

## Concept Note: Engagement Plan for Myanmar's National REDD+ Strategy Development

### Background

Myanmar became a partner country of the UN-REDD Programme in December 2011, and received support to develop a REDD+ Readiness Roadmap that was finalized in 2013. From 2014 onwards, the Programme provided initial support to implement the widely consulted roadmap. In November 2015, the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the UN-REDD Policy Board approved the country's request for a National Programme, with full implementation commencing in January 2017.

The UN-REDD Myanmar Programme seeks to support the development of national capacities and institutions during the readiness phase of REDD+ under the UNFCCC and includes five major outcomes:

- Outcome 1: Relevant stakeholders engaged and their capacities developed
- Outcome 2: National institutions have capacity to implement effective and participatory governance arrangements for REDD+
- Outcome 3: REDD+ safeguards defined and national safeguards information system developed
- Outcome 4: Development of Myanmar's national forest monitoring system (NFMS) and preliminary forest RELs/RLs supported
- Outcome 5: National REDD+ Strategy developed

In September 2015, a drivers of deforestation and forest degradation study started, concluding with a subnational consultation workshop at the end of January 2017. The findings from this study, and the initial identification of drivers in the roadmap, informed the development of a draft national REDD+ strategy (NRS) with a list of potential policies and measures (PaMs) to address these drivers. As the NRS will have broad implications in the country, feedback from key stakeholders is crucial not only to ensure feasibility and effectiveness of proposed PaMs against Myanmar's overarching development goal of becoming a modern, developed and democratic nation by 2030, but also to determine preliminary potential risks and benefits, and related mitigation actions in the implementation phase.

### Objective

The engagement plan proposes who, how, where, when and why key institutional stakeholders should be engaged in the development of Myanmar's NRS.

### Expected outcome

REDD+ in Myanmar effectively addresses key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in a manner that addresses and respects the Cancun safeguards while preparing the country to access results-based payments.

### Expected output

A working version of the NRS that reflects broad ownership by key institutional<sup>1</sup> stakeholders in Myanmar.

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<sup>1</sup> The usage of "Institutional" in this context broadly refers to collective bodies of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders such as governments, civil society, ethnic nationalities, local communities, private sector, and academia.

## Methodology

This engagement plan builds on a stakeholder mapping and analysis exercise that was conducted in 2016 under the guidance of the Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards TWG. A list of criteria was developed to identify key institutional stakeholders that are relevant and crucial for REDD+ (Annex 1). This was followed by an assessment of their interest<sup>2</sup> in REDD+, their influence<sup>3</sup> and capacity<sup>4</sup> in shaping its development, and culminated with a broad consultation and participation plan. Reference was also made to the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and barriers to carbon enhancement study completed early 2017. These cumulative findings are further analyzed, refined and adapted for the design of this engagement process for the NRS.

Design of the engagement process will be guided by a national *“Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement in Policies and Programmes for Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+”*, developed and supported by the National Programme with guidance from the Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards TWG in 2016.

## Institutional arrangement

The plan builds on existing institutional arrangements for REDD+ in the country. The Drivers and Strategies TWG, a multi-stakeholder platform, leads in providing technical guidance throughout the process. It will guide the Programme Management Unit (PMU), coordinate and collaborate with the Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards TWG as well as the Measurement, Reporting and Review/Forest Reference Level TWG to ensure all relevant UNFCCC stipulations for REDD+ are reflected in the draft NRS. At the end of the engagement period, the Drivers and Strategies TWG will submit the NRS to the national REDD+ Taskforce (RTF) for endorsement. In turn, the RTF will present the NRS to the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Sub Committee, who submits to Central Committee on National Environmental Conservation and Climate Change (CCNECCC) for information purposes. The Chair of the CCNECCC, also the Union Minister of MoNREC, may choose to submit the NRS to the President’s Office for endorsement.

At the same time, MERN and POINT as civil society (CSO) and ethnic nationalities (EN) Programme Executive Board members respectively, will mobilize their networks to participate in the development of the NRS. In preparation for this process, MERN and POINT, with support from the PMU, will review their network memberships in order to match existing expertise against proposed PaMs. They will also ensure that relevant network members participate in subnational and national engagement. The exercise intends to ensure CSO and EN engage strategically so that the NRS considers and accounts for the concerns and needs of these stakeholder constituencies.

