**Myanmar REDD+ Safeguards Roadmap**

Draft version May 2017

Contents

[Acronyms and abbreviations 3](#_Toc482039962)

[Executive Summary 6](#_Toc482039963)

[1 Introduction 7](#_Toc482039964)

[2 Goals and scope of Myanmar’s country approach to REDD+ safeguards 8](#_Toc482039965)

[3 Requirements on REDD+ safeguards under the UNFCCC 9](#_Toc482039966)

[4 Previous/ongoing work relevant to REDD+ safeguards in Myanmar 11](#_Toc482039967)

[5 Developing Myanmar’s country approach to safeguards 12](#_Toc482039968)

[5.1 Generic steps for the development of a country approach to safeguards and an SIS 12](#_Toc482039969)

[5.2 Myanmar’s country approach to safeguards and steps to undertake 15](#_Toc482039970)

[Stakeholder engagement 15](#_Toc482039971)

[Assessing benefits and risks of potential policies and measures 15](#_Toc482039972)

[Identifying, assessing and strengthening PLRs, their implementation and related institutional arrangements 15](#_Toc482039973)

[National clarification of safeguards 16](#_Toc482039974)

[Identifying, assessing, strengthening systems and sources of information 16](#_Toc482039975)

[Defining institutional and procedural arrangements for applying the safeguards 16](#_Toc482039976)

[6 Work plan of prioritized activities, including key actors and timeline 17](#_Toc482039977)

[Annex 20](#_Toc482039978)

[A.1 Process to develop the Roadmap 20](#_Toc482039979)

[A.2 Workshop results 20](#_Toc482039980)

[A.3 Agenda of the workshop and pre-meeting 27](#_Toc482039981)

[A.4 List of Participants 29](#_Toc482039982)

# Acronyms and abbreviations

ACS

ADB Asian Development Bank

ALARM Advancing Life and Regenerating the Motherland

BANCA Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association

CAS Country Approach to Safeguards

CAST Country Approach to Safeguards Tool

CFI Community Forestry Instruction

CFNWG Community Forestry National Working Group

CHRO Chin Human Rights Organization

CSO Civil Society Organization

DALMS Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics

DICA Directorate of Investment and Company Administration

DOA Department of Agriculture

DOP Department of Planning

DSW Department of Social Welfare

DZGD Dry-Zone Greening Department

ECD Environmental Conservation Department

EGG Ever Green Group

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

EITI Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

FD Forest Department

FLEGT Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade

FLU Farmers and Land workers Union

FOW Friends of Wildlife

FPIC Free, Prior and Informed Consent

FREDA Forest Resource Environment Development and Conservation Association

FRI Forest Research Institute

FSWG Food Security Working Group

GAD General Administration Department

GCF Green Climate Fund

INGO International Non-governmental Organization

ITTO International Tropical Timber Organization

IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature

KCWG Kachin Conservation Working Group

KMSS Karuna Myanmar Social Services

LCG Land Core Group

LIOH Land in Our Hands Network

MCDC Mandalay City Development Committee

MERN Myanmar Environmental Rehabilitation‐conservation Network

MFA

MFPMF Myanmar Forest Products Merchants Federation

MOALI Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation

MOC Ministry of Construction

MOEA Ministry of Economic Affairs

MOEE Ministry of Electricity and Energy

MOHA Ministry of Home Affairs

MOI Ministry of Information and Communication

MONREC Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

MOPF Ministry of Planning and Finance

MRLG Mekong Region Land Governance Project

MSW Ministry of Social Welfare

MTLAS Myanmar Timber Legality Assurance System

NAG Network Activities Group

NGO Non-governmental Organization

NSPAW National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women

PaMs Policies and Measures

PES Payment for Ecosystem Services

PLRs Policies, Laws and Regulations

POINT Promotion Of Indigenous and Nature Together

REAM Renewable Energy Association of Myanmar

RECOFTC Center for People and Forests

REDD+ Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, plus the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, and the sustainable management of forests

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

SEA Strategic Environmental Assessment

SIA Social Impact Assessment

SIS Safeguards Information System

SSA Strategic Social Assessment

SSID Small Scale Industries Department

TLAS Timber Legality Assurance System

TNGL The Northern Green Lights

TNI Transnational Institute

TWG Technical Working Group

TWG-D&S Technical Working Group on Drivers and Strategy

TWG-SES Technical Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards

UAGO Union Attorney General’s Office

UNEP-WCMC UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre

UNICEF United Nations Children’s Fund

UMFCCI Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry

UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UN REDD Programme United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

VPA Voluntary Partnership Agreement

WCS Wildlife Conservation Society

YCDC Yangon City Development Committee

# Executive Summary

(To be completed after first round of review of the draft)

# 1 Introduction

Myanmar is currently undertaking the necessary preparations to participate in REDD+[[1]](#footnote-1), which is an internationally agreed approach to climate change mitigation mandated by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The primary aim of REDD+ is to reduce the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere by maintaining and enhancing forest carbon stocks in developing countries. The UNFCCC decisions on REDD+ also recognize the potential of REDD+ actions to deliver positive social and environmental impacts that go beyond climate change mitigation, e.g. by improving livelihoods for forest-dependent communities, helping to conserve biodiversity-rich forest areas, and enhancing other ecosystem services provided by forests such as water regulation. The decisions further highlight the need to prevent adverse impacts on people and the environment. For example, REDD+ actions could have negative consequences if they give rise to conflicts over land tenure and access to resources, or if they cause land use pressures to shift from one area to another.

In order to guide countries in their efforts to implement REDD+ in a way that ensures beneficial outcomes, a set of social and environmental safeguards for REDD+ was adopted at the 16th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC held in Cancun, Mexico, in 2010. By establishing a transparent and efficient process for applying these safeguards (also known as the Cancun Safeguards) at the national level, countries can build confidence and provide assurance for stakeholders that mitigation actions in the forest and land use sectors will not proceed at the expense of environmental sustainability and social equity[[2]](#footnote-2).

The government of Myanmar has declared its intention to use REDD+ as an opportunity for advancing green development by protecting global environmental resources such as biodiversity, helping to reverse land degradation, helping to improve the livelihoods of the rural poor and aiding adaptation to climate change[[3]](#footnote-3). The planned work on the development of a national approach to REDD+ safeguards which is described in the Safeguards Roadmap presented here constitutes a key step towards making this ambition a reality.

The work on safeguards has important links to the process to determine a National REDD+ Strategy for Myanmar. This process is currently under way with support from the UN-REDD Programme, which is one of a number of initiatives assisting the country’s preparations for implementing REDD+.

Myanmar became a UN-REDD partner country in December 2011 and has since then undertaken a range of REDD+ readiness activities with UN-REDD support. Myanmar’s own National UN-REDD Programme has become active in October 2016. One of the key outcomes that the Programme seeks to deliver is the development of a National REDD+ Strategy that will set out the key areas of Policies and Measures (PaMs) through which emission reductions or increases in forest carbon stocks are to be achieved, as well as the planned institutional arrangements for REDD+. At the same time, the Strategy will also describe Myanmar’s plans for its national approach to safeguards.

Within Myanmar’s UN-REDD National Programme, safeguards are covered under Outcome 3: *REDD+ safeguards defined in the national context and national safeguards information system developed*.

The purpose of the present document is to provide an overview of the individual steps that will be undertaken for the development of Myanmar’s safeguards approach, their respective objectives and timelines, and responsibilities for their implementation. It is intended to ensure that all stakeholders involved in the work on safeguards have a clear understanding of the entire process, while also making this information accessible for other interested parties as appropriate.

The document was developed under the auspices of the Technical Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards (TWG-SES). An initial discussion of contents for the Roadmap was held at the meeting of the TWG-SES on 28 March 2017, as well as the Workshop on REDD+ Safeguards Roadmap Development held 29/30 March 2017 (for more details, see section 1 of the Annex). Based on these discussions, the full document was subsequently drafted by members of the UN-REDD team, and circulated to Working Group members for their review.

