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Myanmar Climate
Change Alliance
(MCCA)
For partner country
Myanmar**

Project No. 2016/381206/I

DRAFT FINAL REPORT

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Draft Final Report

Project No. 2016/381206/1

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Abbreviations and glossary

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	French Development Agency
AR5	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change fifth assessment report
CO2	carbon dioxide
COP	Conference of Parties
CSAS	climate-smart agriculture strategy
CTA	chief Technical Advisor
DMH	Department of Meteorology and Hydrology
DRM	disaster risk management
DRR	disaster risk reduction
ECD	Environment Conservation Department
ECL	Environmental Conservation Law
FDI	foreign direct investment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FESR	Framework for Economic and Social Reform
GDP	gross domestic product
GHGs	greenhouse gases
GoM	government of Myanmar
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
INC	Initial National Communication
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
km	kilometre
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MAPDRR	Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction
MCCA	Myanmar Climate Change Alliance
MCCSAP	Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEL	monitoring, evaluation and learning
MERN	Myanmar Environment Rehabilitation Network
MoALI	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoECAF	Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoEPE	Ministry of Electrical Power and Energy
MoHS	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Industry
MoIN	Ministry of Information

MoNREC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (formerly MoECAF, the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry)
MoPF	Ministry of Planning and Finance
MoSWRR	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
MoTC	Ministry of Transportation and Communication
MT	metric tons
NAPA	National Adaptation Project of Action
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan
NECCCC	National Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Committee
NGOs	non-governmental organisations
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy
REDD, REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
RCP	representative concentration pathways
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEs	small and medium-sized enterprises
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Project
UNEP	United Nations Environment Project
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Project
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VA	Vulnerability Assessment

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Scope and Purpose of the Final Evaluation (For more details please refer to § 2)

The main objective of the assignment is to conduct an external evaluation of the MCCA project and to inform the European Union on options for possible follow up support. The evaluation is intended to assist the implementing partners and inform the TWG and PSC members team develop their strategic vision for the remaining years of the project and for more conducive future climate change interventions. The work for the evaluation, consisting of desk and field work was carried out over an intervention between March and April 2017, by a team of two evaluators.

Purpose and Objectives of the Project (For more details please refer to § 2)

The overall objective of MCCA is “*to mainstream climate change into the Myanmar policy development and reform agenda*”. The project purpose of MCCA is: *to strengthen the climate change related institutional and policy environment through sharing of technical knowledge and best practice, training and institutional support, as well as to promote evidence-based planning and policy making through pilot integration of climate change into sub-national and local level and development planning initiatives.*

Relevance (For more details please refer to §3.1.1)

MCCA is highly relevant to the need of Myanmar, one of the most vulnerable countries in terms of climate change impacts. It is in line with the development policy objectives of the European Commission including rural development, agriculture, food security, Education, Good governance, rule of law and peace building. It is also coherent to Climate change resilience which is the strategy of state members of the EU (such as France and Sweden) and the **UN Country Strategy 2018-2023** for Myanmar. MCCA is in alignment with Myanmar's policies and National Strategy for Sustainable Development. The priorities and approaches of MCCA also fit into the context of current government and administration.

Project Concept and Design (For more details please refer to § 3.1.2-3.1.5)

The project design of MCCA is considered to be comprehensive in many ways. The **Overall objective (OO)** is fairly well formulated as it corresponds to the country needs of Myanmar where, before MCCA, there were no project or initiative on mainstreaming climate change into development policy and reform agenda. The design is somewhat a bit ambitious for the project management team owing to the inception delay and especially on some management inefficiency (For more details please refer to § 3.3.1).

MCCA Achievements (For more details please refer to § 3.2)

The project has produced a wide variety of outputs as intended in the financial agreement. There are also some unintended outputs such as NDC. However, the lack of integration and capitalisation of the different outputs impedes the project from reaching its objectives especially in Specific Objective 2. Therefore, MCCA effectiveness is fairly achieved to date, mostly in terms of strengthening institutional and policy environment through establishing Institutional mechanisms and coordinating various sectors within the line ministries to produce the draft national CC strategy and action plans. However, improvements are needed as to:

- Improve effective sharing of technical knowledge (VA), Introducing international best practices & identifying case studies from the field to the National level
- Increase the resilience of climate vulnerable populations through **promotion of evidence-based planning** and policy making in the pilot sites, introducing agricultural and fishery best practices, raising awareness in illegal fishing, illegal logging, address issue of land conflicts between business & farming, raising awareness of local population on current unsustainable practices
- Increase the livelihood alternatives for vulnerable populations especially for women and the unemployed through vocational training which is not capital-intensive.

Efficiency

MCCA's project activities and results are behind schedule with a direct consequence that affected effectiveness and limited the overall impact of MCCA.

Project Management (For more details please refer to § 3.3.1)

The project management of MCCA shows some setbacks. Internal monitoring is never performed (Please refer to §3.3.3). The absence of monitoring using the logframe hampers project vision, for the MCCA unit, on the progress of the activities, results, attainment of objectives and generation of benefits and impacts. As a matter of evidence, the team members showed a tendency of isolated-task-execution without relating their tasks to the project objectives and intended impacts. This leads to losing insight of the big picture. The MCCA team suffers from some internal communication weakness. Other Monitoring activities – PSC meetings were held regularly while no ROM has been conducted. No external audit has been conducted.

Impact (For more details please refer to § 3.4)

At the National level the project has contributed to improve knowledge on mainstreaming steps and tools¹ into development planning, both in strategic planning with coordination across multiple sectors. National Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan (MCCASAP²) has been drafted through the project which awaits validation. Institutional strengthening and change and capacity building are at the heart of any mainstreaming effort made by the MCCA team though there is room for improvement.

Climate change impacts are complex and require coordination across sectors, at all levels. The project is short of focus on the pilot sites achievements made as a result of the concentrating the project investment of pilot activities on infrastructure (90%). Up to now, the activities have generated little impact on the ground on the improvement of the livelihoods for the vulnerable groups who rely heavily on agriculture and fisheries which are declining due to climate change impacts.

Promotion of desired development outcomes such as to address poverty, gender issues and ethnic groups – the most vulnerable groups - has not been witnessed in the pilot sites.

Sustainability (please refer to § 3.5 for more details)

At the macro (national) level, MCCA has succeeded in initiating cross sectional consultations by setting up 6 functioning TWGs in 6 different sectors. However, the project is expected to produce outcome by introducing technology and internationally proven best practices and ample awareness raising especially in agriculture, being Myanmar's main source of livelihoods.

At the meso-level, MCCA did connect to several NGOs such as MJI (Myanmar Journalism Institute), FREDA and MERN. They are all based in Yangon.

At the micro level, for example in Labutta, a lot of needs were expressed by the local populations, which could have been met and contributed by the above NGOs that were involved in the project activities to produce result areas 1 and 2. MCCA missed the opportunity to link and build on its own results within the project to benefit the local vulnerable populations that is required to produce result area 3. In absence of that, sustainability at the micro level is weak as NGOs are not engaged. The risk is considered to be high that, after the completion of the project, the actions in the field will also cease to continue.

Project sustainability is highly dependent on the ownership of the project results by decision/policy makers, at the meso-level, as well as the final beneficiaries at the grass-root level.

Financial sustainability – MCCA has to come up with a strategy to make sure the shelter and the pond fences built will be maintained after the project ends. This also includes assigning roles and responsibilities to the right bodies.

Conclusions and Recommendations (for detailed recommendation please refer to § 5)

The following recommendations are made based on the stated conclusions and experiences in project management and sustainable development

Conclusion1: Relevant partners contributing diverse expertise but project needs to be integrated

Diverse relevant partners have contributed valuable experience & expertise. (UNICEF, MJI, the Myanmar Journalism Institution, FREDA, MEUN etc. However, MCCA did not build on its own project results to produce R3 by linking the output (action areas) to the field and implicate the partners on pilot activities.

Recommendations: MCCA has to build on its own project output and results by

- involving UNICEF in the pilot areas to conduct awareness raising activities to children and youngsters through the material that UNICEF has translated to Myanmar language;

¹ Policy framework, national regulations, national development planning, National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, management of international relations (trans boundary cooperation on climate relevant issues) etc

² Output of activity 2.5 Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (Draft)

- implicating NGOs and making use of their experience in forestry and value chain creation such as MEUN and/or FREDA on mangrove plantation with a view to explore the possibility of income generation;
- Linking the trained journalists to the pilot areas to make reports on telling stories about climate change challenges and the positive impacts the end beneficiaries have experienced.

The aim is to capitalise the results MCCA has invested and showcase by selecting the action areas according the most urgent needs of the communities (awareness raising and income generating actions) and apply some actions of the national action plans in the field to benefit the local population. This will serve as a test to demonstrate the workability of the action plans produced and offer an on-the-job experience for ECD's future task on the **operationalisation of the NCCSAP**.

Conclusion 2: Good leadership ECD and ownership but sub-national and local levels need to be strengthened

No doubt thanks to the good working relationships between MCCA team and the beneficiaries & partners, strong ECD leadership and commitment is observed during the evaluation mission. It is believed that the Thematic working Groups will continue to operate on the multiple sectors to address climate change related issues. Nevertheless, the ownerships in the sub-national and local levels are currently weak.

Recommendations:

- Link to the pilot sites - to include the participations and needs of sub-national and local levels by inviting some TWG members to the pilot sites. This way, members will consolidate the local needs in the action plans and will help effective implementation of the action plans in the future. The degree of ownership at sub-national and local levels will be increased. (This is to be done in the remaining time of the project). One of the aims of this action is to make use of the pilot sites as an opportunity/tool to link the central decision makers (TWG) to the local realities by knowing their challenges & needs, in all relevant sectors.
- To Expand TWG network to sub-national and local levels (this can be done at a later stage).
- More investment is needed to enhance institutional capacity for ECD to carry out transitional activities before the end of MCCA (absorb the knowledge Web site, VA, etc.)

More good practices and knowledge sharing are needed on inter-TWG collaboration experiences where necessary (e.g. Dept. of Industry needs meteorological data to analyse flooding), as well as local adaptation planning.

Conclusion 3: Good partner output to be valued for Planners and National Policy-Making

WWF has produced during the evaluation mission (March 2017) an assessment basing on Science (data from DMH) - "Assessing Climate Risk in Myanmar – Summary Report for Policy Makers and Planners" thanks to the MCCA coordination. Other Sectoral specific Guidelines on agriculture, garment, food and beverages are due to be finished at the end of the year. Together with the ECD and the relevant TWGs, MCCA should do its utmost to extract and integrate points which are useful and which are not yet covered in the **NCCSAP**.

Conclusion 4: Contribution to local climatic risks reduction but MCCA unit's expertise needs to diversify

The pilot site execution of MCCA has benefited from UN-Habitat's long experience and a wide network nationwide in Myanmar. UN-Habitat is specialised in urban constructions and has contributed to infrastructure activities in the pilot sites on local climatic risks reduction. Some adaptation actions output - targeted to address climatic impacts such as flooding, scarcity of water due to drought and shorter duration of rainfall, depletion of coastal forests. However, the current technical experts of the MCCA team are predominately civil engineers. There is a concrete lack of expertise and international experience in agriculture, which is Myanmar's most important sector. The unbalanced expertise in the project team has hampered the effective delivery of R3, where integrated approach of different sectors including agriculture, water and forestry is expected to be used, as intended in the Financing Document.

Recommendations: MCCA unit needs to be diversified by integrating an international expert in Agriculture, experienced in South-East Asia's agricultural best practices to improve the productivity and showcase in the pilot sites. This way, some climate-smart agricultural techniques will be applied by the local communities and unsustainable agricultural practices will be known and discouraged through proper awareness-raising. With visible improvements in agricultural yield, **social risks** such as rural migration and poverty of vulnerable population will be addressed using the remaining time of the project. Other risks such as food and water crisis should also be addressed both in the short and

long term. More sustainable water management should be introduced both on the water quality and quantity. The Kingdom of the Netherlands offers technical support on water management by two experienced engineers³ (specialised in Delta areas). The MCCA team should make every effort to implicate their support at least in Labutta in the remaining time of the project since the technical support team is already in Yangon. The engineers are very eager to contribute in the pilot-areas. The aim is to showcase an integrated approach at a pilot scale (by introducing drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, small-scale irrigation schemes etc.) to deliver benefits to the local populations so as to gain buy-in and degree of ownership, which is much desired currently.

Conclusion 5: Good project output but to be applied especially on Gender equality (cross-cutting issues)

The VA was produced as a project output, together with the contribution of the University of Colombia giving many relevant and useful conclusions. Among other points, young women are regarded as the most vulnerable groups that need special attention. It is regrettable that the designed pilot activities so far have not given local women an opportunity to get access to alternative livelihoods, to be less dependent, or to be empowered. A vast majority of them is illiterate, jobless and without prospects of work since they have never received any vocational training. While some of them have to stop sending their children, at a young age, to school since they need the children to help (tying crabs) to meet ends, others find themselves forced to migrate. The women groups are experienced in capacity building to raise the awareness and training of small scale agriculture and small agro-businesses (some have a wide network connection throughout the whole Labutta Township down to the little U Yin Gone village we visited).

Recommendations: MCCA project has to offer vocational training for women in the target areas by making them commit in fighting climate change, while improve their income⁴ and their standard of living through income generation activities. This is possible through bee-keeping⁵ for instance (Please refer to Annex 9 for examples of bee-keeping NGOs in Myanmar) while caring for the replantation of the degrading mangrove since bee-keeping does not require much time. Beekeeping industry is the only agricultural sector that does not require a land or water allocation. It is particularly suitable for women and youth, investment is low and its return is high, the activity is stationary and can be kept close to home as a complementary source of income. The local women groups should be encouraged and their experience and networking should be valued. MCCA should build on their knowledge on delivering capacity building courses.

MCCA needs to deliver the right message that Climate Change adaptation should embed women, youths and ethnic groups for effective future replications. Income generating activities should be introduced in all pilot sites for the empowerment of women who are the most vulnerable groups. This will enhance future implementation of the national action plans.

Conclusion 6: Local capacity building observed but need to make population play an active important role

In some ways local capacity building for government staff has been started. More awareness-raising is required especially on agriculture and fisheries in order to put an end to the unsustainable practices employed currently by the communities. Internationally proven best practices such as plant rotation, energy and water efficiency, adapted agriculture measures, sustainable fisheries, preservation of water and soil loss, should be introduced to the local population. MCCA has to deliver the right message to the end-beneficiary that: in order to reduce their vulnerabilities, the local population has to play an active and important and active role by adopting good practices and forsaking unsustainable practices such as illegal logging, field burning, electric fishing and over-fishing. In addition, **livelihood adaptation** activity is missing while local concerns and needs are huge especially in agriculture and fishery

Recommendations: MCCA project has to offer **livelihood adaptation** activities for youngsters in the target areas by making them commit in fighting climate change, while earning extra money at the same time. There is no visible change to carpenters before and after being trained. MCCA has to come up with other activities as the village chief expressed that most young men were unemployed who have nothing to do all the days. Applications of technical knowledge and best practices in

³ Dr Armand Evers, Counsellor Water Affairs, and Mr Aung Myint Oo, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

⁴ Currently women's average wage in Labutta is half of those of men. Women earn 3000 MMK (about 2 Euro) per day when they have work

⁵ <http://www.tagdevelopment.org/country/myanmar-burma/>

agriculture and fisheries (on water efficiency, local water management, waste management, surveillance of illegal logging and bee-keeping etc.) are possible solutions. Adaptation options should be based on the ground realities and needs. They should allow scale-up and replication. The results of these adaptation options from sub-national level and local level should be fed back to the national level for further policy adjustments. MCCA should make use of the pilot sites as an opportunity/tool to link the central decision makers (TWG) to the local realities, challenges and needs.

Conclusion 7: Project management to be improved (Efficiency)

Though MCCA has produced a wide number of outputs, its project management shows several setbacks. Apart from communication issues, internal monitoring is not performed through log Frame and indicators are never updated. This hinders the visibility of the whole team on the progress of activities, result, objectives and impact.

Hence, the project lacks integration - team members showed a tendency of isolated-task-execution without relating their tasks to the project objectives. This leads to losing insight of the big picture. The MCCA team also suffers from internal communication drawback.

The expertise of MCCA's permanent team is currently rather narrow, with most of the members' profiles related to civil engineer and infrastructure. This has a direct negative impact on the delivery of project results.

Recommendations: MCCA needs to improve its project management in the following ways:

- Immediately conduct internal monitoring: Logical framework's indicators should be updated regularly and used as a dash-board tool shared among MCCA members for monitoring project progress on activities, results, objective and impacts.
- Improve internal communication of the team by reviewing the objectives of the project and referring the details of the well documented project documents. More delegation is needed to the team members.
- Identify effective and efficient communicative channel from the pilot site so that activities' lessons learnt can be taken into considerations by the national level on policy adjustments;
- strengthen MCCA unit's expertise by an international expert in **agriculture** to conduct effectively pilot and other activities in order to deliver results & benefits to the local populations who are highly dependent on agriculture and/or fisheries
- Share technical knowledge and internationally proven best practices at ALL levels (e.g. Transfer knowledge on VA, water & energy efficiency). Climate information and knowledge management system should be enhanced making sure that transfer of technologies, expertise and technology know-how is effectuated successfully before the end of the project
- Encourage and value indigenous knowledge and make NGOs and women's groups contribute in the pilot activities.
- Use the output VA information to address vulnerabilities associated with women, girls and other vulnerable people in the communities. Resilient livelihood benefits should be generated within the project life time.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of the Evaluation

This document presents the output of the Mid-term evaluation of the MCCA Project (Myanmar Climate Change Alliance). While this 4-year Project started in July 2013, the full-fledged implementation began upon the arrival of the Chief Technical Advisor in February 2015 and the recruitment of the project staff. Hence, the MCCA is likely to be extended till July 2018, subject to the approval of the European Union.

The main objective of the assignment is to conduct an external evaluation of the MCCA project and to inform the European Union on options for possible follow up support. The evaluation is intended to assist the implementing partners and inform the TWG and PSC members team develop their strategic vision for the remaining years of the project and for more conducive future climate change interventions. The work for the evaluation, consisting of desk and field work was carried out over an intervention between March and April 2017, by a team of two evaluators. (The Terms of Reference – ToR are outlined in Annex 1 and brief profiles of the evaluators are given in Annex 2.)

The evaluation covers the relevance of the project, quality of project design, efficiency of implementation, effectiveness, partners' and beneficiaries' perception of change and potential sustainability. It assesses the achievements of the project with respect to the relevance of its objectives and the attainability of its outcomes. It also assesses the project design including the extent to which the assumptions/risks outlined in the logical framework are valid and identifies external factors beyond the control of the project that affected it negatively or positively. Special emphasis is paid on the impact of the project actions against its objectives and to identify key lessons, to propose practical recommendations for improvements in the forthcoming implementation.

2.2 Structure of the Report

This report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions in the Terms of Reference (ToR) (see Annex 1) of this project. It initially presents an Executive Summary of the evaluation, giving a brief background of the project and its design, a summary of the main findings related to the activities, management, and important aspects such as partnership and sustainability. This is followed by an Introduction outlining the main elements of the project and the evaluation, such as problems addressed by the project, overall progress and the methodology adopted. The Findings and Evaluation Outcomes section, which is the core of the report, is then presented under five subheadings related to project design and implementation. This is then followed by main conclusions and recommendations to improve the project and ultimately by annexes.

2.3 Key Issues addressed

Issues addressed were the soundness and appropriateness of methodologies for carrying out the activities related to Result 1, to determine how well the project had contributed to improving the awareness of the government, civil society and the private sector in Myanmar on the implication of climate change. The other important issue concerned Result 2 which was to assess how well the government has improved its capacity and support needed to integrate climate change considerations in policies, strategies, plans and operations and how the capacity of civil society has improved to contribute to climate change activities. The third issue, related to Result 3, was to determine how well the project had contributed to communicate and inform the lessons drawn, on climate change from sub-national and local level activities, to relevant decision makers in the relevant sectors for policy making.

Special attention was paid to the impact of the project actions against its objectives and to identify key lessons, to propose practical recommendations for improvements in the on-going implementation.

2.4 Problems being addressed

Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods in Myanmar for a vast majority of the population which is composed of predominantly small-scale landowners. Together with agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining are important for Myanmar's development and economic growth. This rapid development however has given rise to a speedy exhaustion of the country's natural resources and a deteriorating of the environmental problems. At the same time, development in social sectors witness considerable socio-economic gaps due to uneven distribution of growth. Rural poverty remains a challenge noticeable especially in remote areas but also coastal regions where access to basic social services is limited. Unsustainable development in Myanmar is damaging a lot of ecosystems, biodiversity, forest, and mangrove. In addition to the dependence on climate sensitive regions (coastal areas, central dry zones, delta regions), socio-economic development is increasingly vulnerable facing negative impacts of climate change such as cyclones, heavy rain, floods, landslides, droughts, forest fire, coastal erosion and salt water intrusion etc.

2.5 Expected Results

The overall objective of MCCA is “*to mainstream climate change into the Myanmar policy development and reform agenda*”.

The project purpose of MCCA is: *to strengthen the climate change related institutional and policy environment through sharing of technical knowledge and best practice, training and institutional support, as well as to promote evidence-based planning and policy making through pilot integration of climate change into sub-national and local level and development planning initiatives*.

In other terms, climate change management policy and decisions are expected to improve at the end of the MCCA project. The expected results which outlined in the project documents, which will be achieved, are: **Result 1**: Government, civil society and the private sector in Myanmar are more aware of the implication of climate change; **Result 2**: Government has the capacity and support needed to integrate climate change considerations in policies, strategies, plans and operations and civil society capacity to contribute to climate change activities is enhanced; **Result 3**: Lessons drawn on climate change from sub-national and local level activities inform policy-making and are communicated to relevant decision makers in the relevant sectors.

2.6 Methodology of Evaluation and Data analysis

The methodology of the present evaluation is outlined in Annex 3 of this report. Data analysis was carried by the evaluators. Sorting of the responses under categories of interest were done at the end of each day, to respond to the main concerns raised in the ToR. In analysing the data, the evaluators kept in mind the 5 criteria, which would need clear responses in the evaluation report, to determine how well the objectives are being attained.

2.7 Location of the field visits and Debriefing Meeting

The evaluators visited the UN-Habitat office in Yangon and MCCA headquarters in Nay Pyi Taw and the pilot site area Labutta. The evaluation team met over 90 interviewees plus over 15 women in the women group in Labutta and conducted 28 meetings. Annex 6 shows the lists of persons met.

At the end of the interviews and field visit, the evaluators analysed all the collected information and identify the main findings of the evaluation study. These preliminary assessments of MCCA were presented to the EUD in Yangon and to the beneficiaries during two separate meetings on the 3rd April 2017, at 2PM and at 9PM respectively. The corresponding PowerPoint presentation is shown in Annex 7.3.

2.8 Limits and Constraints

Although the evaluation was carried out within a short period of time, the mission was generally under good conditions and with good support from all parties concerned, the evaluators met with some

constraints, which are highlighted the evaluators met with some constraints, which are highlighted below:

- There was not enough time to visit all the pilot sites so that the picture is not complete
- In terms of evaluating the indicators, the fact that follow-up data was not obtained by the project did not allow the team to make objective assessments of the evolution of the various indicator parameters.
- Most of the TWGs interviewee could not provide information on the process of strategy and action plans since they had never participated in any MCCA events.

3 ANSWERED QUESTIONS/FINDINGS

3.1 Relevance - Problems resolved and needs

3.1.1 Relevance and Coherence

Relevance to EC's development policy objectives

The development policy objectives of the European Commission include rural development, agriculture, food security, Education, Good governance, rule of law and peace building. MCCA seeks to influencing climate change policy development, building capacity, introducing new ideas through consultancies and workshops and for a generating experience and knowledge in Myanmar, raising awareness of policy makers and increasing management capacity to improve the quality of life of the country's populations. MCCA is design to address agriculture, food security and good governance. The consideration of involving civil society and private sector together to strengthen climate change related institutional policy by sharing of best practices and training with end beneficiaries as vulnerable population; is regarded as good governance. The inclusive approach to promote evidence based planning would ultimately contribute to peace building and education. The evaluators consider MCCA to be highly relevant to the need of Myanmar, one of the most vulnerable countries in terms of climate change impacts.

Coherence to EU member states and other donor's strategy

MCCA is also coherent to Climate change resilience which is the strategy of Sweden, a state member of the EU. Sweden regards the root cause of migration to be of structural reasons: natural and man-made catastrophes and poverty. MCCA is at the same time in line with the country strategies of France, including urban development, renewable energy and health.

Climate change is one key priority area of the new **UN Country Strategy 2018-2023** for Myanmar (Peace, Prosperity, People, Planet and partnership). This strategy is being under consultation with Myanmar government to be more strategic alignment with SDG implementation in Myanmar.

Complementarity to Myanmar's policies (country needs)

MCCA is in line with Myanmar's policies. The Myanmar National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSDS), formulated in 2009, promotes environmental, economic and social development balance towards achievement of the vision of "well-being and happiness for Myanmar people". During the Design phase of MCCA, NSDS targeted the Millennium Development Goals and the country's exposure to natural hazards and the already felt impacts of the changing global climate.

According to the NLD Manifesto⁶, the Current Myanmar Government has a **strategic outlook** to address environmental issues associated with disasters and climate changes with a the vision set "*To develop Myanmar as a nation that is resilient to the impacts of climate change and is able to harness the benefits of low carbon development for present and future generations in an inclusive manner*". Therefore, the priorities and approaches of MCCA also fit into the context of current government and administration. Myanmar has developed National Comprehensive Development Plan and National Sustainable Development Strategy. This development plan drives the country with comprehensive and climate change was put as a national concern to be tackled with development. Contributing to the sustainable development of Myanmar, MONREC has completed the following tasks, policies and frameworks⁷:

- 1st National Communications to UNFCCC
- 2nd National Communication to UNFCCC (being prepared by ECD and DMH)
- Environmental Conservation Law 2012
- Forest Policy 1994 and Green Growth Strategy
- National Adaptation Plan (being started with UNEP)
- National Adaptation Programme of Actions 2012

⁶ NLD (2015) Election Manifesto

⁷ Policy implication is challenged in Myanmar due to insufficient rule of laws, and insufficient administration system.

- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015
- National Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting 2000
- National Environmental Policy 1994
- National Water Policy 2014?
- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) & strategy

The table below summaries the Relevance of MCCA:

MCCA project's	Findings – relevance and design to date	ratings
relevance EC's development policy objectives	Rural development, agriculture, food security Education, Good governance, rule of law and Peace building	Highly relevant
Coherence to EU member states and other donor's strategy	Climate change resilience (Sweden) Root cause of migration (structural reasons, natural and man-made, catastrophes, poverty ...)	Highly relevant
Complementarity to Myanmar's policies (country needs)	NCCSAP: forest law, Environmental conservation law, National biodiversity strategy, Environment policy, water policy, green growth strategy, Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy, <u>Women's role in CC</u> . National social protection plan for vulnerable population; create adaptive diversified livelihoods, livelihoods, basic services.	Highly Relevant

3.1.2 Project Design

The project design of MCCA is considered to be comprehensive in many ways. The **Overall objective (OO)** is fairly well formulated as it corresponds to the country needs of Myanmar where, before MCCA, there were no project or initiative on mainstreaming climate change into development policy and reform agenda. In principle, in order "to **mainstream** climate change into the Myanmar policy development and reform agenda" (OO), there should be three pre-requisites, namely,

- (a) Contribution to national capacity building;
- (b) Involvement of stakeholders at grassroots level and
- (c) Identify projects corresponding to real priorities and involve wider developmental benefits.

Pre-requisite (a) is formulated as expected Result1 while Pre-requisite (b) was reflected by SO2 and Result3. Pre-requisite (c) is translated by Specific Objective 1 and 2 which highlighted the importance of (SO1) strengthening the climate change related institutional and policy environment through sharing of technical knowledge and best practice, training and institutional support and (SO2) to promote evidence-based planning and policy making through pilot integration of climate change into sub-national and local level and development planning initiatives

3.1.3 Logical framework and indicators for project objectives

In the MCCA log frame, specific objective 1 (SO1) logically relates to contribution to national capacity building (a) and Specific objective 2 (SO2) corresponds to both (b) and (c). Cause-and-effect relationship between OO and SO is hence observed.

Result 1 (R1) on awareness raising in government, civil society and the private sector in Myanmar is expected to contribute to "strengthening the climate change related institutional and policy environment through sharing of technical knowledge and best practice, training and institutional support" which is defined as SO1. Therefore R1 is connected to SO1 with cause-and-effect relationship observed.

Result 2 (R2) on capacity training in government to integrate climate change considerations in policies, strategies, plans and operations and civil society capacity is expected likewise to contribute to

"strengthening the climate change related to institutional and policy environment through sharing of technical knowledge and best practice, training and institutional support" which is defined as SO1. Therefore R2 is connected to SO1 with cause-and-effect relationship observed.

Similarly, Result 3 (R3) on **policy making** (top-down) using lessons drawn on climate change from sub-national and local level activities is expected to contribute to "to promote evidence-based planning and policy making through pilot integration of climate change into sub-national and local level (bottom-up) and development planning initiatives" which is defined as SO2. Stakeholders at grassroots levels (a) are expected to be involved at sub-national and local level. Therefore R3 is connected to SO2 with cause-and-effect relationship equally observed.

The design of MCCA aims at mainstreaming climate change into development planning bot at strategic planning levels and in local development driving national local and sectoral development policies, plan and investment using both top-down and bottom-up approaches simultaneously in one project.

Mainstreaming is a long-term iterative process which aims at transforming ideas (such as climate change). More importantly, **mainstreaming** should transform policies, resources allocations and practices in order to promote desired development outcomes (regarding gender, environment, climate change, governance and human rights etc.) and to support integrated solutions to human problems. Though no indicator was employed specifically on gender, governance and human rights, the project document highlighted the importance of gender equality. Civil society and private sector were important stakeholders which have well been taken into account by the design document.

The indicator 1 of OO is smart while the indicator 2 misses a numerical value for the number of projects for 2016 target. However, the target at the end of the project for OO (Nation Climate Change Strategy) is in fact an output (draft) of an activity (which is not considered as a good indicator).

For SO1 "Increase The Government of Myanmar's ability to respond to climate change through strengthening of the climate change related institutional and policy environment through sharing of technical knowledge and best practise, training and institutional support.", there are altogether 5 indicators used according to the logframe. They are analysed as follows:

Short Term indicators: Institutional mechanisms are established and functioning and Coordination mechanisms are in place for initiation of the national CC strategy by end of 2014. All 5 indicators are verifiable with time bound targets but with limited quality control on the output documents. They altogether show the degree MCCA contributes to improve the capacity institutional and policy environment of the Government to respond to climate change. The evaluators think that perhaps an indicator on the number of adoption of technical and scientific knowledge and best practices, number of training staff and institutional support could make the indications more complete. SO2 reads "increase the resilience of climate vulnerable populations through promotion of evidence-based planning and policy making through pilot integration of climate change into sub-national and local level development planning initiatives". There are indicators used is a bottom-up feedback from the pilot intervention to national planning and policy making. The national CC Strategy reflects learning from climate change implementation activities from the demonstration site and wider climate change projects, specifically:

- 1) X number of sub national actors have reviewed climate change in their development plans and identified climate response measures by mid-2016.
- 2) National and Sectoral strategies have clearly defined adaptation approaches referenced from best practice in the field.

Indicator 1 lacks the numerical value on the "sub national actors". This hinders monitoring of the progress towards the specific objective2 SO2. Indicator 2 is the strategies (National and Sectoral) that define approaches using best practices in the pilot intervention, a feedback indicator which is considered as sound.

The target of the 2 indicators lacks intermediate monitoring possibility. However, the evaluation team has to find out how the vulnerable areas (pilot intervention) are determined (by scientific or empirical means). What criteria have been used? Are these areas representative? Are there concerns which are not covered (human right areas, poverty etc.)? Otherwise the policy and planning strategies might be biased. Since the experience gained in the pilot intervention will be used in the national and sectoral planning on integration of CC, it is important to find out if the determination of the vulnerable areas is scientifically sound.

3.1.4 Indicators for project results

Result 1: *Government, civil society and the private sector in Myanmar are more aware of the implication of climate change, was delivered at xx%*

For result 1, both indicators employed are smart. However, they do not reflect the cross-sectional and level (national, sub-national, local) coverage of the participants on the trainings. No indication on the gender equivalence, youth and vulnerable groups is reflected in the indicators used, which is a setback on this kind of project especially in Myanmar where these indications are important.

For Result 2: *Government has the capacity and support needed to integrate climate change considerations in policies, strategies, plans and operations and civil society capacity to contribute to climate change activities is enhanced, was delivered at xx%.*

Both indicators are sound but no indication reflects whether the government and civil society have increased the **absorption power on the knowledge transferred** or whether the government has **improved the capability of handling future project of similar nature**. These should be measured according to the intended results. The Evaluation team is going to find out more evidence relating to these aspects. The two results Indicators do not reflect the enhancement of civil society's capacity to also contribute in CC activities

Two out of three of **Result 3's** indicators lack numeric values for effective monitoring, namely, number of stakeholder consultation meetings with key CC implementation agencies with MoECAF and sectoral TWG and % of households in pilot project areas adopting adaptation measures to climate change. Again this hinders the ability of monitoring the degree of the result intended both for the management team and for the evaluations. Otherwise, the indicator 2 is a sound measurement of the success of the result, namely, 3 Policy briefs, guidance documents of best practice in CC adaptation produced by end of 2016. The evaluation team will find out in the field how these documents make their way to the appropriate bodies on which evidence-based planning is based.

3.1.5 Analysis of assumptions and risks

It is observed that all the assumptions outlined in the initial project design are still valid.

Assumptions	Valid or not
Local government and institutions in the pilot areas are willing to support integration of climate change into planning and implementation of adaptation interventions	Valid and observed
Reform agenda is maintained with supporting political will to achieve climate change integration. The government maintains climate change as a priority within policy development. There is appropriate coordination between national and sector plans and projects to ensure incorporation of adaptation into national and local planning processes	Valid and observed
Myanmar Government remains committed to mainstreaming the climate change agenda. Development partners are coordinated and do not establish parallel projects in competing departments and institutions. Inter-ministerial cooperation remains strong and TWGs are coordinated in inputting to national strategy.	Valid and observed

The risks identified in the Logical framework has been managed by the project except for risk4, "Staffing levels and absorption capacities of target ministries", which requires attention for the remaining time of the project. Capacity needs assessment has been conducted as an output of the project. However, additional effort is required to ensure the transfer of knowledge regarding VA and the website.

3.2 Effectiveness to date - Achievement of Purpose

3.2.1 The Project's Purpose

MCCA has two project purposes (PP), namely,

Specific Objective 1 (SO1): "*Increase the Government of Myanmar's ability to respond to climate change through strengthening of the climate change related institutional and policy environment through sharing of technical knowledge and best practise, training and institutional support*", and

Specific Objective 2 (SO2): “increase the resilience of climate vulnerable populations through promotion of evidence-based planning and policy making through pilot integration of climate change into sub-national and local level development planning initiatives”.

For Specific Objective 1, the project has to a certain extent resulted in improving Myanmar's ability to respond to climate change through strengthening of the climate change related institutional and policy environment. There are altogether 4 indicators to reflect the attainment of the objective. Some indicators (see below) are yet to be fulfilled in order to attain the Specific Objective 1.

The corresponding achievements against target set in the logical framework are shown as follows:

(Indicator 1 – achieved at national level) Institutional mechanisms are established and functioning and Coordination mechanisms are in place for initiation of the national CC strategy though in place starting from 2015 (later than planned for 2014 in the Financing Agreement due to the initial project delay). Steering committee has been established and PSC meeting were conducted regularly. The first PSC was held in June 2015 (later than planned for July 2014 in the Financing Agreement due to the initial project delay). The second PSC took place in February 2016 and the third one in October 2016. There is one scheduled during the evaluation mission but due to the availability of the DG, the next PSC will be held after the MTE report so that recommendations and actions to be taken will also be discussed among other matters.

(Indicator 2 - achieved, more than set in target) Six cross-sectoral Thematic Working Groups⁸ (TWG) are in place which met regularly, essentially working on the strategy formulation on the six different sectors.

(Indicator 3 - achieved) National⁹ and sectoral¹⁰ climate change strategies are drafted (delayed) in 2016. (Target set: by the end of 2015). 6 Sectoral action plans were drafted by TWGs identifying climate response initiatives and highlight implementation plans (target set: 2 sectors by the end of 2015).

(Indicator 4 – not achieved yet) (Target set: “At least 4 climate change projects/programmes are submitted to donors and 2 projects funded as a result of MCCA technical support by the middle of 2017”). As of the present mid-term evaluation mission (March 2017), no projects/programmes has been submitted yet to any donors for funding as a result of MCCA technical support.

Insufficient transfer of technical knowledge and adoption of best practices

There is no indicator set in the logical framework to reflect the degree of *sharing of technical knowledge and best practice*, and the MCCA unit did not monitor any values corresponding to the technical knowledge and best practices. The evaluation team has collected some evidence in sharing of technical knowledge and best practices such as the cross sectoral involvement and participation of civil society and private sector(though only to a certain degree at the national level), which the project has demonstrated up to now. Technical knowledge has been used in the project such as “vulnerability analysis”. Regrettably, sufficient transfer of knowledge has not been realised to the benefit of the ECD. Indeed, in addition to the complexity of the VA that requires high technical expertise, experience is also an important ingredient for the analysis.

However, there are a lot of best practices to be adopted in climate smart agriculture, fisheries, livestock for food security, sustainable management of natural resources for healthy eco-systems, resilient and low-carbon energy transport and industrial systems, sustainable cities and towns, etc. Promotion of gender equality, as a good practice in climate change resilient project, has not been emphasised in the design of project document by attributing indicators and weakly demonstrated in the implementation up to now (please refer to §3.4.4 cross-cutting issues). These are important parameters for the success of the project. Admittedly, the evaluators have difficulties to identify enough evidence since they were not highlighted as important points to be monitored for the achievement of the project objective. More importantly, the MCCA team did not employ any tool to monitor the progress of the project to achieve its objectives. This is a major setback of Effectiveness.

For Specific Objective 2, the project is expected to improve the resilience of climate vulnerable populations. MCCA started with strategy and action plans drafting at the national level. However, it

⁸ TWG1 - Agriculture and food security; TWG2 – Environment and National Resources ; TWG3 – Energy, transport and industry ; TWG4 – Cities, towns and human settlements ; TWG5- Climate hazards and health ; TWG6 – Education, science and technology

⁹ Output of activity 2.5 MCCASAP Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (Draft)

¹⁰ Draft of Capacity-Building Programme on Climate Change and Urbanisation

has still yet to demonstrate their operationability, i.e. how to apply the action plans in pilot sites by integrating evidence-based planning of climate change into sub-national and local levels. For example for the pilot activities¹¹ in Labutta, one of the most vulnerable areas in Myanmar, a majority of MCCA expenses (90%) of the adaption options is put on constructing infrastructure. Only 2% is spent on ecosystem activities and 7 % on socio-economic activities (with all beneficiaries being men). Obviously, these adopted MCCA activities are not balanced in investment showing weak emphasis on ecosystem and socio-economic dimensions, given the need to improve the resilience of the Labutta populations due to the degradation of mangrove, alarming poverty and unemployment especially for youths and women. According to the Vulnerability Assessment in Labutta, young women constitute a big part of the climate-change-induced migrants, with poverty and lack of job opportunities being the driver and the root cause of Migration in Myanmar. The evaluators have difficulties to find out evidence of how the selected activities of MCCA could promote effective and balanced evidence-based planning and policy making of climate change into the township and village level so as to improve the resilience of climate vulnerable populations. MCCA has yet to demonstrate this aspect in the remaining time of the project in order to reach the Project Purpose 2. (For more details please refer to §5.2 on recommendations)

The corresponding achievements against target set in the logical framework are shown as follows:
(Indicator 1 – not yet achieved) The national Climate Change Strategy has yet to reflect learning from climate change implementation activities from the demonstration site and wider climate change projects. The evaluation team did not find any evidence of sub national actors having reviewed climate change in their development plans and identified climate response measures. National and Sectoral strategies have to get feedback of adaptation approaches referenced from best practices in the field. MCCA has yet to identify best practices from the field such as from indigenous populations.

3.2.2 Summary on Effectiveness

MCCA Effectiveness	On	Ratings
SO1: strengthen the climate change related institutional and policy environment	Sharing of technical knowledge	Moderate (strategy for sharing is needed)
	Introduction of best practices & identification of case studies	Moderate – to include more international proven best practices and presentation of case studies of strategic documents that have mainstreamed climate change
	Training	Moderate – some training not realised: VA
	Institutional support	Moderate – some awareness raising is still missing in agriculture
SO2: Increase the resilience of climate vulnerable populations through promotion of evidence-based planning and policy making through pilot integration of climate change into sub-national & local level development planning initiatives	Pilot integration of climate change into <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sub-national and • local level 	No evidence as yet in agricultural and fishery best practices, regulations on illegal fishing, illegal logging, address issue of land conflicts between business & farming, raising awareness of local population on current unsustainable practices
	Development planning initiatives	No evidence as yet to increase the livelihood alternatives for vulnerable populations: women and unemployed

The MTE team concludes that MCCA effectiveness is fairly achieved to date, mostly in terms of establishing Institutional mechanisms and coordinating various sectors within the line ministries to produce the draft national CC strategy and action plans. However, improvements are needed as to:

- improve effective sharing of technical knowledge (VA), Introducing international best practices & identifying case studies from the field to the National level

¹¹ Multi-purposed Cyclone Shelter (61%), Pond fencing (29%), Mangrove plantation for 3 Ha (2%), Carpenter training (7%)

- Increase the resilience of climate vulnerable populations through **promotion of evidence-based planning** and policy making in the pilot sites, introducing agricultural and fishery best practices, raising awareness in illegal fishing, illegal logging, address issue of land conflicts between business & farming, raising awareness of local population on current unsustainable practices
- Increase the livelihood alternatives for vulnerable populations especially for women and the unemployed through vocational training which is not capital-intensive.

3.2.3 Progress towards Results

Since no monitoring data can be obtained from the MCCA team, the degree of completion of activities is not always clear and at times confusing.

Result 1: “*Government, civil society and the private sector in Myanmar are more aware of the implication of climate change, was delivered at xx%*”. Awareness raising materials and campaign events were conducted, Studies/publications on CC Impacts and adaptation were prepared by the MCCA, seminar and workshop events were held, media training events were carried out, articles on climate change published in various media, UN events with MCCA activities were held and key actors attended major climate change events. However, the exact numbers are unknown. This hinders the work of internal monitoring and the evaluation. The MCCA unit has to immediately employ the M&E tool, indispensable for effective project management.

Result 2: “*Government has the capacity and support needed to integrate climate change considerations in policies, strategies, plans and operations and civil society capacity to contribute to climate change activities is enhanced, was delivered at xx%*”. Central TWGs are established; Draft Climate Change Strategy and Sector action plans and Sectoral TWGs are established. All suffered delays. TWG meetings were held regularly but not bi-monthly as targeted. 2.3 Capacity needs assessments tools and methodology designed and draft report produced, detailed capacity development plan prepared. 2.4 Some targeted trainings were conducted but no exact number is known. The Number of participants at training events is not monitored. 2.5 Draft National strategy has been delivered but the Number of technical assessment reports in consultation with stakeholders is not monitored and therefore unknown. The Number of contributions from civil society to climate change strategy formulation appeared to be more than 4 (interviewed during the evaluation mission) but the exact number is unknown. 2.6 The Number of workshops/seminars held in national and regional level is not monitored. The no. of states and townships are given copies of the strategy is not monitored (likely not effectuated). 2.7 The Number of NGOs integrating climate change into local level projects is not monitored but in Labutta the evaluators has not found any NGO involved in local level activities as yet. 2.8 The Number of targeted training modules on selected sectors is not monitored and the same applies to the Number of participants at training events. 3.9 Regional twinning agreements are probably not delivered yet as the evaluation team has no documents on this. 2.10 is not delivered yet. 2.11 The Procurement documents and training reports on equipment and software inputs required and subsequent training are not produced yet.

Result 3: “*Lessons drawn on climate change from sub-national and local level activities inform policy-making and are communicated to relevant decision makers in the relevant sectors, was delivered at xx%*”

The number of stakeholder consultation meetings with key CC implementation agencies and sectoral TWG's are not monitored. Policy briefs, guidance documents of best practice in CC adaptation have not been received by the evaluation team so far. The number of households in pilot project areas adopting adaptation measures to climate change has not been monitored. More appropriate adaptation measures have yet to be delivered to the pilot areas.

Pilot zones were selected but the evaluators did not receive any site evaluation report. VA assessment reports are produced. An official presentation of the VA was conducted in Labutta during the evaluation mission. However, Adaptive capacity and resilience of the households are expected to be enhanced. 37 carpenters were trained but they are still suffering from unemployment. Those who are employed as carpenters take back their current jobs and those who were out of jobs did not find a new job as a result of the vocational training. Women were identified as the most vulnerable as they merely earn 50% of men's wages when they are employed. Young women being the most vulnerable as they are mostly illiterate, they are very eager to receive vocational training on alternative livelihoods as agricultural and fishery production decline.

The various activities of Result 3 aimed at developing local level vulnerability assessment and implementation plan by scoping the need at the community level, for integrating climate change into the adaption options chosen by the project MCCA. Integrated approach of different sectors, including water, urban areas, agriculture, and eco-systems should have been prioritised as adaption options using criteria such as potential for scaling up, feasibility, alignment with national strategies, impacts on vulnerable groups, and opportunities for poverty reduction, and, where possible, priority will be given to ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) options. The **Labutta Township Committee** and the **U Yin Gone Village Committee** expressed a number of needs and challenges to the evaluation team.

- Implement livelihood diversification activities (both on and off farm) ;
- Develop capacity to integrate gender perspective into climate change responses to agriculture ;
- The need of microcredit to increase access (loans, grants etc.) to financing for small business to benefit vulnerable households ;
- Promote climate smart villages that focus on technology demonstration and generating climate change knowledge ;
- Carry out infrastructure studies and implementation to protect agricultural land from salt water intrusion ;
- Promote sustainable fish (avoiding over-fishing) and livestock breeds, targeting vulnerable households ;
- Promote residue management and best adapted tillage practices and technology ;

Unfortunately, no pilot activities were designed in these directions.

Identify climate smart agricultural technology and practices such as efficient and improved water management technologies suitable for Labutta;

Provide trainings to farmers and fisher folk on climate smart agriculture technologies and practices – improved soil and nutrient management, improved cropping and community aquaculture, with gender considerations based on gender analysis ;

Measurement of Change– Result1 Awareness raising - (Indicator target set)	Evidence found as of March 2017
80% of training and workshop participants are better able to respond to climate change and incorporate CC ideas in their work	no monitoring data available from MCCA unit Evaluators: 3,000+ people engaged in CC process, unknown: %, Gender data
X % of workshop and training participants can demonstrate how they have utilised knowledge from the workshop in their work No target set in project design	no monitoring data available from MCCA unit Evaluators: 30 journalists and 8 trainers to report on CC unknown: %, Gender data

Measurement of Change– Result2 Capacity training(indicator target set)	Evidence found as of March 2017
The National CC strategy has clear vision on how to address climate change and incorporates a <u>detailed</u> implementation plan	Efficient on Strategy and action plan documents <u>at central level</u> Challenges persist in some sectors – industry (private sector data, cities (waste management); sub-national & local levels
The MCCA unit becomes a knowledge centre and clearing house for climate related government programmes and has provided input to at least 5 government proposals and knowledge materials by 2016	Efficient: knowledge centre 3 government proposals (NAP, ASEAN, GEF)

Note from Evaluators: due to the project design imperfection, the above Indicators do not reflect the enhancement of civil society's capacity to contribute in CC activities

Measurement of Change– Result3 Policy making (indicator target set)	Evidence found as of March 2017
No of stakeholder consultation meetings with key CC implementation agencies with MoECAF and sectoral TWG's No target set in project design	Good inter-ministerial participation but some said insufficient (TWGs will form a country main coordination platform)
3 Policy briefs, guidance documents of best practice in CC adaptation produced by end of 2016	0 Policy brief seen which need to capture of best practices. Only CC policy document is drafted
% of households in pilot project areas adopting adaptation measures to climate change No target set in project design	No monitoring tool providing this data No data for monitoring!
Evaluators: to consider Number of lessons drawn on climate change from sub-national and local level activities inform policy making and are communicated to relevant decision makers in the relevant sectors	No evidence as yet from Labutta (the visited pilot site)

3.3 Efficiency - Sound management and value for money

3.3.1 Project Management

Project office, staffing and coordination

The MCCA team's headquarter office situates within the ECD building in Naypyidaw. There are on-and-off about 5 members working in the Naypyidaw team (for details, please refer to Annex 8) which is composed of a Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), a National Technical Advisor, a monitoring & evaluation expert, a financial assistance and a Program Associate. There are also some engineers working in the field responsible for the infrastructure construction. Two experts from UNEP, based in Bangkok, offer extra support on some of the activities which are very well defined. They intervene in the project regularly. It is expressed that limited human resources and high turn-over was experienced within the project team. The evaluation team has observed some kind of stiff relationships between team members from Naypyidaw and the field staff. Some sort of tensions seems to occur between international and national staff. For example, regarding field activities, support is provided directly to the communities while the field staffs are supposed to implement them.

The project management of MCCA shows some setbacks. Internal monitoring is never performed (Please refer to §3.3.3). The MCCA team suffers from some internal communication weakness which was witnessed by the incomplete comprehension of the objectives of evaluation mission, both in logistics and in the substance. For instance in Labutta, the evaluation team has wasted much time in waiting due to differences of meetings time from the agenda without notifying the evaluators. Confusing logistical arrangements also arose between the Naypyidaw staff and those from the field leading to substantial waste of evaluation time. Another example is that the interviews with the TWGs were meant for the evaluators to get feedback from the working groups. However, a vast majority of the invited interviewees were new comers who had no knowledge of MCCA, let alone providing evidence on the previous TWG meetings on the formulation of the strategies and action plans.

MCCA's team members are mainly composed of staff with civil engineer techniques. This has a direct negative impact on the delivery of the result area 3, for example, where Labutta's livelihoods depend

heavily on agriculture and fishery. Unsustainable agricultural practices such as field burning got unnoticed by the MCCA team members who regarded them as “traditional”. The evaluation team has some reserves on whether the field staffs are working efficiently and effectively with multiple government departments. Special skills are needed to understand basic protocol of communication and understanding of their mandate and ways of working.

Communication and relations among stakeholders_EUD_PSC_TWG

Good relationship is observed among the MCCA team, the beneficiary and the stakeholders interviewed. This is a positive point since smooth relationships foster efficiency.

Outputs: quantity and quality assurance

Due to the lack of monitoring tool, the exact quantity of output is not tracked by the MCCA team. However, important documents were produced:

The draft of **National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan** is being reviewed by the Cabinet of Government of Myanmar. Addition to that Intended National Determined Contribution (INDC) 2016, later changed into NDC and Climate Change Policy (which is being finalised) are additional tasks of MCCA and MoNREC as the unintended output of MCCA program.¹² Technically, NCCSAP created series of technical and operational consultations through **Technical Working Groups (TWG)** with different ministries and stakeholders. **Program Steering Committee (PSC)** is another constituted coordination mechanism under MCCA program. MCCA has started these two TEG and PSC as the national coordination mechanisms on climate change adaptation, environment conservation and natural resource management through NCCSAP process. On the other hand, Environmental Working Group has also been established for development issues in the country. ECD is still hosting as the chair for this working group. MCCA has to look this platform for further integration of implementation climate change policy and plan. Particular for NCCSAP, relevant coordination bodies have been constituted:

- b) Program Steering Committee (PSC) with the representatives of Director Generals (DG)
- c) Technical Working Groups (TWG)¹³

NCCSAP is **coherence with other policies, plans and frameworks** are also taken as part of the process:

- Framework for Economic and Social Reform (FESR) (First 5 year of NCDP)
- Myanmar Action Plan of DRR 2012 (MAPDRR) by Relief and Resettlement Department
- National Actions and Strategic Plan of Action for Women 2012 (NASPAW)
- National Comprehensive Development Plan 2014 (NCDP)
- National Sustainable Development Strategy 2009 (NSDS)
- Master Plan of Meteorology and Hydrology 2017 by Department of Meteorology and Hydrology
- Myanmar Tourism Master Plan 2015 - 2020
- Other sectoral policies and plans such as health, education, agriculture, energy, transport, etc.

3.3.2 Internal monitoring system

Project internal monitoring is one of the weakest points of the MCCA project management. As per the Financing Agreement, Chapter 9 of the project design document outlines comprehensively the mechanism of monitoring and evaluation. However, the project did not monitor the activity and implementation progress periodically as stated in the design.

No result measurement was conducted. While the MCCA project team should have used the logical framework to evaluate all progress against the indicators, monitoring each output, planned milestones and deliverables, no data of this sort is available to the evaluators, not at the national level and not at local field level. While there were annual work plans on activities, no monitoring tool is being employed up to now.

¹² INDC is one of the non-intended outputs of MCCA which is Myanmar's official communication and submission to UNFCCC on how Myanmar is working on CC adaptation and mitigation.