Similarly, private sector stakeholders are important partners for successful implementation of the NRS. Engagement will be focused and guided by the contents of each proposed PaM: identification of which company or private sector actor to engage based on the roles they will play in the proposed PaM; types

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<sup>2</sup> Interest is defined as willingness to engage in the REDD+ process based on a set of motivation that may be known or unknown. For example, an institution may participate because of mandate provided by its governing law, or a civil institution may perceive REDD+ as a means to strengthen its civil engagement.

<sup>3</sup> Influence is understood as the ability to shape processes and outcomes of engagement. These may be tangible, as empowered by law, or intangible, through social hierarchy or access to powerful actors.

<sup>4</sup> Capacity in this context, refers to knowledge about REDD+, and skills to apply knowledge acquired.

and levels of engagement; and how and when they will be engaged. Where private sector associations exist in the different sectors, they will be considered as the first point of contact, followed by engagement with significant companies or actors in those sectors.

### Complaints mechanism

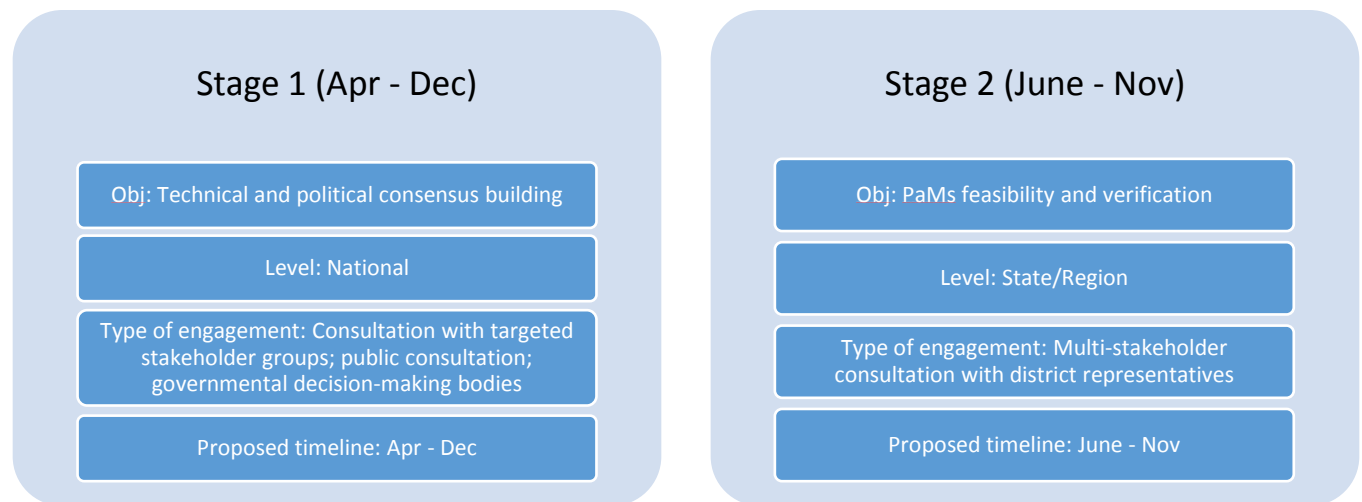
During this process, it is recommended that the Drivers and Strategies TWG will oversee and respond to any complaints or grievances that may arise during the engagement process. This TWG may wish to co-opt additional members from other TWGs for this purpose. Each case will be received, acknowledged, reviewed and where possible, resolved. At this juncture, the PMU is proposed as the receiving point for these complaints or grievances. A template will be developed to document these complaints or grievances. Each case will be documented and referred to the TWG for further guidance.

### Proposed engagement plan for NRS development

#### Overview

The engagement plan will commence after the Drivers and Strategies TWG meeting end of April 2017, with a proposed timeline from May to November 2017. It consists of two parallel stages for implementation: national followed by subnational. The duration of the process may vary depending on decisions regarding depth and intensity of engagement. A response matrix and a working final of the NRS will be shared with every stakeholder who attended the consultation workshops or meetings. These documents will also be available online at <http://www.myanmar-redd.org/>

*Diagram 1: Summary of two engagement stages*



#### Stage One: National engagement

##### *Objective of engagement*

The two main objectives are to ensure there is technical feedback for critical elements in the NRS, and more importantly, to build political, technical and institutional consensus for all proposed PaMs, especially national PaMs. Most of the proposed PaMs require technical reviews and political support at the national

level because they involve considerations in relation to national development interests and goals, institutional mandates, and jurisdictions, as well as how these elements are operationalized through processes and procedures across many different types of sectors and stakeholders.