The following sections provide background information on the current state of deliberations concerning the goals and scope of Myanmar’s safeguards approach (section 2), an overview of the requirements that countries need to fulfil in relation to safeguards according to the decisions agreed under the UNFCCC (section 3), and a description of completed or ongoing initiatives in Myanmar that are relevant to the work planned under this Roadmap (section 4). Section 5 presents the conceptual framework for the development of country approaches to safeguards that is used by the UN-REDD Programme to structure its support in this area, explains the different steps involved, and sets out the plans for work in Myanmar in relation to each of the steps as per the discussions held under the TWG-SES. A work plan summarizing the planned activities, as well as responsibilities and timelines for their implementation, is provided in tabular form in section 6. Further background information on the process used to develop the Roadmap, including the Workshop on REDD+ Safeguards Roadmap Development, can be found in the Annex to the document.

# 2 Goals and scope of Myanmar’s country approach to REDD+ safeguards

Creating a joint understanding among stakeholders about the goals and scope of a country’s approach to safeguards is a key task that should be addressed early on in the safeguards work (while acknowledging that later adjustments may be desirable in order to reflect new insights and evolving plans for REDD+ implementation). Initial discussions on defining the goals and scope of Myanmar’s safeguards approach were held during the Safeguards Roadmap Workshop in March 2017. The following general considerations were taken into account[[4]](#footnote-4):

**Identifying goals**

Meeting the requirements on safeguards set by the UNFCCC (see section 3) is likely to be one of the most important goals for any country’s safeguards approach. However, countries may decide to identify further objectives that they wish to pursue at the same time, such as ensuring that REDD+ supports the goals of existing national policies on social and environmental issues, or ensuring that REDD+ actions are compliant with the safeguards requirements of specific donors or financing institutions.

**Defining the scope**

By default, a country’s approach to REDD+ safeguards should be applied to all REDD+ Policies and Measures (PaMs). However, it may not always be unambiguously clear which interventions in the forestry and land use sectors form part of the PaMs portfolio. A simple way to define the scope of safeguards application is to delimit it as covering all interventions described as PaMs in the National REDD+ Strategy or REDD+ Action Plan. At the same time, some countries have chosen to apply their safeguards approach to a wider range of interventions in the forest sector and/or other land use-related sectors in order to simplify administrative procedures and ensure coherence of standards[[5]](#footnote-5). Defining the scope of safeguards application becomes easier once the full portfolio of a country’s REDD+ PaMs has been identified.

**Goals and scope for Myanmar’s safeguards approach**

During the discussions at the Roadmap Workshop, preliminary working definitions for the goals and scope of Myanmar’s safeguards approach were agreed. It was also agreed that these definitions would be revisited at a later stage to ensure the final versions meet the requirements of the country’s REDD+ process. A good opportunity to continue the consideration of goals and scope may be to link it with the process for development and adoption of a national clarification of safeguards (see section 5).

The initial list of goals identified is as follows:

* Meet the REDD+ safeguards requirements of the UNFCCC
* Support the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, as well as the sustainability of forest resources
* Support good governance and improved land and forest tenure
* Facilitate compliance with the safeguards frameworks of possible development partners (e.g. Green Climate Fund - GCF)

With regard to the scope of the safeguards approach, participants in the Roadmap Workshop proposed that it should initially be defined to cover all REDD+ PaMs included in the National REDD+ Strategy. A possible widening of the scope to include further policies and measures relating to forests and their environmental services could be considered at a later stage.

# 3 Requirements on REDD+ safeguards under the UNFCCC

The full text of the seven safeguards introduced through the Cancun Agreements (UNFCCC Decision 1/CP. 16) is as follows:

(a) That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;

(b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;

(c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

(d) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision[[6]](#footnote-6);

(e) That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits[[7]](#footnote-7);

(f) Actions to address the risks of reversals;

(g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.

In relation to these safeguards, countries are asked to meet the following three requirements under UNFCCC rules:

**Requirement 1**: Implement REDD+ activities in a manner consistent with the Cancun safeguards

REDD+ activities, regardless of the source or type of financing, are to be implemented in such a way that the Cancun Safeguards are promoted and supported[[8]](#footnote-8). This implies that countries should identify the necessary arrangements and procedures to ensure compliance with the safeguards during the implementation of REDD+ activities.

**Requirement 2:** Establish a system to provide information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected

Countries wishing to participate in REDD+ are required to establish a system to provide information on how the seven Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected in all of the phases of implementation of REDD+ activities[[9]](#footnote-9). This is commonly referred to as the Safeguards Information System (SIS).

According to the UNFCCC decisions, Safeguards Information Systems should[[10]](#footnote-10):

* Be consistent with the guidance provided in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, paragraph 1[[11]](#footnote-11);
* Provide transparent and consistent information that is accessible by all relevant stakeholders and updated on a regular basis;
* Be transparent and flexible to allow for improvements over time;
* Provide information on how all of the safeguards are being addressed and respected;
* Be country-driven and implemented at the national level;
* Build upon existing systems, as appropriate.

**Requirement 3:** Provide a summary of information on how the Cancun Safeguards are being addressed and respected

In order to receive results-based payments, countries must present their most recent summary of information demonstrating how the safeguards have been addressed and respected[[12]](#footnote-12). The UNFCCC also establishes that summaries of safeguards information should be provided periodically, and be included in national communications to the UNFCCC or other communication channels identified by the COP. An additional and voluntary format for providing information to the UNFCCC is through the UNFCCC REDD+ web platform[[13]](#footnote-13).

# 4 Previous/ongoing work relevant to REDD+ safeguards in Myanmar

The work outlined in this Roadmap document will build on a number of initiatives related to good social and environmental practice in Myanmar, as well as the first steps that have already been undertaken in relation to safeguards for REDD+.

Among the completed or ongoing initiatives most relevant to the safeguards are:

* The development of a set of Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria for REDD+, which was led by the Forest Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) with support from the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO); the Principles and Criteria can be used to inform the development of procedures and institutional arrangements for the application of safeguards, as well as the clarification of the Cancun Safeguards in the country context[[14]](#footnote-14).
* The development of guidance on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for land use investment projects led by the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) of MONREC with support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB)[[15]](#footnote-15); the potential role of Environmental Impact Assessment, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Strategic Environmental/Social Assessment (SEA and SSA) as part of the set of Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLRs) that ensure compliance with REDD+ safeguards will be considered during the PLR review14; the content of the guidelines can also inform the assessment of benefits and risks of candidate REDD+ PaMs14.
* The work on development of indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) led by the Central Statistical Organization with support from the governments of Finland, Sweden and the UK through UNDP; the information on available datasets and indicators generated through this initiative can feed into the development of the SIS14.

Work related to the safeguards that has already been undertaken as part of the REDD+ readiness process includes:

* The establishment of the Technical Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards, which includes representatives of MONREC’s Forest Department, Dry Zone Greening Department and Forest Research Institute, as well as from non-governmental organizations such as the Sustainable Development Knowledge Network (Spectrum), the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), the Forest Resource Environment Development and Conservation Association (FREDA) and the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC) and from the private sector; the TWG-SES will play a leading role in guiding the development of Myanmar’s safeguards approach.
* The mapping of REDD+ stakeholders, which will inform the design of consultations on REDD+ PaMs, including their potential benefits and risks.[[16]](#footnote-16)
* The development of stakeholder engagement guidelines for REDD+ in Myanmar.
* Training events on REDD+ held for different stakeholder groups; a first round of training specifically on safeguards issues was held for members of the TWG-SES in the context of the Safeguards Roadmap Workshop in March 2017.

