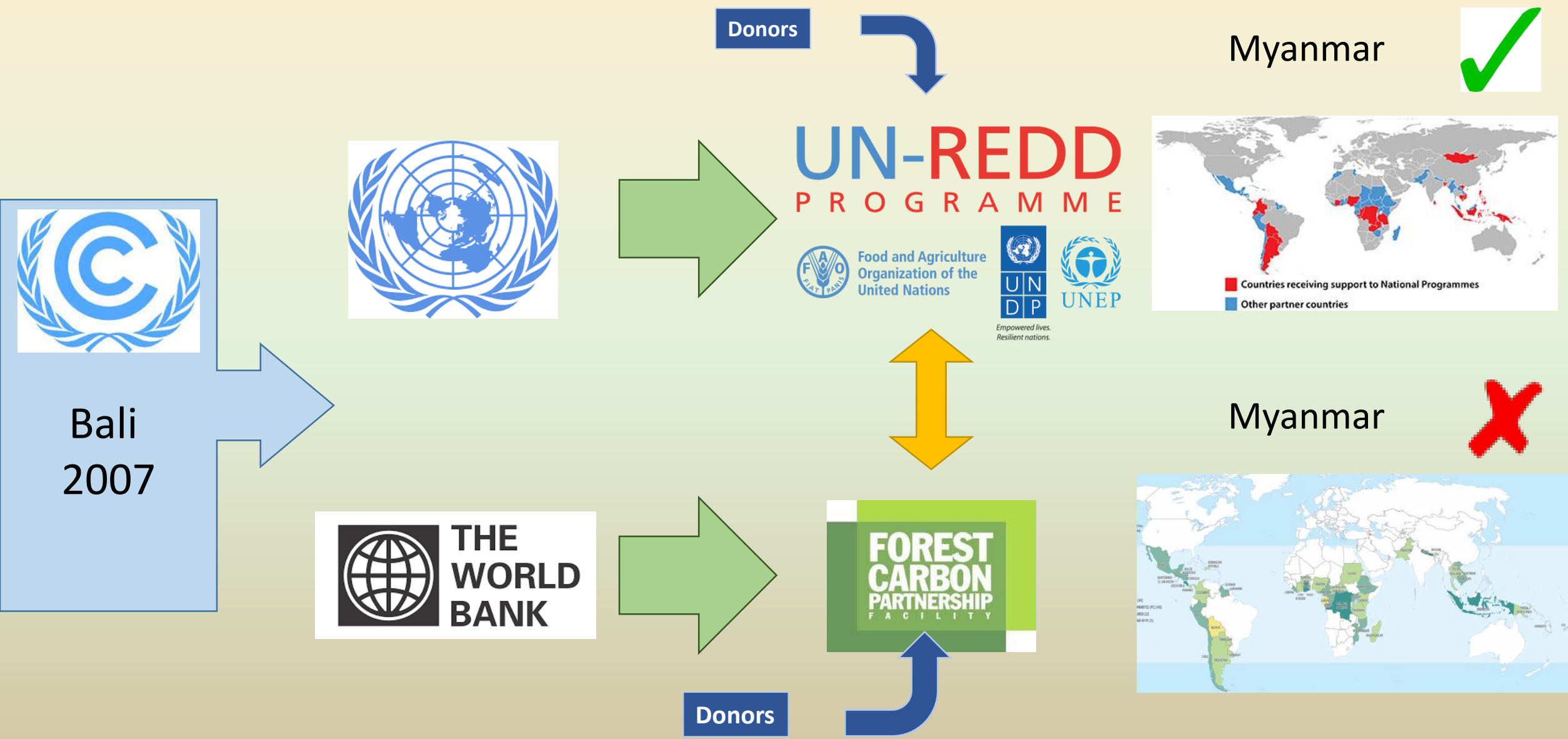
Developing a REDD+ Investment Plan for Myanmar

Major Drivers of deforestation in States and Regions

Investment plan should be based on PAMS which are targeted to address deforestation and forest degradation.

