Design of Myanmar's REDD+ Safeguards Information System

Myanmar UN-REDD Programme

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Acronyms and abbreviations

CF	Community Forestry
CHRO	Chin Human Rights Organization
CSO	Central Statistical Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EAO	Ethnic Armed Organization
ECD	Environmental Conservation Department
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FD	Forest Department
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FREDA	Forest Resource Environment Development and Conservation Association
FRI	Forest Research Institute
GAD	General Administrative Department
GCF	Green Climate Fund
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MERN	Myanmar Environmental Rehabilitation-conservation Network
MFA	Myanmar Forest Association
MOALI	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
MONREC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
MOPF	Ministry of Planning and Finance
MOSWRR	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
MRLG	Mekong Region Land Governance Project
NCA	Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
NWCD	Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division
PAs	Protected Areas
PaMs	Policies and Measures
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PLRs	Policies, Laws and Regulations
POINT	Promotion of Indigenous and Nature Together
Q&A	Questions and Answers
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, plus the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, and the sustainable management of forests
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIS	Safeguards Information System

SoI	Summary of Information
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
UNDRIP	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNEP-WCMC	UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre
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
VFV Law	The Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Land Law
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

1. Introduction

1.1 Background information on Safeguards Information Systems

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 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (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.

Safeguards requirements aim to ensure that any social and environmental risks of REDD+ activities are minimized and that the benefits are enhanced. According to the relevant decisions of the UNFCCC, countries implementing REDD+ should meet three main requirements[1] in relation to safeguards:

I. Promote and support the Cancun safeguards (see Annex 1) throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions, regardless of the source and type of funding;

II. Develop a system for providing information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected (i.e. a safeguards information system, SIS); and

III. Provide summaries of information (SoI) on how all of the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions.

Decision 12/CP.17 of the UNFCCC clarified that the development of a SIS is a prerequisite for results-based payments. Further UNFCCC guidance on SIS was provided in the same decision (see Box 1).

Box 1: UNFCCC guidance on REDD+ SIS

According to UNFCCC Decision 12, CoP 17, '…systems for providing information on how the safeguards…are addressed and respected should, taking into account national circumstances and respective capabilities, and recognising national sovereignty and legislation, and relevant international obligations and agreements, and respecting gender considerations:

a) Be consistent with the guidance [on policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to REDD+]…;

b) Provide transparent and consistent information that is accessible by all relevant stakeholders and updated on a regular basis;

c) Be transparent and flexible to allow for improvements over time;

d) Provide information on how all of the safeguards…are being addressed and respected;

e) Be country-driven and implemented at the national level;

f) Build upon existing systems, as appropriate.'

Source: UNFCCC Decision 12/CP.17, paragraph 2

[1] UN-REDD Programme Safeguards Coordination Group (2016) Concept brief: Country approaches to safeguards. Technical Brief 02. UN-REDD Programme, Geneva. http://bit.ly/CASgds

1.2 Process to design Myanmar's SIS

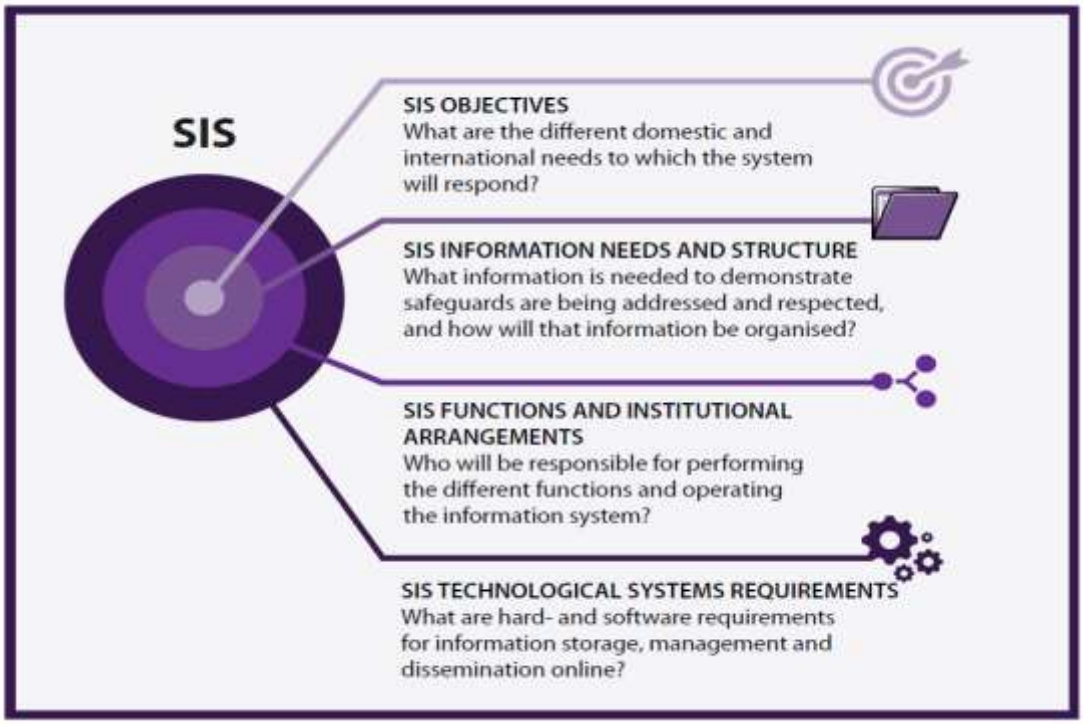
Myanmar has undertaken a number of safeguards activities that support progress towards a SIS, as well as developing its SIS design. Myanmar's national safeguards approach is being developed under the guidance of the national Technical Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards (TWG-SES). As part of this work, Myanmar has:

- Prepared a National Safeguards Roadmap;
- Carried out an assessment of the potential benefits and risks of proposed REDD+ policies and measures (PaMs)[2];
- Assessed safeguards-relevant policies, laws and regulations (PLRs)[3];
- Initiated design of a REDD+ Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM);
- Developed a national safeguards clarification (which will help to structure the SIS)

The national clarification of the safeguards, and the assessment of existing safeguards-related PLRs in particular, form important inputs to the development of the SIS. Indeed, the SIS is the information system that shows how the safeguards, as described through the national clarification and the country's legal framework, are being addressed and respected.

The steps needed to design and establish a SIS vary from country to country. The UN-REDD Technical Brief on the design of SIS[4] indicates that in-country discussions on SIS design to date have focused on four key considerations, as shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Key design considerations for REDD+ SIS



[2] See for example, a summary of benefits and risks identified by safeguard and the report of the National Workshop on Assessing Benefits and Risks, Feb. 2018.
[3] See main PLR review report, 2019; and Safeguards Summary for PLR Review, 2019.
[4] UN-REDD Programme (2017), REDD+ Safeguard Information Systems: Practical Design Considerations. Technical Brief Version 2.0. Geneva.

Using these design considerations as a starting point, the following key steps have been undertaken in Myanmar:

- Identifying SIS objectives (with possibility for later refinement)
- Setting out SIS information needs
- Carrying out an assessment of information systems and sources

Ongoing work includes:

- Determining SIS information structure and proposed indicators
- Analysing system requirements, including needs for information sharing and dissemination and engagement of government and non-government stakeholders
- Developing institutional and technological arrangements to meet these requirements

The following sections of this report describe the outcomes of these steps, setting out the key design elements of Myanmar's SIS.

2. SIS objectives

The default objective for a SIS, as stated under UNFCCC decision text, is to demonstrate that the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout REDD+ implementation[5]. Countries may also identify additional objectives, such as meeting the requirements of other funders for REDD+ or informing the continued improvement of REDD+ practice. At a workshop with the TWG-SES in June 2018, stakeholders discussed and proposed the following objectives for Myanmar's SIS:

- Default objective: meeting UNFCCC requirements on safeguards to become eligible for results-based payments
- Attracting support for REDD+ implementation from public, private and other sources
- Strengthening links to relevant national information systems and information sharing
- Contributing to evidence based policy-making and policy implementation in relevant sectors, such as forestry, agriculture and conservation.

It was decided that these initial objectives will be revisited during the process to design the SIS; there may yet be changes in the REDD+ implementation approach and funding sources for REDD+ in Myanmar, and the SIS should be able to accommodate these needs.

3. Information needs

Determining what information is needed to demonstrate that safeguards are addressed and respected is an important consideration for the design of a SIS. Information needs can be determined based on the national clarification of the safeguards, and taking into account:

a) the potential benefits and risks of country-specific REDD+ PaMs; and

[5] "Addressing safeguards" is defined as putting in place the governance arrangements - including policies, laws, regulations and the institutions, information systems, etc. – to deal with safeguards (on paper). "Respecting safeguards" is defined as implementing the governance arrangements in order to achieve real and positive outcomes on the ground (in practice).

b) the PLR frameworks and other planned arrangements/procedures (e.g. GRM) that will help to address and respect the safeguards.