# 5 Developing Myanmar’s country approach to safeguards

The concept of a ‘country approach’ to the Cancun safeguards recognizes that appropriate ways and means to address and respect REDD+ safeguards may vary greatly among countries, due to different national circumstances and the degree to which safeguards application can build on existing governance arrangements (including the legal framework and institutional mandates). While many countries are finding it efficient to operationalize their safeguards approach through identifying, strengthening and, where necessary, complementing or adjusting current governance arrangements related to forestry and land use, the development of new procedures, laws or regulations is also possible.

The UN-REDD Programme takes this diversity of country situations into account and aims to provide its support on the subject of safeguards in a flexible manner that responds to the needs and priorities identified by national partners. However, drawing on country experiences to date, some generic steps can be identified that address key information needs and choices to be made, and may be useful for countries to consider in the development of their safeguard approaches.

## 5.1 Generic steps for the development of a country approach to safeguards and an SIS

The indicative tasks that countries may want to undertake in order to determine their way forward on REDD+ safeguards are presented in Figure 1 in an idealized sequence. It should be noted that in reality different tasks will often be carried out in parallel rather than sequentially, and it may be practical to revisit individual steps at a later stage in order to integrate new insights gained from other parts of the process. Points where an iterative two-way feedback may be particularly important to ensure that the outputs from different tasks are aligned with each other are indicated in the diagram with double arrows.

A brief explanation of each of the main elements of the conceptual framework shown in Figure 1 is provided below.

Figure 1: Generic steps for developing a country approach to safeguards[[17]](#footnote-17)

ccv

Assessing benefits and risks of potential policies and measures (PaMs)

To facilitate the design of a country approach to safeguards in a way that efficiently addresses the most relevant benefits and risks of REDD+ in the national context, it is helpful to analyse the possible social and environmental impacts of the specific REDD+ PaMs that are planned or under consideration. This step can provide focus to the safeguards work and ensure that no major issues are overlooked. It can also feed back into the process of selecting and designing the PaMs that are to be included in a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan, in order to increase their social and environmental sustainability and highlight areas where remaining risks may need to be managed, or additional efforts to enhance benefits should be encouraged.

Identifying, assessing and strengthening policies, laws and regulations (PLRs)

In most countries, the existing legal and political frameworks already address the issues covered by the Cancun safeguards to some degree. For example, laws may already have been passed to protect indigenous peoples’ rights in relation to interventions planned in their territories, or to require an assessment of impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services for certain types of projects. Building on these existing frameworks can be an easier way to ensure that the safeguards are addressed and respected than developing new governance arrangements from scratch. In order to identify those elements of the Cancun safeguards that are already well covered under the current PLR regime, as well as those where further improvements are needed, a review of relevant policies, laws and regulations is often carried out. A PLR review should not only consider the wording of the respective policies or legal documents (i.e. how the safeguards are ‘addressed’ through the existing frameworks), but also the degree to which they are implemented in practice. This latter part of the review can indicate to what degree the safeguards are likely to be ‘respected’ on the ground when REDD+ PaMs are carried out. Based on the outcomes of the review, steps can be planned to improve PLR implementation or close any identified gaps in the PLR regime. The task of identifying, assessing and strengthening PLRs should be informed by the outcomes of the assessment of benefits and risks of potential PaMs. It also has close linkages to the task of clarifying the meaning of the Cancun safeguards for the national situation (see below).

Clarifying the Cancun safeguards in the country context

The safeguards agreement reached in Cancun sets out the main issues that require attention when REDD+ actions are designed and implemented (see section 3). However, the wording of the decision is quite general, so that the safeguards are applicable across the wide variety of institutional, socio-economic and environmental settings found in potential REDD+ countries. To facilitate the application of the Cancun safeguards in a specific country context, it is therefore advisable to develop a common understanding among all stakeholders of how the terms used in the safeguards are to be interpreted, and what the key concerns in relation to each safeguard are. Many countries have found it useful to include elements of consultation and participation in the process applied to clarify the Cancun safeguards, and to publish the result in the form of an official document. The task of clarifying the Cancun safeguards in the country context should be informed by the outcomes of the assessment of benefits and risks of potential PaMs. It should further be closely coordinated with the review of PLRs, as the clarification can make it easier to identify the most relevant PLRs in relation to each safeguard, as well as gaps in the PLR system. At the same time, it may be useful to reference key PLRs in a clarification document and ensure that its terminology is compatible with established legal definitions.

Identifying, assessing and strengthening institutional capacities to implement PLRs

This task can build on or be combined with the assessment of PLRs. By reviewing the mandates and available resources (in terms of staff, expertise, equipment and funding) of the institutions in charge of implementing, monitoring or enforcing key safeguards-related PLRs, it may be possible to detect some of the underlying reasons for any identified implementation deficits, and to plan steps to address them. The assessment of institutional capacities can also feed back into the development of proposals for strengthening the PLR framework. For example, it can help to identify the institutions that could be involved in the implementation of any new PLRs or procedures that might be proposed to close gaps in addressing the safeguards, as well as related needs for capacity-building.

Identifying, assessing and strengthening information systems and sources

According to the UNFCCC decisions (see section 3), countries should use existing information systems as the basis for their safeguards information system (SIS) where that is appropriate. In order to identify relevant sources and systems of information that could provide inputs to an SIS, a first step is to work out what kind of information will be needed to document how safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout REDD+ implementation. This step can be guided by considering a country’s overall strategic approach to REDD+ and the scale and nature of proposed REDD+ PaMs (for example in order to determine the geographic and sectoral coverage of the required information), as well as through the outputs of the benefits and risks assessment, the clarification of safeguards in the country context and the PLR review. Once information needs have been described, the potential contributions of different information systems to the SIS can be evaluated by looking at the types, amount and quality of data they provide, as well as the mandates and capacities of the institutions that maintain them. Here again, the outputs of the PLR review and the institutional capacity assessment may be of use, as they can help with identifying and evaluating institutions that hold information on issues related to the safeguards. Based on the results of the assessment of information sources, a structure and institutional arrangements can be designed to bring the different elements together into a coherent SIS, and plans can be made for filling any remaining gaps in relation to SIS content or functionality[[18]](#footnote-18).

Stakeholder engagement

As indicated in the diagram (Figure 1), stakeholder engagement should take place throughout the whole process of developing the country approach to safeguards. This is because it is important for the success of a country’s approach to safeguards to have wide support and ownership, and to capture the perspectives and knowledge of all relevant stakeholders, particularly government bodies concerned with land use and sustainable development, civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities. Countries should explore whether it is possible to build on existing structures or platforms for participation, in particular those that have political support, strong mandates and links with the different agencies relevant to safeguards.

## 5.2 Myanmar’s country approach to safeguards and steps to undertake

**Note:** *The following draft description of proposed activities for the development of Myanmar’s safeguards approach is based on the results of group work and plenary discussions held at the meeting of the TWG-SES on 28 March and the Workshop on REDD+ safeguards roadmap development on 29-30 March 2017. The discussion notes have been edited for clarity and coherence, and suggestions for filling in missing details have been added by the drafting team. The current version of the text is intended for review and comments by the Technical Working Group*. *It should further be noted that the clustering and sequence of activities differs slightly from the idealized sequence of steps presented in the previous section. This is due to adjustments made during the discussion of activities at the workshop, and reflects the circumstances of the safeguards process in Myanmar.*

As confirmed at the workshop, the TWG-SES is the lead entity to provide technical guidance and approve relevant documents for all of the steps included in the roadmap. For some steps, approval or support from other bodies may also be required. Where this is the case, it has been noted in the text. Information on responsibilities and practical arrangements for the development of draft documents is also included as far as is possible at the present stage.