¹³ TWG1 - Agriculture and food security; TWG2 – Environment and National Resources ; TWG3 – Energy, transport and industry ; TWG4 – Cities, towns and human settlements ; TWG5- Climate hazards and health ; TWG6 – Education, science and technology

The design document also proposed very good survey instruments to capture training and workshop quality and impact. However, the evaluators have not found any evidence of self-assessment and feedback information on the participants on the events were obtained to measure post training retention of knowledge or information. Likewise, no survey tools were used to measure adoption of skills and knowledge through the strategy development process against milestone as expected.

As for the pilot site adaptation options, the evaluation team could not find any evidence of household survey conducted against baseline data (which was not collected before the VA). Capacity at local level was not monitored over time.

There were periodic PSC with periodic reports provided and was mandated for reviews and approval of plan/reports. However, no Audit has been taken place. No Results Orientated Monitoring (ROM) was carried out. No internal monitoring was ever proved to have conducted as intended in the design documents.

The evaluation team has not found any evidence on plans taken to assess the outcomes and impacts that the supported activities may generate. In effect, indication should have been needed on, for instance, « *the number of the sub-national actors who have reviewed the climate change in their development plans and identified climate response measures* », which was one of the intended objectives according to the Logical Framework of the Financial Agreement.

The absence of monitoring using the log frame hampers project vision, for the MCCA unit, on the progress of the activities, results, attainment of objectives and generation of benefits and impacts. As a matter of evidence, the team members showed a tendency of isolated-task-execution without relating their tasks to the project objectives and intended impacts. This leads to losing insight of the big picture. For instance, some team members were not aware or convinced that gender issue should be addressed in the project while it is stated clearly in the project document as a cross-cutting impact to be generated.

Another piece of evidence is that a lack of project integration had been noticed by the evaluation team. For instance, indigenous knowledge (activity 3.4) and experiences have yet not been documented. As a result, the experiences and knowledge of the women's groups were not valued and encouraged. This knowledge should have been explored before the selection of pilot interventions.

It also prevents the evaluation team to get a clear picture of the project regarding what is done and what is to be realised. Merely annual reports are insufficient for efficient project management. The monitoring and evaluation arrangement of the MCCA is considered to be inadequate. (For more details please refer to §5.2 on recommendations)

3.3.3 Value for money

MCCA has delivered its major activities with an estimated **521% budget utilisation as of year one, two and three** (**the evaluators were not given enough more updated financial information**). Despite this fact, activities under result 2 are being delayed such as (2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, and 2.10). The remaining activities are expected to be implemented at no extra cost extension phase from July 2017 to June 2018. Examining financial variance is less helpful for assessing the project's efficiency. This evaluation used the value-for-money method which is framed by a '4E's approach (namely, economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). In this case, the cross cutting principle of 'inclusion' is employed.

Financial summary as per Annual Report Y3 (as of June 2016 provided by UNEP)

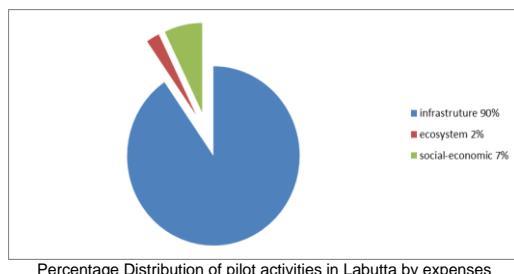
In Euro	Forecast	Reported Expenses	Balance	Used %	Remaining %
Budgeted	4,140,000	2,097,685	3,268,083 2,042,315	51%	749%
Year 1 (Jul13-Jun14)	691,722	221,501	470,221	32%	68%
Year 2 (July 14-Jun 15)	1,315,811	429,980 907,572	885,834 408,239	3369%	6731%
Year 3 (Jul 15-Jun16)	1,265,521	962,069	303,452	76%	24%
Year 4 (Jul 16-Jun17)	1,344,680				
Year 5 (Jul 17-Jun18)			-		
Total utilisation as per today		1,613,550 2,097,685	2,526,450 2,042,315		

Commented [TT1]: Data from Year 2 report sent by Pasquale

Since it was not within the scope of this evaluation to quantify and aggregate the value for money of EU through cost-effectiveness analysis or cost benefit analysis, the evaluation sought to adopt a more qualitative and process-driven approach. And the evaluation considers how the nature and scale of

the needs that MCCA is trying to address drove decision-making processes concerning the allocation of resources to local adaptation actions and plans.

The use of resources by MCCA in light of many of these cost drivers is logical. For example, the costs incurred to pay for communities to implement local adaptation actions helped building the organisational capacity of village committee such as village adaptation Committees in some ways. Similar decisions relating to investments in local adaptation projects were keys in helping to address infrastructure gaps while also helping to win the trust of local communities. The fact that MCCA was given a majority of the budget for infrastructure projects (multi-purposes shelters) to the program understanding of the importance of building trust and the utility of resources for adaptation projects for achieving this aim. However, cost allocation for infrastructure is significantly high at the detriment of investing equitably on social adaptive measures such as livelihood options for women and resilient agriculture to demonstrate "inclusion" aiming at potential benefits for them.



Percentage Distribution of pilot activities in Labutta by expenses

Many of the project's local adaptation actions with the corresponding key design decisions are documented. For example, agreements between MCCA and communities have been made for adaptation actions including terms of references, concepts, designs, bill of quantities, cost estimation, implementation committee member list, endorsements and guidance from local government and informed decision. However, other higher level design decisions, such as the decision that working through a village-based committee represents the best option as opposed to other potential models for building adaptation capacity (particular for women and vulnerable groups) was not seen. This has reduced the efficiency and output of pilot activities since indigenous knowledge has not been used.

One of the key obstacles to reconstructing the decision-making of MCCA was also the high turnover of key staff combined with other social factors. The problem is partly attributable to duty station Naypyidaw where only government offices are located. It is therefore less attractive for professional staff (international or national) to come to work. It hampers the growing market for skilled development staff in Myanmar.

3.3.4 Project results deliveries efficiency

AMCCA's project results were typically behind schedule. The consequences of late implementation are not precisely known, but they likely affected effectiveness and limited the overall impact of MCCA e.g. implementation and prioritisation of local adaptation actions. Result one has been made unintended outputs such as NDC and policy. Particularly for result 3, local adaptation actions and implementation are late resulted from late programmatic planning. Other factors that affected late delivery were believed to be outside of MCCA's control e.g. endorsements from local governments and having consensus from other relevant departments and natural disaster (the urgent flood response in August 2015 following cyclone Komen with various landslides throughout Myanmar). At the same time, these disasters have drawn the attention of International NGOs, local authorities and the affected communities. Another limiting factor was perhaps the changes of new government and its administration structure.

The evaluation team has adopted one assessment of efficiency of results on the delivery of activities at the least possible cost. All adaptation actions are believed to have followed proper procurement procedures to help manage the costs that the communities incurred or submitted. Local government has involved in local procurement system and supervised as necessary.

Another way of assessment of efficiency was used by examining the relationship between the ability of staff to deliver key activities with the resources that they have. This approach provided a number of important findings. Actors from development and humanitarian organisations should be credited who will likely work beyond the terms of their employment contracts to support the needs of the vulnerable communities. However, some MCCA team members commit to take responsibility of others' terms of references were not considered as appropriate resourcing (e.g. M&E expert performing administration or finance functions).

During the evaluation mission, some partners showed their concerns on prolonged delayed payments. NGO such as MERN and MJI suffers from this financial impact that results from the change in financial system of the UN. This migration reduces MCCA's efficiency in utilising funds for the project. It has also significantly affected its staff's travel plans. Some team members have to disburse from their own pockets on some project activities which hinder further the project's efficiency.

A typical challenge for MCCA was to get access permissions to implement the actions or to work in targeted communities and gain broader traction with local authorities, especially for national level consultations and field level implementations. While this is undoubtedly a valid challenge, judging from its experience in the country, UN-Habitat should have been aware of these realities. Another claimed factor for the delay was due to the 2015 national elections. The above tasks and events were foreseeable and the project team should have efficiently managed the risks by incorporating them reasonably into the work plans.

The following table illustrates a summary of the results ratings:

Results	actors	Ratings & remarks
R1: awareness raising actors are more aware of the implication of climate change: Moderate	Government national level	Efficient in general But agriculture best practices not sufficient (use of modern heavy Machines are unsustainable agricultural practices – awareness raising is insufficient)
	sub-national level	Agriculture best practices not sufficient (water efficiency, crop rotation, conservation of soil and water, use of clean energy, etc.)
	Government local level	agriculture best practices not sufficient (water efficiency, crop rotation, current unsustainable agriculture & fishery practices)
	civil society	Trained journalists did not go to the pilot sites
	private sector	Not interviewed as yet (in the morning of the current presentation)
	Population	(ethnic groups and women) Needs to take action the soonest
R2: capacity training actor has capacity (incl VA) to integrate climate change considerations in policies, strategies, plans: Moderate	Government	VA techniques need transfer of knowledge to Myanmar, to ECD in particular. ECD should form a hard technical core to learn effectively how to carry out VA in the future, in other areas in Myanmar
	civil society	Some need more support (MJI – Myanmar Journalist Institute...)

R3: lessons drawn on climate change from <u>sub-national and local level activities</u> inform policymaking and are communicated to relevant decision makers in the relevant sectors No evidence as yet	MCCA needs to speed up pilot activities (should identify channel and speed up pilot actions); Shelters are constructed for now, is there any lessons drawn? What about lessons drawn all other sectors (agriculture, food security, energy, education, Is the project going to reach these results?
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Efficiency: moderately efficient towards intended results. There is room for improvement towards all result areas especially on delivering efficiently R3.
Project management is moderately efficient. A tool is missing to monitor the progress of project activities, results, achievements and impacts. Communication internally within the team is to be improved so that all the members will strive towards reaching objectives and generating positive impacts.

3.4 Impact and potential impacts - Achievement of effects

3.4.1 Impacts generated by MCCA

All Pilot-areas are expected to generate one common impact at a more global (MCCA) level - *towards mainstreaming climate change into the Myanmar policy development and reform agenda*.

At the National level the project has contributed to improve knowledge on mainstreaming steps and tools¹⁴ into development planning, both in strategic planning with coordination across multiple sectors. National Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan (MCCASAP¹⁵) has been drafted through the project which awaits validation. Institutional strengthening and change and capacity building are at the heart of any mainstreaming effort made by the MCCA team though there is room for improvement.

Capacity Need Assessment¹⁶, with proposed actions, has been conducted, through consultations and workshops, to improve the capacities of ECD to prepare the establishment of a Climate Change Division, a new division to be formed (up to 1,900 staff versus 403 currently in 15 states/regions) for the implementation of the MCCSAP.

Contribution with respect to mainstreaming climate change has been witnessed by national capacity building, involvement of stakeholders though insufficient at grassroots level. The draft Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan has been developed at the strategic planning levels but insufficient in local development as yet, especially with respect to real priorities in the field expressed by the interviewed local populations. 6 TWGs corresponding to the 6 sectors are in place and have a tendency to continue the work initiated by MCCA. The project has succeeded so far to coordinate cross-sectoral cooperation. However, it falls short at demonstrating and addressing cross-level coordination and cooperation linking the national, sub-national and local levels. For effective mainstreaming, a mix of top-down and bottom-up approaches is indispensable. MCCA has succeeded to implicate a wide number of stakeholders including line ministries, donor agencies, national civil society organisations, and to a much lesser extent, private sector at the national level. However, local private sector is not involved while they have an important role to play on climate change issues at the local level on risk management, contribution to sustainable development and vulnerability reduction through development.

The generation of impact depend on the degree of attainment of objectives of the project (effectiveness § 3.2). Indeed the project is short of focus on the pilot sites achievements made as a result of the concentrating the project investment of pilot activities on infrastructure (90%). Up to now,

¹⁴ Policy framework, national regulations, national development planning, National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, management of international relations (trans boundary cooperation on climate relevant issues) etc

¹⁵ Output of activity 2.5 Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (Draft)

¹⁶ Output of activity 2.3 – “Building capacities to address Climate Change in Myanmar (Assessment and proposed actions) June 2016”

the activities have generated little impact on the ground for the vulnerable that rely heavily on agriculture and fisheries which are declining due to climate change impacts.

Promotion of desired development outcomes such as to address poverty, gender issues and ethnic groups – the most vulnerable - has not been witnessed in the pilot sites. Climate change impacts are complex and require coordination across sectors, at all levels.

MCCA falls short to link the project output - the National policies and strategies and action plans- to the pilot sites at the local level. This could have served the purpose of life-size test on the operability of the action plans. While policies and strategies are model and scenario driven that focused on physical impacts and biophysical vulnerability, pilot projects are focused to prevailing social-economic and environmental conditions on “social vulnerability”. Local governments have a role to implement national policies and integrate with community strategies. They need the leadership, policies, standards and regulations, allocation of budget resources from the central government.

It is very important to mainstream climate change at lower levels of governance since they are the best levels for observing and understanding development and climate change impacts. Vulnerability and adaptive capacity are context specific. What works at the national levels might not work in the field. Most importantly, adaptation options require local implementation and sub-national levels have the potential for pioneering initiatives. That is why it is imperative to establish this link and MCCA has this invaluable opportunity.

N.B. The evaluation of impact prospects on MCCA is difficult since the project management team did not make use of the indicators in the log-Frame for its internal monitoring. (Please also refer to §3.3.2 on the monitoring and evaluation). The absence of use of appropriate indicators not only hinders the MCCA unit and EUD to monitor impact generation but also impedes all aspects of project deliveries. In addition, it is not clear to what extent the selection of pilot site Activities for MCCA takes into the account of the output National strategy and action plans, nor the results of the VA (Vulnerability Analysis) which concluded the most vulnerable groups are the young women and the unemployed.

3.4.2 Impacts generated by the pilot areas (Labutta)

There are altogether 4 activities designed and implemented by MCCA as climate change adaptive measures (Infrastructure, Eco-system, Socio-economic) in Labutta.

A Multi-purposed Cyclone Shelter (50' x 30' x 25') [with Latrine (10'-0" x 5.5'-0") and a rainwater storage Tank] has been constructed in Labutta for emergency relief in case of flooding or cyclone; 10 existing open-air ponds will be fenced to avoid being polluted by animals (mainly domestic). 100 Rainwater Storage tanks will be built for the households; Mangrove plantation on 10 acres (ca. 4 hectares); 37 carpenters received training on building the shelter and were given a toolbox.

Activities (i) and (ii) are on infrastructure. The impact to the population is obvious since the shelter provides a disaster-resistant measure for any future cyclones and water tanks will provide more drinking water. Though the activities were perhaps prioritised by the population, they are very capital intensive leaving little benefits to be generated to improve the socio-economic situation of the villagers. Carpenters were trained but impact on job opportunity of the trained carpenters is zero according to the interviews conducted. The trained carpenters are still unemployed and those who were employed before went back to their previous jobs. The community mangrove plantation will only involve a limited number of people and within a limited period. Potential impact on improve the economic situation is minimal.

According to the interviews the evaluation team conducted with the Planning Department in the Labutta Township, agriculture and fishery represent 60 % of its production. It provides the main source of livelihood for 70% of the population. Since the soil suffers from salt water intrusion, the village expressed their needs to increase their productivities. Therefore, to adapt in agriculture and fishery is imperative. In addition to the factors identified in the VA, unsustainable agriculture and fishery practices are common in Labutta, such as burning of field, illegal fishing (within closing seasons) and fishing with electric means.

Skills are serious issue in Labutta and a majority of the population has received no education or only up to primary level. Most of the people have received no vocational training at all and they are much desired, according to the interviewees especially women.

In view of the on-the-ground situation, the evaluation team thinks that vocational training for the villagers of Labutta, which is much less capital intensive, will benefit the population. Much more positive impact will be generated. There are alternative livelihoods that can bring about income generation which will indirectly address the issue of food and migration crisis – with a better purchasing power - which are not addressed by the project. (Please refer to §5.2 on recommendations)

3.4.3 Cross-cutting Issues

Gender equality

Though no clear and specific indicator on cross-cutting issue such as **gender** was used in the logical framework, except on increasing the resilience of climate vulnerable populations as objectives, the Final Standard Joint Programme Document emphasised the promotion of gender equality and active involvement of stakeholders such as the GEN (Gender Equality Network) and emphasis on proposals that promote gender equality in the guidelines for the CfP/SGP. Gender equality and women's empowerment is also one of the guiding principles of the Myanmar National Climate Change Policy (Draft 1 – 3 March 2017). However, in reality on the ground, though women and women groups were invited as participants in the workshops, there is no project activities specifically designed to increase the resilience of women in the implementation of the pilot sites.

In addition, most of the informants (including team members of MCCA unit) expressed their low or no considerations of gender issue let alone applying the gender perspectives in the Pilot-areas. The limited consideration are conditioning factors in the country and absence of a strategy to streamline cross cutting issues in the project activities also contributed to limit its immediate results and impact. No attempt had been made on disaggregating any indicators, even in the training projects, gender distinction is not visibly considered.

Ethnic groups

No observable specific attention has been paid, during the execution of MCCA, other than those Pilot-areas whose objectives are intrinsic, on **environmental** management such as mangrove plantation. **Conflict prevention** and some **good governance** practices are observed in participatory workshop of the VA in the pilot areas.

3.4.1 Summary on Impacts and potential Impacts

MCCA	Findings	ratings
mainstream climate change into the Myanmar policy development and reform agenda	Strategy development: MCCASAP	Good impact at national level but link to sub-national & local levels
	Cross sectional policy	Good impact but not at sub-national & local levels
	Impacts on the response mechanisms to climate change shocks (speed and effectiveness of the response to the delivery of humanitarian aid), water & food security crisis etc.	Inter-ministrial Coordination has started at national level The shelter has been constructed in Labutta for emergency relief in case of flooding. Not yet on water & food, migration crisis
	Has MCCA created enabling environments and spaces for the most vulnerable communities? What changes can be seen for those groups?	Needs improvements No changes or potential impact to improve income or job opportunity on vulnerable groups as yet.

MCCA	Findings	ratings
	Actions of MCCA project on adaptation to climate change by communities, families and individuals in the target areas	Labutta has an emergency shelter and water tanks for now, other benefits are expected be delivered to the populations on adaptation to climate change
	MCCA actions on women, youth and other vulnerable groups in the target populations	Labutta has an emergency shelter and water tanks for now, other benefits should be delivered to the populations on adaptation to climate change

Some impacts were generated that contribute to mainstreaming climate change into the Myanmar policy development and reform. However there is a need to **deliver more specific benefits to the population on the ground** especially to the vulnerable groups, i.e. women, ethnic groups and the youths.

3.5 Sustainability - Likely continuation of achieved results

3.5.1 Sustainable development and project outcome sustainability

Sustainable development is one of the guiding principles of the project output Myanmar National Climate Change Policy Draft 1 – 3 March 2017.

There are three pillars in sustainable development, namely, environmental, social and economic development. The following diagram illustrates the triple-triangle of sustainability which could serve as a development model for Myanmar.

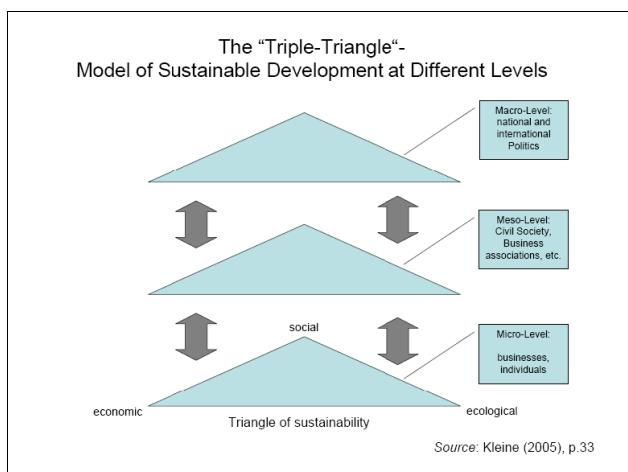


Figure 1 - Triple-triangle of sustainability – Kleine (2005)

At the macro (national) level, MCCA has succeeded in initiating cross sectional consultations by setting up 6 functioning TWGs in 6 different sectors. However, the project is expected to produce outcome by introducing technology and internationally proven best practices and ample awareness-raising especially in agriculture (Myanmar's main source of livelihoods). An example is that during the evaluation TWG interviews, some participants suggested deploying modern heavy machines to improve agricultural yields, without knowing that using heavily mechanised farming methods is not a sustainable agricultural practice. Two VA, Vulnerability assessments were conducted in two pilot areas

in Labutta and Pakoku. However, MCCA has to make sure that ECD, the beneficiary, has sufficiently absorbed the techniques and can be able to replicate another township after the end of the project using just limited experiences. Otherwise, the outcome and results produced by the project will not sustain.

It is desirable for the ECD to set up a technical core team to receive effectively the transfer of knowledge from the MCCA unit. The MCCA unit should make its utmost to make all its project outputs and results such as training material, intermediate studies and final reports, guidelines etc., available in the website of MCCA. In order to make these results sustainable, MCCA unit should train and transfer all the technical knowledge of the maintenance of the website to the technical core team of ECD. For the future sustainability of climate change knowledge within the ECD, continual training effort has to be made for the 19,000+ new recruits. It is suggested that ECD put training, awareness raising and related international best practices as priorities for any future donor projects.

At the meso-level, MCCA did connect to several NGOs such as MJI (Myanmar Journalism Institute), FREDA and MERN. They are all based in Yangon.

MJI, created in 2014, has trained some 700 journalists throughout the country. It was involved in awareness raising (R1) activities after the training of the journalists in climate change by the project. Scientific seminars were held and basic training curriculum was produced. The trained journalists are responsible for outreach in different parts of Myanmar. These are signs of sustainability although more training courses for senior journalists were requested, which is required to form a critical mass for necessary impacts to be generated. However, MCCA did not manage to build on this result to implicate the trained journalists to write stories on the pilot sites, which is much needed.

FREDA and MERN are two very experienced NGOs much engaged on the environmental and climate issues in the field applying conservation and forest resource management tasks. They contributed in producing the policy drafts (R2) on forestry and environment. FREDA is specialised in Delta areas and have a decade of experience in mangrove restoration, fighting poverty and community development. MEUN is well experienced in capacity building on rehabilitation and sustainable timber production and value chain creation. Both NGOs' objectives and experience are highly relevant to the needs of the vulnerable populations in Myanmar and they all expressed their will, during the interviews, to take more actions on the project. Regrettably, MCCA did not make use of this precious experience on the pilot sites especially in Labutta where expertise and experience of FREDA can be applied to the benefit of the vulnerable populations.

Likewise, UNICEF also contributed in the policy draft on including highlighting the effects of climate change hazards on children. They possess a wealth of training material in Myanmar language for children up to adolescence of 18 years old. It is also a pity that MCCA did not involve them on raising awareness in the pilot sites where young women and children are identified as the most vulnerable groups.

3.5.2 Sustainability in Pilot-areas (Labutta)

At the micro level, for example in Labutta, a lot of needs were expressed by the local populations, which could have been met and contributed by the above NGOs that were involved in the project activities to produce result areas 1 and 2. MCCA missed the opportunity to link and build on its own results within the project to benefit the local vulnerable populations that is required to produce result area 3. In absence of that, sustainability at the micro level is weak as NGOs are not engaged. The risk is considered to be high that, after the completion of the project, the actions in the field will also cease to continue.

The evaluation team had the opportunity to visit and interview a crab business in Labutta. This business covers 250 hectares (which were once paddy fields) and produces 10 tons of young soft-shell crab per month and is up-scaling. The crabs were fed by fish with everything purchased from the Labutta market. Overfishing of crabs was observed to a degree that the department of fishery had to impose closing seasons. The sustainability of the business is to be studied and most importantly the sustainability of the fish stock in Labutta as a whole. The business is not involved in MCCA. The owners should be trained in the climate change implications, sustainable fishing, food security and environmental concerns.

Positive socio-environmental impact in agriculture and fisheries should be produced by the project and are to be up-scaled and replicated by other similar climate resilient projects. Experience shows that

only benefits to the local population can foster ownership at the micro level. Vulnerable groups such as individual farmers, fishermen, communities and migrants are expected to be benefited as a result of policies and regulations. Pilot site activities should take on board the socio-environmental aspect implicating the private sector to achieve sustainable economic growth at all the three levels (as shown in the diagramme above).

3.5.3 Ownership

Ownership is strong at the national level especially ECD is headed by an implicated leadership. This ownership is likely to continue after the project as TWGs will continue to meet on climate change related issues. Draft strategies and action plans were produced. However, MCCA has to make sure that the needs of all the different sectors are met and reflected in these documents. In addition, the operational step to be followed, to apply these documents in the field, is the most challenging task. For instance, an interviewed participant highlighted that waste management was not covered on the "city, town and settlement" sector, which she thinks indispensable. Ownership and sustainability of the results, here the documents produced, will be strong if only they reflect all the needs and the action plans are operational. The MCCA unit still has time to take seriously this matter on board in the remaining time of the project.

Ownership at the sub-national and local levels is high on the shelter newly built by the project. Indeed it is a physical infrastructure that is visible, tangible and indispensable for any future cyclone events. However, the Department of Relief expressed its experience of the 100 deteriorated shelters built after the Nargis cyclone in 2018. They were not maintained due to the lack of funding.

As for the carpenters who are trained and techniques are believed to be transferred. Nevertheless, due to no change of job opportunity is in view, the degree of ownership will decrease with time though they are all very satisfied with the training and the toolbox. Indeed, due to poverty, to build another shelter or to upgrade their houses is not thinkable. The techniques they have acquired will be likely only in the memories due to lack of practice. What they are really longing for is a more stable job.

About the mangrove plantation, MCCA has to make sure that income generation to be introduced so that the villagers will be encouraged to extend the effort beyond the project. Here, as mentioned above, FREDA and MEUN have experience in this area and MCCA is strong recommended to link NGOs with the field actors.

3.5.4 Financial sustainability

MCCA has to come up with a strategy to make sure the shelter and the pond fences built will be maintained. This also includes assigning roles and responsibilities to the right bodies.

3.5.1 Summary on sustainability

Sustainability	Levels	Findings and remarks
Ownership	ECD - national level	Good ownership for ECD
	local level (pilot sites)	Ownership shown on the shelter built
	Civil Society -national level	Good ownership
	Civil Society -local level	No activities for civil society as yet
Technological (best practices, know-how) sustainability - knowledge transfer	national level	Cross-sectional consultation achieved but need to introduce adapted technological best practices (especially in agriculture); Make sure all the sectoral needs are met
	pilot sites	Carpentry but no job opportunities for youths, still unemployed after MCCA training

Sustainability	Levels	Findings and remarks
sustainability of MCCA's results	national level	Sustainable - for strategy & action plans documents if operational Training material to be sustained on website Web site needs transfer of knowledge
	pilot sites	Shelters need sustainability funding for maintenance
sustainability of MCCA's benefits (including replications)	national level	Knowledge sustainable but need updating; (officials +19,000 new recruits in 10 years to come)
	pilot sites	No specific benefits for women and youths

Sustainability is to be improved at all levels.