Once information needs have been identified, the SIS information structure can be developed to correspond to those needs, and indicators developed if desired. Here, 'structure' refers to how the information will be organised within the SIS. The information needs also form the basis for the assessment of information systems and sources, i.e. examining which sources may provide the necessary information. Following the preparation of a draft list of information needs, a multi-stakeholder workshop was held in Nay Pyi Taw in October 2018 to review the information needs. Some examples of information needs and possible sources are provided below in Table 1.

Table 1: Examples of information needs and sources for Safeguard C

Principle C. REDD+ Policies and Measures in Myanmar should be designed and implemented to respect the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities.				
Clarification criterion	**Type of information needed on how the safeguard is addressed**	**Possible sources of information**	**Type of information needed about how the safeguard is respected**	**Possible sources of information**
Criterion C.1. REDD+ Policies and Measures must avoid involuntary resettlement and respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to use land and resources (this relates to statutory rights as well as locally recognized and customary rights).	❖ Information on legal/policy provisions related to resettlement ❖ Information on the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities regarding the use of the land and its resources, and any legal/policy provisions that support respect for these rights in decisions on land use ❖ Information on how these provisions/rights are reflected in plans and guidance documents for REDD+ (such as National REDD+ Strategy, investment plan), e.g. measures to avoid resettlement/loss of rights, procedures to agree on appropriate compensation, GRM	❖ National policies and legal documents regarding resettlement, and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities regarding the use of the land and its resources (e.g. VFV Law, National Land Use Policy, Land Law (currently being drafted)) ❖ Information on customary practice/law related to land use and resource use rights ❖ National REDD+ Strategy and associated documents, e.g. assessment of benefits & risks, GRM	❖ Information on occurrence of cases of resettlement linked to REDD+, and if such cases exist, their compliance with relevant procedural requirements (e.g. FPIC, compensation) ❖ Information regarding the implementation of procedures to ensure respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities in REDD+ implementation, e.g. records of consultations held, compensation agreed and provided, etc. ❖ Information on the impact of REDD+ PaMs on rights to use land and resources, e.g. number of PaMs that introduce use restrictions in certain areas, number of PaMs that support use of resources by local communities (e.g. through community forestry), etc. ❖ Information on grievances related to resettlement/rights to use land and resources	❖ REDD+ monitoring reports ❖ National and subnational censuses/statistical yearbooks ❖ Reports produced by relevant government departments, e.g. GAD annual and quarterly reports (which cover numerous issues including land), MONREC's annual Community Forestry assessment reports ❖ Reports associated with the Grievance Redress Mechanism ❖ National and alternative/ shadow reports to international conventions

4. Information sources for the SIS

UNFCCC guidance on SIS encourages countries to build on existing systems and sources of information relevant to safeguards as far as possible. The content, operation and institutional mandates of existing information systems need to be assessed to determine whether they can contribute to meeting the identified SIS objectives and information needs.

4.1 Assessment of information systems and sources

An assessment of potentially useful existing information systems and sources in Myanmar was carried out from October 2018 to May 2019. Using the identified information needs as a starting point, this assessment examined key information systems and sources, ranging from databases under the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) to reporting processes for international conventions, and national reporting processes managed by institutions such as the General Administrative Department (GAD) and the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD). A workshop was also held in January 2019 to discuss initial results with stakeholders and get their inputs on the potential SIS information sources, as well as other SIS design elements.

The results of this assessment have been used to identify a number of systems and sources of information that are likely to be particularly relevant to the SIS. Table 2 provides an overview of the results by safeguard, while the full assessment report is provided separately.

Table 2: Relevant existing information systems and sources of data for Myanmar's SIS, by safeguard

Safeguard	Information systems/sources	
	Address	**Respect**
A – consistency with national forest programmes and international commitments	○ National REDD+ Strategy ○ Myanmar Law Information System (legal documents)	○ Reporting to conventions (e.g. Universal Periodic Review reports, CBD reports, etc.) ○ National reporting by Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and line ministries on specific national programmes, e.g. monitoring of Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan ○ National Forest Monitoring System/NFMS (e.g. REDD+ outcomes related to policy targets) ○ REDD+ monitoring/reporting (in the future)
B – transparent and effective forest governance	○ National REDD+ Strategy and associated documents, e.g. on benefit-sharing, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), REDD+ Taskforce, etc. ○ Myanmar Law Information System (legal documents) ○ Key PLRs related to EIA/SEA, land use planning and forest management and information transparency	○ REDD+ monitoring/reporting (in the future) ○ Ministry of Planning & Finance (MOPF)/department plans & reports to MOPF by other ministries ○ Environmental Conservation Department information on EIA/SEA implementation ○ Forest Department, e.g. information on forestry operations and forest law enforcement. ○ Information related to coordination with Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs), e.g. from National Reconciliation and Peace Centre and Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committees
C – rights of indigenous peoples and local communities	○ National REDD+ Strategy and associated documents, e.g. on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), GRM, benefits sharing system, etc. ○ Myanmar Law Information System (for legal documents), e.g. National	○ Universal Periodic Review reports, shadow reports to particular human rights conventions ○ Data from CSO, Ministry of Ethnic Affairs, and General Administrative Department (GAD), e.g. township information