State/ region	Large-scale agriculture	Small-scale agriculture	Timber harvesting	Illegal logging	Fuelwood collection	Charcoal production	Shifting cultivation	Mining	Enhancement	Conservation
Ayeyarwaddy	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	
Bago	*		*	*						
Chin			*	*	*		*		*	*
Kachin	*		*	*				*		*
Kayah			*				*			
Kayin	*	*	*						*	*
Magwe		*	*	*	*		*		*	
Mandalay		*	*	*	*		*		*	
Mon	*	*							*	*
Nay Pyi Taw	*	*			*				*	
Rakhine		*		*	*		*		*	*
Sagaing			*	*	*		*		*	*
Shan	*	*		*						
Tanintharyi	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*
Yangon		*		*	*				*	

• International Support for REDD+ Readiness



The objective of Myanmar's Investment Plan REDD+:

*“to establish a framework for **investment in REDD+ implementation** in Myanmar that ensures alignment with broader development priorities and maximizes climate impact of future investments”*

The prioritization process will involve rating each potential location, PAM and structural policy change against a set of criteria, including:

1. **Emission reduction potential.** Indicators to be assessed are:

- ❖ Carbon stocks (applies to locations)
- ❖ Level of threat (applies to locations)
- ❖ Past deforestation (applies to locations)
- ❖ Feasibility (social, environment, economic, political, security)

**44 Policies and Measures
have been identified in
National REDD+ Strategy to
address deforestation.**

2. **Political support.** Indicators to be assessed are:

- ❖ Alignment with Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP) and sectoral policies
- ❖ Potential to contribute to ethnic conflict resolution (applies to PAMs and locations)
- ❖ Guidance provided by Development Assistant Coordination Unit (DACU)
- ❖ The content of existing and planned projects that are relevant to REDD+

3. Level of non-governmental stakeholder support

4. Cost-benefit assessment, in social, environmental and economic terms

Examples of pre-identified investment packages

1. REDD+ implementation in mangrove ecosystems

Donor: Norway (through UN-REDD)
Funding: Phase 1, US\$ 2M; Phase 2, to be decided
Timeline: Phase 1, 2020-21; Phase 2, 2022-tbd
Location: National (coastal), focus on Delta and SE Myanmar

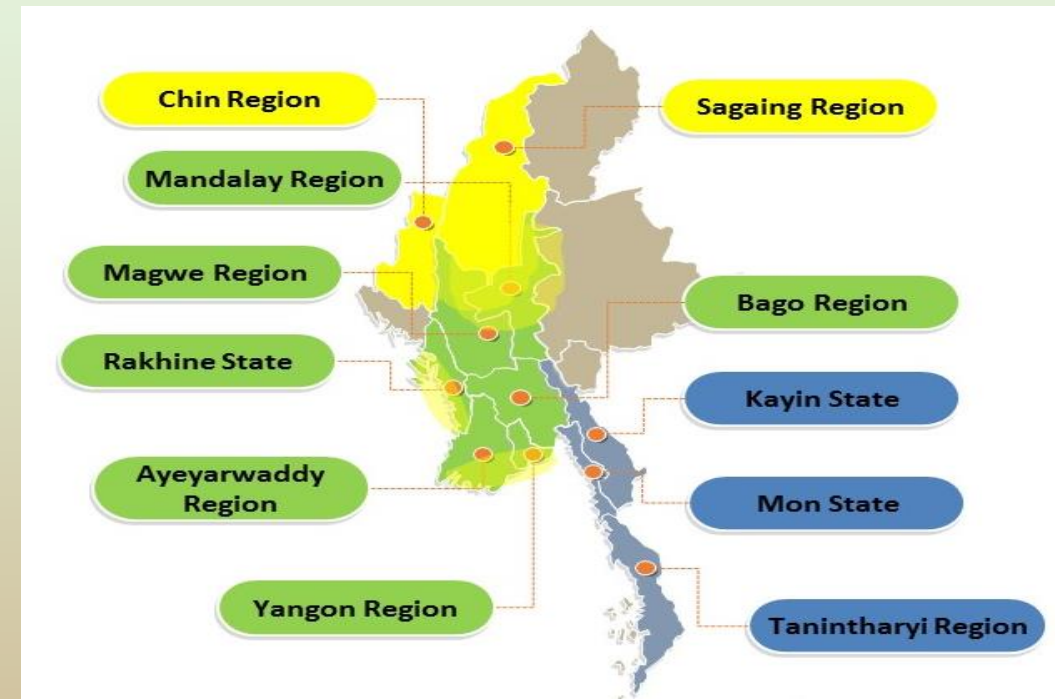
2. Support to Myanmar Reforestation and Rehabilitation Programme (MRRP)