At the national level, introduction of international best practices (especially in agriculture) and transfer of knowledge on website maintenance will strengthen the sustainability of the results. Implication of decision-makers, civil society and private sector to the pilot sites would improve the operability of the action plans produced and hence sustainability. At the sub-national and local levels, more benefits should be generated to the vulnerable groups in order to improve ownership and sustainability of the results built. On the infrastructure constructed, MCCA needs to make sure of financial sustainability for the maintenance and transfer of knowledge to benefit the local populations socio-economically in Myanmar)

3.6 EU Added Value

From a general point of view, the perception about MCCA is positive and MCCA is considered as a change in the country's perspective regarding climate change.

EU's added value can be observed in the design of the project especially on the structure of the design? On implementation, the EUD is responsible for monitoring the reports, contributing on comments and being an important member of the PSC. However, no specific reference was made to the EU best practices on agriculture, water efficiency, energy saving, renewable energy and science and technology.

4 VISIBILITY

4.1 Website and social media

The web site of MCCA is regularly updated and contains a lot of information for beginners such as "Climate Change Basics" and the bilingual dictionary. There are also important related documents referenced by the website and they are downloadable. The website should be valued and sustained after the project ends. More project output and results (such as the VAs) should be introduced on the site for wider disseminations and sustainability. Social media was also employed to outreach the public. It is a good tool as social media is widely used in big cities in Myanmar.
EU visibility is to be improved in the MCCA unit head office, some project activities and with the project actors.

4.2 Workshops

The evaluation team cannot get enough information on the workshops organised by the project. The exact number of participants is not known (not monitored) but photographs seen in the media show that participants were ample.

4.3 Relevant events attended during the mission

The evaluation team had the opportunity to attend some events of the 1st Climate & Environment International Film Festival of Myanmar, which took place in Yangon, organised MCCA and its partners. It is regarded as a very good tool for visibility and awareness raising on the climate change concerns. Banners were used for visibility purposes.

4.4 Media – Movie/TV/radio

The film festival has presented internationally renowned and award-winning films (with English subtitles) but also lesser known works by filmmakers from Myanmar, South East Asia and neighbouring Asian countries. The panel discussion about climate change in Myanmar in the international perspective took place as a special highlight.

The interviewed journalists of MJI told the evaluators that radio was used as a good tool to raise awareness in the remote areas in Myanmar where internet access is impossible.

5 OVERALL ASSESSMENT - CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND FUTURE SUPPORT

5.1 Overall assessment

5.1.1 Relevance

MCCA is a highly relevant project - it addresses country needs on wide range of sectors & is in line with country strategy paper. In addition, it is coherent with the EU strategy in Myanmar, member states (interviewed) and other donors. The design of the project is comprehensive though some important indicators are missing.

5.1.2 Effectiveness

The project is considered as moderately effective to date though it is working towards the objectives. To improve its effectiveness, there are points to focus on in the remaining time of the project:

- Strengthen the climate change related institutional and policy environment (at sub-national and local levels)
- Increase the resilience of climate vulnerable populations in the target areas with evidence-based planning and policy-making by feeding back the results of implementation into the national level discussion to influence future policy direction.

5.1.3 Efficiency:

Results were typically behind schedule. The consequences of late implementation are not precisely known, but they have already affected effectiveness and limited the overall impact of MCCA e.g. implementation and prioritisation of local adaptation actions. Result 1 has witnessed unintended outputs such as NDC and policy.

MCCA's Efficiency is still moderate towards its intended results. There are many rooms for improvement in project management including communication and it is imperative to use an efficient monitoring tool, which is missing currently. MCCA has delivered the wide majority of activities under results 1 and 3. There is, however, insufficient evidence to demonstrate the extent to which MCCA's results are good value for money, except the climate change strategy & action plan, NDC and policy output.

To improve efficiency, MCCA has to improve its project management and to build on its own project output and results. (Please refer to §5.2 on recommendations).

5.1.4 Impact prospect

Some impacts have been observed primarily contribute to mainstreaming climate change into the Myanmar policy development and reform by cross-sectoral consultation. However, it is important for the project to generate more socio-economic benefits towards the targeted populations especially to vulnerable groups: women, ethnic groups and youths.

5.1.5 Sustainability

Sustainability is to be improved especially to fully transfer the employed technical know-how and knowledge to the beneficiaries in Myanmar (on VA - vulnerability assessment and safeguard the continuity of the website with useful information on climate change knowledge etc.)

In the target area, MCCA has to ensure the financial sustainability for infrastructure maintenance and to increase ownership by generating more positive impacts to the local populations. It is also important to engage them into income generating activates while improving the ecosystems so that they will continue playing their roles to fight climate change beyond the project timeframe.

5.1.6 Visibility

MCCA's website is regularly updated and contains a lot of information for beginners such as "Climate Change Basics" and the bilingual dictionary. They should be valued and sustained after the project

ends. More project output and results should be introduced on the site for wider disseminations and sustainability.

EU visibility is to be improved in the MCCA unit head office, some project activities and with the project actors.

5.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.2.1 Relevant partners contributing diverse expertise but project needs to be integrated

In producing the result areas 1 and 2, MCCA has witnessed successfully in working with diverse relevant partners contributing experience & expertise. For instance, UNICEF has contributed in the consultation and review of the policy documents on inclusion of children on climate change. MJI, the Myanmar Journalism Institution, is the beneficiary of capacity building on awareness raising (R1). FREDA is specialised in Delta areas and have a decade of experience in mangrove restoration, fighting poverty and community development. MEUN is well experienced in capacity building on rehabilitation and sustainable timber production and value chain creation. Both NGOs were responsible in producing the policy drafts (R2) on forestry and environment. While all these project output and results are relevant and valuable with expertise required by Myanmar to address climate change issues, MCCA did not the build on its own project results to produce R3 by linking the output (action areas) to the field and implicate the partners on pilot activities.

Recommendations: MCCA has to build on its own project output and results by

- involving UNICEF in the pilot areas to conduct awareness raising activities to children and youngsters through the material that UNICEF has translated to Myanmar language;
- implicating NGOs and making use of their experience in forestry and value chain creation such as MEUN and/or FREDA on mangrove plantation with a view to explore the possibility of income generation;
- Linking the trained journalists to the pilot areas to make reports on telling stories about climate change challenges and the positive impacts the end beneficiaries have experienced.

The aim is to capitalise the results MCCA has invested and showcase by selecting the action areas according the most urgent needs of the communities (awareness raising and income generating actions) and apply some actions of the national action plans in the field to benefit the local population. This will serve as a test to demonstrate the workability of the action plans produced and offer an on-the-job experience for ECD's future task on the **operationalisation of the NCCSAP**.

5.2.2 Good leadership ECD and ownership but sub-national and local levels need to be strengthened

No doubt thanks to the good working relationships between MCCA team and the beneficiaries & partners, strong ECD leadership and commitment is observed during the evaluation mission. It is believed that the Thematic working Groups will continue to operate on the multiple sectors to address climate change related issues. Nevertheless, the ownerships in the sub-national and local levels are weak currently.

Recommendations:

- Link to the pilot sites - to include the participations and needs of sub-national and local levels by inviting some TWG members to the pilot sites. This way, members will consolidate the local needs in the action plans and will help effective implementation of the action plans in the future. The degree of ownership at sub-national and local levels will be increased. (This is to be done in the remaining time of the project). One of the aims of this action is to make use of the pilot sites as an opportunity/tool to link the central decision makers (TWG) to the local realities by knowing their challenges & needs, in all relevant sectors.
- To Expand TWG network to sub-national and local levels (this can be done at a later stage).
- More investment is needed to enhance institutional capacity for ECD to carry out transitional activities before the end of MCCA (absorb the knowledge Web site, VA, etc.)

More good practices & sharing should needed on inter-TWG collaboration experiences where needed (e.g. Dept. of Industry needs meteorological data to analyse flooding), as well as local adaptation planning

5.2.3 Good partner output to be valued for Planners and National Policy-Making

WWF has produced during the evaluation mission (March 2017) an assessment basing on Science (data from DMH) - "Assessing Climate Risk in Myanmar – Summary Report for Policy Makers and Planners" thanks to the MCCA coordination. Other Sectoral specific Guidelines on agriculture, garment, food and beverages are due to be finished at the end of the year. Together with the ECD and the relevant TWGs, MCCA should do its utmost to extract and integrate points which are useful and which are not yet covered in the NCCSAP.

5.2.4 Contribution to local climatic risks reduction but MCCA unit's expertise needs to diversify

The pilot site execution of MCCA has benefited from UN-Habitat's long experience and a wide network nationwide in Myanmar. UN-Habitat is specialised in urban constructions and has contributed to infrastructure activities in the pilot sites on local climatic risks reduction. Some adaptation actions output - targeted to address climatic impacts such as scarcity of water due to drought and shorter duration of rainfall , flooding, depletion of coastal forests - through some local adaptation measures such as a shelter, some water tanks for rainwater and replantation of mangrove. They were designed through local adaptation planning and implementation. However, the current technical experts of the MCCA team are predominately civil engineers. There is a concrete lack of expertise and international experience in agriculture, which are Myanmar's most important sector and one of Labutta's priority needs. The skewed expertise in the project team has hampered the effective delivery of R3, where integrated approach of different sectors including agriculture, water and forestry is expected to be used in the pilot area, as outline clearly in the Financing document.

Recommendations: MCCA unit needs to be diversified by integrating an international expert in Agriculture who is experienced in South-East Asia's agricultural best practices to improve the productivity of the pilot site. This way, some climate-smart agricultural techniques will be applied by the local communities and unsustainable agricultural practices will be known and discouraged. With visible improvements in agricultural yield, **social risks** such as rural migration and poverty of vulnerable population will be addressed using the remaining time of the project. Other risks such as food and water crisis should also be addressed both in the short and long term. For example, water tanks alone might not be sufficient to meet all the needs of Labutta for domestic consumption but also in agricultural use. More sustainable water management should be introduced both on the water quality and quantity. The Kingdom of the Netherlands offers technical support on water management by two experienced engineers¹⁷ specialised in Delta areas. The MCCA team should make every effort to implicate their support at least in Labutta in the remaining time of the project since the technical support is already in Yangon. The engineers are very eager to contribute in the pilot-areas. The aim is to showcase an integrated approach at a pilot scale (by introducing drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, small-scale irrigation schemes etc.) to deliver benefits to the local populations so as to gain buy-in and degree of ownership, which is much desired currently.

5.2.5 Good project output but to be applied especially on Gender equality (cross-cutting issues)

The VA was produced, as an output, together with the contribution of University of Colombia giving many relevant and useful conclusions. Among other points, young women are regarded as the most vulnerable groups that need special attention. It is regrettable that the designed pilot activities so far have not given local women an opportunity to get access to alternative livelihoods, to be less dependent, or to be empowered. A vast majority of them is illiterate, jobless and without prospects of work since they never had received any vocational training. While some of them had to stop sending their children to school since they need the children to help tying crabs to meet ends, others find themselves forced to migrate, and some ended up in the Thai border! In interviewing the local women's groups in Labutta, they showed their eagerness to learn new vocations but were not given an opportunity to earn more money.

The pilot projects under Result 3 were meant to promote women's meaningful participation in the community. Interviews with the local women groups showed that the gender knowledge and

¹⁷ Dr Armand Evers, Counsellor Water Affairs, and Mr Aung Myint Oo, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

experience are not explored and utilised. The women groups are experienced in capacity building to raise the awareness and training of small scale agriculture and small agro-businesses. They have a wide network connection throughout the whole Township down to the little U Yin Gone village we visited. They also have contacts and with other regions and have explored the possibility of exchanging agricultural goods. Recommendations: MCCA project has to offer vocational training for women in the target areas by making them commit in fighting climate change, while improve their income¹⁸ and their standard of living through income generation activities.

This is possible such as through bee-keeping while caring for the replantation of the degrading mangrove since bee-keeping does not take up much time. Recommendations: MCCA project has to offer vocational training for women in the target areas by making them commit in fighting climate change, while improve their income¹⁹ and their standard of living through income generation activities. This is possible such as through bee-keeping²⁰ (Please refer to Annex 9 for examples of bee-keeping NGOs in Myanmar) while caring for the replantation of the degrading mangrove since bee-keeping does not require much time. Beekeeping industry is the only agricultural sector that does not require a land or water allocation.

It is particularly suitable for women and youth, investment is low and its return is high, the activity is stationary and can be kept close to home as a complementary source of income. The local women groups should be encouraged and their experience and networking should be valued. MCCA should build on their knowledge on delivering capacity building courses.

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Addressing climate change vulnerability of Labutta should be comprehensive according to the conclusions drawn from the VA, i.e. through Socio-economic, eco-system and infrastructure actions areas. Three of them are equally important and MCCA should promote gender equality (which is missing currently) and meet the needs of social and economic requirements for rural women and hence their children. It is important to highlight that **MCCA needs to deliver the right message** that Climate Change adaptation should embed women, youths and ethnic groups for effective future replications. Income generating activities should be introduced in all pilot sites for the empowerment of women who are the most vulnerable groups. This way "buy-in" effect will happen on half of the local populations. This will enhance future implementation of the national action plans.

5.2.6 Local capacity building observed but need to make population play an active important role

In some ways local capacity building for government staff has been started and regarded as successful in terms of participation rate (according to the photographs since no monitoring value was available) though the evaluators have reserves on the absorability of the conducted VA.

The objectives are relevant to the local priorities of the communities but the implementation has only partially met their needs. For instance, more awareness-raising is required especially on agriculture and fisheries in order to put an end to the unsustainable practices employed currently by the communities. Internationally proven best practices such as plant rotation, energy and water efficiency, adapted agriculture measures, sustainable fisheries, preservation of water and soil loss, should be introduced to the local population. MCCA has to deliver the right message to the end-beneficiary that: in order to reduce their vulnerabilities, the local population has to play an important and active role by adopting good practices and forsaking unsustainable practices such as illegal logging, field burning, electric fishing and over-fishing. In addition, **livelihood adaptation** activity is missing while local concerns and needs are huge especially in agriculture and fishery

¹⁸ Currently women's average wage in Labutta is half of those of men. Women earn 3000 MMK (about 2 Euro) per day when they have work

¹⁹ Currently women's average wage in Labutta is half of those of men. Women earn 3000 MMK (about 2 Euro) per day when they have work

²⁰ <http://www.tagdevelopment.org/country/myanmar-burma/>

Recommendations: MCCA project has to offer **livelihood adaptation** activities for young men in the target areas by making them commit in fighting climate change, while earning extra money at the same time. There is no visible change to carpenters before and after being trained. MCCA has to come up with other activities as the village chief expressed that most young men were unemployed who have nothing to do all the days. Applications of technical knowledge and best practices in agriculture and fisheries (on water efficiency, local water management, waste management, surveillance of illegal logging and bee-keeping etc.) are possible solutions. Adaptation options should be based on the ground realities and needs, as outlined in the Project Documents. They should allow eventual scale-up and replication. The results of these adaptation options from sub-national level and local level should be fed back to the national level for further policy adjustments. MCCA should make use of the pilot sites as an opportunity/tool to link the central decision makers (TWG) to the local realities, challenges and needs.

5.2.7 Project management to be improved (Efficiency)

The project management of MCCA shows several setbacks. Apart from communication issues, internal monitoring is not performed. This hinders the visibility of the whole team on the progress of activities, result, objectives and impact. Therefore, it was not surprising for the evaluation team to notice that the project lacks integration. The team members showed a tendency of isolated-task-execution without relating their tasks to the project objectives. This leads to losing insight of the big picture. The MCCA team also suffers from internal communication drawback. The evaluation team still is unable to obtain any up-to-date expenditure of the project and ECD also desires to get access to this information.

The expertise of MCCA's permanent team is rather narrow currently, with most of the members' profiles related to civil engineer and infrastructure. This has a direct negative impact on the delivery of the result area 3, for example, where Labutta's livelihoods depend heavily on agriculture and fishery. Unsustainable agricultural practices such as field burning were gone unnoticed.

Recommendations: MCCA needs to improve its project management in the following ways:

- Conduct immediately internal monitoring: Logical framework's indicators should be updated regularly & used as a dash-board tool shared among MCCA members for monitoring project progress on activities, results, objective and impacts.
- Improve internal communication of the team by reviewing the objectives of the project and referring the details of the well documented project documents. More delegation is needed to the team members.
- Identify effective and efficient communicative channel from the pilot site so that activities' lessons learnt can be taken into considerations by the national level on policy adjustments;
- MCCA unit's expertise need to be strengthened by an international expert in agriculture to conduct effectively pilot activities in order to deliver results & benefits to the local populations who are highly dependent on agriculture and/or fisheries
- Technical knowledge and internationally proven best practices sharing to be realised at ALL levels (e.g. Transfer knowledge on VA, water & energy efficiency). Climate information and knowledge management system should be enhanced making sure that transfer of technologies, expertise and technology know-how is effectuated successfully before the end of the project
- The project should value indigenous knowledge by encouraging women's group to contribute in the pilot activities.
- Use the existing VA information to address vulnerabilities associated with women, girls and other vulnerable people in the communities. Resilient livelihood benefits should be generate within the project life time
- MCCA considers implementing a pilot site in Chin State which is vulnerable to climate related ecosystems and least develop region compared with other 14 states/regions. Best practices, knowledge and resources can be applied and outreached to the ethnic groups where government services have little interventions. Endowed with 3 climatic zones, the mountainous ecological zone is considered to be a comprehensive case for Myanmar. Awareness raising strategies could be focused through local media such as local FM channels in local languages (the most effective communication means) for local people.

5.3 Future supports

5.3 Possible future supports

There are areas that deserve further support in view of consolidating the results achieved in MCCA and further contribution to supporting Myanmar's efforts to tackle climate change.

5.3.1 Capacity building on climate change

Though effort has been made on capacity building through MCCA, MONREC will be expanded its structure and staffing to 1,900 across the country. This implies that lots of technical supports and capacity building of staff will be required in order to maintain the capacity mass in climate change and related knowledge especially in ECD. In addition, updating of new technologies in related fields is essential to tackle effectively climate change issues. The project output: « Draft of Capacity-Building Programme » construes a good tools and guidelines to integrate climate change considerations across sectors.

5.3.2 Operationalising the NCCSAP

NCCSAP has formulated a clear path of operationalising the “implementation pillars” on policy linkages, formulating institutional mechanism, and financial mechanism, capacity strengthening framework and monitoring, evaluation and learning. Other three new projects are being developed on operationalising this strategy and NAP is being undertaken by UNEP as a new concept²¹ for Myanmar. A regular national stakeholder coordination mechanism will help the country to address immediate and longer term needs and challenges. The modality used by MCCA was expected to be a solid emphasis on the balance approach of interventions across national, sub-national and communities. MCCA has tested the local adaptation modality in two townships, one in dry zone and one in coastal zone but they are still needed to be improved by connecting to the national level. This local adaptation modality could bring concrete evidences of communities which are being suffered by climate impacts to their socio-economic and ecological lives. Evidence-based planning should then be fed for policy-making adapted to the local context.

Clear roles need to be defined in order to foster and that ECD to act as a leader for the **overarching policies and actions** developed within the department such as climate change strategy and action plan, National Adaptation program, National Adaptation Plan, National Environmental Plan, and National Biodiversity Plan. Other national strategies and plans are to be led by various sectors, for instance, coastal management plan developed by fishery sector and climate smart agriculture strategy by agriculture sector

5.4 Potential support partners

Disaster and climate resilience agenda is regarded as a **strategic agenda of development partners** for Myanmar. The following paragraphs are brief descriptions on the potential partners met during the evaluation mission.

5.4.1 French Development Agency

The French Development Agency (AFD) in Myanmar has been operating its missions on urban development, energy sector development (mainly on Hydroelectric Power) and health improvement. The agency has committed to utilize 200 million EURO for sub-national development in accordance with the three main priorities above. Most of the funding will be utilised for river transportation, rehabilitation of ports, rehabilitation of heritage sites, technical assistance to Yangon regional government and Yangon City Development Committee. Urban development project will be implemented in Mandalay with waste management and irrigation development. Energy sector is one of the priority areas and the agency is undertaking national review of HPP Hydro Power Plants which

²¹ UNEP can provided additional information on NAP proposal development process.

supplies 40-60% of electricity for the country. NCCSAP sectoral action plans should incorporate these existing programs to improve the sector wise climate resilience.

5.4.2 Swedish Government:

The Sweden Government has developed its country strategy on humanitarian and development, for the coming five years. Climate change resilience shall be one interest area. A total of 150 million Euros will be allocated for 5 years (30 million € per year). The cooperation will be targeted to work with youth, women, and ethnic minorities. Reaching out to the ethnic areas and addressing vulnerability of mountainous ecological zone, future collaboration could be built among ECD, the EU and the Swedish Embassy.

5.4.3 UK Government (not interviewed)

The DFID presents a call on the Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme (HARP) in Myanmar. The call is about 108 million USD for five years for humanitarian response and recovery in Kachin and Northern Shan states. As an integrated program, climate related program will be calling.²²

²² Last meeting of HARP Facility held in Yangon on 21 March 2017.

6 Annex

6.1 Annex 1: The Terms of Reference of the evaluation

SPECIFIC TERMS OF REFERENCE

Evaluation of the Myanmar Climate Change Alliance (MCCA)
FWC BENEFICIARIES 2013 - LOT 6: Environment
EuropeAid/132633/C/SER/multi

REQUEST N° DCI-ASIE/2016/381206

1. BACKGROUND

Myanmar is highly vulnerable to climate change: the latest updates in the Global Climate Risk Index confirm the Country ranking second place, globally, in terms of vulnerability from extreme weather events related to climate change.

This is a serious threat to Myanmar's sustainable development. Myanmar's wealth, economy, and society are defined by and highly dependent on its environment, natural resources, climatic conditions and the health of its eco-system. Also, because of its geographic location and geo-morphology, Myanmar is regularly exposed to a series of natural events with potentially negative impacts. These events may be exacerbated by the changing climate, which can also have an effect on, for instance, seasons and rain patterns, and consequently on agriculture, the availability and quality of the water resources, the bio-diversity or the ecosystem as a whole.

In 2012, Myanmar was selected as a beneficiary of the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) Programme. The GCCA was launched in 2007 by the European Commission (EC) to strengthen dialogue and cooperation on climate change between the European Union (EU) and developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, in particular the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which will be the hardest hit by the adverse effects of climate change.

The GCCA provides technical and financial support to targeted developing countries to integrate climate change into their development policies and budgets and to implement adaptation and mitigation interventions. The technical and financial cooperation in turn informs the political dialogue and exchange of experiences at regional and global levels.

The Myanmar Climate Change Alliance (MCCA) Programme was designed in 2012 as a flagship programme of the Government of Myanmar to increase its institutional and technical capacities to address climate change.

The Overall Objective of the MCCA is to mainstream climate change into the Myanmar policy development and reform agenda.

The Specific Objectives of the project are:

- To strengthen the climate change related institutional and policy environment through sharing of technical knowledge and best practice, training and institutional support.

- To promote evidence-based planning and policy making through pilot integration of climate change into sub-national and local level development planning initiatives

The Expected Results are:

Expected result 1: Government, civil society and the private sector in Myanmar are more aware of the implications of climate change.

Expected result 2: Government has the capacity and support needed to integrate climate change considerations in policies, strategies, plans and operations and civil society capacity to contribute to climate change activities is enhanced.

Expected result 3: Lessons drawn on climate change from sub-national and local level activities inform policy making and are communicated to relevant decision-makers in the relevant sectors

The main government partner is the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), but its Technical Working Group and Programme Steering Committee comprise representatives from ministries with a climate sensitive portfolio, Development Partners, and other key stakeholders.

The MCCA is jointly implemented by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with 3,950,000 EUR by the European Union. It is currently under full-fledged implementation, running 4 years from July 2013 although it started gaining traction only with the arrival of a Chief Technical Advisor in February 2015 and recruitment of the programme staff. As a result, the MCCA is likely to be extended up to July 2018, subject to the approval of the European Union.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSIGNMENT

2.1. Global objective

The main objective of the assignment is to conduct an external evaluation of the Myanmar Climate Change Alliance programme and to inform the European Union on options for possible follow up support. The evaluation is intended to assist the implementing partners and inform the TWG and PSC members team develop their strategic vision for the remaining years of the project and for the future climate change interventions

2.2. Specific objective(s)

The specific objectives of the assignment are to:

1. Provide the relevant services of the European Union, the partner government and MCCA implementing partners with:
 - An overall independent assessment the implementation up to date, with regard to programme's relevance, effectiveness and efficiency.
 - An assessment of the extent to which the Action has mainstreamed gender perspectives and conflict sensitivity in the implementation of the Action, and make recommendations in this regard.

- The identification of key lessons and recommendations to key stakeholder groups in order to improve the implementation over the remaining period and strengthen the engagement with national stakeholders (government, private sector, civil society);
- 2. Provide recommendations to the European Union on options for possible further support on climate change adaptation and mitigation in Myanmar keeping in mind ownership, absorption capacity and aid effectiveness principles.

2.3. Requested services

In performing their tasks the experts will take account of key EU reference documents including EU Agenda for Change, EU mainstreaming environment and climate change guidelines, EU Technical Cooperation guidelines, PRAG, PCM guidelines, etc. as well as other external strategic documents. Experts are also required to quickly grasp the rapid changes and transition which Myanmar has witnessed since the MCCA was conceived.

The experts will assess the project using the standard 5 DAC evaluation criteria, namely: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact. For more information about the evaluation criteria, the experts should consult the following website: <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/71165>. In addition to the 5 DAC criteria, the experts will assess two EU specific evaluation criteria:

- the EU added value of the project, both regarding its design and implementation;
- the coherence of the project itself, with the EU strategy in Myanmar and with Member States, and other donors when relevant.

The experts should translate the evaluation criteria into specific evaluation questions. The identification of evaluation questions will need to be done during the desk phase and inception phase of the assignment and in consultation with the EU Delegation and key concerned stakeholders, when appropriate. Once agreed, the evaluation questions will be contractually binding.

Among the issues that the experts will need to study for the evaluation, there are:

- the rationale of the project, and whether MCCA design is the most effective approach to support climate change adaptation and mitigation or if the issues should be addressed differently especially in a rapidly evolving political and challenging governance context;
- How does MCCA's priorities and approaches fit within the context of the NLD-led government and administration;
- The main successes and failures of the project so far, including whether the costs have been justified by the benefits that have accrued from the project activities;
- The issues of local project ownership (both in Government and the wider community) and stakeholder participation shall be explored;
- The extent to which the implementation modalities are conducive to meeting the programme objectives and ensuring a cost-efficient delivery of the expected programme outputs;

- The areas that deserve further support in view of consolidating the results achieved and further contributing to supporting Myanmar's efforts to tackle climate change.
- Cross-cutting issues such as gender and human rights and the extent to which they are being reflected in the implementation of the project and its monitoring.