	Land Use Policy (2016), Investment Rules (2017) ○ Ministry of Ethnic Affairs and relevant PLRs, e.g. Ethnic Rights Protection Law (2015)	○ Data from One Map, Open Data Myanmar and NGOs ○ REDD+ monitoring/reporting (in the future) ○ Reporting from GRM (in the future)
D – full and effective stakeholder participation	○ National REDD+ Strategy and associated documents, e.g. on benefit-sharing, stakeholder mapping, competency framework, etc. ○ Myanmar Law Information System (legal documents)	○ REDD+ monitoring/reports (in the future) ○ Reports by participating NGOs, representatives ○ Reports on coordination mechanisms, e.g. TWGs ○ Forest Department information on capacity development activities
E – natural forests, biodiversity, and social and environmental benefits	○ National REDD+ Strategy and associated documents, e.g. benefits & risks assessment, PaMs planning, etc. ○ Myanmar Law Information System (legal documents) ○ PLRs relating to EIA/SEA, forest definition, forest conservation, socio-economic development planning, etc	○ NFMS (including National Forest Inventory, NFI) ○ Statistical data, e.g. from CSO, Forest Department, MIMU ○ Spatial data from One Map ○ ECD information on EIA/SEA implementation ○ Township vulnerability index/report (Myanmar Information Management Unit, MIMU) ○ REDD+ monitoring/reports (in the future)
F – risks of reversals	○ National REDD+ Strategy and associated documents, e.g. benefits & risks assessment, PaMs planning, etc. ○ NFMS documentation	○ REDD+ monitoring/reports (in the future) ○ REDD+ programmatic review/evaluation reports ○ NFMS
G – risks of displacement	○ National REDD+ Strategy and associated documents, e.g. benefits & risks assessment, PaMs planning, etc. ○ NFMS documentation	○ REDD+ monitoring/reports (in the future) ○ REDD+ programmatic review/evaluation reports ○ NFMS

The assessment and associated discussions have identified the following key challenges and gaps related to data collection and management for Myanmar's SIS:

- How REDD+ in Myanmar will be implemented and monitored is still evolving; these decisions have implications for the SIS (e.g. which PaMs will occur at subnational level and how information on these will be collected).
- There is still a lack of consensus and/or official clarity on some key definitions related to safeguards, such as 'ethnic groups', 'indigenous people', 'natural forest'; the existing legal framework does not provide all such definitions.
- As in many countries, there is a lack of accessible/nation-wide/official monitoring data for some topics, e.g. biodiversity, customary tenure, corruption. Some of this data, if deemed necessary for monitoring REDD+ and/or the safeguards, will need to be collected via REDD+ specific monitoring.
- Data consolidation may be challenging, due to information being produced and managed by different sections of the same or different institutions and departments, with different procedures and/or a lack of protocols for sharing information. In addition, there may be a lack of methodologies or competing methodologies for processing and analysing some data, especially where data may need to be combined and interpreted in certain ways for it to be relevant to REDD+.

- Data may be collected and valid for different time intervals; for example, in some cases part of the information related to a criterion is recently updated, while other information has not been updated for over 10 years.
- Currently for most information it is difficult to apply a 'cascade updating methodology', which means automatic updates using a website link or dynamic data from each data source. So data compilation for the SIS will in many cases have to be through manual collection and input methods, and the ability to conduct automated analyses of data is at an initial stage.
- In some cases, the same information can be accessed via different sources or systems. To reduce the redundancy linked to collecting the same information more than once, a decision will need to be made by the SIS host institution or working group about which information source/system is most reliable and practicable to use for that information over the long term.
- There is a need for institutional arrangements for information sharing between Ministries, which also need to be defined in advance of the SIS becoming operational.

4.2 Links to other REDD+ related information systems and sources

There are two emerging information systems or sources of information being developed as part of REDD+ in Myanmar that are likely to provide important contributions to the SIS the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and REDD+ M&E. These are discussed below and in Annexes 3 and 4.