### Stakeholder engagement

The following next steps have been identified for continuing the process of stakeholder engagement on the subject of safeguards:

**1) Continuous updating of stakeholder mapping; further engagement with other line ministries**

Participants in the workshop noted that the present plans for stakeholder engagement in the safeguards process may not yet include all relevant groups. Representation of youth and the academic sector was pointed out as representing a particular gap (see the group work notes in Annex A.2). It is therefore suggested that:

* New information on organizations representing relevant stakeholders is collected by the Stakeholder Engagement Specialist and included in an updated version of the stakeholder map, which will be presented to the TWG-SES for their information and comments.
* Opportunities to ensure representation of all identified stakeholders in the activities covered by the Stakeholder Engagement Plan are assessed by the Stakeholder Engagement Specialist and fed into the implementation of the Plan.
* A proposal for increasing outreach to relevant line ministries, including through adding new members to the TWG-SES is developed by PMU and shared with the TWG[[19]](#footnote-19). Following discussion at the TWG, any resulting suggestions will be forwarded to the relevant entities (e.g. the REDD+ Task Force) for approval

**2) More training and capacity-building for stakeholders (including for TWG members)**

One of the topics highlighted in discussions at the roadmap workshop was a need for further capacity-building on specific safeguards issues to allow informed engagement in the process, while noting that prioritization of topics and target groups for capacity-building will be needed due to limitations on time and funding.

The following activities are suggested to respond to this need:

* Basic information on safeguards will be included in the introductory sessions of the consultations planned under the Stakeholder Engagement Plan; the discussions on benefits and risks of planned PaMs during the consultations will serve further to raise awareness and capacity among participants.
* A further targeted training session for TWG members responding to capacity needs identified in advance will be held by UNEP-WCMC and the National Safeguards Consultant in conjunction with the TWG meeting to discuss initial results of the assessment of benefits and risks (see below).

**3) Exchanging information on the benefits and risks of potential PaMs**

The identification of benefits and risks that could arise from proposed REDD+ policies and measures is one of the steps in developing a safeguards approach where broad stakeholder engagement is most beneficial (see section 5.1).

An exchange of information on benefits and risks will be included in the national and regional consultations on REDD+ PaMs that are planned for 2017. These will be organized by the Stakeholder Engagement Specialist with technical input on safeguards from UNEP-WCMC and the National Safeguards Consultant.

**4) Feeding information back into the safeguards approach**

The information on benefits and risks of potential REDD+ PaMs that is collected through the stakeholder consultations will need to be summarized and checked for coherence so that it is readily available for other tasks in developing the safeguards approach, especially the PLR review and the safeguards clarification (see below). It should also be fed back into the ongoing process to develop the National REDD+ Strategy. The suggested arrangements for producing an overall assessment of benefits and risks based on the information collected from stakeholders are described under the following task.

### Assessing benefits and risks of potential policies and measures

The following steps are suggested in order to distil the outcomes of the stakeholder consultations into an overall assessment of the benefits and risks of potential REDD+ PaMs for Myanmar:

* A draft document that contains an overview of observations on benefits and risks made for each type of PaM, as well as a summary that presents benefits and risks for the whole portfolio of suggested PaMs in a concise way, is prepared by the National Safeguards Consultant and UNEP-WCMC, and presented to the TWG-SES for comment both in written form and during a meeting.
* Comments received from the TWG-SES are incorporated into the document by the National Safeguards Consultant and UNEP-WCMC.
* The updated version of the document is presented to the TWG-SES and the REDD+ Task Force for validation.

### Identifying, assessing and strengthening PLRs, their implementation and related institutional arrangements

As noted during discussions at the workshop, the full process from reviewing existing PLRs and their implementation, to identifying gaps and ultimately strengthening the PLR framework and the related institutional arrangements so that all safeguards are fully addressed and respected, is likely to be a long-term undertaking that will continue beyond the time horizon of the present roadmap. Participants in the workshop considered the PLR assessment together with the assessment of related institutional capacities, and it is suggested to treat these two aspects in combination during the planned reviews. The following individual steps are proposed:

**1) PLR assessment in relation to addressing and respecting the safeguards**

An assessment of PLRs related to REDD+ in general, including safeguards aspects, is currently being planned as part of the process to develop the National REDD+ Strategy, and will be carried out by a Consultancy Team. It is suggested that the National Safeguards Consultant and UNEP-WCMC will collaborate with this team and draw on their outputs and the results of the benefits and risks assessment to develop a draft report that focusses specifically on the safeguards aspect, reviews both the coverage of existing PLRs and their actual implementation, and provides recommendations for filling any identified gaps.

This report will be circulated to the TWG-SES, the TWG D&S and the REDD+ Task Force for their comments; a finalized version incorporating the comments will be presented to the TWG-SES for approval.

**2) Identification of ways to strengthen PLRs in case of gaps**

It is suggested that after the finalization of the report on safeguards-relevant PLRs, a discussion takes place in the TWG-SES to consider the recommendations made with regard to filling gaps in the PLR framework or strengthening institutional arrangements, and a set of priority recommendations to take forward would be identified.

**3) Undertake strengthening of PLRs to fill gaps**

Depending on the nature of the selected recommendations for strengthening PLRs and improving their implementation, support from higher-level institutions or other line ministries may be required. Although it is too early to specify the exact steps to be undertaken, it is suggested that the REDD+ Task Force should be involved in obtaining the support of the relevant institutions.

### National clarification of safeguards

Based on discussions at the roadmap workshop, it is considered that putting the clarification into written form will be useful to document the understanding reached. The following steps are suggested for developing the national clarification of safeguards:

* The format to be used for the clarification document (narrative text, principles and criteria, other?) is to be determined; it is suggested that this decision will be made by the TWG-SES, based on a short document setting out the different options to be prepared by the National Safeguards Consultant and UNEP-WCMC.
* A first draft of the clarification document is developed by the National Safeguards Consultant and UNEP-WCMC, based on the outcomes of the benefits and risks analysis and the PLR review.
* This draft is presented to the reviewing team either in written form or at a dedicated meeting, or both; if a presence meeting is held, this could be combined with a discussion to revisit the goals and scope of Myanmar’s safeguards approach (see section 2); a decision still needs to be made as to the composition of the reviewing team (i.e. whether additional members beyond the TWG-SES will be involved).
* A finalized draft incorporating the comments from the review is presented for approval, first to the TWG-SES and then to a higher governmental committee (still to be identified – suggestions from the roadmap workshop include approval by a focal ministry or the President’s Office).
* The approved version of the clarification is published and circulated to all relevant stakeholders.

### Identifying, assessing and strengthening systems and sources of information

This task was not explored at the roadmap workshop with the same level of detail as others, as participants expressed the view that it was too early to start planning the work, given that the development of the SIS could most usefully start after progress has been made on the national clarification of safeguards. Also, plans for the possible recruitment of a consultant to support this task still need to be agreed.

However, the following key steps were identified and discussed:

**1) Assessment of relevant information systems**

Based on the outcomes of the benefits and risks assessment, the PLR review and the clarification of safeguards, information needs for the SIS can be identified, possibly through a consultancy. A review of existing sources of information and relevant information systems in Myanmar can then be carried out to identify the institutions that could make a contribution to the SIS. Participants in the roadmap workshop suggested that this review should involve a wide range of institutions who might be possible information providers (see footnotes to the table in section 6).

**2) Development of indicators and methods for collecting, validating and publishing information**

Agreeing on the general structure of the information to be provided by the SIS is a first step in the development of a SIS design framework that clarifies the planned contents and functioning of the system. This involves a decision as to which topics, if any, are to be covered by specific indicators.

While participants in the roadmap workshop felt that it was too early to undertake detailed planning for the development of the SIS, some expressed the view that indicators would be a valuable element. However, a more in-depth consideration of the type and thematic coverage of indicators to be included is still needed. Basic decisions are also required with regard to the approach that will be used to ensure that the information provided by the SIS is reliable and accessible. In this context, some participants raised concerns that distributing information exclusively through the internet might not meet the needs of all stakeholders. The role of stakeholder involvement in validating the information that feeds into the SIS was also raised, but not discussed conclusively.