The evaluation will be conducted by two experts who will undertake extensive literature review of the existing internal project documentation, as well as conduct interviews with the donor, project team, partners, government, civil society and private sector stakeholders to review the overall performance of the project. The methodology to be used by the experts is based on the DEVCO Evaluation methodology. The evaluation will be carried out in the following phases:

1. *Desk phase and inception phase*: review and analysis of all relevant documents which will be provided by the EU and implementing partners at the start of the contract; preparation of the inception report that will include a list of appropriate evaluation questions, key assumptions to be tested, an indicative methodology for the overall assessment, a draft work plan, an indicative list of people to be interviewed and the itinerary for the field visits. This phase could include telephone call(s) with the EU Delegation to discuss the draft inception report and the proposed meetings schedule and itinerary of the field phase. Otherwise exchanges will be mail through email correspondence.
2. *Field phase*: At the beginning of the field phase, the experts shall hold a briefing meeting in Yangon with the EU Delegation to Myanmar. The experts will then conduct consultations with key stakeholders and beneficiaries in Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw, as well as visits to climate change adaptation pilot sites (dry zone and delta). At the end of the field phase, the experts shall submit a draft evaluation report, discuss the reliability and coverage of data collection, and present preliminary findings in a debriefing meeting in Yangon with the EU Delegation to Myanmar. A debriefing should also be organised with the implementing partners and if possible with the key government representatives.
3. *Synthesis phase*: preparation and submission of the final evaluation report. The experts should remain at disposal in case the EU Delegation request revisions to the final evaluation report.

2.4. Required outputs

- *Inception Report* (max 8 pages) at the end of the inception & desk phase, including a list of appropriate evaluation questions, key assumptions to be tested, an indicative methodology for the overall assessment, a draft work plan, an indicative list of people to be interviewed and the itinerary for the field visits.
- Draft Evaluation report (max 50 pages) at the end of the field phase which presents in a single document the experts' findings, conclusions and recommendations in accordance with the agreed structure. Under point "Recommendations" the experts should specifically outline key lessons and recommendations to guide not only the remaining implementation period of the MCCA but also possible further EU support to Support Myanmar's climate change efforts.
- Final MCCA evaluation report which incorporates any comments received from the EU Delegation and other concerned parties.

2.5. Language of the Specific Contract

The language of the assignment and contract will be in English.

2.6. Subcontracting:

Not applicable

3. EXPERTS PROFILE or EXPERTISE REQUIRED

3.1. Number of requested experts per category and number of man-days per category

Expert	No. of experts	Category	Working days per category
Climate change/ environmental Expert (Team leader)	1	Cat. I	29
Stakeholder engagement/gender Expert	1	Cat. II	27

3.2. Profile per expert or expertise required

The Team Leader is the main point of contact with the EU Delegation, and takes the lead in consultations with national authorities, as well as directing and managing the preparation, implementation, analysis and report writing and ensuring the quality, consistency and timeliness of outputs. The expert designated should preferably have previous experience as Team Leader.

Expert 1: Climate Change/Environmental expert (Cat. I)

Qualification and skills

- At least a Master's Degree in environmental science or climate change or Disaster risks reduction or other relevant social sciences disciplines such as international development with a relevant specialisation; or equivalent professional experience of a minimum of 4 years (on top of the below mentioned 12 years' experience).
- Ability to manage a high workload and deliver to tight deadlines.
- Excellent facilitation, diplomatic, communication and networking skills and proven ability to perform in a sensitive working environment.
- Excellent inter-personal and communication skills, including excellent writing and editing skills, and public presentation.
- Excellent command of English, both spoken and written.
- Computer literacy.

General professional experience

- At least 12 years of relevant professional experience in the field of environment and/or climate change

Specific professional experience

- Extensive experience in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of environment related assistance in developing countries, in particular funded or co-funded by the EU is essential.
- Demonstrable experience with institutional strengthening and capacity building activities in the field of climate change/Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
- Demonstrable experience in planning and designing Climate Change adaptation activities will be highly appreciated
- Good knowledge of the UNFCCC and challenges faced by developing countries in tackling climate change mitigation and adaptation issues, including access to finance
- Demonstrable experience of multi stakeholder engagement processes when formulating strategies/policies
- Knowledge of EU evaluation guidelines and tools is essential
- Experience/knowledge of Myanmar's political, economic, social and environmental context will be an asset.

Expert 2: Stakeholder engagement/gender (Cat. II)

Qualification and skills

- At least a Master degree in gender or other relevant social sciences disciplines such as international development with a relevant specialisation, or equivalent professional experience of a minimum of 4 years (on top of the below mentioned 6 years' experience)
- Strong inter-personal, communication skills, to support effective engagement with national counterparts and stakeholders.
- Ability to manage a high workload and deliver to tight deadlines.
- Excellent command of English, both spoken and written.
- Knowledge of Myanmar (spoken) would be an asset
- Computer literacy.

General professional experience

- At least 6 years' relevant professional experience in sustainable development programme implementation, preferably in Myanmar

Specific professional experience

- Experience in gender mainstreaming and stakeholder (notably CSO, private sector) engagement strategies is desirable
- Knowledge of Climate Change/DRR issues is desirable
- Experience of designing/implementing communication and/or awareness raising activities is highly relevant
- Experience with programme monitoring and evaluation is essential
- Knowledge of EU monitoring and evaluation tools/guidelines would be an asset

3.3 Management team member presence: not required

4. LOCATION AND DURATION

4.1. Starting period

The assignment is expected to start in February 2017.

4.2. Foreseen finishing period or duration

Overall, including time for revision(s) of the evaluation report, the assignment is expected to be concluded at the end of May 2017.

4.3. Planning including the period for notification for placement of the staff as per art 16.4 a)

The following tentative planning for the implementation of the assignment is foreseen. Attention is drawn to the fact that sufficient forward planning is needed in order to ensure active participation and consultation with government representatives and national stakeholders. In view of this and as the EU delegation views the contribution and opinion of the government representatives' critical, adjustments may be needed in the proposed planning.

	Indicative number of working days for Cat. I Expert and team leader	Indicative number of working days for Cat. III Expert
Desk review (home-based)/Preparation of Inception Report (home-based) - February 2017	5	4
Mission in Myanmar including drafting of draft evaluation report - March 2017	20	20
Drafting of final evaluation report (home-based) - March/April 2017	2	1
Traveling (as necessary) - March 2017	2	2
Total max. working days	29	27

4.4. Location(s) of assignment

The assignment will take place: at the place of residence of the experts for the desk and inception phase and in Myanmar (principally Nay Pyi Taw, Yangon, the dry zone and the delta) for consultations with the EU Delegation and key stakeholders/beneficiaries.

5. REPORTING

5.1. Content

- Draft Inception Report comprising [1] the understanding of the TORs, [2] the proposed general approach to the work (including division of work between the two experts), [3] a tentative schedule and [4] the evaluation questions identified and formulated.
- Final Inception Report: with the same specifications as above, incorporating any comments received from the EU Delegation on the draft report.
- Draft Evaluation Report with a format to be agreed with the EU Delegation during the inception have or at the initial briefing.
- Final Evaluation Report incorporating any comments received from the EU Delegation, ten implementing partners and key stakeholders on the draft report.

5.2. Language

All documentation and reports will be in English.

5.3. Submission/comments timing

- Within 6 working days from the start of the assignment, the experts will present the inception report. The EU Delegation will provide comments on the draft report within 5 working days.
- Within 5 working days of the debriefing with the EU Delegation, the experts will present the draft midterm review report. The EU Delegation will provide comments on the draft report within 10 working days.
- The final versions of the inception and mid-term review reports will be made available no later than 5 working days after having received comments from the EU Delegation.
- Attention is drawn to the fact that the EU Delegation reserves the right to have the reports drafted by the mission as many times as necessary and that financial penalties may be applied if deadlines indicated for the submission of reports (drafts and final, in hard and electronic copy) are not strictly adhered to.

5.4. Number of report(s) copies

The draft documents will be delivered by e-mail. Following approval by the EU Delegation, the final version of the evaluation report will have to be sent in electronic copy and three (3) hard copies to the EU Delegation in Yangon.

6. INCIDENTAL EXPENDITURE

6.1. Other limitatively identified reimbursable costs

This is a **global price contract**. In making their financial offer, the framework contractor should make adequate provision for per diem for each experts during their traveling outside of their home base, international travel costs, local travel costs to cover round-trip flights Yangon - Nay Pyi Taw (possibly more than 1), translation/ interpretation services, possible rental of rooms for consultations in case such facilities cannot be made available by the project or government counterpart, printing of documents, communication costs, and visa costs. It is expected that the MCCA project will arrange for the experts to visit the dry zone and the delta using the project's car. When in Nay Pyi Taw, experts will be able to use the MCCA office facilities and should arrange for their own local transport.

No office accommodation will be provided to the experts within the EU Delegation premises. Experts are also expected to take full responsibility – possibly by means of their own secretariat – to organise meetings with relevant stakeholders. The Framework Contractor must ensure that the experts can function autonomously.

6.2. Tax arrangements:

Not applicable

6.3. Expenditure verification report:

Not applicable

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.1. Definition of indicators

- Timeliness in submitting the required outputs.
- Level of information in the documents produced and quality of the documents which should meet EU requirements.
- Flexibility applied by the experts and the Framework Contractor in the planning of the mission.

8. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

- During all contacts with other organisations, the experts will clearly identify themselves as independent consultants working for the EU. The outputs under point 2.4 will visibly include the text: "This report was prepared by external consultants through financing of the European Union. Its contents should not necessarily be taken to represent the official position of the European Union".
- The passports of the experts should be valid for at least six months at the time of applying for a visa. Once the experts have been selected, passport details should be submitted to the EU Delegation in Myanmar which will facilitate the issuance of the visa by providing a support letter to the Framework Contractor.

6.2 Annex 2: names of the evaluators and their CVs

6.2.1 Cindy, Celine PUBELLIER (Team Leader)

CURRICULUM VITAE

Proposed role in the project: Team Leader – Complex Program Evaluation & Formulation, Environmental Economics, International Development, Climate Change, Clean Energy, Green Economy & Poverty Reduction, Environmental Information Management, GIS, Natural resources Management, Land Surveying & Mapping, NSDI, Land Governance - Land Tenure, Land Registration & Cadastre, Climate resilience, SLM Sustainable Land Management, Land Use Planning, ITC, Earth Observation Technologies

1. Family name: PUBELLIER
2. First names: Cindy, Céline
3. Date of birth: 23/10/1958 in Hong Kong
4. Nationality (Passport holder): French
5. Place of residence: Paris, France
6. Education:

Institution [Date from - Date to]	Degree(s) or Diploma(s) obtained:
2007 – EBS European Business School, Sorbonne, Paris	Master of Arts (with honours) in Diplomacy and Geopolitics (Credit) - Sustainable Development & International Relations & Environmental Economics, Sustainable Natural Resources Management
1981- 1984 University of East London, UK	(BSc) with Upper second class honours (first Division) in Surveying and Mapping Sciences specialised in Photogrammetry for Cadastre using DTM, Geodesy, Environmental Information Management and Geographic Information Management
September 1976- May 1978 University of London	General Certificate of Education Examinations (Advanced Level) Pure Mathematics and Physics (Credits)
March 2014 – UNDSS - United Nations Department of Safety and Security	Certificate of Achievement – Basic Security in the Field II

7. **Language skills:** Indicate competence on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 - excellent; 5 - basic)

Language	Reading	Speaking	Writing
English	1	1	1
French	1	1	1
Chinese(Mandarin and Cantonese)	1	1	1
Spanish	5	5	5

8. **Membership of professional bodies:** France IGUG (France Intergraph Graphic Users' Group)- President (since 2001); FEGUG - Federal European Graphics Users Group / Board of Directors (since 2001)

9. **Other skills:** Strong computer literacy - IT and software and hardware consultant for government & private sector
GIS software & Web GIS Development Arc GIS 9.2, 9.3, 10, including DTM (Spatial Analyst module), Geomedia Professional, Arc Network Analysis extension, ArcView, MGE, Geomedia Web Map, MapInfo, Q-GIS (Open Source GIS), NSDI, Microstation & AutoCAD (DWG), Open GIS Consortium Standards (Map Servers) as well as software development Cycle, open source GIS such as Q-GIS, Map Window, Digital Photogrammetry to produce DTM – stereo-analysis software SOCET SET Total Stations, Theodolites and precision DGPS surveying, GNSS Measurements, topographic survey FIG Cadastre 2014, Core Cadastre Domain Model, Satellite Imagery (Ikonos, LandSat, Google Earth)
Identification & Assessment : Nigeria, Algeria, Irak, Nepal, Solomon Island, Mauritius, China, Cambodia Solid Experience in drafting detailed technical and administrative specifications and tender dossier according to PRAG (EU Supply tenders: Nigeria, Algeria, China) and (UN tenders: Iraq, Nepal). Conversant with PRAG; Technical requirements identification after needs analyses, EDF rules Procurement Procedures Solid experience in supporting and assisting contract Authority on EC tendering procedure for supply and service contract on IT Hardware & software procurement for GIS and related disciplines (Nigeria, Algeria) SQL, Oracle, DBA (Data Base Administrator) Oracle, DB 2, Excel; application development languages C, C++, VB, Fortran, Assembler, software development Cycle, Graphic development: MDL (Microstation), UCM (1) Through AMESD – use of open source GIS software to produce National maps for SADC members; Fire Information Management Plan using GIS; Capacity Building: GIS + Remote Sensing on-distance training, Regional + National training (2) Design, Development of guideline of Monitoring and Evaluation System (GIS) (3) Evaluation - GIS for Sustainable Land/water Management (Solomon Islands) – Census GIS (Algeria), AMESD – 46 ACP countries (African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development) FLIS M&E – Forest land information system (Mauritius) - Computer Assisted Design in Gravity flow Water Pipeline System (Haiti) -Web Mapping Advisor – China, Algeria, Lithuania, Nigeria, France Good experience in contract procedures (Nigeria, Algeria), acceptance of supplied items and services Oil & Gas Pipeline Optical fibre Web GIS (France) – linking financial planning applications GRI, Global Reporting Initiative, Global Compact 2000, NRE – Nouvelle Réglementation Economique France, 2002 - Agenda 21 – 1987, ISO 14001 Environment 1996 - Charte de l'environnement – France 2004 ; INSPIRE – Shared Environmental Information for Europe ; GMES-Global Monitoring for Environment and Security, OGC, ISO, SEVESO – European Directive for Industrial Risks Sites Knowledge of Environmental Laws: GRI – Global Reporting Initiative 1997, Global Compact 2000, NRE – Nouvelle Réglementation Economique, France 2000, Agenda 21 – 1987, 1992, ISO 14001 Environment

CV of Mrs Cindy Céline PUBELLIER

MEAs - Multilateral Environmental Agreements	Experience in Rio Convention- UNCCD, UNFCCC, UNCDB; Climate Change Policies; and Financial Mechanism: GEF – Global Environmental Facility, Global Mechanism, CDM																																								
Land related Development Cooperation Methodologies	Land Policies, Integrated Land Administration Systems, Earth Observations, Census Mapping & GIS, Land use Mapping, SLM - Sustainable Land Management, NSDI, Geoportal, FLIS – Forest Information System PCM, Logical Framework , Project Identification, Project/Programme Evaluation, Risk management Cycle, as well as software development Cycle, SADT, Merise, Gap Analysis, CASE.																																								
Project Management Training and lectures Institution Development & strengthening Capacity Building & skill transfer	EC PCM – Project Cycle Management, Logical Framework Approach & SMART indicators - develop and deliver training courses for Intergraph, IDS France and Universities on GIS - provide lectures in University of Paris VI, Ecole Nationale des Sciences Géographiques, France on GIS and Pipeline Management - Provide capacity Building in GIS, Database management, data-sharing, Integrated Emergency Response after the Sichuan Earthquake - EU-China Information Society Project, China - Census GIS for Algeria - Census Iraq on finger-print technology, IT setup and servers including IS environment - Adjunct Lecturer University of Technology Petronas, Malaysia on GIS and Spatial Data Management																																								
10. Present position:	CEO of Geolines (13 years); Senior Consultant – EC Category I and Team Leader, ADB, UNEP, UNDP/GEF																																								
11. Years within the firm:	13 years in Geolines, France, 25 years of professional experience in Environmental Information Management and IT																																								
12. Key qualifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent leadership, analytical and communication skill, Master's in Diplomacy, Geo-politics, sustainable development (specialised in Environmental Economics) • Capability in managing high workload and deliver to tight deadlines • Over 12 years of experience in the arena of cooperation and development strategies on design, implementation of development projects on economics, investments and multi-sectoral strategies (in China, Mauritius, Algeria, Solomon Islands, Mauritania, Cambodia, Pan-African projects – AMESD, Nigeria, Nepal, Mauritania, Indian Ocean) • Over 12 years of experience and up-to-date knowledge in current EU development co-operation policies, instruments and facilities in innovative financial instruments (blending) in Mauritius, Algeria), social development, gender, governance, science & technology • Well versed in international agreements • Extensive field experience in methods and techniques as team leader (8 evaluations in the past 10 years) in large scale EU programme Evaluations (mid-term and Final evaluation EU-China Policy Dialogues, Impact Evaluation of Land Sector of Cambodia, mid-term & Final evaluation of AMESD on 47 African countries, mid-term & Final evaluation in Mauritania MCCA – sustainable energy) • Demonstrated Knowledge, extensive work experience with Government officials at senior levels with institutional strengthening and capacity building in Climate change/Disaster Risk Reduction • Extensive experience in EU-funded programmes and Climate change UNFCCC & energy-related programmes, planning and policy-support (MTE of EU-China Policy Dialogues, Global Climate Change Alliance in Mauritania, Regional Program for the Indian Ocean on Environmental Protection, Mainstreaming Environment-Poverty Linkages into national policy making in Mauritius, Algeria) • Experience in design / formulating strategic framework for EU cooperation (Indian Ocean 2015-17, Algeria 2012 and Nigeria) • Sound knowledge of technical and financial programme management, including cost-benefit and impact analysis and EC procedures, Project Cycle Management (PCM) and Logical Framework Approaches; • Work experience with consultation of government institutions and political decision-makers • proven working experience as a team leader leading teams of international and national consultants and coordinating contributions of team members 																																								
13. Specific experience in the region:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th><th>Date from - Date to</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Myanmar</td><td>Feb – May 2017 - Evaluation of the Myanmar Climate Change Alliance (MCCA)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mauritania</td><td>Sept 2016 – Nov 2017 - Mid-term and Final Evaluations Global Climate Change Alliance</td></tr> <tr> <td>China</td><td>May – September 2016 – Final Evaluation EU China Policy Dialogue II</td></tr> <tr> <td>Indian Ocean</td><td>June 2015 – Sept 2016 - Program Formulation for the Regional Program on Environment</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cambodia</td><td>September – December 2014 – Final Evaluation Land Programme of 16 years</td></tr> <tr> <td>China Beijing, Taiyuan, Lanzhou</td><td>July – September 2014 – Mid Term Evaluation EU China Policy Dialogue II</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rodrigues, Mauritius</td><td>March – August 2014 – Poverty Environment Initiative UNEP</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ethiopia, Niger, Djibouti, Madagascar, Mauritius, Kenya, Tanzania</td><td>Sept – Dec 2013 - Final Evaluation of AMESD (African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Solomon Islands</td><td>Sept – October 2012 Terminal Evaluation - Sustainable Land Management - SLM</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mauritius, Rodrigues</td><td>Feb – May 2011 Sustainable Land Management – SLM Investment Plan & EIS framework</td></tr> <tr> <td>(Pan-Africa) Ethiopia, Congo, Botswana, Mauritius, Tanzania</td><td>March – July 2010 - Mid-term Evaluation of AMESD (African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development)</td></tr> <tr> <td>China – Chengdu, Beijing</td><td>Integrated Emergency Response Platform after the Sichuan Earthquake Disaster 2007-2008</td></tr> <tr> <td>(Africa) Algeria</td><td>GIS, e-gov! for EU-China Information Society Project - Monitoring and Emergency Response</td></tr> <tr> <td>China, Malaysia, Indonesia</td><td>March 2008 – Feb 2012 Population & Housing, Economic Census Algeria – delivery of lectures</td></tr> <tr> <td>Hong Kong, China</td><td>June 2007 – Nov 2008 - Coordination Updating Geological Map of Asia Database 2012-2013 – GIS Adjunct Lecturer (Masters in Natural Resources Management) 2012</td></tr> <tr> <td>(Caribbean) Haiti</td><td>1984 - Land Surveying Engineer – Cadastral map Revision by Photogrammetry & Land survey</td></tr> <tr> <td>Kathmandu, Pokhara, Nepal</td><td>Jan 1985 – Aug 1986 Computer Assisted Design in Gravity flow Water Pipeline System</td></tr> <tr> <td>(Africa) Nigeria</td><td>2006 - Land Information System LIS for Nepal (ADB) Business Process R-engineering</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>March 2005 – Dec 2007 Population & Housing Census Nigeria</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	Date from - Date to	Myanmar	Feb – May 2017 - Evaluation of the Myanmar Climate Change Alliance (MCCA)	Mauritania	Sept 2016 – Nov 2017 - Mid-term and Final Evaluations Global Climate Change Alliance	China	May – September 2016 – Final Evaluation EU China Policy Dialogue II	Indian Ocean	June 2015 – Sept 2016 - Program Formulation for the Regional Program on Environment	Cambodia	September – December 2014 – Final Evaluation Land Programme of 16 years	China Beijing, Taiyuan, Lanzhou	July – September 2014 – Mid Term Evaluation EU China Policy Dialogue II	Rodrigues, Mauritius	March – August 2014 – Poverty Environment Initiative UNEP	Ethiopia, Niger, Djibouti, Madagascar, Mauritius, Kenya, Tanzania	Sept – Dec 2013 - Final Evaluation of AMESD (African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development)	Solomon Islands	Sept – October 2012 Terminal Evaluation - Sustainable Land Management - SLM	Mauritius, Rodrigues	Feb – May 2011 Sustainable Land Management – SLM Investment Plan & EIS framework	(Pan-Africa) Ethiopia, Congo, Botswana, Mauritius, Tanzania	March – July 2010 - Mid-term Evaluation of AMESD (African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development)	China – Chengdu, Beijing	Integrated Emergency Response Platform after the Sichuan Earthquake Disaster 2007-2008	(Africa) Algeria	GIS, e-gov! for EU-China Information Society Project - Monitoring and Emergency Response	China, Malaysia, Indonesia	March 2008 – Feb 2012 Population & Housing, Economic Census Algeria – delivery of lectures	Hong Kong, China	June 2007 – Nov 2008 - Coordination Updating Geological Map of Asia Database 2012-2013 – GIS Adjunct Lecturer (Masters in Natural Resources Management) 2012	(Caribbean) Haiti	1984 - Land Surveying Engineer – Cadastral map Revision by Photogrammetry & Land survey	Kathmandu, Pokhara, Nepal	Jan 1985 – Aug 1986 Computer Assisted Design in Gravity flow Water Pipeline System	(Africa) Nigeria	2006 - Land Information System LIS for Nepal (ADB) Business Process R-engineering		March 2005 – Dec 2007 Population & Housing Census Nigeria
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CV of Mrs Cindy Céline PUBLILLIER

CV of Mrs. Cindy RUBELLIER

6.2.2 Thura Tun (Expert 2)

1

CURRICULUM VITAE

Proposed role in the project: Expert 2: Stakeholder engagement/gender (Cat. II)

1. **Name:**
2. **Date of birth:** 6th April 1979
4. **Nationality:** Myanmar
5. **Based in/Residence:** Yangon, Myanmar
6. **Civil Status:** Male
7. **Education:**

Institution from – to	Degrees and Diplomas obtained
Yangon University of Economics 2016 to till now	Master of Development Studies (On going)
Myanmar Institute of Theology 2006-2007	Master of Divinity, Theology
University of Yadanabon 1999-2003	B.SC in Botany

- 1) CARE International Learning Program, Certificate Program in 2013
Studied in "emergency operations management" consists emergency preparedness, rapid assessment, understanding technical sectors, development of emergency response program and project and monitoring and accountability on emergency and conflict situations.
- 2) Colorado State University, USA, Certificate Program in 2011
Studied in "community based development" consists participatory monitoring and evaluation, challenges in small holder farmers, and community based forest. Cross learning, sharing experiences and studied on the different cases around the countries situation on community development.

8. Language skills: (1 - excellent; 5 - basic)

Language	Reading	Speaking	Writing
English	1	1	1
Myanmar/Burmese	1	1	1

9. **Membership of professional bodies:** Myanmar Economist Association
10. **Other skills (e.g. Computer literacy, etc.):** Very good in MS-Office, Internet
11. **Present position:** Free lance Consultant
12. **Years within the firm:** N/A
13. **Key qualifications: (relevant to the assignment):**

Has Master of Divinity, Theology and B.SC in Botany.