Donor: World Bank
Funding: US\$ 200M (tbc)
Timeline: 2022-tbd
Location: National

3. IUCN/TRI Forest Landscape Restoration Project

4. GCF proposal to address fuelwood and charcoal

5. JCM Projects???



On-going REDD+ Readiness Project

1. Capacity Building of Relevant Stakeholders for REDD+ Readiness in Myanmar (Phase I & Phase II)

Project Profile	
Executive Agency	Forest Department, MONREC
Date of signing	MOU - December, 2014, LOA – November, 2015 (Phase I) Project Agreement 30 th September 2019
Project period (Phase I) Project period (Phase II)	1 st May 2016 ~ 30 th September 2019 (41 months) 1 st October 2019 ~ 30 th September 2022
Project Area	North Zarmari Wildlife Scantuary and surrounding area, Bago District and Tharyarwaddy District, Bago Region
Funding	USD 600,000
Main objective	To build capacity of relevant stakeholders for REDD+ To prepare of PDD for VCS To register the project PD to VCS and CCBA during the project period To verify the project under VCS and CCBA and produce VCUs

VCS REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS & BRIEF INFORMATION

- ❖ Project ID - PL1848
- ❖ Project Proponent
 - ❖ [MULTIPLE PROJECT PROPONENTS](#)
- ❖ Sectoral Scope - Agriculture, Forestry, Land Use
- ❖ State / Province - Bago District
- ❖ VCS Project Status - Under Validation
- ❖ Project Methodology - VM0006
- ❖ Project Validator - SGS United Kingdom Ltd. (SGS)
- ❖ Registry - APX
- ❖ Estimated Annual Emission Reductions - 238,397
- ❖ CCB - CCB Standards Name
 - ❖ Korea – Myanmar Joint - Bago Region REDD+ Program
North Zamari REDD+ Project
- ❖ CCB Standards Status - Under validation
- ❖ CCB Standards Edition - Third Edition

<https://www.vcsprojectdatabase.org/#/ccb-pipeline-project-details/PL1848>

2. Reforestation and Restoration of degraded mangrove lands, sustainable livelihood and community development in Myanmar (VCS)

Project ID	Project Name	Project Proponent	Country	Sectoral Scope	Estimated Annual Emission Reductions	Active CCB Status
1764	Reforestation and Restoration of degraded mangrove lands, sustainable livelihood and community development in Myanmar	Worldview International Foundation	Myanmar	14. Agriculture, Forestry, Land Use	184,006	

https://www.vcsprojectdatabase.org/#/projects/st_Myanmar/c_/ss_0/so_/di_/np_

3. Climate Adaptation in Coastal Communities of Myanmar: Improved Management of Mangrove Forests

Project Profile	
Executive Agency	Forest Department, MONREC
Donor Country	Government of Denmark
Date of signing	Agreement signed in February 2018 (up to January 2023)
Project period	5 Years (February 2018 to January 2023)
Project Area	Yanbye Township, Kyaukphyu District and Myebon Township, Sittwe District in Rakhine State, Myanmar, and also at Kyunsu Township, Myeik District in Tanintharyi Region
Funding	USD 5.5 million
Main objective	to strengthen coastal communities' resilience to climate change through the presence of healthy mangrove forests and access to more sustainable livelihood opportunities.

4. Reversing forest degradation and deforestation and restoring forested landscapes through local multi-stakeholder management

Project Profile	
Executive Agency	Forest Department, MONREC
Donor Organization	The Restoration Initiative (TRI) Myanmar/GEF/IUCN Funding
Date of signing	-
Project period	January 2018 to December 2021
Project Area	Katha District and Shwebo District, Sagaing Region
Funding	USD 2,652,293
Main objective	To reverse forest degradation and deforestation and restore forested landscapes in Myanmar through local multi-stakeholder management

Myanmar Reforestation and Rehabilitation Programme (MRRP)



Restoration and Rehabilitation Programme in Myanmar

Objectives

- ❖ To restore and rehabilitate the forest with the appropriate methods
- ❖ To strengthen the investment of large- and small scale private plantation
- ❖ To support the community forestry and agro-forestry practices
- ❖ To formulate the plantation policy through consultation with relevant stakeholders
- ❖ To encourage the participation of all relevant stakeholders in restoration and rehabilitation programme

- ☐ 10 years programme

- Phase I – 2017-2018 to 2021-2022 (5 years)
 - Phase II _ 2022-2033 to 2026-2027 (5 years)

- ☐ Implementing Agency

- Forest Department & Dry Zone Greening Department

- ☐ Budget (Myanmar Govt.)