The REDD+ Taskforce will decide whether or not to endorse the working final of the NRS put forth by the Drivers and Strategies TWG before submitting to the CCNECCC for approval.

#### *Type of engagement*

Five types of engagement are proposed: technical coordination; ministerial; drivers-specific; inter-institutional; and public (Diagram 2). Table 1 provides an overview of expected discussion areas, expected outcomes, key stakeholders involved and preparation required. For ministerial and drivers-specific engagement, the frequency of meetings have not been specified. Rather, flexibility is preferred, prioritized by the ability and necessity to achieve the objectives of such engagement.

The PMU is expected to coordinate and facilitate these engagement activities. For drivers-specific meetings, the option of an independent national facilitator with relevant technical expertise should be considered. Further considerations could also be given for how these types of meetings could be arranged, such as joint fact-finding trips in specific locations.

*Diagram 2: Types of national engagement with indicative timeline*

Technical coordination (Apr - Nov)	Ministerial (May)	Drivers-specific (June)	Inter-institutional (June - Nov)	Public consultation (July - Oct)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Drivers &amp; Strategies TWG</li> <li>• 1 combined meeting for Drivers &amp; Strategies; Stakeholder Engagement &amp; Safeguards; MRV/FRL TWGs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoNREC (Forestry)</li> <li>• MoALI (Agriculture)</li> <li>• MoNPF (Investment &amp; planning)</li> <li>• MoBA (Border areas)</li> <li>• MoE (Energy)</li> <li>• MoHA (Law enforcement)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shifting cultivation</li> <li>• Agriculture expansion</li> <li>• Investment policies</li> <li>• Land use and planning</li> <li>• Forestry</li> <li>• Fuelwood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central Committee on Natural Environmental Conservation and Climate Change</li> <li>• Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Sub-Committee</li> <li>• REDD+ Taskforce</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online</li> <li>• National</li> </ul>

#### *Materials required*

At a minimum,

- Draft NRS with engagement plan;
- NRS in pdf and response form;
- Tables of feedback from subnational consultations;
- Response matrices;
- Revised NRS;
- Briefs of PaMs including preliminary risks and benefits for shifting cultivation; agriculture expansion; investment; land; forestry and fuelwood; cross sectoral coordination;
- A leaflet of where and who to contact for more information or if there are complaints related to the engagement process;
- REDD+ Frequently Asked Questions leaflet; and
- REDD+ Misconceptions leaflet.

*Decisions requested from Drivers and Strategies TWG*

- 1) Agreement on proposed types of national engagement, especially for ministerial engagement and drivers-specific consultations with targeted stakeholders; and
- 2) Whether to contract an independent national facilitator with relevant technical expertise for drivers-specific consultations.

Table 1: Details of national engagement

Stage	One: Technical and political				
Level	National				
Type of participation	Consultation and political decisions				
Activities	Proposed key location <sup>5</sup>	Key discussion areas	Expected outcomes	Key stakeholders	Preparation required
Technical coordination meetings					
TWG Meeting: Drivers & Strategies	Nay Pyi Taw	1) Proposed PaMs 2) Engagement plan	Draft NRS and engagement plan endorsed	TWG D&S members	Draft NRS with engagement plan
TWG Meeting: Drivers & Strategies	Nay Pyi Taw	Review initial feedback from sectoral and PaMs-specific consultations	Technical guidance to address emerging gaps in the draft NRS	TWG D&S members	1) Summarized table of feedback 2) Highlighted controversial points
TWG Meeting: Drivers & Strategies	Nay Pyi Taw	Review comprehensive feedback from consultations	Technical guidance to address emerging gaps in the draft NRS	TWG D&S members	1) Summarized table of feedback 2) Highlighted controversial points
TWG Meeting: Drivers & Strategies	Nay Pyi Taw	Review comprehensive feedback from consultations	Technical guidance to revise draft NRS	TWG D&S members	1) Summarized table of feedback 2) Highlighted controversial points
TWG Meetings: D&S, SE&S, MRV/FRL	Nay Pyi Taw	Review revised NRS	Revised NRS	3 TWG members	1) Response matrix 2) Revised NRS

<sup>5</sup> These proposed locations could and should be reviewed to suit the purpose of the meeting as and when necessary.