**3) Filling gaps in information systems and setting up institutional arrangements**

Once a SIS design framework has been developed, next steps can be identified to close any gaps in content and functionality of the SIS that can not be addressed by existing institutions within their current mandates and resources. This step was not discussed in any detail during the roadmap workshop.

Defining institutional and procedural arrangements for applying the safeguards

Participants at the roadmap workshop agreed that there is a need to clarify who will be in charge of ensuring that safeguards are addressed and respected, and how this is going to happen, both during the stage of developing PaMs and during their actual implementation. The potential role of a grievance mechanism as part of the procedural framework for safeguards application was mentioned.

No in-depth discussion of this task took place, and the view was expressed that it was too early to come to a decision on this. However, clarity over the planned arrangements might be useful to guide decisions on other aspects of Myanmar’s safeguards approach, such as the choice of a format for the safeguards clarification or the design of the SIS.

Given the need to ensure that the arrangements for applying safeguards are harmonized with the general strategic approach of the country towards REDD+, one possibility is to link this task with the process for developing the National REDD+ Strategy. It is suggested to aim for a consultation of key REDD+ stakeholders as part of the discussions, so that the arrangements can be designed to be as practical and widely supported as possible.

## 6 Work plan of prioritized activities, including key actors and timeline

| **Activity** | **Who leads?** | **Who is involved?** | **Timeline** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Q1, Q2 2017 | Q3, Q4 2017 | Q1, Q2 2018 | Q3, Q4 2018 | Q1, Q2 2019 | Q3, Q4 2019 |
| **A. Stakeholder engagement** |
| A.1 Continuous updating of stakeholder mapping; further engagement with other line ministries (potentially adding new members to TWG) | TWG-SES (with REDD+ Task Force approval) | Responsible for preparation of proposals: PMU, Stakeholder Engagement Specialist | XXX | X | X | X | X | X |
| A.2 More training and capacity-building for stakeholders (including for TWG members) – prioritization needed | TWG-SES (with REDD+ Task Force approval) | Responsible for providing training: PMU, UNEP-WCMC, National Safeguards Consultant | XXX(as soon as possible) | X |  |  |  |  |
| A.3 Exchanging information on benefits and risks of potential PaMs | TWG-SES (with REDD+ Task Force approval) | Input through consultations: all stakeholder groups mentioned in workshop notes[[20]](#footnote-20), as far as feasible given timing and resources for consultations under Stakeholder Engagement PlanResponsible for organizing consultations: Stakeholder Engagement Specialist, with input from UNEP-WCMC and National Safeguards Consultant | X | X | X | X |  |  |
| A.4 Feeding information back into the safeguards approach | TWG-SES | Responsible for preparation of drafts and organization of working session / validation meeting for TWG-SES: National Safeguards Consultant with support from UNEP-WCMC and PMU | X | X | X | X |  |  |
| **B. Assessing benefits and risks of potential policies and measures** |
| B.1 Benefits and risks analysis of proposed PaMs, based on products from Stakeholder Engagement Plan | TWG-SES (reporting to REDD+ Task Force) | Providing input: participants in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan consultations (see above)Responsible for preparation of drafts and organization of working session / validation meeting for TWG-SES: National Safeguards Consultant with support from UNEP-WCMC and PMU | X(national and subn.) | X(national and subn.) | X(national) | X(national) |  |  |
| **C. Identifying, assessing and strengthening PLRs, their implementation and related institutional arrangements** |
| C.1 PLR assessment in relation to addressing and respecting the safeguards | TWG-SES | Preparing draft assessment report: National Safeguards Consultant and UNEP-WCMC based on outputs produced by the Consultant Team in charge of wider PLR reviewSupport: experts from relevant sectorsReviewing draft: all team members[[21]](#footnote-21)To be informed: network members, relevant staff in agencies responsible for PLRs; the Parliament’s affairs committees; DICA |  | X | X |  |  |  |
| C.2 Identification of ways to strengthen PLRs in case of gaps |  | X | X |  |  |  |
| C.3 Undertake strengthening of PLRs to fill gaps | TWG-SES (with REDD+ Task Force approval) | Identifying recommendations to take forward based on assessment report: TWG-SESObtaining high-level support for implementation of the recommendations: REDD+ Task Force |  |  | X | X | X | X |
| **D. National clarification of safeguards** |
| D.1 Undertake clarification based on the outcomes of benefits and risks analysis and PLR review | TWG-SES  | Determining format of the clarification: TWG-SESPreparing draft: National Safeguards Consultant and UNEP-WCMCReviewing draft: team members[[22]](#footnote-22)Final approval: central Committee (focal ministry or President’s office)To be kept informed: military, religious leaders, ethnic armed groups (depending on peace agreement) |  | X | X  | X |  |  |
| **E. Identifying, assessing and strengthening systems and sources of information** |
| E.1 Assessment of relevant information systems | TWG-SES | Preparing draft: tbd – possibly a consultant to be hiredReviewing draft: TWG-SES and the institutions identified as holding relevant information[[23]](#footnote-23)Approving final assessment report: TWG-SES |  |  | X(just after clarifying safeguards) | X |  |  |
| E.2 Development of indicators and methods for collecting, validating and publishing information  | TWG-SES | Determining the general structure of information, including decision on use and coverage of indicators: tbd, possibly TWG-SES based on suggestions made by consultantDevelopment of draft SIS design document including indicators and methods: tbd, possibly consultant in consultation with TWG-SES and institutions holding relevant information (see above)Review of draft document: TWG-SES, possibility to invite written comments from the wider networkApproving final SIS design document: TWG-SES and REDD+ Task Force |  |  | X | X | X | X |
| E.3 Filling gaps in information systems and setting up institutional arrangements | TWG-SES | Identifying steps to undertake based on SIS design document: TWG-SESObtaining high-level support for implementation of identified steps: REDD+ Task ForceFacilitating the development of institutional arrangements to close gaps: tbd, possibly consultant or dedicated staff member in the institution that will host the SIS |  |  | X | X | X | X |
| **F. Defining institutional and procedural arrangements for applying the safeguards – still need to be clarified; could involve e.g. grievance mechanism** |
| Steps and responsibilities for advancing this task have not yet been identified – topic for future consideration by TWG-SES and TWG D&S? | TWG-SES and TWG D&S with REDD+ Task Force approval | Tbd – steps to be undertaken might include development of a proposal, consultations with REDD+ stakeholders, finalization of a document describing planned arrangements, and facilitating the development of required agreements/mechanisms and guidance documents. |  | X (tentative) | X (tentative) | X (tentative) |  |  |

# Annex

## A.1 Process to develop the Roadmap

Workshop, who participated

The workshop was preceded by a day of pre-workshop meetings involving members of the Technical Working Group (TWG) on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards. This allowed for the expertise and perspectives of the TWG members to be incorporated into the suggested roadmap elements that were presented to the wider audience of the main workshop, and gave TWG members an opportunity to raise questions and provide comments on the planned workshop content, as well as on the process to develop the safeguards approach as a whole.

CAST exercise

The development of the safeguards roadmap drew on the UN-REDD Country Approach to Safeguards Tool (CAST), which helps to set out goals and scope for a safeguards approach and develop a roadmap. This happened in two steps:

1. A work session to run through the tool was held on the afternoon of the preparatory day with the members of the TWG-SES

2. A consultation session took place during the main workshop, where the outcomes of running the tool were presented and participants were invited to provide comments on the proposed activities and the finalization of the roadmap.