- USD 497.212 Millions (MMK 589.195 billions)



Restoration and Rehabilitation Programme in Myanmar

Expected outputs

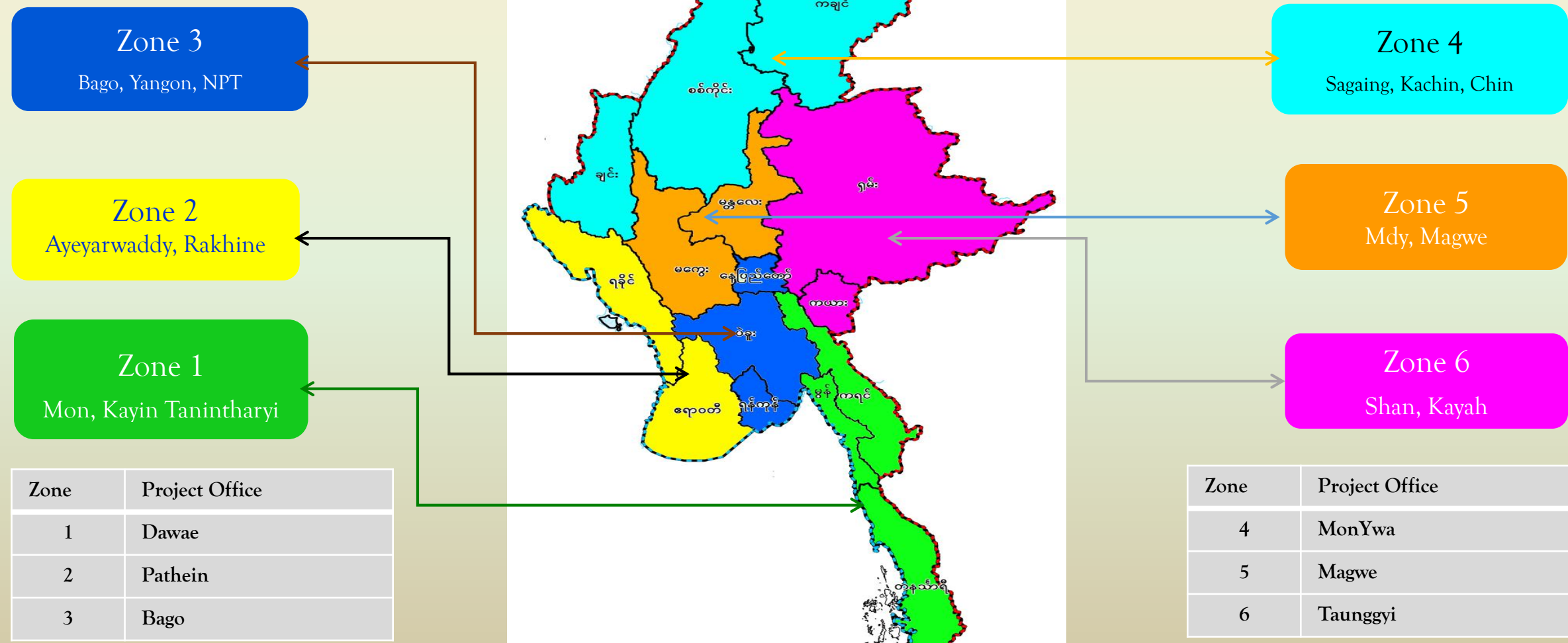
- ❖ Formulation of Forest Plantation Policy
- ❖ Establishment of **148,627 ha** (352,438 Acres) of forest plantations owned by the State
- ❖ Establishment of **115,427 ha** (285,104 Acres) of private plantations
- ❖ **331,392 ha** (818,538 Acres) of Assisted Natural Regeneration in the Production Forests
- ❖ Conservation of **202,429 ha** (500,000 Acres) of remaining natural forests in Central Dry Zone
- ❖ Establishment of **311,875 ha** (770,332 Acres) of Community Forests
- ❖ Reservation of **1,610 square mile** (6.19 5% of country area) to fulfil the national target of 30% of PFE in accordance with Myanmar forest policy 1995.