Activities	Proposed key location	Key discussion areas	Expected outcomes	Key stakeholders	Preparation required
<b>Ministerial meetings</b>					
Forestry sector	Nay Pyi Taw	1) Proposed PaMs for the sector	Technical feedback, consensus	MoNREC	Brief: Forestry sector
Agriculture sector	Nay Pyi Taw	1) Proposed PaMs for the sector	Technical feedback, consensus	MoALI	Brief: Agriculture and Land Use sector
Investment and planning sector	Nay Pyi Taw	1) Proposed PaMs for the sector	Technical feedback, consensus	MoNPF	Brief: Investment and Planning sector
Energy sector	Nay Pyi Taw	1) Proposed PaMs for the sector	Technical feedback, consensus	MoE	Brief: Fuelwood sector
Border areas	Nay Pyi Taw	1) Proposed PaMs for the sector	Technical feedback, consensus	MoBA	Brief: collection of PaMs with implications on border areas
Home affairs	Nay Pyi Taw	1) Proposed PaMs affecting border areas	Technical feedback, consensus	MoHA	Brief: collection of PaMs with implications on law enforcement
<b>Drivers-specific meetings</b>					
Meeting on Shifting Cultivation	Yangon	PaMs on shifting cultivation	Feedback, consensus	POINT CHRO KCWG SPECTRUM Ethnic Nationalities Network	Brief: Shifting cultivation PaM
Meeting on Agriculture Expansion	Yangon	PaMs on agriculture expansion	Feedback, consensus	MRCB Rubber Association Palm Oil Association Individual companies	Brief: Agriculture expansion PaM

Activities	Proposed key location	Key discussion areas	Expected outcomes	Key stakeholders	Preparation required
Meeting on Investment Policies	Nay Pyi Taw	PaMs on investment	Feedback, consensus	DICA State financial institutions	Brief: Investment PaM
Meeting on Land Use and Planning	Nay Pyi Taw	PaMs on land	Feedback, consensus	MoALI MoNREC MoBA	Brief: Land PaM
Meeting on Forestry	Nay Pyi Taw	PaMs on forestry	Feedback, consensus	MoNREC	Brief: Forestry PaM
Meeting on Fuelwood	Nay Pyi Taw	PaMs on fuelwood	Feedback, consensus	MoNREC, MoE	Brief: Fuelwood PaM
Inter-institutional meetings					
REDD+ Taskforce	Nay Pyi Taw	PaMs on cross sectoral coordination	Identify PaMs with political consensus	TF members	Brief: Cross sectoral coordination PaM
REDD+ Taskforce	Nay Pyi Taw	Revised NRS	Endorsement for revised NRS	TF members	1) Response matrix 2) Revised NRS
CCNECC	Nay Pyi Taw	Revised NRS	Approval for revised NRS	CCNECC members	1) Response matrix 2) Revised NRS
Public consultation					
Online consultation	Online	NRS	Broad feedback for NRS	Public	NRS in PDF Response form
National consultation	Nay Pyi Taw	NRS	Revised NRS with broad support by key stakeholders	3 TWGs Key stakeholders from PaMs-specific meetings Key stakeholders from sub-national workshops	1) Response matrix 2) Revised NRS



## Stage Two: Subnational engagement

### *Objective of engagement*

The main objective is to share information about the NRS in order to obtain feedback about the feasibility of proposed PaMs, as discussed and vetted in stage one, against identified drivers. No decision-making is expected at this stage.

### *Type of engagement*

Multi-stakeholder consultations at region and state levels of between 30 to 50 participants, to commence after sectoral and PaMs-specific consultations have taken place. For government representation, all district government representatives from each region or state will be invited<sup>6</sup>. Non-governmental representation such as NGOs or community-based organizations that work with indigenous and non-indigenous local communities, and where relevant, private companies, will also be invited. At this stage, representatives from local communities are unlikely to be significant because the proposed PaMs will not contain sufficient operational details to inform implementation.