## A.2 Workshop results

Notes from the benefits and risks exercise









Notes from discussion on relevant safeguards requirements beyond those of the UNFCCC

**Group 1**

* 7 Cancun Safeguards are good enough for Myanmar REDD+
* How to implement effectively and efficiently is more important than addition to safeguards (Coordination & Collaboration)

**Group 2**

Gender Equality

**Group 3**

* National Forest Master Plan – 30 years
* District Forest Management Plan – 10 years
* Myanmar Rehabilitation & Restoration Plan – 5 years (phase I) -> 5 years (phase II)
* Habitat Restoration Plan – 10 year (Biodiversity Conservation)
* (c) e.g. National Land Use Policy (ongoing), National Land Law

Notes from discussion on other relevant initiatives in Myanmar

**Group 1**

Situational Analysis -> Explore Guidance -> Develop Mechanism

**Group 2**

* Review Forest Law
* Forest Policy
* Community Forestry Instruction (CFI) (2016)
* National Land Use Policy
* Review National Environmental Policy
* Environmental Conservation Law & Rules
* EIA Procedures
* Guidelines on Public Participation in EIA Processes (Draft)
* National Sustainable Development Strategy (2009)
* Agenda 21 (1997)
* Investment Law (2016)
* Umbrella Law (Draft)
* Ethnic Rights Protection Law (2015)
* NSPAW

**Group 3**

* FLEGT
* TLAS
* EITI
* Rural Development Framework
* VPA (Voluntary Partnership Agreement)
* National Energy Master Plan
* National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

**Group 4**

1. Enviro-Safeguards by ECD
2. Guideline for public participation
3. MTLAS
4. National forest master plan
5. Myanmar forest policy
6. Water policy
7. National Strategy for Advancement of Women
(2013 - 2022)
8. Myanmar Environment Policy (1999)
9. Community Resilient Framework
10. National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
11. Second National Communication
12. Nationally Determined Contributions

Notes from discussion on goals and scope of Myanmar’s safeguards approach

**Group 1**

**Group 2**

Notes from discussion on content of the roadmap, including timeline and responsibilities

**Stakeholder engagement**

1. Identifying

Lead: TWG for stakeholder engagement and safeguards; others: REDD+ Taskforce; line ministries, private sector (forestry related entrepreneurs); community; ethnic, women; new: youth; academic sector (professors, researchers), PMP

2. Building capacity on safeguards (start as soon as possible, prioritize)

3. Information on benefits and risks (short- and medium-term task)

4. Feeding into safeguards approach: through TWG; in line with above timings, medium term

**Benefits and risks assessment**

Lead organization: MONREC

Involved:

* Forest & land use related ministries;
* Administration department; agriculture, livestock and irrigation; ECD; co-operative department; SME; ministry of social welfare, relief and resettlement;
* CSOs + NGOs, local communities (should identify specific ones, ethnic, women, youth)
* National ethnic armed groups?
* Regional governments
* Members of parliament

Timeline: Sub-national 6 months to 1 year; national 2 years

**PLR assessment**

Team: TWG, Task Force

Line Ministries, Stakeholder Representatives, Members of Parliament

Stakeholders:

Forest

1. MERN Network

2. FSWG Network

3. LCG

4. POINT

5. Metta Development Foundation

6. CFNWG

7. FLEGT

8. EITI

9. MFPMF

10. CHRO

UMFCCI???

BUDGET

Land

1. LIOH

2. LCG

3. MRLG

4. FLU

5. TNI

6. POINT

7. Metta

8. CHRO (Chin State)

Line Ministries:

1. MOALI

2. MONREC (Leader)

3. Union Attorney General’s Office

4. MOHA

5. MOEA

6. MOPF (DICA)

7. MOEE

8. MOC

9. YCDC/MCDC

10. Ministry of Industry

11. Parliament members

12. MSW

13. Ministry of Education

14. Ministry of Health

Inform: Network members, relevant staff, Parliament affairs committees, DICA

Involve: The whole team member

Check Draft: Technical consultants (local), the whole team

**Safeguards clarification**

Lead Organization:

Technical Working Group -> Central committee (focal ministry (or) President’s office)

Involve:

* PM
* Relevant Department (Gov. Sector)
* CSO
* NGOs, INGOs
* Indigenous peoples’ groups
* Private sector
* Ethnic Armed Groups (if applicable depending on peace agreement)

Inform:

* Military
* Ethnic Armed Groups (if applicable depending on peace agreement)
* Religious leaders

Timing: 2 years

**Information systems assessment**

Who should be involved

i. Lead FD, ECD

ii. DALMs / Fishery & livestock

iii. Central Statistical Organization

iv. General Administration Department (GAD)

v. DSW (Department of Social Welfare)

vi. MoI (Ministry of Information)

NGOs/CSOs: Point / Chin Human Rights Organization

Private Sector (providing info + informed), Chamber of Commerce

e.g. CO’s making land-based investments

Timeline: just after defining safeguards

## A.3 Agenda of the workshop and pre-meeting

|  |
| --- |
| **28 March – Pre- workshop meeting with members of TWG on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards for REDD+ (morning); CAST session (afternoon)** |
| **Time** | **Session** | **Person in Charge** |
| 8:30 am | Registration |  |
| 9:00 – 9:10 am | Welcome remarks & overview of objectives | Franz Arnold, Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), UN-REDD Programme Myanmar |
| 9:10 – 9:20 am | Introduction and overview on planned safeguard work in the REDD+ programme of Myanmar | Franz Arnold, CTA |
| 9:20 – 9:40 am | The REDD+ Safeguards: * Why use safeguards and what are the Cancun Safeguards
* Safeguards requirements
 | Cordula Epple, UNEP-WCMC |
| 9:40 – 9:50 am | Q&A |  |
| *9:50 – 10:05 am* | *Tea break* |
| 10:05 – 10:25 am | The country approach to safeguards and potential steps in Myanmar | Charlotte Hicks, UNEP-WCMC  |
| 10:25 – 10:45 am | Introduction to CAST[[24]](#footnote-24) and next steps | Cordula Epple, UNEP-WCMC |
| 10:45 – 11:45 pm | Q/A discussion, identifying gaps and priorities for the workshop, exploring possible adjustments to workshop plan if necessaryWho will stay in core group?Look at workshop agenda |  |
| 11:45 – 12:30 | Introduction to draft REDD+ strategy stakeholder engagement plan and discussion | Min Soe, UNDP |
| 12:30 – 12:35  | Closing remarks of pre- workshop meeting, release of participants | Khin Hnin, National Programme Coordinator UN-REDD |
| *12:35 – 1:30 pm* | *Lunch* |
| 1:30 – 3:30 pm | CAST session | TWG members, UNEP-WCMC, PMU |
| 3:30 – 4:45 pm | Preparation/adaptation of workshop materials in the light of results of the pre-meeting | UNEP-WCMC, PMU |
| *End of Day*  |
| **29 March – Workshop on REDD+ Safeguards Roadmap Development Day 1** |
| **Time** | **Session** | **Person in Charge** |
| 8:30 am | Registration |  |
| **Session 1: Welcome and Introduction** |
| 9:00 – 9:15 am | Welcome remarks | Director General, Forest Department |
| 9:15 – 9:30 am | Workshop programme and expected outcomes | National Programme Coordinator UN-REDD  |
| 9:30 – 9:40 | Photo session |  |
| *9:40 – 10:00* | *Tea break*Expectations for the workshop / key questions – post-its |  |
| **Session 2: Introduction to the REDD+ Safeguards** |
| 10:00 – 10:20 am10:20 – 10:40 am | Available information on safeguards and related approaches in Myanmar* Development of REDD+ safeguards in Myanmar (results of ITTO project, FRI)
* Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, ESIA, for land use investment projects in Myanmar
 | Dr. Thaung Naing Oo, Director, Forest Research InstituteEnvironmental Conservation Department |
| 10:40 – 11:00 am | Introduction to the REDD+ Safeguards: why use safeguards and what are the Cancun Safeguards  | Cordula Epple, UNEP-WCMC |
| 11:00 – 11:10 am | Q&A |  |
| 11:10 – 12:10 am | Exercise: risks and benefits of REDD+ and how they relate to the Cancun safeguards | Charlotte Hicks, UNEP-WCMC & group facilitators |
| 12:10 – 12:40 | Report-back and discussion | Group facilitators & rapporteurs |
| *12:40 – 1:40 pm* | *Lunch* |
| **Session 3: Safeguards requirements and the country approach** |
| 1:40 – 2:05 pm | What are the requirements related to safeguards for REDD+ countries under the UNFCCC, and what other safeguard requirements could be relevant for the country? | Cordula Epple, UNEP-WCMC |
| 2:05 – 2:25 pm | Introduction to country approaches to safeguards and potential steps in Myanmar | Charlotte Hicks, UNEP-WCMC |
| 2:25 – 2:45 | Q&A |  |
| 2:45 – 3:30 pm | Group discussion/brainstorm:* What other safeguards requirements beyond those of the UNFCCC are potentially relevant for Myanmar?
* What other initiatives in Myanmar are relevant to developing its safeguards approach?
 | UNEP-WCMC & group facilitators |
| 3:30 – 3:45 pm | *Coffee/tea break* |
| 3:45 – 4:15 pm  | Summary/discussion of results |  |
| **Session 4: Wrap up** |
| 4:15 – 4:45 pm  | Quiz by group–safeguards and safeguards requirements | UNEP-WCMC & PMU |
| 4:45 – 4:50 pm | Closing of day | National Programme Coordinator, UN-REDD programme |
| *End of Day*  |
| **30 March – Workshop on REDD+ Safeguards Roadmap Development Day 2** |
| **Time** | **Session** | **Person in Charge** |
| 9:00 – 9:15 am | Recap from day 1 & overview of plans for day 2 | NPC UN-REDD Programme |
| **Session 1: Goals and scope of the safeguards approach** |
| 9:15 – 9:35 | How to define goals and scope of a country’s safeguards approach – general considerations and examples from other countries | Cordula Epple, UNEP-WCMC |
| 9:35 – 10:15 | Group discussion / brainstorm on relevant considerations for determining the goals and scope of Myanmar’s safeguards approach | UNEP-WCMC & group facilitators |
| 10:15 – 10:30 | Report back | Group facilitators and rapporteurs |
| *10:30 – 10:45 am* | *Tea break* |  |
| **Session 2: Safeguards roadmap – stock take of existing activities and priorities for next steps** |
| 10:45 – 11:00 | Purpose and possible content of the safeguards roadmap | Charlotte Hicks, UNEP-WCMC |
| 11:00 – 11:45 | Recap on country approach to safeguards, presentation of the CAST tool, and key results of an initial application of the tool for Myanmar | Cordula Epple, UNEP-WCMC |
| 11:45 – 12:30 | Plenary discussion of initial CAST results – prioritization of issues to address in Myanmar’s safeguards roadmap, any gaps | UNEP-WCMC & PMU |
| *12:30 – 1:30 pm* | *Lunch* |  |
| **Session 3: Safeguards roadmap – finalization** |
| 1:30 – 2:30 | Joint drafting of content for the roadmap, including consideration of timing and responsibilities for tasks | UNEP-WCMC & PMU |
| **Session 4: Wrap up** |
| 2:30 – 3:00 | Workshop recap – going back to record of participants’ expectations and workshop goals, and consideration of any outstanding issues that were marked for follow-up during discussions | UNEP-WCMC & PMU |
| *3:00 – 3:20 pm* | *Tea break* |  |
| 3:20 – 3:30 pm | Workshop evaluation |  |
| 3:30 – 3:40 pm | Closing remarks | NPD UN-REDD Programme |