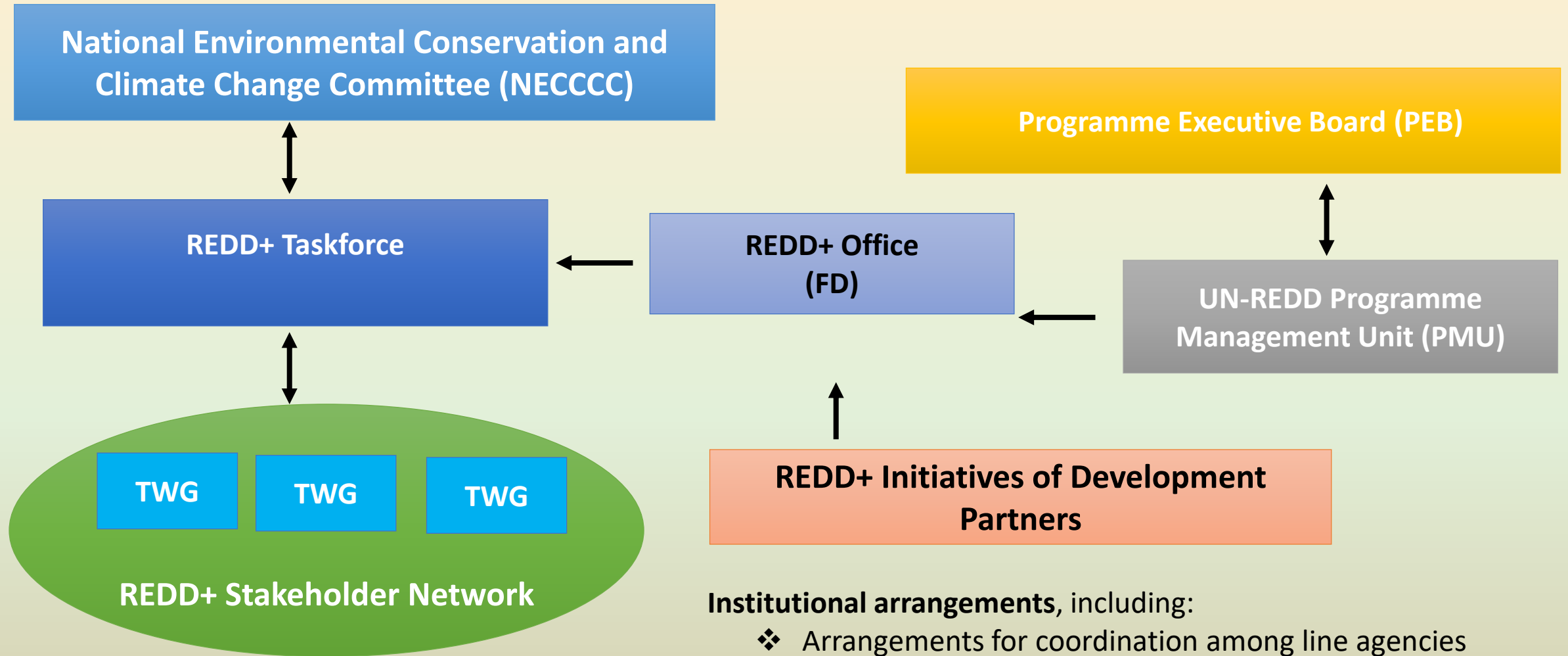


Restoration and Rehabilitation Programme in Myanmar (Cont;)