Has more than 10 years of relevant professional experiences in sustainable development Programme i.e. designing/implementing communication and awareness raising Activities, stakeholder engagement strategies, stakeholder consultation, facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogues and coordination with Government bodies, CSO, private sector in the field of climate change, disaster management issues

Have strong inter-personal, communication skills, to support effective engagement with National counterparts and stakeholders

Has experience in EU funding project and knowledge on monitoring and evaluation tools/guidelines

Has excellent command of English and Myanmar language

14. Specific experience in the region:

Country	From...to
Myanmar	2000 to till date

15. Professional experience: (Please add below your professional experiences as per the format)

Date from – Date to	Location	Company& reference	Position	Description
Jan to Dec 2016 Intermittently	Myanmar	Actionaid Dr. Win Htin, Win.Htin@actionaid.org	Public Communication and Stakeholder engagement consultant	Resilience Strategy for Natural resources governance and Disaster Risk Reduction Management: Ensure the resilience program with program and public communication advisory services to Actionaid Myanmar on small holder farmers' livelihoods, small business, home based enterprise. Develop and produced written and visual material for public awareness. Responsible for networking, facilitation of multi stakeholder programs with CSOs, governments and other stakeholders. End Evaluation of DRR project in Kachin State and Tanintharyi Region under funded by USAID in Myanmar through humanitarian response and relief program. Women and children vulnerabilities and machacies were accessed and evaluated by using gender and children analysis tools.
Nov 2016	Myanmar	World Vision David Brown, dwmbrown@gmail.com	M & E Expert	Region under funded by USAID in Myanmar through humanitarian response and relief program. Women and children vulnerabilities and machacies were accessed and evaluated by using gender and children analysis tools.
Oct 2016	Myanmar	Actionaid Dr. Win Htin, Win.Htin@actionaid.org	Consultant	Developed women Self Help Group manuals to promote capacity of women on livelihoods, addressing risks and climate changes impacts and establishing credit schemes
Dec 2015	Myanmar	Actionaid Mr. Tauhid Ibne Farid Tauhid.Farid@actionaid.org	Advisor	End evaluation of Myanmar Consortium on Community Resilience (MCCR) funded by ECHO mission in Myanmar through HIP grant. The evaluation was conducted in two geographic areas of Ayeyarwaddy Region and Rakhine State. Inclusive approach was articulated in terms of women, children, PWDs and elderly people. Women emergency and risk reduction have been identified as one the key impacts.
Aug to Dec 2015	Myanmar	Mekong Economics Development and Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry Dr. Khin Maung Win, drkhinmwin@gmail.com	Consultant - Communication and Stakeholder Engagement	Study of Protection and Adaptation to Climate Extreme Disaster Program: Deals with law enforcement agency for protecting forest in order to make balance of climate change. Organize multi stakeholder consultation with Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry and other stakeholder. Develop of effective communications strategies for REDD+ and EITI programs as well. Design and produce awareness material for online use i.e facebook and Twitter.
Aug 2015	Myanmar	WVI	National	Training on Public Communication, Coordination and Networking:

Date from – Date to	Location	Company& reference	Position	Description
		Prof. Khin Maung Aye, khanmaungaye12@gmail.co m	Consultant- Public Communication and Capacity building	Design and deliver training for public bodies and coordinated with the media. Providing also consultancy services on strategic plan development, organizational development and capacity building of CSOs and Government staffs in Yangon and Ayarawaddy regions, Kayin and Mon States in working with WVI and Myanmar Consortium for Disaster Risk Reduction (MCDRR) network .
June 2015	Myanmar	WVI Prof. Khin Maung Aye, khanmaungaye12@gmail.co m	National Consultant - Public Communication and stakeholder engagement	Natural Resources and Climate Vulnerability Program: Develop communication tools and strategy for electronic and print media to raise awareness among public to protect natural resources and save forest. Coordinated with law enforcement agency for saving forest and illegal trade with forest. Organize and facilitated multi stakeholder consultations including Gender aspects of Natural Resources and Climate Vulnerability issues.
July to Dec 2015	Myanmar	UNOPS and Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry David Brown, dwmbrown@gmail.com	Consultant	Support grant call process for Debt-for-Development Swap of Italian Government, capacity and to support global alliances to safeguard natural resources governance with collaboration of Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry.
March to June 2015	Myanmar	FAO and Government of Myanmar Prof. Khin Maung Aye, khanmaungaye12@gmail.co m	National Expert – NRM and DRR communication	Thematic analysis on Natural Resources Governance and DRR Management of Myanmar: Conducted gender participation analysis, Develop communication strategy and assess needs for capacity building on communication for sustainable Natural Resources Governance and Disaster Risk Reduction Management of Myanmar programs. Facilitated multi stakeholder consultation with the government and local NGOs.
Feb 2015	Myanmar	Ministry of Education Mr. Tauhid Ibne Farid, Tauhid.Farid@actionaid.org	National Expert- Communication and Stakeholder Consultation	Comprehensive School Safety Toolkit together with MOE: Support the overall implementation of the communication strategies and plans to raise public awareness of School Safety programs. Facilitated multi stakeholder consultation with Ministry of Health and WHO governing bodies.
Jan-April 2015	Myanmar	Ministry of Education Mr. Tauhid Ibne Farid, Tauhid.Farid@actionaid.org	Trainer	Preparing public awareness training curriculum on DRR: Design and develop tools for supporting public awareness activities. Provided TA

6.3 Annex 3: Note on Methodology

Approach and Results

The MTE assesses the achievements of the project with respect to the objectives initially set and the attainability of its outcomes. It also assesses the quality of the project design including, the extent of validity of the assumptions/risks outlined in the logical framework and identifies external factors that affected it positively or negatively. Emphasis is placed on the degree to which the project has succeeded in output delivery and attaining the expected results, as outlined in the logical framework, the role of the EU Delegation and the PSC, Project Management team performance and the visibility of project activities.

Particular attention is paid to assessing the achievements and weaknesses of the project, expected and unexpected impacts especially from the points of view of the beneficiaries and verifying the sustainability of the benefits produced through MCCA Activities; highlighting the effects due to the relationships, coordination and interactions among the EU, Ministries and all key stakeholders (TA, PSC, beneficiaries and target groups). Lessons learnt and recommendations are provided, so as to further improve the performance and the prospects of the project to attain its objectives and results.

Approach

1. The evaluation provided evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. It must be easily understood by project partners and applicable to the remaining project lifetime. The evaluation was carried out by the team through a mix of participatory methods and standard one-on-one interviews. If staff's knowledgeable about the programme was not able to attend interviews, a short questionnaire with some key evaluation questions was emailed to the stakeholders. A questionnaire during the interview was employed based on the evaluation criteria for comments.
2. A number of Questions were also drafted for comments

6.4 Annex 4: Logical framework matrices

DCI-ENV/2013/ 334-916

Annex 2: Logical Framework

Overall objective	Project description	Baseline	Target at end of Project	Indicator	Source of Verification	Assumptions
	Mainstream climate change into the Myanmar policy development and reform agenda.	No project or initiative for mainstreaming climate change into development policy and reform agenda	Development of a functional National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan that is implemented through Sectoral Plans by relevant actors.	Climate change is integrated into sectoral strategies and actions plans and plans are being implemented in at least 2 sectors by completion of the National CC Strategy (estimated end of 2017).	Data provided by 2nd National Communication Project and programme reports MCCA Monitoring and evaluation reports	Reform agenda is maintained with supporting political will to achieve climate change integration. The government maintains climate change as a priority within policy development
Purpose/ Specific objectives	1 Increase The Government of Myanmar's ability to respond to climate change through strengthening of the climate change related institutional and policy	Most climate change projects are in early design or implementation phase with poor coordination between concerned ministries sector actors due to absence of	MCCA provides technical support ensuring systematic coordination on climate change related projects between national and sector plans, building on lessons from existing	X No of projects and programmes delivering adaptation and mitigation services in line with national and sectoral climate change strategies by the end of 2016 Short Term: Institutional mechanisms are established and functioning and Coordination mechanisms are in place for initiation of the	MCCA reports and documents Steering committee/TWG Meeting minutes	There is appropriate coordination between national and sector plans and programmes to ensure incorporation of adaptation into national and local planning processes

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Project description	Baseline	Target at end of Project	Indicator	Source of Verification	Assumptions
environment through sharing of technical knowledge and best practise, training and institutional support.	higher-level coordination mechanism.	frameworks and initiatives such as Major working group, Land Administration and Management Project, Myanmar Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, LIFT trust fund etc.	<p>national CC strategy by end of 2014:</p> <p>1. Steering committee is established and meeting regularly by July 2014</p> <p>2. Technical working groups are established and meeting regularly by July 2014</p> <p>Medium Term: National and sectoral climate change strategy is drafted by the end of 2015</p> <p>Sectoral action plans are drafted by TWGs identifying climate response initiatives and highlight implementation plans in 2 sectors by the end of 2015.</p> <p>Long Term: At least 4 climate change projects/programmes are submitted to donors and 2 projects funded as a result of MCCA technical support by the</p>	<p>Draft National CC strategy</p> <p>Sectoral action plans</p> <p>Grant approval documents</p> <p>project proposals and inception reports</p>	

Project description	Baseline	Target at end of Project	Indicator	Source of Verification	Assumptions
2. Increase the resilience of climate vulnerable populations through promotion of evidence-based planning and policy making through pilot interventions to climate change into sub-national and local level development planning initiatives.	Climate Change adaptation projects are mostly in the pipeline and country has no experiences on implementation of climate change project and bring evidence to support pro-poor policy making	Experience and results from pilot intervention in vulnerable area will inform the national and sectoral planning on integration of CC and will be demonstrated by key sectors.	<p>The National CC Strategy reflects learning from climate change implementation activities from the demonstration site and wider climate change projects, specifically:</p> <p>X no of sub national actors have reviewed climate change in their development plans and identified climate response measures by mid 2016</p> <p>National and Sectoral strategies have clearly defined adaptation approaches referenced from best practice in the field</p>	<p>National and sectoral strategy documents</p> <p>Local government and institutions in the pilot areas are willing to support integration of climate change into planning and implementation of adaptation interventions</p>	
Results 1	Result 1: Government, civil society and the private sector in Myanmar are more aware of the implications of climate change.	Certain line ministries (Environment Conservation Department under MoECAF, and Hydro ministry, and the Department under Ministry of Transport) involved in CC are aware of the implications of	<p>Awareness raised among key ministries and actors to facilitate consideration of CC in planning initiatives and awareness amongst all relevant actors is demonstrated in their work.</p> <p>80% of training and workshop participants are better able to respond to climate change and incorporate CC ideas in their work</p> <p>50 % of workshop and training participants can demonstrate how they have utilised knowledge</p>	<p>Workshop and training questionnaires</p> <p>Independent awareness survey results -</p>	

	Project description	Baseline	Target at end of Project	Indicator	Source of Verification	Assumptions
		climate change.		from the workshop in their work		
Activities	1.1 Design and promotion of general awareness raising campaigns	No existing campaigns or initiatives to promote general awareness of CC impacts.	General awareness raised on CC impacts and adaptation options through publications, seminars, global events, media and key actors.	1.1.1 Number of awareness raising materials and campaign events 1.1.2 8-10 Studies/publications on Climate and adaptation prepared or contributed by the MCCA 1.2 Number of seminar and workshop events (6 at national level, 5 divisional and 10 local level) 1.3.1.3 media training events completed (2 in end of Yr 2 and 1 in final Yr) 1.3.2 Number of articles on climate change published in various media relative to baseline. 1.4. At least 6 UN events with MCCA activities and content completed by 2017 1.5 Number of key actors attending major	Articles, publications and reports Workshop reports and summary documents Project documents and reports Event reports	
	1.2 Conduct seminars and workshops at different levels					
	1.3 Engage with media and publish articles					
	1.4 Use World Environment Day and World Habitat Day as a means to upscale awareness					
	1.5 Support key					

	Project description	Baseline	Target at end of Project	Indicator	Source of Verification	Assumptions
	government actors to attend major climate change events in the region			climate change events		
Results 2	Result 2: Government has the capacity and support needed to integrate climate change considerations in policies, strategies, plans and operations and civil society capacity to contribute to climate change activities is enhanced.	Although CC activities are taking place in Myanmar, no mainstreaming and coordination mechanism exists to engage different actors efficiently.	MCCA Unit is operational and has the human and technical capacity to coordinate CC programmes, TWGs are established, capacity development plans prepared and CC strategy is drafted.	The National CC strategy has clear vision on how to address climate change and incorporates a detailed implementation plan. The MCCA unit becomes a knowledge centre and clearing house for climate related government programmes and has provided input to at least 5 government proposals and knowledge materials by 2016	National CC strategy and knowledge products/reports	
Activities	2.1 Facilitate and support the establishment of technical working groups and task force 2.2 For key line ministries, support the establishment of sector-TWGs which will support formulation of the national strategy and sector action plans	The government is committed to mainstreaming CC, however no mechanism exists. The government is committed to mainstreaming CC, however no mechanism exists.	Central technical working groups established. Sectoral TWGs established with a coordination strategy.	2.1.1 Cabinet approval for task force by mid 2014 2.1.2. Central TWGs established by end 2014 2.2.1 Draft Climate Change Strategy and Sector action plans by mid 2015 2.2.2 Sectoral TWG's established by mid 2014 2.2.3 Regular (bi-monthly) TWG meetings	Cabinet memo Draft CC Strategy and Sector action plans Climate Change coordination strategy document Task force meeting records	Myanmar Government remains committed to mainstreaming the climate change agenda. Development partners are coordinated and do not establish parallel programmes in competing departments and institutions Inter- ministerial

Project description	Baseline	Target at end of Project	Indicator	Source of Verification	Assumptions
2.3 Conduct focused capacity needs assessment of key stakeholders at systematic, institutional and individual levels,	No existing assessments of capacity needs for key stakeholders.	Development of detailed capacity development plan that includes key stakeholders.	2.2.4 Coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none">2.2.4.1 developed 2.3.1 Capacity needs assessments tools and methodology designed and draft report prepared <ul style="list-style-type: none">2.3.1.1 Detailed capacity development plan prepared identifying key institutions, capacity gaps and structured capacity recommendations and implementation plans (including 3-4 national level workshops, 8-10 thematic group meetings, 1-2 national prioritization workshops with participation of a number of peer-reviewers and team of experts)	Assessment report, workshop reports and capacity plan	cooperation remains between UNDP and TWGs are coordinated in inputting to national strategy.
2.4 Conduct specific training to integrate the climate change and disaster risk reduction agendas	MAPDRR already exists in Myanmar.	Climate change and DRR integrated into national strategy	2.4.1.6 targeted trainings (3 at national and 3 at regional level) 2.4.2 Number of participants at training events 2.4.3 No of coordinated CC/DRR proposals 2.4.4 CC/DRR integrated into national and sectoral strategies	Proposals Meeting/training reports Sectoral strategy documents	

Project description	Baseline	Target at end of Project	Indicator	Source of Verification	Assumptions
2.5 Support and facilitate the preparation of the draft National CC Strategy and Sector action plans in collaboration with key stakeholders	No existing national strategy and sectoral action plans.	National CC Strategy and Sectoral action plans are developed.	2.5.1 Number of technical assessment reports in consultation with stakeholders (including 2-3 national and sectoral level consultations, 8 district level and 10-12 township level consultations, in addition to 8-10 national level (online sessions)) 2.5.2 Number of contributions from civil society to climate change strategy formulation 2.5.3 At least 37% National strategy and policy documents or plans have demonstrated climate change considerations incorporated by 2017	Assessment reports Draft National strategy	
2.6 Facilitate the dissemination of the draft National CC Strategy and Sector action plans	No existing national strategy and sectoral action plans.	National CC Strategy and Sector action plans distributed throughout the country.	2.6.1 No of workshops/seminars (one national level and 3-5 regional level) 2.6.2 Dissemination plan and materials developed 2.6.3 X no. of states and townships are aware and have copies of the	Reports and dissemination plans	

Project description	Baseline	Target at end of Project	Indicator	Source of Verification	Assumptions
3.7 CC Integrated into strategy development and informed by the needs assessments of key stakeholder ministries. OMECAF targeted training to national and sub-national government	Climate change is not currently integrated into national development plans and no strategies exist.	MCCA is operational and CC is integrated into development planning.	3.7.1 Number of NGOs integrating climate change into local level projects. 2.7.1 Number of national and local level development plans integrating climate change 2.7.3 Climate change unit in MoECAF is staffed, equipped and operational	MCCA unit operational plan MOCAF staff Organogram Staff Tolls MCCA Unit progress reports NGO project reports NGO contributions presented in meetings/workshops	
2.8 Theme specific training programmes on adaptation in selected sectors will be conducted to present guidelines/operational manuals to planning units under line ministries,	Guidelines and manuals currently do not exist and training programmes on CC adaptation are not coordinated.	Theme specific training programmes are developed and conducted; and guidelines/operational manuals distributed.	2.8.1 Number of targeted training modules 2.8.2 Number of training events (8-10 events for sectoral ministries) 2.8.3 Number of participants at training events	Sectoral and action plans Planning guidelines Project /feedback reports	
2.9 Explore the possibility of regional twinning arrangements	List or no twinning arrangements exist to date.	Institutions identified and agreements signed.	2.9 No. of Agreements signed (2-3 sectoral ministries)	Agreements	
2.10 Explore support for a platform for dialogue and exchange of experiences by promoting inter-to-peer collaboration between Myanmar academia and academic institutions in other	Other GCCA countries in the region are at different stages of mainstreaming CC into national development plans. No collaboration and knowledge sharing platform between institutions exist.	Relevant events and academic institutions identified and dialogue established. Experience and lessons shared.	2.10.1 No of events held 2.10.2 No of institutions participating	Event reports	

Project description	Baseline	Target at end of Project	Indicator	Source of Verification	Assumptions
GCCA countries.					
2.11 Determine equipment and software requirements and subsequent training and technical assistance for data management, climate modelling and impact modelling.	No assessment exist of equipment and software needs for data management, climate and impact modeling.	Equipment and software identified and procured and relevant staff trained.	2.11. Number of equipment and software procured and number of trainings on equipment supplied	Procurement documents Training reports	
Results 3 Results 3: Lessons drawn on climate change from sub-national and local level activities inform policy making and are communicated to relevant decision-makers in the relevant sectors.	CC activities are taking place in Myanmar and a need for greater coordination is required for lessons learnt to feed into national level planning and activities.	MCCAU capacitated to draw lessons from CC activities in the country and inform policy making in relevant sectors effectively.	No of stakeholder consultation meetings with key CC implementation agencies with MoECAF and sectoral TWG's 3 Policy briefs, guidance documents of best practice in CC adaptation produced by end of 2016 % of households in pilot project areas adopting adaptation measures to climate change	Meeting minutes Climate change coordination report Policy briefs of Best practice summaries and reports Pilot site M+E reports Government remains committed to mainstream CC into national development plan.	Pilot project is successfully implemented and sufficient data is gathered on lessons and good practice to inform national strategy and action plans.
Activities	3.1 Rapid review of existing information and assessments to identify a pilot zone.	Some information may already be available. There is a need to review the existing material in order to help identify a pilot zone.	3.1 Pilot zone selected 3.1.2 Draft methodology and site evaluation report 3.1.3 Review of Myanmar adaptation activities and approaches	Demonstration activity concept document	

Project description	Baseline	Target at end of Project	Indicator	Source of Verification	Assumptions
3.2 Undertake climate change vulnerability and adaptation options assessment.	MoECAF and Ministry of Environment may have some data. There is a need to undertake a complete assessment to map CC vulnerabilities and options for adaptation.	VIA undertaken and completed with major outcomes and recommendations communicated to key stakeholders.	3.2.1 V+A assessment report and implementation intervention plan produced and recognised by communities and local government 3.2.2 Report and Implementation plan is endorsed by MoECAF and local government 3.2.3 Major recommendations and outcomes are translated and communicated to key stakeholders	V+A report and implementation plan	
3.3 Develop implementation mechanism through consultation with appropriate authorities and specialists and implement pilot adaptation options in pilot area	Pilot zone not identified.	CC adaptation strategy for pilot area developed building on results of assessments and consultations with appropriate authorities; and national strategy is informed through lessons from implementation.	3.3.1 Intervention integrated into local development plans 3.3.2 local authorities/communities endorse adaptation intervention plan 3.3.3 Adaptive capacity and resilience enhanced (% of households adopting adaptation options to climate change) 3.3.4. CC Strategy reflects learning from implementation	Implementation plans and progress reports	
3.4 Document indigenous knowledge	Information on indigenous knowledge	Documentation of indigenous knowledge	3.4.1 Assessment/review	reports	

Project description	Baseline	Target at end of Project	Indicator	Source of Verification	Assumptions
and good practices supporting local level adaptation, eco-system based adaptation and natural resource management	good practices not documented or readily available.	and practices on adaptation, EbA, and natural resources management made available.	report		
3.5 Support targeted studies and knowledge management and exchange with the wider GCCA global community. This could include the development of illustrative case study to be shared with the larger GCCA community and participation in GCCA events	Case studies and lessons from other initiatives may exist. Need for a coordinated approach to develop, document, manage and exchange information.	MCCA is capacitated to develop and/or document case studies and lessons learnt and are shared with larger GCCA community.	3.5.1 Sector action plans identify concrete adaptation interventions to increase resilience within the sector 3.5.2 M+E report and policy briefs for strategy formulation	Study reports Presentations at events Materials developed	

6.5 Annex 5: List of persons/organisations consulted

The evaluators would like to express their appreciation for the cooperation of all those named on the list, who were courteous and helpful, and in many cases invested considerable effort to ensure the team was provided with full and accurate information.

Stakeholder Meetings

Meeting 1 with EUD, 13/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	Delphine Brissonneau	Programmee Manager	Operation Section	Delphine.brissonneau@eeas.europa.eu
2	Ohn Mar Lin	Project Manager	Finance, contracts ad audit section, Operation section	Ohn-Mar.LINN@eeas.europa.eu

Meeting 2 with UNH & UNEP, 13/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	Bijay Karmacharya	Country Manager	UN-Habitat	Bijay.Karmacharya@unhabitat.org
2	Pasquale Capizzi	Chief Technical Advisor	UN-Habitat	Pasquale.Capizzi@unhabitat.org
3	Tinko Oo	M&E Officer	UN-Habitat	Tinko.oo@unhabitat.org
4	Mozaharul Alam	Regional Climate Change Coordinator	UNEP	Alam31@un.org
5	Nina Raasakka	Program Officer	UNEP	Nina.Raasakka@unep.org

Meeting 3 with MJI, 15/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	Sein Win	Training Director	Myanmar Journalist Institute	trainingdirector@mjiimyanmar.org
2	Yean	Trainer	Myanmar Journalist Institute	

Meeting 4 with MERN & FREDA, 15/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	U Than Nwai	Chair Person	FREDA	
2	U Myint Aung	GS	FREDA	
3	U Kyaw Nyein	Climate Change Manager	FREDA	
4	U San Win	DRR Manager	FREDA	
5	U Than Soe Win	Manager	MERN	

Meeting 5 with SWEDEN Embassy, 16/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	Ms. Ann Stodberge	Head of Development Cooperation	Embassy of Sweden	Ann.stodberge@gov.se

Meeting 6 with Plan, 16/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	Jeremy Kieron Stone	Consortoum	BRACED	JeremyKieron.Stone@plan-

		Manager		international.org
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Meeting 7 with UNICEF, 16/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	Ms. Marie Shanahan	Section Manager	DRR	marieshanahan@gmail.com
2	Ms. Ni Ni Win	Program Officer	DRR	nwin@unicef.org

Meeting 8 with SWEDEN Embassy, 17/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	U Hla Maung Thein	Director General	ECD	

Meeting 9, TWG 1: Agriculture, Fishery and Livestock, 20/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	Dr. Nyi Nyi	Assistant Director	Dept of Agriculture	nyinyi93@gmail.com
2	U Soe Htut Aung	Assistant Director	IWUMD	Usta2006@gmail.com
3	U Tun Tun Aung	Assistant Director	IWUMD	092174551
4	U Myo Khaing	Staff Officer	AMD	amdmyokhaing@gmail.com
5	Dr. Khin Htay Myint	Assistant Director	LBVD	Khinhtaymyint2006@gmail.com

Meeting 10, TWG 2: Environment and Natural Resource, 20/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	U Zaw Myo Latt	Deputy Director	Hotel and Tourism	Zawmyolatt09@gmail.com
2	U Wai Lwin	Assitant Director	Dry Zone Greening Dept	Wailwinoo1319.wlo@gmail.com
3	Dr. Wai Wai Than	Deputy Director	Forest Research	Waiwaikyaw2007@gmail.com
4	U Sein Min	Director	Durvey Department	Sein.min@gmail.com

Meeting 11, TWG 3: Energy, Transportation and Industry, 20/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	Daw Kay Thi Aye	Deputy Director	Hydropower Implementation	Dawkaythiaye.kta@gmail.com
2	Daw Htay Htay Kyi	Assistant Director	Ministry of Industry	Htayhtaykyi58@gmail.com
3	U Maung Maung	EE	RTAD	tadayasa@gmail.com
4	U Thet Htwe	Assistant Director	Electrical Power Planning	thethwedhpi@gmail.com

Meeting 12, TWG 4: Cities, Towns and Human Settlements, 20/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	Daw Me Me Tun	Assistant Director	Dept of Bridge	memehtunad@gmail.com
2	Dr. Myat Taw Htet	Deputy Director	Pollution control and cleaning Dept, NDC	myattaw@gmail.com
3	U Aung Nay Phy	Assistant Director	Urban housing dept	Anphyo2007@gmail.com

Meeting 13, TWG 5: Climate Hazards and Health, 21/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
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1	Dr. Aung Zaw Latt	Research Scientist	Medical Research	aungzawlattdr@gmail.com
2	Dr. Aung Min Myat	Assistant Director	Public Health	weraaung@gmail.com
3	U Kyaw Naing	Deputy Director	Fire Service Dept	k.naing07@gmail.com
4	Dr. Win Ko Ko Thein	Assistant Director	Human Resource for Health	Winkokothain1512@gmail.com
5	U Hla Tun	Deputy Director	Meteorology and Hydrology	hlatunmr@gmail.com

Meeting 14, TWG 6: Education, Science and Technology, 21/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	U Nyein Lwin	Director	Higher Education	09402589434
2	Daw Aye Aye Tint	Assistant Director	Education Research, Planning and Training	Aatint22@gmail.com
3	Dr. Nan Sandar Lwin	Deputy Director	Research and Innovation	Sandar.lwin75@gmail.com

Meeting 15 with DMH, 21/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	Daw.	DG	DMH	
2	U Kyaw	DDG	DMH	
3	Ms. Tin Yi	Director	DMH	
4	Ms. Tin Mar Yi	Officer	DMH	
5	U Hla Tun	Assistant Director	DMH	

Meeting 16 with Planning and Finance Department, 22/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	Ms. Tin Tin Myint	Director	Planning	
2	Mr. Tin Maung Lwin	Director	Planning	
3	Ms. Aye Aye Thein	Assistant Director	Planning	
4	Ms. Aye Min Thein	Assistant Director	Planning	

Meeting 17 with Department of Rural Development, 22/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	Dr. Zarni	Director	Rural Development	

Meeting 26 with WWF, Naypyidaw 22/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	Hanna Helsingin	Programme Manager	WWF	Hanna.helsingin@wwfgreatermekong.org

Meeting 18 with Embassy of Netherland, 24/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	Mr. Armand Evers	Counsellor Water Affairs	Embassy	Armand.evers@minbuza.nl
2	Aung Myint Oo	Water Resources Officer	Embassy	Aung.myint.oo@netherlandsmissionyangon.nl

Meeting 19 with UNDEV, 24/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	Bijay Karmacharya	Country Manager	UN-Habitat	Bijay.Karmacharya@unhabitat.org
2	Ms. Xiaojie Fan	Coutry Representative	FAO	Xiaojie.Fan@fao.org

Meeting 20 with Township Administration, Labutta 27/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	U Kyaw San Kyaw	Township Administrator	GeneralAdministrative Department, Home Affairs	

Meeting 21 with Township Disaster Management Committee, Labutta, 28/03/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	U Thein Zan	Officer	Land department	
2	U Win Naing Oo	Officer	Agriculture	
3	U Za Lin Tun	Officer	Rural Development	
4	Daw Zin Myint	Officer	Planning	
5	Thant Zaw Oo	Officer	Metereology and Hydrology	
6	Kyaw Zawr	Officer	Relief and Resettlement	
7	Kyaw Kyaw Oo	Officer	Environmental Conservation	
8	Lel Lel Aung	Officer	Fishery	

- One meeting with Women group in Labutta, Swan Saung Shin, was conducted on 28th March.
- Three community meetings with village committee, women groups, and carpenter trainees were conducted in UYingone village on 29th March.