## A.4 List of Participants

**Pre-meeting with TWG-SES, 28 March**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Name** | **Organization/Ministry** |
|
| 1 | U Lar Sai | Naga CSOs |
| 2 | U Wanna | TNGL/KCWG |
| 3 | Daw Nyein Aye | SSID (MOALI) |
| 4 | Mr. Michael | CHRO |
| 5 | Moses Htun Salai | CHRO |
| 6 | Daw Theingi | FSWG |
| 7 | Daw Thein Thein Htwe | DOSW |
| 8 | U Min Lwin | DOP, MOALI |
| 9 | U Khin Maung Latt | Metta Development Foundation |
| 10 | U Si Thu Aung | Forest Department |
| 11 | U Phyo Thu | MERN |
| 12 | U Aung Myo Sett | GAD/MOHA |
| 13 | U Pyae Phyo Maung | POINT |
| 14 | U Myo Ko Ko | POINT |
| 15 | Daw May Zun Phyo | FOW |
| 16 | Mr. Franz Arnold | UN-REDD |
| 17 | Daw Khin Hnin Myint | UN-REDD |
| 18 | U Min Soe | UN-REDD |
| 19 | Kyaw Min Aung | UN-REDD |
| 20 | Ms. Charlotte Hicks | UN Environment WCMC |
| 21 | Ms. Cordula Epple | UN Environment WCMC |

**Roadmap Workshop, 29-30 March**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Name** | **Title** | **Organization** |
| 1 | U Khin Maung Latt | National Agri & Forestry Sector Coordinator | Metta |
| 2 | Naing Lin Oo | Project Assistant | FREDA |
| 3 | Daw Patricia Wai Wai | Coordinator | KMSS |
| 4 | U Zaw Zaw Han | Chairman | EGG |
| 5 | U Min Thiha Zaw |  | BANCA |
| 6 | Daw Thein Thein Htwe | Staff Officer | Department of Social Welfare |
| 7 | U Ngwe Thee | Assistant Director | Forest Department |
| 8 | U Hla Myo Aung | Assistant Director | Forest Department |
| 9 | U Wana | Assistant Manager | KCWG |
| 10 | U Moses Htun Salai | Logistic Officer | CHRO |
| 11 | U Myo Min | Advisor | MFPMF |
| 12 | Daw Kay Khne Tint | Fishery Officer | Department of Fishery |
| 13 | Daw May Zun Phyo | Project Assistant | FOW |
| 14 | U Kyaw Min Thein | Deputy Director | Forest Department |
| 15 | Daw Aye Min Thin | PO | Planning Department |
| 16  | U Myo Ko Ko | Programme Manager | POINT |
| 17 | U Pyae Phyo Maung | Volunteer | POINT |
| 18 | U Phyo Thu | Programme Officer | MERN |
| 19 | Mr. Franz Arnold | TS | UN-REDD |
| 20 | Daw Ei Ei Theint | Deputy Staff Officer | DoA, MOALI |
| 21  | U Min Lwing | Assistant Director | DoP, MOALI |
| 22 | Dr. Yuya Aye | Staff Officer | FRI |
| 23 | Dr. Chaw Chaw Seing | Staff Officer | FRI |
| 24 | U Thet Nay Tun | Range Officer | Forest Department |
| 25 | U Saw Daniel | Assistant Director | Forest Department |
| 26 | U Aung Chein | Director | Forest Department |
| 27 | U Mg Mg Myo Chan | BoD | ACS |
| 28 | U Ma Nge Nge | Secretary | ECFD |
| 29 | U Kyaw Zin Htike | Manager | EGG |
| 30 | U Wei Phyo Oo | Staff Officer | DZDG |
| 31 | U Kyaw Htay | Director | Forest Department |
| 32 | U Kyaw Min Aung | Programme Assistant | UN-REDD |
| 33 | Daw Aye Chan May | Range Officer | FRI |
| 34 | U Toe Tet Zay Ya | Technician | ALARM |
| 35 | U Salai Yan Naung Tun | - | CSO |
| 36 | U Man Yaw Han |  | CSO |
| 37 | U Chit Hnin Oo | Junior Engineer | Mining Department |
| 38 | Daw Su Mon San | Range Officer | FRI |
| 39 | U Zaw Moe | Project Assistant | NAG |
| 40 | U Khun Win Shane Myat | Secretary | FLU |
| 41 | U Mg Mg Oo | Assistant Director | Department of ethnic rights |
| 42 | U Min Soe | SE Officer | UN-REDD |
| 43 | Daw Nway Mon Mon Aung | Range Officer | FRI |
| 44 | Daw Kyi Phyu Aung | Range Officer | FRI |
| 45 | Dr. Nyunt Khaning | Staff Officer | FRI |
| 46 | U Pyae Phyou Mg | Range Officer | FRI |
| 47 | Daw Aye Thida Naing | Assistant Director | Budget Department |
| 48 | U Aung Myint | General duty | REAM |
| 49 | Daw Khaing Lwin | Range Officer | Forest Department |
| 50 | U Phone Htut | Staff Officer | Forest Department |
| 51 | U Phyo Wai Kyaw | Volunteer | MFA |
| 52 | Daw Yi Yi Cho | Staff Officer | ECD, MONREC |
| 53 | U Lar Sai | Volunteer | Naga CSO |
| 54 | Mr. Michael | Researcher | CHRO |
| 55 | U Khun Min Min Htike | Staff Officer | ECD, MONREC |
| 56 | Ms. Marie Claire | DRR Specialist | UNICEF |
| 57 | U Yar Zar Myo Thant | Assistant Director | DALMS |
| 58 | Daw Aye Win | Director | UAGO |
| 59 | Dr. Thaung Naing Oo | Director | FRI-FD |
| 60 | Mr. Craig Beatty | Programme Officer | IUCN |
| 61 | Daw Theingi | Policy Officer | FSWG |
| 62 | Ms. Li Jia | FLR Coordinatior | IUCN |
| 63 | Ms. Charlotte Hicks | Programme Officer | UN Environment WCMC |
| 64 | Ms. Cordula Epple | Senior Programme Officer | UN Environment WCMC |