The duration and number of participants for each sub-national engagement will likely vary and should be determined by the region or state-specific drivers and the number of proposed PaMs to address these drivers. It is expected that each consultation workshop will include brief introduction to REDD+, its development in Myanmar and the objective of the NRS, followed by feedback for the proposed PaMs against identified drivers, and preliminary identification of potential benefits and risks. However, a number of region or state may require more feedback time because proposed PaMs may involve more institutional stakeholders and cut across multiple ministerial mandates.

Given the intensity of work involved in preparation, coordination, facilitation and logistical arrangements, the proposal is to contract a non-governmental organization to conduct this work (See Annex 2 for draft ToR).

### *Materials required*

At a minimum,

- Summary tables of key PaMs against drivers relevant in the proposed region and state;
- Chart of institutional arrangement for the implementation of the NRS;
- Brief of what REDD+ is and how Myanmar is responding to its commitment;
- Handouts for the training presentations;
- Group discussion questions and templates or guidance for recording information;
- A leaflet of where and who to contact for more information or if there are complaints related to the engagement process;
- REDD+ Frequently Asked Questions leaflet; and
- REDD+ Misconceptions leaflet.

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<sup>6</sup> Based on recommendations from region and state actors in the January 2017 subnational consultation workshop on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

*Region and state stakeholder consultation workshops*

While 15 region and state will receive introductory awareness raising and be consulted on the proposed PaMs, it is expected that eight of these region and state will likely have a longer consultation period based on their REDD+ potential which is identified through land cover change pattern, drivers, and deforestation rate (Table 2). Also considered, but not included in the table below, is the narrative explanation of the future development of drivers contained in the draft NRS.

*Table 2 Proposed region and state for consultation workshops*

State/Region	Land cover change pattern	Drivers	Deforestation rate (%)	Main stakeholders
Ayeyarwady	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closed forests ↓ 65%</li> <li>• Open forests ↓ 47%</li> <li>• Mangroves ↓ 45%</li> <li>• Closed forests changed to open forests and other woodland by 76%</li> <li>• Other land ↑ 18%</li> <li>• Water areas ↓ 30%</li> </ul>	Legal and illegal timber, firewood or charcoal extraction Natural disaster, such as Nargis Agricultural expansion	-7.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District government</li> <li>• District line agencies</li> <li>• CSO with projects in the area</li> <li>• EN with projects in the area</li> </ul>
Kayah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closed forests ↓ 62%</li> <li>• Open forests ↓ 40%</li> <li>• Other wood land ↑ 178%</li> <li>• Other land ↑ 10% with interchange with other woodland and open forests</li> <li>• Water areas ↓</li> </ul>	Shifting cultivation Land use for new towns and villages Road building Mining	-6.73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector relevant to the PaMs discussed</li> </ul>
Mandalay (incl. Magwe)	<p><i>Mandalay</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closed forests ↓ 70%</li> <li>• Minor recovery from other categories to closed forest</li> <li>• High change dynamics in open forests, other woodland and other land</li> <li>• Other land ↑ 20%</li> <li>• Balance of water areas</li> </ul> <p><i>Magwe</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closed forests to ↓ 77%</li> <li>• Other woodland ↑ 130%</li> <li>• Other land ↓</li> <li>• Water areas ↓</li> </ul>	<p><i>Mandalay</i></p> Legal and illegal timber extraction Shifting cultivation Firewood collection Mining in selected townships Infrastructure development Agricultural expansion Plantations Dam development	-5.77	
		<p><i>Magwe</i></p> Legal and illegal timber extraction Firewood extraction Agricultural expansion (seasonal fruit and vegetable) Shifting cultivation Farmland encroachment in forest reserves Surface and underground mining Dyke and dam building Infrastructure and urban development	-5.34	