9. Zoning of the project



Organizational Structure of Myanmar REDD+ Programme

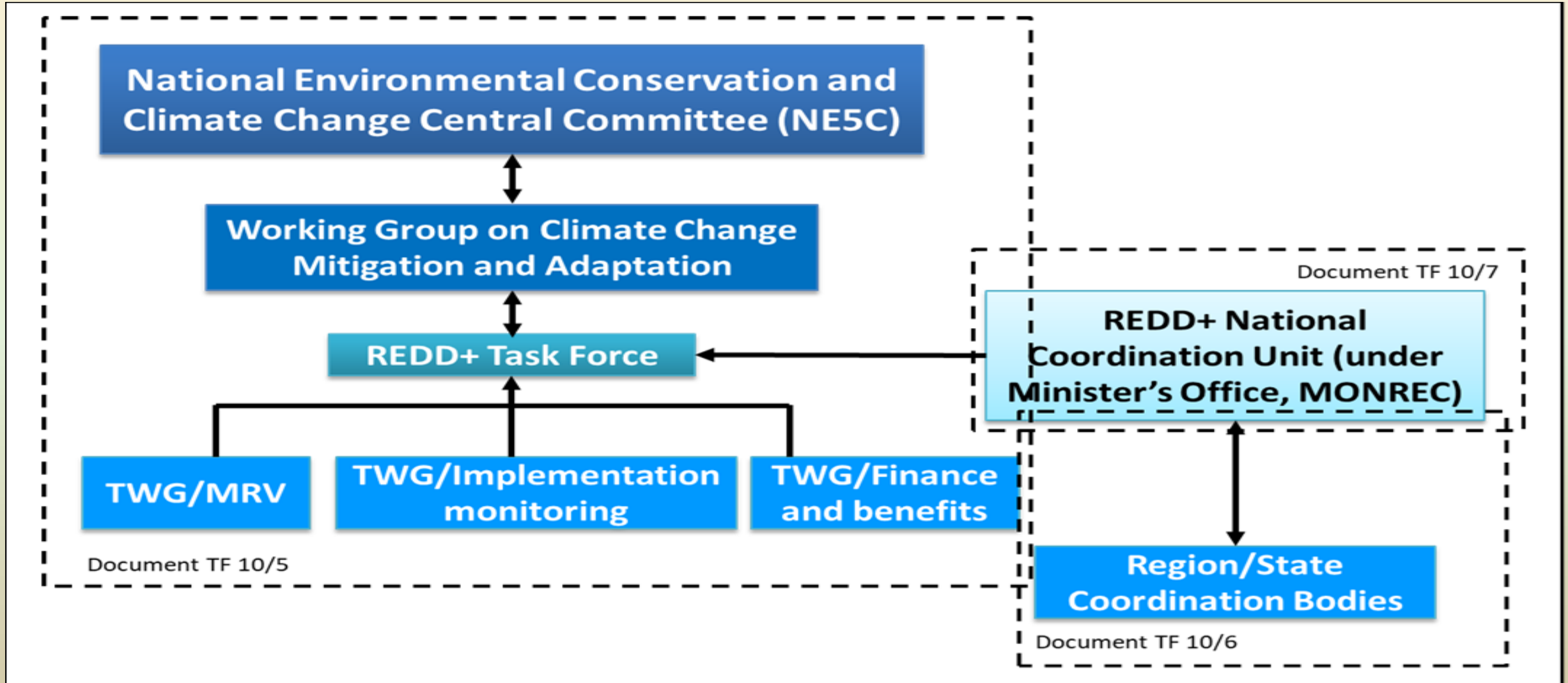


1. TWG on Drivers and Strategies
2. TWG on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards
3. TWG on National Forest Monitoring Systems and Forest Reference Emission Levels/ Forest Reference Levels

Institutional arrangements, including:

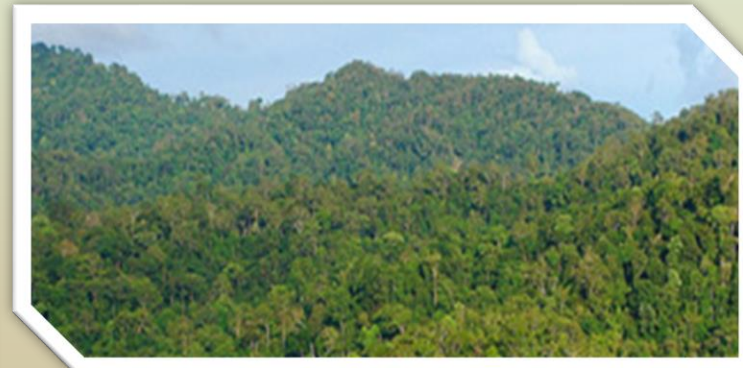
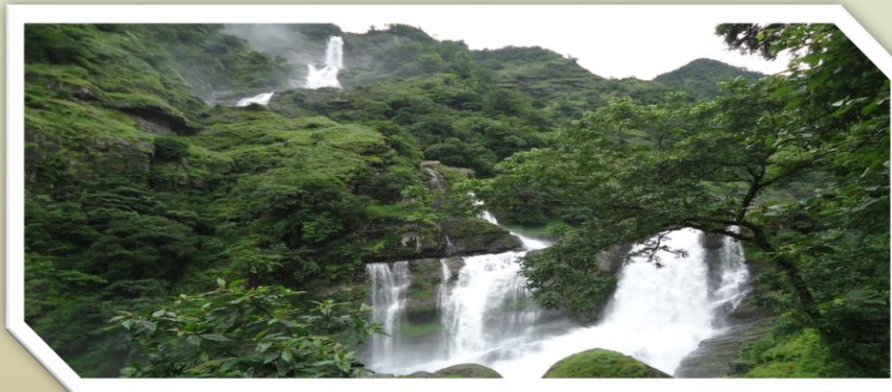
- ❖ Arrangements for coordination among line agencies
- ❖ Arrangements for coordination and cooperation between Union government and EAO's
- ❖ Arrangements for engagement of non-governmental partners and private sector