Meeting 27 with UMFCCI, Yangon, 3/04/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	U Tint Swai	CEO	UMFCCI	Ceo.umfcci@gmail.com ceooffice@umfcci.org.mm
2	U Aung Kyi Soe	Secretary General	UMFCCI	so@umfcci.com.mm

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• Meeting 28 with AFDI, Yangon, 3/04/17

No.	Name	Position	Department	Contact
1	Pierre Marneffe	Project Officer	AFD	marneffep@afdi.fr
2	Chaw Wint Thu	Proejct Officer	AFD	wintthuc@afdi.fr

6.6 Annex 6: Literature and documentation consulted

- 1st PSC Mission Report
- 2nd PSC Mission Report
- 3rd PSC Mission Report
- AECOM's Method Myanmar FINAL
- Agenda MTR_latest-1
- Annex 1 Description of Activities
- Annex 1_Capacity Building ToR ECD_V6
- Annex 2 - MoPF TOR capacity building
- Annex 2 Genera conditions
- Annex 3 Budget
- Annex 3_Capacity-Building_CC-Urban
- Annex 4_natural resources and agri
- Annex A Evaluation Questions
- Annex B questionnaire
- Annex C logFrame_MCCA-analysis
- Annex I_Description of the Action
- Annex II_General Conditions
- Annex III_Budget
- Capacity_building_narrative_14Feb
- Email list of TWG meeting participants
- ESWG_Feb2016
- ESWG_Nov2016
- Evaluation guideline_EU
- Final Labutta VA_SHORT not laid out
- Final PPT-LBT local adaptation plan Mission - MM March 19 .2017 1
- Financial Report for year 1 (Jul'13-Jun'14) Revised (25Aug15)
- Financial Report for year 2 (Jul'14-Jun'15) format_24 Nov 15 f...
- Financial Report Year 1 (Jul 13 to Jun 14)
- IHS presentation_low res
- LBT Implementation activites 20.2017 1
- LBT-List of Activities and Allocated Budget 2017
- Local Adaptation Planning_Labutta
- Local Adaptation Planning_Labutta_Final CTA March16.2017.StellaFormat
- M&E frame work for updating
- M&E framework and data of MCCA
- MCCA AR_Y1_13_08_2015_final print November
- MCCA Inception Report – Draft
- MCCA preliminary Presentation V4
- MCCA Y2_24NOV15_final
- MCCA Y3 Narrative report-7NOV16_CLEAN
- MCCA Y3 Narrative report-7NOV16_with operational comments
- MCCA Year 1 Annual Report (printed version)
- MCCA Year 2 Annual Report (Nov 2015, final version)
- MCCA Year 3 Narrative Report (Nov 2016, clean version)
- MCCA_PSC_CompositionTOR Feb2015
- MCCA_TechnicalWorkingGroup_CompositionTOR_Feb2015
- MCCCBSAP_Draft_06062016_added
- MCCSAP (19Jan clean version)
- MCCSAP (Feb Version)
- MCCSAP Appendices (edited Jan)
- MCCSAP_2nd consultation
- MCCSAP_3rd consultation
- MCCSAP_Appendices_edited_11Jan (pdf)
- MCCSAP_Sectoral Action Plans and Appdx_edited_Feb
- MCCSAP-Feb-Version
- MTR Tentative Agenda (by Cindy)
- Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan_19Jan_highlights
- Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan_February_clean.pdf

- Myanmar-Climate-Change-Strategy-and-Action-Plan_19Jan_clean
- Myanmar's INDC
- Myanmar's INDC.pdf
- Pakokku_VA SHORT_Final-notlaidout
- Pakokku_VA SHORT_Final-notlaidout.pdf
- Policy_MNCC_clean
- Policy_MNCC_clean.docx
- Policy_MNCC_Rationale
- PPT-LBT Mission
- PPT-PKU Local Adaptation Plan Mission in Myanmar
- Profile of ECD (from internet)
- PSC 1
- PSC 2
- PSC 3
- ResultsFramework_MCCA
- Special Conditions
- Summary_Estimated Cost _ for Pakokku 2017
- TWG_PSC_CSO_DP list DEC16
- UN Environment_projects_Myanmar
- WED 2015
- WED 2015 Mission Report
- WED 2016
- WED 2016 Mission Report
- Work Plan Year 3
- Y3_Financial Report_Final MCCA_EU-13Nov16 (Rev)
- Year 1 Detailed Budget and Activities
- Year 3 forecast_Final

6.7 Annex 7: Other technical annexes

6.7.1 Annex 7.1 Evaluation Questions to be answered

A grid of evaluation questions and sub-questions is used to analyse the project. They are classified according to the 5 criteria of the OECD / DAC, to structure the analysis of the information collected. The answers to these questions will be cross-referenced with the project indicators. The table below provides a tentative list of evaluation questions.

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Evaluation Questions and sub-questions</i>
Relevance Design, coherence,	<p>To what extent have the stated objectives correctly address the identified problems and social needs of Myanmar in Climate Change issues?</p> <p>To what extent have the objectives been updated in order to adapt to changes in the context?</p> <p>Sub-questions</p> <p>To what extent have the activities complement Myanmar's policies and other donors' interventions?</p> <p>To what extent is the MCCA project relevant to national climate change adaptation priorities? (Specifically on planned contributions that are determined at national level as well as on the NAPA, the National Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2030 - MCCSAP)</p> <p>(Coherence)</p> <p>To extent have the activities undertaken allow the EC to achieve its development policy objectives without internal contradiction or without contradiction with other communities'</p>

	<p>policies.</p> <p>How the project's coherent to the EU strategy in Myanmar and with Member States, and other donor? Is the project in line with evolving strategies of the EC and its partners</p> <p>Is the MCCA design the most effective approach to support climate change adaptation and mitigation? Should the issues be addressed differently in such a rapidly evolving political and challenging governance context?</p> <p>How do MCCA's priorities and approaches fit within the context of the NLD-led government and administration?</p> <p>Is the analysis of assumptions and risks valid? Have the recommended monitoring and evaluation arrangements been appropriate?</p> <p>How the project design is formulated and addressed climate gender issues across all levels from national, sub-national and local levels?</p> <p>How the project is incorporated women's needs and issues of Myanmar?</p>
effectiveness	<p>To what extent the activities undertaken allow the EC to achieve its development policy objectives without internal contradiction or without contradiction with other communities' policies.</p> <p>To what extent have the various MCCA efforts supported by EU coordinate achieved its specific objectives? How could these efforts better complement each other to achieve MCCA's specific objectives?</p> <p>Sub-questions</p> <p>How is institutional and policy- environment strengthened using sharing of technical knowledge and best practice, training and institutional support through the project? Identify evidence.</p> <p>How is evidence-based planning and policy making being promoted, through integration of pilot interventions, into sub-national and local development planning initiatives?</p> <p>Were institutional capacities, mechanisms in place for coordination of actions and adaptation to climate change appropriate and effective?</p> <p>What actions have led to success and those that have led to failure? What are the reasons for these circumstances? What benefit on climate change have been generated?</p> <p>How MCCA project effectively addressed institutional and social vulnerabilities of the most vulnerable populations including women, children and other population at risk?</p>
efficiency	<p>Is MCCA soundly managed and is it a value for money?</p> <p>Sub-questions</p> <p>Is the MCCA project efficient in engaging with local authorities and communities including civil society and the private sector?</p> <p>How is the project's internal evaluation and monitoring system implemented in monitoring the progress of its achievements ? How is the managerial quality on the operational implementation including the performance of the implementation partners – management, budget & expenditure, etc.</p>

	<p>How are pilot zones identified? Were information and method of assessment (which vulnerability assessment) adequate? (Has topographic information been used?)</p> <p>Have local knowledge and resources been used to avoid duplication in the implementation of MCCA activities?</p> <p>From an economic (cost / benefit) perspective, have the actions of the MCCA project, including their components, been efficient compared to other climate change response programs in the same area?</p> <p>How the project has been ensured women roles, decision making and leadership in building adaptive capacities?</p>
Impact	<p>To what extent has the project facilitated mainstreaming climate change into Myanmar policy development and reform agenda? (Effect generated on integration climate change considerations into development programs, policies or management strategies)</p> <p>Sub-questions</p> <p>Have the effects of the project: a) been facilitated / constrained by external factors b) produced any unintended or unexpected impacts, and if so how have these affected the overall impact. c) been facilitated / constrained by project/program management, by coordination arrangements, by the participation of relevant stakeholders d) contributed to economic and social development e) contributed to poverty reduction f) made a difference in terms of cross-cutting issues like gender equality, environment, good governance, conflict prevention etc. g) spread between economic growth salaries and wages, foreign exchange and budget</p> <p>To what extent has</p> <p>To what extent are current donor structures/relationships conducive to Myanmar achieving its organizational objectives in climate change and how can these be improved? What are the primary areas EU should focus on to effectively advance the Myanmar policy development and reform agenda?</p> <p>What are the impacts of the various actions of the MCCA project on adaptation to climate change by communities, families and individuals in the target areas, as measured by project impact indicators?</p> <p>What are the impacts of the MCCA actions on women, youth and other vulnerable groups in the target populations? To what extent have gender perspectives and conflict sensitivity mainstreamed in the implementation action?</p> <p>What are the impacts on the response mechanisms to climate change shocks, for example the speed and effectiveness of the response to the delivery of humanitarian aid?</p> <p>What, if any, are the unintended, positive and negative consequences of MCCA project actions in the target areas?</p> <p>How MCCA project created enabling environments and spaces for the most vulnerable communities? What changes can be seen for those groups? Have they been impacted positively or negatively?</p>
sustainability	<p>To what extent are the MCCA activities sustainable beyond MCCA's assistance?</p>

Sub-questions	What is the extent of Myanmar's financial, political and in-kind support for these activities and how can that support be strengthened?
	To what extent has the relationship between exposure to climate change shocks, coping capacities and responses of families and communities in target areas been improved as a result of the MCCA project?
	Did the socio-political context constitute barriers or promoters of the sustainability of its results during the intervention of the MCCA project?
	To what extent do the climate change adaptation mechanisms promoted by the MCCA project ensure the sustainability of its results? Are the beneficial effects likely to last long after the end of the assistance? How is the project ownership with respect to the government and the wider community?
	Do MCCA partners use lessons learned to extend and replicate the benefits of this intervention?
	What are the areas that deserve further support in view of consolidating the achieved results and further contributing to supporting Myanmar's efforts to tackle climate change?
EU added value	In design and implementation What are the EU added value in terms of design and implementation?
Cross cutting issues	To what extent are gender and human rights being reflected in the implementation of the project and its monitoring?
(Visibility)	Project's strategy and activity in the field of visibility, information and communication, the results obtained and the impact achieved with these actions in both the beneficiary country and the EU countries

Assumptions to be tested

Reform agenda is maintained with supporting political will to achieve climate change integration.
The government maintains climate change as a priority within policy development
There is appropriate coordination between national and sector plans and programmes to ensure incorporation of adaptation into national and local planning processes
.
Myanmar Government remains committed to mainstreaming the climate change agenda.
Development partners are coordinated and do not establish parallel programmes in competing departments and institutions
Inter-ministerial cooperation remains strong and TWGs are coordinated in inputting to national strategy

Criteria	Sub Criteria	Ratings(score 1-5) 5 maximum	Justification of ratings by individual evaluators
Relevance	Relevance		
Design	Design		

coherence	coherence		
effectiveness	Institutional and policy-environment strengthening		
	Promotion of evidence-based planning and policy making		
	awareness raising in government, civil society and the private sector		
	Strengthening of institutional capacities		
	Addressing of institutional and social vulnerabilities		
efficiency	quality of day to day management, Operational work planning and implementation, management of personnel,		
	relations coordination with local authorities institutions, beneficiaries other donors,		
	whether management of risk has been adequate, ie whether flexibility has been demonstrated in response to changes in circumstances,		
	quality of information management and reporting		
	and the extent to which key stakeholders have been kept adequately informed of project activities including beneficiaries target groups, Technical assistance: how well did it help to provide		

	appropriate solutions and develop local capacities to define and produce results?		
	Quality of monitoring: its existence or not, accuracy and flexibility and the use made of it		
Impact	Policy impact of climate change into the Myanmar policy development and reform agenda		
	Impact to Final beneficiaries		
	Wider impacts		
sustainability	Economic sustainability		
	Project outcome sustainability (best practices, know-how)		
	National ownership		
	Final beneficiary ownership		
Visibility	Visibility		
Cross cutting issues	gender		
	Vulnerable groups		
EU added value	implementation		

6.7.2 Annex 7.2 Simplified Questions during the field trip

MCCA Evaluation Evaluation tools – questionnaires

Started July 2013 (four years) till July 2018 ?

CTA arrived in Feb 2015

Interview Date:

Name	Position	Organisation	Sex	Location	Time
For all respondents					

Stakeholder list

1 Government	2 implementers and other partners	3. NGO	4. Private sector
Main partner –			
a)(MONREC) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	WWF MERN	Union of Myanmar Chambers of Commerce
b)(MOECAF) Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Myanmar Climate Change Alliance Unit (MCCAU)	
c)(MoT) Department of Hydrology and Meteorology of the Ministry of Transport.	UNDP	UNDP	
d) Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development (MoNPED)	UNicef	UN-Environment	
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation - Department of Agriculture Planning (DOAP)	Plan International (coordinator of the DFID funded BRACED Alliance)	Unicef	
Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development			

d) Local Authorities			
Technical working group (TWG)			
Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU)			

General	
Questions	Answers
Please give a brief description of your role at your Organisation	
How long have you been in your Organisation?	
Please give a brief description of your role (Involvements) in the project MCCA	
From your perspective and experience, what have been the main good or bad points about working with foreign donors?	
Do you have any suggestions for improvements?	
From your perspective and experience, what have been the main successes and challenges in MCCA?	
Do you have any suggestions for improvements?	

Criteria	Questions	Answers
design	What are the problems and social needs in Myanmar regarding Climate change?	Highly vulnerable (from extreme weather events related to Climate change) affecting Myanmar's sustainable development, hence the society's social economy since it is highly dependent on its environment, natural resources, climate conditions and the health of its eco-system. Drought, cyclone, strong wind, intense rain, flood, extreme high temperature, sea level rise Deforestation and diminishing water resources
	Did you participate in the design and in the management and implementation of the program? Is the analysis of assumptions and risks valid? (refer to logframe before asking)	

	(ask implementers) is the design of the project the most effective approach to support climate change adaptation and mitigation (taking into account of the rapidly evolving political context)? Why? How does MCCA fit in the context of the NLD led government and administration?	
	(ask implementers) Have the objectives been updated in order to adapt to changes in the political context?	PMT project management team
coherence	(ask implementers) have you achieved the development policy objectives of your institution? If yes, Which ones? Do you have any suggestions for improvements?	
	(ask implementers on Specific objectives) National and sectoral climate change strategy is drafted by the end of 2015 ? Sectoral action plans are drafted by TWGs identifying climate response initiatives and highlight implementation plans in 2 sectors by the end of 2015 ? how many climate change projects/programmes are submitted to donors and 2 projects funded as a result of MCCA technical support ? The national CC Strategy reflects learning from climate change implementation activities from the demonstration site and wider climate change projects, specifically:	
	X no of sub national actors have reviewed climate change in their development plans and identified climate response measures by mid 2016	Comment [CP1]: How are these indicators monitored by the management team?
	National and Sectoral strategies have clearly defined adaptation approaches referenced from best practice in the field	Comment [CP2]: Non smart, not measurable, target not set Comment [CP3]: What are the best practices adopted in the field?
effectiveness	How are roles being defined between UN-HABITAT and UNEP ? what are the success (advantages) and challenges of this mechanism ? in terms of project management and others ? reporting, financial management, coordination,	

	<p>implementation (training and grant projects, etc) communication to the stakeholders and to the government for policy recommendations.</p> <p>(Have the planned benefits been delivered and received to you as stakeholder of the project?)</p> <p>(To government)</p> <p>Have you been trained as planned? Is the training useful for your everyday work?</p> <p>Are technical knowledge shared?</p> <p>Have you got the support as planned?</p> <p>Were strategy skills developed and office equipment provided?</p> <p>Is technical skill improved in data management, climate observations and modelling?</p> <p>Is information incorporated in working norms and reported for policy development and implementation?</p> <p>Are best practices and knowledge shared?</p> <p>Is the coordination mechanism among government agencies in climate change adaptation approach strengthened? Are their roles well defined?</p>	
	<p>Are your role and other actors' roles well defined? Are there written documents to defining the roles? Do you agree with them?</p>	
	<p>Did you participate in the implementation of the project as planned?</p> <p>Is the analysis of assumptions and risks (check logframe) valid?</p>	
	<p>Is the load your responsibility and what you have to learn of the project too heavy to cope?</p>	
	<p>(result 1) awareness raising</p> <p>Are you more aware of the implication of climate change?</p>	
	<p>(result 2) capacity training</p> <p>(To Government) Have you learned new technical knowledge and good practices and</p>	

<p>share it with other people?</p> <p>Do you have better institutional support than before the project?</p> <p>Could the results have been achieved at a higher level of quality?</p> <p>(To Government) Do you have better capacity and support needed to integrate climate change considerations in policies, strategies, plans and operations?</p> <p>(To civil society) Do you have better capacity to contribute to climate change activities? Could the results have been achieved at a higher level of quality?</p>	
<p>(result 3) policy making</p> <p>(to both) What are the lessons learnt from the project? – at national levels and at sub-national levels?</p> <p>(To Government) are you informed of lessons learnt to enable integrating climate change considerations in policies, strategies, plans and operations?</p> <p>Could the results have been achieved at a higher level of quality?</p> <p>Have you learned more on how to managing development partners and aid flows?</p> <p>(To civil society) What policies can be potentially changed and made and how are do you inform the lessons learnt to relevant decision makers (showcase, reports?)?</p> <p>How are the policy makers involved in the project activities?</p> <p>Do you think there are policies that should be changed or implemented by the government? How can we achieve that?</p> <p>Could the results have been better achieved?</p>	
<p>How is evidence-based planning and policy making being promoted, through integration of pilot interventions, into sub-national and local development planning initiatives?</p> <p>(To local and sub-national levels) How do you communicate the lessons drawn (on climate change) from the activities to inform policy making in the relevant sectors? (eg. reports or other means?)</p>	

	<p>problems and challenges of related policies:</p> <p>Is there any prospect of policy, plan or investment action recommendations, at local, sub-national and national levels?</p> <p>Do you think the institutional capacities and mechanisms are in place and appropriate for coordination of actions and adaptation to climate change?</p> <p>From your perspective and experience, what have been the main successes and challenges in implementing MCCA? What actions have led to success and those that have led to failure? What are the reasons for main successes and challenges? What will you change if you were to start again the project?</p>
efficiency	<p>What are the causes of the delay in the beginning? Late arrival of staff, etc. Can you suggest ways for improvements?</p> <p>(Is the MCCA project efficient in engaging with local authorities and communities including civil society and the private sector?)</p> <p>From your perspective and experience, what have been the main successes and challenges in developing/maintaining coordination among UNEP, UN-Habitat, the local authorities and the civil society?</p> <p>Do you have any suggestions for improvements?</p> <p>Are you kept adequately informed of project activities, planning and implementation?</p> <p>How is the relations coordination with local authorities institutions, beneficiaries and other donors?</p> <p>How are pilot zones identified? Were information and method of assessment (which vulnerability assessment, or NAPA?) adequate? (Is topographic information used?)</p> <p>Did the Technical assistance help to provide appropriate solutions and develop local</p>

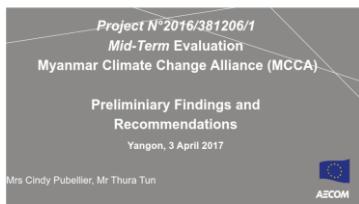
	capacities to define and produce results?	
	Have local knowledge and resources been used in the implementation of MCCA activities?	
	Did any unplanned output arise from the activities so far?	
	Do you participate in the monitoring of the project? How do you communicate your indicator information to the project management?	
	From your perspective and experience, what have been the main successes and challenges in obtaining/maintaining the budgets and meeting expenditure schedules? You have any suggestions for improvements?	
Impact	(to implementers) CC has integrated into how many sectoral strategies and action plans so far? (target 2) how many projects and programmes delivering adaptation and mitigation services are inline with national sectoral cc strategies?	
	Has the project helped in (wider impact) Socio-economic Impact - democracy, peace, gender equivalence, reviving economy, equitable and inclusive growth, improve state-society relations, sustainable growth, pro poor, equitable sharing of resources, strengthening good governance and transparency, from top down to bottom up planning, people centred development? Please name them. Biophysical impact - ecosystems	
	Is there any positive outlook in incorporation of CC considerations into policies or management strategies?	Underline the policies which are concerned. (policies on crop development, farming practices, irrigation, water resources management, crop and income loss risk management policies, disaster risk management policies on flood, drought)
	Is Myanmar in a better position to achieve its organisational objectives in Climate change considering the relationships with the donors? Please give some examples.	

What are the impacts of the various actions of the MCCA project on adaptation to climate change by communities, families and individuals in the target areas, as measured by project impact indicators ?	
What are the benefits (and negative impacts) of the MCCA actions on women, youth and other vulnerable groups (farmers, fisher folk) in the target populations? What are the changes of policies, resource allocation (wider pool of resources, budgetary process?) and practices observed or likely to happen?	
What are the benefits (and negative impacts) on the response mechanisms to climate change shocks? For example the speed and effectiveness of the response to the delivery of humanitarian aid? What are the changes of policies, resource allocation and practices observed or likely to happen? (top down) What are the adaptive capacity/observations improvements in the field ? (bottom up)	<p>The diagram illustrates the 'Top-down and bottom-up approaches to adaptation'. It features two parallel vertical arrows pointing upwards from 'Assessments & strategies' at the top to 'Adaptation' at the bottom. The left arrow is labeled 'Top-down approach' and 'National level incl. sectors'. The right arrow is labeled 'Bottom-up approach' and 'Focused on addressing existing socio-economic & environmental conditions and vulnerability'.</p> <p>From 'Assessments & strategies', an arrow points down to 'National level incl. sectors'. From 'Adaptation', an arrow points down to 'Community based adaptation, often projects'.</p> <p>Source: Adapted from Danner & Holme (2004)</p>
Has the project made a difference in terms of cross-cutting issues like gender equality, environment, good governance, conflict prevention etc.?	
What, if any, are the unintended, positive and negative consequences of MCCA project actions in the target areas?	
sustainability (To what extent are the MCCA activities sustainable?) Will the activities continue after the project? What are the areas that need more support in view of the results achieved to tackle climate change ?	
What is the extent of Myanmar's financial, political and in-kind support for these activities and how can that support be strengthened? Will the support continue after the project? Are there temporary or permanent positions that were created?	
Is the project budget for its purpose (particularly phasing out prospects) adequate?	

(How is the project ownership with respect to the government and the wider community?)	
Do you still agree with the objectives and continue to remain in agreement?	
(Did the socio-political context constitute barriers or promoters of the sustainability of its results during the intervention of the MCCCA project?)	
Is there any barrier or promoter of the sustainability of its results (awareness of CC, policy development, communication of lessons learnt)? Why?	
To what extent do the climate change adaptation mechanisms promoted by the MCCCA project to ensure the sustainability of its results?	
Are the beneficial effects likely to last long after the end of the assistance?	
Is the project in tune with local perception of needs and ways of producing sharing benefits? Does it respect local power-structures, status systems and beliefs?	
If it sought to change any of those, how well are they being perceived and accepted?	
(To communities): are the benefits the project produced what you need in the communities? Do you accept them? If not, please specify why?	
Do MCCCA partners use lessons learned to extend and replicate the benefits of this intervention?	
What are the areas that deserve further support in view of consolidating the achieved results and further contributing to supporting Myanmar's efforts to tackle climate change?	
Regarding Financial sustainability, are the products or services being provided affordable for the intended beneficiaries and are likely to remain so after funding will end?	
Are enough funds available to cover all costs (including recurrent cost, Technical or	

	technology issues? (Is the technology, knowledge, process or service introduced or provided fits in with existing needs, culture, traditions, skills or knowledge alternative technologies are being considered, where possible and the degree in which the beneficiaries have been able to adapt and maintain the technology acquired without further assistance)	
EU added value	In design and implementation	
Cross cutting issues	To what extent are gender and human rights being reflected in the implementation of the project and its monitoring? Vulnerable groups – farmers, fisher folk, poor household, women and children, retail business increase in price in food crops, low income rural population	

6.7.3 Annex 7.3 Slides of Preliminary Findings



Presentation Summary

1. Introduction - Objective of Mid-Term Evaluation
2. Findings on MCCA
 - Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, Sustainability,
 - Focus
 - Gender, reaching out to Ethnic groups, Private Sector engagement, Visibility
 - Strengthening of implementation team
3. Preliminary findings and Recommendations
4. Field visit – Labutta
5. Future Development Partnership opportunities

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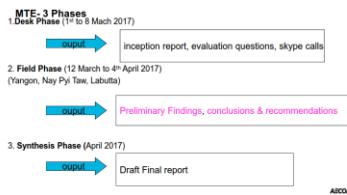
Global objective of MTE MCCA

- Conduct an external evaluation of MCCA to inform the European Union on options for possible follow up support.
- Assist the implementation partners and inform TWG and PSG members team develop their strategic vision for the remaining years of the project and for the future climate change interventions

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Specific objectives

- overall independent assessment the implementation to date, with regard to programme's relevance, effectiveness efficiency, impact and sustainability.
- assessment of the extent to which the Action has mainstreamed gender perspectives and conflict sensitivity in the implementation of the Action, and make recommendations in this regard.
- identification of key lessons and recommendations to key stakeholder groups to improve the implementation over the remaining period and strengthen the engagement with national stakeholders (government, private sector, civil society)
- recommendations to the European Union on options for possible further support on climate change adaptation and mitigation in Myanmar keeping in mind ownership, absorption capacity and aid effectiveness principles



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MCCA – Relevance

MCCA project's relevance	Findings – relevance and design to date	ratings
relevance EC's development policy objectives	-Rural development, agriculture, food security -Education -Good governance rule of law -Peace building	Highly relevant
Coherence to EU member states and other donor's strategy	Climate change resilience (Sweden) Root cause of migration (structural reasons, natural and man-made, catastrophes, poverty...)	Highly relevant
Complementarity to Myanmar's policies (country needs)	NCCSAP; forest law, Environmental conservation law, National biodiversity strategy, Environment policy, water policy, green growth agenda, Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy, Women's role in CC, National social protection plan for vulnerable population; create adaptive diversified livelihoods, livelihoods, basic services.	Highly Relevant

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MCCA – Design

MCCA project's	Findings – relevance and design to date
Original design	Comprehensive & a little over-ambitious -Too early inception timing (institution readiness, resources) -Myanmar's environmental readiness to welcome international experts - some Targets -Duration of implementation Some aspects missing (gender, ethnic groups)
updating	To be updated by the MCCA unit
Indicators	Some target missing, some more indicators needed (gender, ethnic groups, enhancement of civil society's capacity, etc.) & for efficient/effective monitoring

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MCCA – Effectiveness

MCCA	as	ratings
S01 strengthen the climate change related institutional and policy environment	sharing of technical knowledge best practice	Moderate (strategy for sharing is needed) Moderate - to include more international best practices
S02 increase the resilience of vulnerable vulnerable populations through promotion of evidence-based climate change policy making through pilot integrated climate change into sub-national & local level development planning initiatives	plaid integration of climate change in • sub-national and local level development planning initiatives	No evidence as yet in agricultural and fishery best practices; no evidence as yet in local logging, address issue of land conflicts between business & farming, raising awareness of local communities on climate change issues No evidence as yet to increase the livelihood alternatives for vulnerable populations: women and unemployed
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Progress towards Results1 – efficient? No data!