Mon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closed forests stable</li> <li>• Open forests to other woodland ↓ 22%</li> <li>• Open forests to other Land ↓ 60%</li> <li>• Water areas ↓ 36%</li> </ul>	Rubber plantations Subsistence agriculture Mining	-5.64
Sagaing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closed forests ↓ 40%</li> <li>• Closed forests to open forests and other woodland ↑ 38%</li> <li>• Other woodland ↑ 56%</li> <li>• Water areas ↓ 42%</li> </ul>	Legal and illegal logging Firewood extraction Legal and illegal mining Shifting cultivation	-2.91
Rakhine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closed forests ↓ 67%</li> <li>• Open forests ↑ 100%</li> <li>• Mangroves ↓ 24%</li> <li>• Other woodland ↑ 3x</li> <li>• Water areas stable</li> </ul>	Shifting cultivation Illegal logging Fuelwood extraction Fish and shrimp cultivation	-2.88
Chin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closed forests ↓ 62%</li> <li>• Open forests ↑ 40%</li> <li>• Other woodland ↑ 315%</li> </ul>	Overharvesting Illegal logging Firewood extraction Shifting cultivation	-2.73
Shan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closed forests ↑ 42%</li> <li>• Open forests ↓ 33%</li> <li>• Other land ↑ 35%</li> <li>• Water areas ↑ 48%</li> </ul>	Rubber plantations Illegal logging Agriculture expansion Mining Dam construction	-1.19

The most important point to note is that the selection of regions and states is based on **their REDD+ potential (i.e. opportunities to generate results in terms of emissions reductions and/or removals, and therefore to lead to REDD+ results-based payment)**. These regions and states present indeed the highest rates of deforestation and/or degradation (“hotspots”) as well as the main opportunities for carbon enhancement. As such, they are likely to concentrate REDD+ investments and would benefit from early engagement and awareness-raising on REDD+. It is important on the other hand, to be careful engaging other states or regions at this stage, before the national strategy development and related investment planning have progressed further, so as to manage expectations and the risk of readiness fatigue. This is in line with lessons learnt in other REDD+ countries and international best practices.

The proposed timeline for this option is between 15 weeks, with time built in for adjustment and review, if and where necessary.

#### *Decisions requested from Drivers and Strategies TWG*

- 1) Agreement of proposed priority region and state for in-depth engagement.
- 2) Whether to contract an NGO to organize and implement subnational engagement.



		Apr	May				June				July				Aug			Sept				Oct				Nov			Dec											
		17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25		
Home affairs (law enforcement)	Nay Pyi Taw																																							
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Inter-institutional meetings																																								
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CCNECC	Nay Pyi Taw																																							
Public consultation																																								
Online consultation	Online																																							
National consultation	Nay Pyi Taw																																							

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Stage	Two: Feasibility and verification																																						
Level	State/Region																																						
Type of participation	Consultation																																						
Activities	Proposed key location																																						
Workshop	Ayeyarwady																																						
Workshop	Kayah																																						
Workshop	Mandalay (incl Magwe)																																						
Workshop	Mon																																						
Workshop	Sagaing																																						
Workshop	Chin																																						
Workshop	Rakhine																																						
Workshop	Shan																																						

## **Annex 1: General Criteria for assessment of stakeholders**

### **A. Relationship to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation**

**A1.** Related to potential drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (direct or indirect drivers or causes, either as being part of the problem or part of the solution) or potential plus activities (afforestation, reforestation, restoration of degraded forests, sustainable forest management, forest conservation) at national or higher administrative subnational level

**A2.** Organizations with territorial presence without direct relation to REDD+ but potentially important roles as facilitators or inhibitors of REDD+ actions (Police, Military, ethnic military groups)

### **B. Networking and representation**

**B1.** Associations or networks of local people / communities dependent on forest resources for food security and livelihood

**B2.** Higher level organizations or associations of land managers or responsible forest or tree plantation managers

**B3.** Direct experience working with indigenous and non-indigenous forest dependent communities

### **C. Capacities**

**C1.** Experience or capacity to participate in national policy making or development planning processes related to forests and land use

**C2.** Capacity to provide technical input related to national land use and forest development priorities

**C3.** Capacity to influence higher administrative and policy decision-making in land use, land use planning or forestry

**C4.** Networking capacities and/or experience with multiple stakeholder groups and processes at national level

**C5.** Networking capacities in order to promote actions towards international collaboration & cooperation relating to environmental conservation and REDD+

**C6.** Advocacy capacities (either in favor or against potential REDD+ measures)

**C7.** Capacity to facilitate access to financial resources for all three phases of REDD+ (Readiness, pilot implementation, full implementation) either at national or international level

**C8.** Capacity to develop and implement projects or programmes related to REDD+ at national or higher subnational levels