1. The specific activities that form part of REDD+ as defined under the UNFCCC are: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation; plus: sustainable management of forests, conservation of forest carbon stocks, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16 paragraph 70); see also further explanation in section 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [UN-REDD Programme Safeguards Coordination Group (2016). Conceptual framework for country approaches to safeguards. Technical Brief 02. UN-REDD Programme, Geneva, Switzerland](https://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&view=download&alias=11892-un-redd-framework-for-supporting-the-development-of-country-approaches-to-safeguards-en-11892&category_slug=technical-brief-series&Itemid=134). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. See: Myanmar REDD+ Readiness Roadmap (2013), <http://www.myanmar-redd.org/ps-admin/uploads/redd_usermanual/1442500360.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. See also UN-REDD Programme (2015). Country Approaches to REDD+ Safeguards. A Global Review of Initial Experiences and Emerging Lessons. Technical Resource Series 2. UN-REDD Programme Secretariat, Geneva, Switzerland. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. See UN-REDD Programme (2015). Country Approaches to REDD+ Safeguards. A Global Review of Initial Experiences and Emerging Lessons. Technical Resource Series 2. UN-REDD Programme Secretariat, Geneva, Switzerland. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. i.e. all REDD+ actions – Paragraph 70 of Decision 1/CP.16 contains the official definition of the five ‘activities’ that form part of REDD+ [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Taking into account the need for sustainable livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities and their interdependence on forests in most countries, reflected in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as International Mother Earth Day. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Decision 1/CP.16 paragraph 69, Decision 2/CP.17, Paragraph 63 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16 Paragraph 71(d). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. UNFCCC Decision 12/CP.17 Paragraph 2 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Which states that REDD+ activities should: (a) Contribute to the achievement of the objective set out in Article 2 of the Convention; (b) Contribute to the fulfilment of the commitments set out in Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention; (c) Be country-driven and be considered options available to Parties; (d) Be consistent with the objective of environmental integrity and take into account the multiple functions of forests and other ecosystems; (e) Be undertaken in accordance with national development priorities, objectives and circumstances and capabilities and should respect sovereignty; (f) Be consistent with Parties’ national sustainable development needs and goals; (g) Be implemented in the context of sustainable development and reducing poverty, while responding to climate change; (h) Be consistent with the adaptation needs of the country; (i) Be supported by adequate and predictable financial and technology support, including support for capacity-building; (j) Be results-based; (k) Promote sustainable management of forests; [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Decision 9/CP, Paragraph 4, UNFCCC Decision 2/CP.17, op cit, Paragraph 63 and 64. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Decision 12/CP.19, Paragraph 2 and 3 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. See the description of planned steps in section 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Note that an effort to develop similar guidance for assessing social impacts is currently being planned, and the outputs from it should be reflected in the safeguards work if they become available in time. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. For further detail and the full list of identified stakeholders, see Myanmar’s REDD+ Readiness Roadmap, <http://www.myanmar-redd.org/ps-admin/uploads/redd_usermanual/1442500360.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. This diagram is a simplified version of Figure 1 in: [UN-REDD Programme Safeguards Coordination Group (2016). Conceptual framework for country approaches to safeguards. Technical Brief 02. UN-REDD Programme, Geneva, Switzerland](https://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&view=download&alias=11892-un-redd-framework-for-supporting-the-development-of-country-approaches-to-safeguards-en-11892&category_slug=technical-brief-series&Itemid=134). [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. The functions that a SIS may need to fulfil include compilation, analysis, validation and dissemination of information. For further detail, see [Cheney et al. (2015). REDD+ Safeguards Information Systems: practical design considerations. UN-REDD Programme Technical Brief 01. UN-REDD Programme, Geneva, Switzerland](http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&view=document&alias=14729-technical-brief-1-redd-safeguards-information-systems-practical-design-considerations&category_slug=technical-brief-series&Itemid=134). [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Note that a suggestion was also made at the workshop that in addition to the technical experts currently involved, the TWG-SES should have some high-ranking members from the participating institutions. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. These are: REDD+ Taskforce; line ministries, private sector (forestry related entrepreneurs); community, ethnic, women’s and youth organizations; academic sector (professors, researchers), PMP; the working group on benefits and risks assessment also provided more specific suggestions for some of these groups, i.e. forest & land use related ministries, ministry of agriculture, livestock and irrigation, ministry of social welfare, relief and resettlement; environmental conservation department, administration department, co-operative department, SME department; members of parliament; regional governments; possibly: national ethnic armed groups. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. During the roadmap workshop, it was suggested to include the following organizations in the ‘team’ that will be involved in reviewing the draft (see notes in Annex 2): MONREC, MOALI, Union Attorney General’s Office, MOHA, MOEA, MOPF (DICA), MOEE, MOC, Ministry of Industry, MSW, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health; YCDC/MCDC; Parliament members; MERN Network, FSWG Network, LCG, POINT, Metta Development Foundation, CFNWG, FLEGT, EITI, MFPMF, CHRO, UMFCCI (?), Budget, LIOH, MRLG, FLU, TNI.

For practical reasons, it may be necessary to keep the range of organizations involved to a manageable number and work through existing coordination bodies. It is therefore suggested to limit the review team to the following groups: TWG-SES, TWG D&S, REDD+ Task Force. These groups already include representatives from many of the nominated team members. The other proposed team members should be included in the list of organizations to be informed of the review results. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Recommendations from the roadmap workshop for organizations that could be included in the reviewing team are: PM, relevant departments from the government sector, CSOs, NGOs, INGOs, indigenous peoples’ groups, private sector, ethnic armed groups (if applicable depending on peace agreement); many of these groups are already represented in the TWG-SES; the best way to proceed with the review will depend among other things on the involvement of additional organizations from outside the TWG-SES, as a presence meeting may be required to provide organizations not previously engaged in the safeguards process with necessary background knowledge. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Suggestions made at the roadmap workshop for institutions to be involved are: DALMs / Fishery & livestock, Central Statistical Organization, General Administration Department (GAD), DSW (Department of Social Welfare), MoI (Ministry of Information); NGOs/CSOs: Point / Chin Human Rights Organization; private sector, Chamber of Commerce (e.g. CO’s making land-based investments) [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Country Approaches to Safeguards Tool [↑](#footnote-ref-24)