Measurement of Change– Result1 Awareness raising - (Indicator target set)	Evidence found as of March 2017
80% of training and workshop participants are better able to respond to climate change and incorporate CC ideas in their work	no monitoring data available from MCCA unit Evaluators: 3,000+ people engaged in CC process, unknown: %, Gender data
X % of workshop and training participants can demonstrate how they have utilised knowledge from the workshop in their work No target set in design	no monitoring data available from MCCA unit Evaluators: 30 journalists and 8 trainers to report on CC unknown: %, Gender data

Progress towards Results2 – moderately efficient

Measurement of Change– Result2 Capacity training(indicator target set)	Evidence found as of March 2017
The National CC strategy has clear vision on how to address climate change and incorporates a detailed implementation plan	Efficient on Strategy and action plan documents at central level Challenges persist in some sectors – industry (private sector data, cities (water management); sub-national & local level)
The MCCA unit becomes a knowledge centre and clearing house for climate related government programmes and has provided input to at least 5 government proposals and knowledge materials by 2016	Efficient: knowledge centre 3 government proposals (NAP, ASEAN, GEF)

Note from Evaluators: the above Indicators do not reflect the enhancement of civil society's capacity to contribute, too, in CC activities

Progress towards Results3 – moderately efficient

Measurement of Change– Result3	Evidence found as of March 2017
Policy making (indicator target set)	Good inter-ministerial participation but some said insufficient (TWGs will form a country main coordination platform)
No of stakeholder consultation meetings with key CC implementation agencies with MoECAF and sectoral TWGs	1 Policy brief seen but documents need to capture best practices. Only CC policy document is drafted
CC adaptation produced by end of 2016	
% of households in pilot project areas adopting adaptation measures to climate change	No monitoring tool providing this data
No target set	No data for monitoring!
Evaluations: to consider Number of lessons drawn on climate change from sub-national and local level activities inform policy making and are communicated to relevant decision makers in the relevant sectors	No evidence

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MCCA – project management

Findings – relevance and design to date	Ratings
Project office, staffing, backstopping	Moderately efficient on staffing; Need to diversify expertise to efficiently address needs of Myanmar (Aid) More communication is needed among team members Internal communication needs to be improved (evaluation, information circulation – Indicator monitoring , etc.)
Communication, coordination and relations among stakeholders, EU, PSC, TWG	Efficient but internal communication to be improved Some TWG members need more meetings on strategies and action plans
Outputs: quantity and quality assurance	Quantity not monitored; Quality assurance not made externally, expertise perhaps insufficient within team to cover the wide spectrum of sectors
Activities progress	Delays in the beginning; VA & PSC activities started earlier
Financial management:	No audit conducted as yet; expenditure supposed to be on track since no cost extension
Internal Monitoring	Needs a monitoring tool, should be a dash-board for progress indication shared among MCCA team members

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MCCA – overall Efficiency (with no monitoring data)

results	actors	Findings	rating
R1: awareness raising	Government	Efficient in general But agriculture best practices not sufficient (use of modern heavy machines/unustainable agriculture)	Good
... actors are more aware of the implication of climate change; Moderate	sub-national	agriculture best practices not sufficient (water efficiency, crop rotation, current unsustainable agriculture & fishery practices)	Good
	local level	agriculture best practices not sufficient (water efficiency, crop rotation, current unsustainable agriculture & fishery practices)	Good
	civil society	Trained journalists did not go to the pilot sites	Good
	private sector	Not interviewed as yet (in the morning of the current presentation)	Good
	Population	Populations (ethnic groups and women) Needs to take action the soonest	Good
R2: capacity training	Government	VA need transfer of knowledge to Myanmar, ...	Good
... actors have capacity to integrate climate change considerations in policies, programs and projects	civil society	Some need more support (MJI – Myanmar Journalist Institute, ...)	Good
R3: lessons drawn on climate change from sub-national and local level activities; interest partners to share knowledge and transfer to relevant decision makers in the relevant sectors		Need to speed up pilot activities (should identify channel and speed up pilot actions); Shelters are constructed for now, is there any other benefit?	Good
No evidence as yet		What about lessons drawn all other sectors (agriculture, food security, energy, education,?) Is project going to achieve these?	Good

MCCA – Impact and potential impact

MCCA	Findings	ratings
mainstream climate change into the Myanmar policy development and reform agenda	Strategy development: MCCASAP	Good impact but not at sub-national & local levels
	Cross sectorial policy	Good impact but not at sub-national & local levels
	impacts on the response mechanisms to climate change shocks (speed and effectiveness of the response, delivery of humanitarian aid), water & food security crisis etc.	Inter-ministerial Coordination has started at national level
	MCCA created enabling environments and spaces for the most vulnerable communities? What changes can be seen for those groups?	Needs improvement
	actions of MCCA project on adaptation to climate change by communities, families and individuals in the target areas	No changes to improve income on vulnerable groups as yet
	MCCA actions on women, youth and other vulnerable groups in the target populations	on shelters and water tanks for now, no other benefits is witnessed

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MCCA – Sustainability

	Findings	ratings
ownership	ECD - national level Good ownership for ECD local level (pilot sites) Ownership shown on the shelter built	Good
	Civil Society -national level Good ownership	Good
Technological (best practices, know-how) sustainability	Civil Society -local level No activities for civil society as yet	Good
knowledge transfer sustainability of MCCA's results	national level Cross-sectional consultation achieved but need to introduce technological best practices (agriculture) pilot sites Carpentry but no job opportunities for youths, still under construction and training	Good
	national level Sustainable - for strategy & plans documents Training material to be sustained on website Web site needs transfer of knowledge	Good
	pilot sites Shelters are constructed for now, need for maintenance	Good
sustainability of MCCA's benefits (including replications)	national level Knowledge sustainable but need scaling (officials +19,000 new recruits in 10 years to come)	Good
	pilot sites No specific benefits to be sustained for women and youths and trained carpenters, except for the AICOM	Good

MCCA – Visibility

	Findings	ratings
National level	MCCA head office Strong on UN implementation partners Weak on EU – No EU logo visible	Strong on UN implementation partners Weak on EU
	Partners' knowledge on MCCA as EU funded project	Very Weak – the majority of interviewees knows UN but not EU
All levels	Project documents Strong on UN implementation partners Weak on EU	Strong on UN implementation partners Weak on EU
Web site, media		Visible together with key stakeholders
Local level	pilot sites Not prominent for EU	Not prominent for EU
Project activities	film festival Not prominent for EU	Not prominent for EU

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MCCA – Gender		
	Findings	ratings
Project design	No specific emphasis, no indicators designed	Weak: Changes or supportive indicators should be used such as immediate and overall effects of how climate change strategy is intended to reduce women's vulnerability. No reference adaptive capacity and to enhance Women's absorption capacities
National level	Gender integrated but not mainstreamed; One time feedback was collected from GEN and need more situational and vulnerability analysis	
Participants (No data)	Women involved; Junior women staff should contribute in series of consultations. Collection of Gender issues and needs information from output documents	Gender generally mentioned (eg. VA: young women most vulnerable) but no gender specific actions or solutions proposed, no showcasing
Web site	Weak: No case studies or stories for women are formulated	
Subnat & Local	pilot sites	Weak: No planned activities for women
Project activities	film festival	Weak: Not visible, no specific discussion on women's challenges

MCCA – Ethnic groups		
	Findings	ratings
Project design	No specific emphasis, no indicators designed	Rather weak, mainly towards climate vulnerable populations which should include ethnic groups Mountainous ecological zone is considered to be a mountainous zone, which includes 3 ethnic zones
National level	Strategy documents and action plans consulted	Weak: No specific emphasis; Other documents WWF's document on Assessing Climate Risk in Myanmar and EU's document on climate change and green growth, environmental conservation, forest law and social protection strategy of Social Welfare
Project activities	Participants in strategy formulation process	Weak: Not in TWG
Web site	Awareness raising	Indirectly through journalists training in R1; Local indigenous knowledge on adaptation should be explored
Sub-national & local level	A new pilot site is said to be realised	planned pilot activities in Chin region?

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MCCA – Private Sector Engagement		
	Findings	ratings
Project design	Private sector to be more aware of the implications of climate change (Result1)	Awareness raising
National level	Strategy documents and action plans consulted	interview
	Participants in strategy formulation process	No. Tentative cooperation through TWG3 (Sector Energy, transport & industry) but unsuccessful
Project activities	Awareness raising	Chamber of Commerce in Yangon
Web site		To be strengthened
Sub-national & Local level	pilot sites	No evidence as yet

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MCCA – EU added value		
	Findings	ratings
Design	Structure of design	
Implementation	Monitoring, PSC, report comments	Rather low - No reference made to EU best practices (agriculture, water efficiency, energy saving, clean energy, science & technologies,...)

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Preliminary overall findings

- Relevance - **Highly relevant** – addresses country needs on wide range of sectors & inline with country strategy paper
- Effectiveness: **moderately effective** though working towards the objectives, points to address when the climate change related institutional and policy environment (at sub-national and local levels)
 - focus on
 - increase the resilience of climate vulnerable populations with evidence-based planning and policy making
 - Efficiency: **moderately efficient** regards intended results with rooms for improvement with efficient monitoring tool which is missing
 - Impact prospect – **some impacts** that contribute to mainstreaming climate change into the Myanmar policy development and reform but need to deliver benefits to populations especially vulnerable groups: women, ethnic groups
 - Sustainability – to be improved (financial sustainability for infrastructure maintenance, transfer of knowledge to Myanmar)
 - Visibility – to be improved on EU visibility

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LABUTTA field mission (27-31 March, 2017)

- From Yangon to Labutta (6 hours)
- Vulnerability Assessment (6 hours) presentation by MCCA team
- Labutta Township Committee interview - (Departments: Agriculture, Water, Planning, Meteo, Relief, Fisheries, Land)
- Township Women's group (SSS) interview
- Crab business interview (private sector)
- Labutta to U Yin Gone village (3 hours by boat)
- Interviews with village committee
- Interviews with Village Women group
- Interviews with project trained Carpenters



LABUTTA: data from Vulnerability Assessment (VA) April – Aug 2016

Climate associated facts in Labutta

- Strong winds, storms, heavy rainfall affects agricultural crops
- Surges & erosion-> deforestation , sea level & T° rise
- Mangrove Loss (-60%)
- Saline infiltration impacts lower rice fields -> loss of paddy land
- Freshwater scarcity & flooding
- Lack of climate-sensitive land-use planning

Social-economic facts on Labutta

- Highly dependence on agriculture and fishery, production not diverse
- Few vocational training, low education outcome
- Vulnerable housing construction
- Low household income, will decline due to CC effects
- Women more vulnerable, limited alternative livelihoods - 76% no or low education, half the wages of men
- High Migration rate, will increase

LABUTTA field mission (27-31 March, 2017) more facts on the ground

Additional evidence collected in Labutta - man-made exacerbate vulnerabilities

- Planning Dept agriculture & fishery represent 60% of Labutta's production & livelihood
- Mangrove encroachment by palm plantation (population accepts it!) land-use conflict
- Unsustainable agricultural/fishery practices (burning fields, illegal fishing: electric, chemical, crab over-fishing; seasonal closure,
- Very low awareness among population on (unsustainable) practices on agriculture, fishery, mangrove etc. on damage & effects to them; charcoal for cooking, agricultural best practices = waste efficiency)
- Loss of land & water for local population (especially land sold to crab business (land loss 250+ ha, fish loss for 10+ tons crab/month), salt business...) -> food security!
- > land-less people with no skill for livelihood > land-use conflict
- Illegal logging for charcoal business
- Household: No money to send kids to school - no extra money for building resilient houses

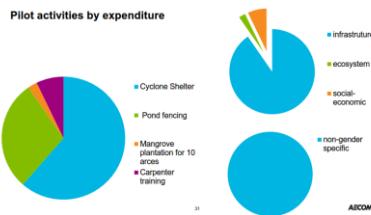


LABUTTA field mission (27-31 March, 2017)

Labutta population expressed needs collected during mission

- Embankments for paddy fields to increase productivities
- Women eager for long term alternative livelihoods (bee-keeping, craft, sewing....)
- Young men need employment (even trained carpenters, youths are still unemployed, more carpenters than market needs)
- Awareness raising needed on sustainable fishery & agriculture, regulations & policy
- Danger of crab stocks (crab business): need to assess the health of all sea-stocks, introduce ways to restore, etc
- Fate of unsustainability of infrastructure built by MCCA without funding for maintenance (experience of 2004, 100+ shelters in the township)
- Regulations and enforcement for illegal logging (wide spread)
- (longer term) Garment, seafood processing industries for stable job opportunities (challenges: unstable electricity, difficult access from remote villages, etc.)
- Other infrastructural needs such as repairing broken jetties





Preliminary overall Findings & recommendations



Preliminary REMARKS:

- MCCA team has by and large speeded up the delay in R1 and R2 but R3 needs more input focus
- Cross sectional consultation and involvement achieved but needs to be deepened vertically (sub-national & local)
- Good working relationships between MCCA team and beneficiaries & partners
- Good working relationships between MCCA team and EUD (Donor)
- Transfer of technologies and knowledge needs to be improved (VA, Web site, agriculture & fisheries best practices etc.)
- Pilot site actions should be comprehensive given the limited resources (time)
- livelihoods adaptation activity is missing while local concerns and needs are huge especially in agriculture and fishery

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Preliminary REMARKS (continued)

Points MCCA has brought about	Improvements to be made
work with relevant partners contributing experience & expertise (UN-Habitat, UNEP) Evidence: Infrastructure constructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To widen MCCA's lead partners network skewed to construction rather than consultation (regional) To demonstrate especially in pilot sites such as vocational training for women, sustainable practices agriculture & fisheries
Inter-ministerial cooperation – a good model for strategy development Good leadership ECD and ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To include sub-national and local level participation for effective implementation, buy-in to win ownership
Excellent WWF output: « Assessing Climate Risk in Myanmar – & Summary Report for Policy Makers» Based on Science (data from DMH) WWF Sectoral Guidelines (to be finished)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be integrated in the MCCASAP – towards evidence-based planning MCCA/P: To include sub-national and local level participation for effective implementation, to win ownership
VA on pilot sites pilot sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To apply and link MCCASAP to pilot site supporting identified vulnerable groups = young women Involve private sector and activities for women & youths

MCCA has not yet shown to:

- Integrate and build on the project's own results from R1 strategy, policy and action plan to (R3) the pilot activities (eg. R1-Trained journalists to go to the pilot sites, NGOs in Yangon to contribute in consultation now involved in delta, etc)
- Integrate the important findings of the VA in the pilot sites in the pilot activities
- Connect and link the actors from the national to the sub-national & local levels
- Meet the needs of the beneficiaries in Labutta (improve agricultural production by installing embankments or otherwise, raise awareness on sustainable fishing and agriculture, reduce unemployment for youths and women, improve income of vulnerable groups etc.)
- Showcase in pilot sites to help young women (most vulnerable according to VA) to be less dependent fishing shacks or other sources
- Showcase in pilot sites the importance of making population to play an important role and take actions to reduce their vulnerability by changing bad practices
- Make use of the pilot sites as an opportunity tool to link the central decision makers (TWG) to the local realities (challenges & needs)
- Demonstrates that land-use planning is situation-dependent and so are adaptation actions and priorities designed at the national level

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Preliminary recommendations:

- MCCA team**
- Perform internal monitoring: Logical framework's indicators should be updated regularly & used as a dashboard tool among MCCA members to promote learning
 - Identify effective and efficient communication channels from the pilot site so that activities' lessons learnt can be taken into considerations by the national level on policy adjustments
 - MCCA unit's expertise need to be strengthened by an international expert in agriculture to conduct effective field actions in order to deliver results & benefits to the local populations (highly dependent on agriculture & fisheries)
 - technical knowledge and internationally proven best practices sharing to be realized at ALL levels (eg. Transfer knowledge on VA, water & energy efficiency)
- Pilot sites**
- Adaptation options should embed women, youths and ethnic groups to address vulnerabilities
 - Income generation activities in the pilot sites for empowerment of women and vulnerable groups
 - MCCA team should identify more ways to promote public awareness on CC (developing more proven best practice & best practices material) and showcase them through activities
- ECD and National Team**
- More investment is needed to enhance institutional capacity for ECD to carry out transitional activities before the end of MCCA (transfer of knowledge Web site, VA, etc.) & link to the pilot sites
 - more good practices & sharing should needed on inter-TWG collaboration experiences, where needed

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well as local administrative information (e.g. Best of Industry needs met/entrepreneurial ideas to achieve floodline 1).

MCCA – the next steps – remaining time

Next steps	Focus on effectiveness
Strengthen effectiveness – for the project to reach intended objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To effectively transfer technical knowledge (VA, Web site transfer, ensure needs & requirements, in all sectors are addressed) Objective 2 – focus on pilot sites activities To introduce more internationally proven best practices (economy use of water, clean energy, etc.) - To deliver demonstrations in pilot sites such as vocational training for women groups at income generation for alternative livelihoods for vulnerable and ethnic groups - To identify & analyse the effective lessons learned from planning from the pilot feeding policy making at national level in different sectors
Inter-ministerial cooperation effort	To include sub-national and local level participation (challenges and needs) for effective implementation, winning ownership, in all sectors
ECD	Same as above. Expand TWO networks to sub-national and local levels
Strengthen strategies & action plan output	WWF Sectoral Guidelines To be integrated in the MCCASAP-towards evidence-based Include sub-national and local level needs & challenges

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MCCA Team – the next steps – remaining time

Next steps	Focus on efficiency
Strengthen efficiency – Project management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effectively use logframe as a monitoring tool (update indicators, share the progress as a dash-board tool) - Improve information sharing among team members - Strengthen MCCA team's human resources wider expertise experienced in implementation, monitoring and evaluation in agriculture & fishery) - To identify number & substance of lessons learnt from the field (pilot sites) making use of trained journalists in monitoring R1 - To identify & analyse the effective lessons and their contributions to CCA to monitor enhancement of civil society's capacity
economic value of project to deliver intended results	<p>Strengthen R1 by raising awareness to ethnic groups, sub-national & local level and private sector</p> <p>Strengthen R2 by transfer of knowledge in VA to Myanmar</p> <p>Strengthen R3 by drawing lessons learnt from pilot areas then communicating them to relevant decision makers in the relevant sectors</p>
Conduct the planned activities	<p>Deliver the expected output as set in Financing Agreement</p> <p>Conduct internal monitoring updating the indicators in the logical framework to reflect the new reality and activities</p> <p>Conduct an external audit</p>

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MCCA Team – the next steps – remaining time

Next steps	focus
Strengthen impact - policy & action plans	Include the needs & challenges at all levels; Strengthen MCCA strategy & action plans with input at sub-national and local levels thereby gaining ownership, buy-in to facilitate implementation
Strengthen impact to populations	Deliver the right message to the populations – increase benefits to women (gender empowerment), youths and ethnic groups thereby gaining ownership
Strengthen sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - raise awareness on CC in pilot sites through Team, NGOs (R1: FREDA, MII, UNICEF) on Agriculture & fisheries through best practices - Deliver knowledge transfer at national, sub-national and local levels - Sustain MCCA's output & results (web sites, training documents, etc.) - Deliver the right message that Climate Change adaptation needs population to play an important role and take actions accordingly (adopting good practices, forsaking bad ones) through the pilot sites - Deliver the right message that Climate Change adaptation should embed women, youths and ethnic groups for effective future replications
Strengthen visibility of EU	At MCCA head office, in web site, pilot activities

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MCCA – future follow-up supports perspectives

future	focus
Continue Capacity Building in CC –	<p>For ECD to the new recruitment estimated up to 19,000 (in 10 years)</p> <p>To bring more science & Technology, best practices & experience in Europe and in other places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More information from ESA – European Space Agency - climate-Agriculture data for farmers (eg. Mauritania) - Satellite images to help identify underground water (eg. Ethiopia), ...
Implementation Climate agenda	<p>Adaptation actions in 6 sectors identified in MCCA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture and food security; - Environment and National Resources ; - Energy, transport and industry ; - Cities, towns and human settlements ; - Climate hazards and health ; - Education, science and technology <p>To Myanmar populations</p>

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MCCA – future development partners

- Sweden in Climate Resilience actions
- Netherlands in Water management
- Will meet AFD this late afternoon
- Others...

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*“It takes
1 year to grow rice
10 years to grow a tree
100 years to grow people”*

Let's grow people.



Thank You for your attention

Cindy Pubellier cpubellier@gmail.com

Thura Tun

April 2017



6.8 Annex 8: List of MCCA HeadQuarter Staff

List of MCCA Staff

Pasquale Capizzi	Chief Technical Advisor	Lead the whole UN-Habitat project team and accountable for MCCA project quality and deliveries. Focal of external communication and having with technical and managerial supervision.
Tin Ko Oo	M&E Officer	Undertakes process monitoring of MCCA project and accountable for the communication with government counterparts and ensure the project deliveries with progress. And had to take financial tasks while finance staff is vacant.
Simon	National Technical Advisor	Fosters result 3 activities in Labutta and Pakokku with project field team and accountable for the implementation of local adaptive measurements with communities and local authority
Yan Naing	Program Associate	Support the program deliveries and day to day basic program management
Aye Mot	Finance Assistant	Undertake day to day cash management and administrative function of MCCA to support overall program
Kyaw Lwin	Driver	Undertake and fulfil the logistical needs of MCCA project team

6.9 Annex 9: Bee-keeping Myanmar NGO which provides trainings

<http://www.tagdevelopment.org/country/myanmar-burma/>

7 - Plan Bee Beekeeping Project -



Some have Plan A: Tag has Plan Bee.

Tag is delivering a major project to modernise beekeeping in Myanmar (Burma) projected to impact on the lives of 100,000 people by **building capacity of the beekeeping and honey production sector in Shan**

State that will improve **employment, skills, nutrition and livelihood opportunities**. The project is supported by the United Nations through its affiliate LIFT, a livelihood multi-donor fund for Burma that includes the EU, Australia, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the USA. The project builds upon a pilot and training in beekeeping already delivered in the country by Tag.

Myanmar is taking important steps towards democracy but lags behind in most areas of development.

Together with the Myanmar Government's Ministry of Livestock and several local community organisations, the project is introducing training and equipment, testing and adapting technologies to the local context to strengthen the capacities of local people to develop processing and marketing of organic honey and by products for local and international markets.

The project has initiated 19 Community-Based Enterprises, small cooperatives of new beekeepers, and is providing them with the necessary training and support to become successful small businesses. The project is also providing advanced training to existing beekeepers, and for the first time in Myanmar is providing training on artificial insemination of queen bees, which is crucial to a vibrant and productive honey industry.

Based in South Shan, one of four Myanmar states which account for two third of the country's total food poverty and famous for its ethnic diversity and tourist attractions, an area that is also rich in natural resources, with agricultural production including mangoes, oranges, avocados, garlic, sunflowers, jujube, niger, wheat, rice and rich bio-diversified forests.

Run by a team of 20 staff, with offices in Yangon, Pindaya and Aung Ban, Tag is working hard to deliver an inclusive project, helping some of the most vulnerable people, including landless, youth, women and households with disability.

The project is contributing to poverty alleviation in this region not only directly by offering attractive alternative and sustainable income generating opportunities along with all the necessary inputs of training, knowledge, equipment and capacity-building, but also indirectly because beekeeping and pollination can support agricultural interventions and small to medium enterprise promotion.

For vulnerable and landless people, bee-keeping offers a fantastic opportunity to improve their livelihoods. Bee-keeping enables multiple benefits that are hard to replicate with any other agro-related industry:



Extracting honey

- Honey is a high value 'crop' and generates a high income
- Produces wax, propolis and other bee-produced materials
- Honey is highly nutritious
- Honey has medicinal value
- Aids pollination of crops, dramatically increasing their quality and quantity
- Bee-keepers can earn additional income from pollination services to farmers

- Does not require land ownership, thereby empowering women, youth, landless and vulnerable people
- Stimulates secondary industries, from beehive construction to candle making
Tag's chairman, Ricardo Leiman, said, "Tag's motto is 'sharing expertise, changing lives' and this project is a fantastic example of how sharing valuable knowhow can lead to the improving of life chances for tens of thousands of people. We are delighted to have been given this opportunity to expand our work in Myanmar."

Please watch another news item on Myanmar TV: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nO1SmqUIQB8>

Background to the project

In 2012, Tag International Development Agronomist together with MASHAV expert undertook an extensive feasibility study and capacity building training to assess Myanmar's beekeeping sector. The assessment was conducted by Yeshayahu Stern, Tag agronomist and beekeeping expert and Dr. Boris Yakobson, specialist in bee diseases and Director of the Kimron Veterinarian Institute, along with U Yei Hla Aung, then Director of the Myanmar Apiculture Division of the Department of Agriculture, now Project Manager for our beekeeping project. Mr. Stern is an agronomist and beekeeping expert with over 30 years' experience in apiculture, horticulture and plant protection. His expertise has been employed in over 25 countries and in the early 1980s, he provided preliminary training and technical support to Myanmar's fledgling beekeeping industry.

Together with local partners, they mapped out and evaluated the state of beekeeping in Myanmar and held discussions to determine the type of assistance that would most benefit Myanmar's beekeepers. With this information, Tag, the Ministry and private beekeepers developed a joint action plan upon which our Plan Bee project is now based.

Agriculture is the main income-generating activity for two-thirds of the rural population, with one sixth of Myanmar constituting agricultural land. The beekeeping industry is the only agricultural sector that does not require a land or water allocation. It is particularly suitable for women and youth as it does not require much time, return on investment is high, the activity is stationary and can be kept close to home as a complementary source of income.

Myanmar's environmental conditions, such as an abundance of nectar-rich vegetation, are ideal for the production of organic honey, which would bring Myanmar beekeepers significantly higher returns on the international market.

The importance of the beekeeping sector in agriculture goes beyond the income generating activity it provides to the beekeeper. Bees fulfil an important role in pollination and thus contribute and support farmers in increasing agricultural productivity.

Beekeeping training will include topics such as improvement of bees and the usage of artificial insemination; identification and treatment of disease; managing beehive pests; production of supplementary bee products; handling of beeswax and wax production; utilization of bees for the production of pollen; and advanced technologies in beehive migration and extraction tools. With the project now fully underway, Tag will work closely with government officials and local civil society to promote and improve beekeeping in the country.