Proposed Overall REDD+ institutional architecture



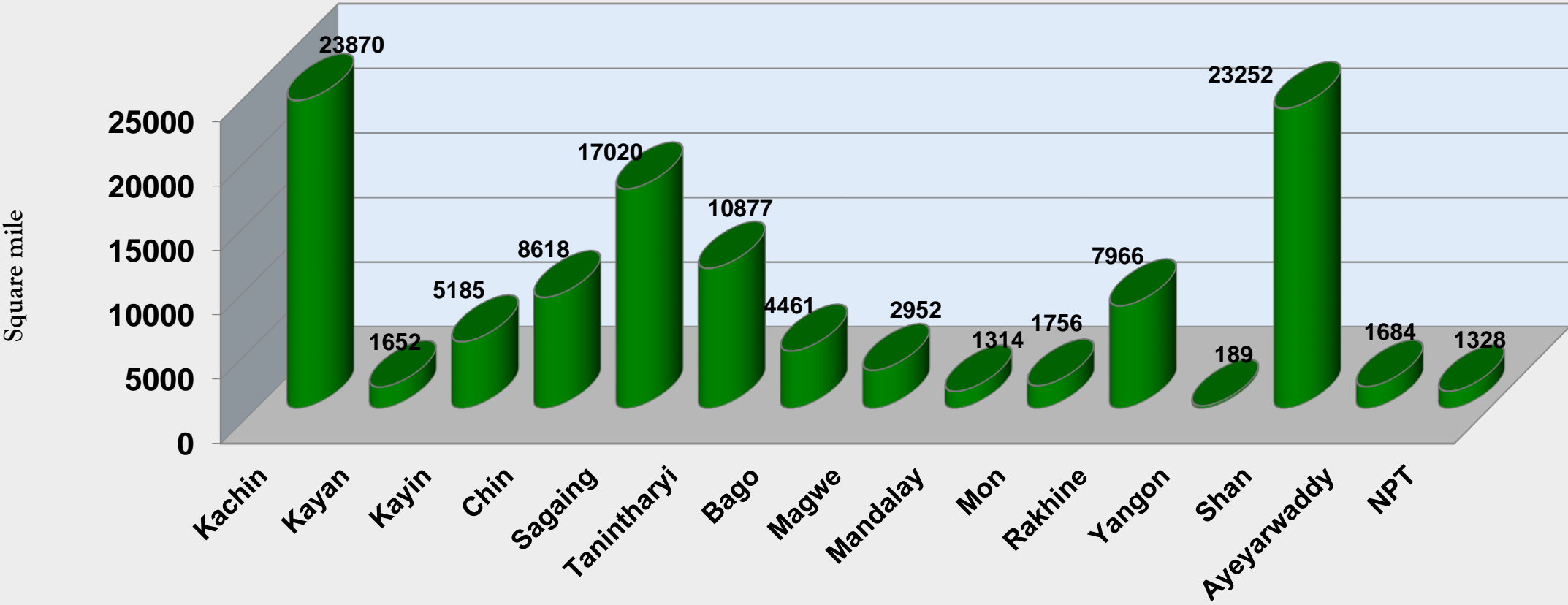
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Dr. Thaung Naing Oo
Director, Forest Research Institute
Forest Department
Email: tnoo71@gmail.com
Website: www.myanmar-redd.org





Forest Cover in States and Regions



The Way Forward