**C9.** Capacity to generate and manage knowledge related to REDD+ (universities, research institutions, technical and vocational training schools, among others)

### **D. Rights**

**D1.** Access, use, management or exclusion rights or responsibilities in relation to forest and land resources

**D2.** Access, use or control of information related to forest and land resources

## Annex 2: Draft ToR for NGO on NRS Subnational Consultation Workshops

### Terms of Reference

Implement subnational consultation workshops for National REDD+ Strategy development process

Level	1 NGO
Practice Area:	
Duration:	75 days (over a period of 4 months)
Duty Station:	Yangon, Nay Pyi Taw, and other locations in Myanmar, as required
Supervisor:	Technical Specialist, UN-REDD Programme
Output(s)	Outcome 5, Output 5.1

#### Background:

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- Outcome 1: Relevant stakeholders engaged and their capacities developed
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- Outcome 5: National REDD+ Strategy developed

In September 2015, a drivers of deforestation and forest degradation study started, concluding with a subnational consultation workshop at the end of January 2017. The findings from this study, and the initial identification of drivers in the roadmap, informed the development of a draft national REDD+ strategy (NRS) with a list of potential policies and measures (PaMs) to address these drivers. As the NRS will have broad implications in the country, feedback from key stakeholders is crucial not only to ensure feasibility and effectiveness of proposed PaMs against Myanmar's overarching development goal of becoming a modern, developed and democratic nation by 2030, but also to determine preliminary potential risks and benefits, and related mitigation actions in the implementation phase.

This consultancy seeks a non-governmental organization that can coordinate and facilitate two-day subnational consultation workshops across multiple states and regions for the draft national REDD+ strategy. The organization is also expected to deliver a 0.5 day awareness raising session on REDD+ during the two-day workshops.



**Expected Outputs and Deliverables:**

- 1) One (1) work plan
- 2) One-page brief of key feedback after each consultation workshop
- 3) One (1) comprehensive workshop report of all the subnational consultations

<b>Expected delivery/outputs</b>	<b>Estimated duration to complete</b>	<b>Target due days</b>
Work plan for the assignment		
Adapt awareness-raising materials related to introduction of REDD+ under the UNFCCC and its development in Myanmar		
Identification of relevant institutional stakeholders for the states and regions		
One-page briefs of key feedback for each consultation workshop		
Subnational consultation workshops		
Draft report		
Final report		
Total		

**Detailed list of tasks:****Implement subnational consultation workshops for National REDD+ Strategy development process**

In close consultation with UNDP, the service provider will:

- a) Adapt awareness-raising materials related to introduction of REDD+ under the UNFCCC, and its development in Myanmar to be presented during the subnational consultation workshops;
- b) Identify relevant institutional stakeholders<sup>7</sup>;
- c) Conduct a quick risk analysis for each event and identify mitigation measures.
- d) Conduct preparatory discussions with each host region or state to ensure common understanding of the objectives; and
- e) Design appropriate consultation process including awareness raising session and a list of guiding questions to assess the feasibility of the national PaMs against the drivers; guide discussion on their potential benefits and risks; recommend how the proposed national PaMs could be improved in light of the region and state contexts.

**Conduct subnational consultation workshops:**

- a) Prepare a list of institutional stakeholders to be invited;
- b) Facilitate subnational consultation workshops and a half-day awareness raising session on REDD+ and its development in Myanmar; and
- c) Prepare a one-page brief of key feedback after each consultation workshop.

<sup>7</sup> The usage of "Institutional" in this context broadly refers to collective bodies of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders such as governments, civil society, ethnic minorities, local communities, private sector, and academia.

Prepare draft report:

- a) Document steps taken, key observations and feedback for the proposed PaMs against the drivers; and
- b) Submit to the PMU.

Revise and finalize report, and submit together with data:

- a) Revise report based on review comments received; and
- b) Submit final version, together with list of participants, segregated by gender.

**Competency Requirements:**

The contracted NGO shall meet the following criteria:

- Registered with the Government of Myanmar (GoM);
- Demonstrated experience in natural resource management and REDD+;
- Demonstrated good working experience with the GOM, CSO and Ethnic Nationalities organizations; and
- Good networking, communication and facilitation skills.

DRAFT