National Forest Monitoring System

Myanmar's NFI and NFMS are currently under development. There are a number of planned elements of the NFI/NFMS that are expected to contribute to the SIS, with information particularly relevant to safeguards A, B, E, F and G. These linkages have been examined in the assessment of information systems and sources (see section 4.1 above), including in a short brief on linking the two systems (provided in Annex 3), and can be summarised as follows:

- *National Forest Inventory*: numerous parameters that will be measured by the NFI are relevant to indicators proposed for the SIS. A manageable set of NFI parameters (e.g. soil organic carbon, tree species diversity, etc.) can be selected for use in the SIS, where they align with SIS indicators. Inclusion of other indicators derived from the availability of the NFI results (e.g. forest structure parameters that link to biodiversity) can also be explored. A suitable approach for examining the links between observed changes from the NFI and REDD+ implementation then needs to be chosen (e.g. based on comparing trends in areas with and without site-level REDD+ interventions).
- *Statistical and spatial information*: In addition to estimating REDD+ results in terms of reduced carbon emissions/carbon sequestration, the NFMS is expected to process and share spatial information on changes in forest cover, and other information that can be used to analyse how the impact of drivers of deforestation and degradation are mitigated or changing. This information is likely to be presented statistically and in maps, and can contribute to the SIS. For example, information on changes in forest cover can be used in combination with information on non-carbon forest values (if available in spatial form) and REDD+ interventions to assess some of the co-benefits that have been achieved. Methods could also be developed for using NFMS data to assess the impacts of REDD+ actions on the coverage and quality of natural forests, and thus obtain information on how the natural forest aspects of safeguard E have been respected.
- *NFMS processes relevant to the SIS*: The national clarification of safeguards F and G asks for the development of methods through which data from the NFMS can be used to detect reversals of REDD+ results and emissions displacement. It also asks for the establishment of

processes to understand the potential causes and to prompt management actions, should such cases be detected. As such, the proper design and operation of the NFMS will help Myanmar to address and respect these safeguards (and at the same time improve the effectiveness of REDD+ actions), and the related information should be included in the SIS. However, the ability to detect reversals and displacements depends also on their spatial dimensions and geographical distribution. The smaller the change areas and the more scattered the distribution, the more difficult is the detection of them.

- *REDD+ results:* The relevant information, i.e., emissions from land use change (deforestation), existing forests (degradation, restoration) or new forests (afforestation/ reforestation) compared to emissions/ removals reported in the FRL will be developed for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory and REDD+ results reporting, based on data from the NFMS. This information has relevance for safeguards A, and potentially F and G, if relevant data are available in spatial explicit form.

REDD+ monitoring and evaluation

The assessment of information systems and sources has shown that a portion of the information needed for Myanmar's SIS (especially on the question of how the safeguards are respected) will only be available through collection of new data. The most promising potential source for this information is the planned monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the country's REDD+ actions.

While the details of Myanmar's M&E system for REDD+ are still under development, it is expected that it will collect information both on the implementation and the results of REDD+. This kind of information can be useful for the SIS in two ways:

- By demonstrating directly that REDD+ actions are implemented in line with the safeguards (e.g. in terms of their location, procedures and practices) and are having positive social and environmental results
- By supporting the interpretation of social and environmental data from other sources, e.g. facilitating an assessment of whether or not REDD+ actions are likely to have contributed to observed trends in poverty rates, water quality, biodiversity, etc.

In many cases, the same information can serve the objectives of both the M&E system and the SIS. For example, information on the specific practices applied in REDD+ PaMs can be useful both to identify those practices that have achieved the greatest emission reductions / carbon stock enhancements, and to demonstrate that environmental and social objectives have been reflected in the design and implementation of PaMs.

In other cases, M&E information may be made more useful for the SIS by making small adjustments to the parameters that are recorded. For example, it is likely that REDD+ M&E will involve some information collection on the number of people participating in or benefiting from certain REDD+ actions. The value of these data for the SIS can be enhanced if they are disaggregated, e.g. by age, gender or ethnic group.

The following types of information have been identified as particularly relevant for achieving synergies between REDD+ M&E and the SIS (see Annex 4 for more details):

- Location of site-based REDD+ actions;
- Extent of implemented actions (e.g. size of restored forest area, number of households provided with access to clean energy);
- Stakeholders involved;
- Practices applied / procedures followed;

- Environmental and social outcomes;
- Reasons for success or failure.

In order to facilitate synergies between REDD+ M&E and the SIS, the following next steps are recommended:

- During development of the M&E framework for REDD+, map the proposed parameters and indicators against the information needs/indicators for the SIS. Should any essential information for the SIS still need to be reflected, check if additional indicators could be included/already planned indicators could be modified within the M&E framework to cover these gaps.
- Develop approaches for the collection, sharing and processing of M&E data with the needs of both systems in mind.

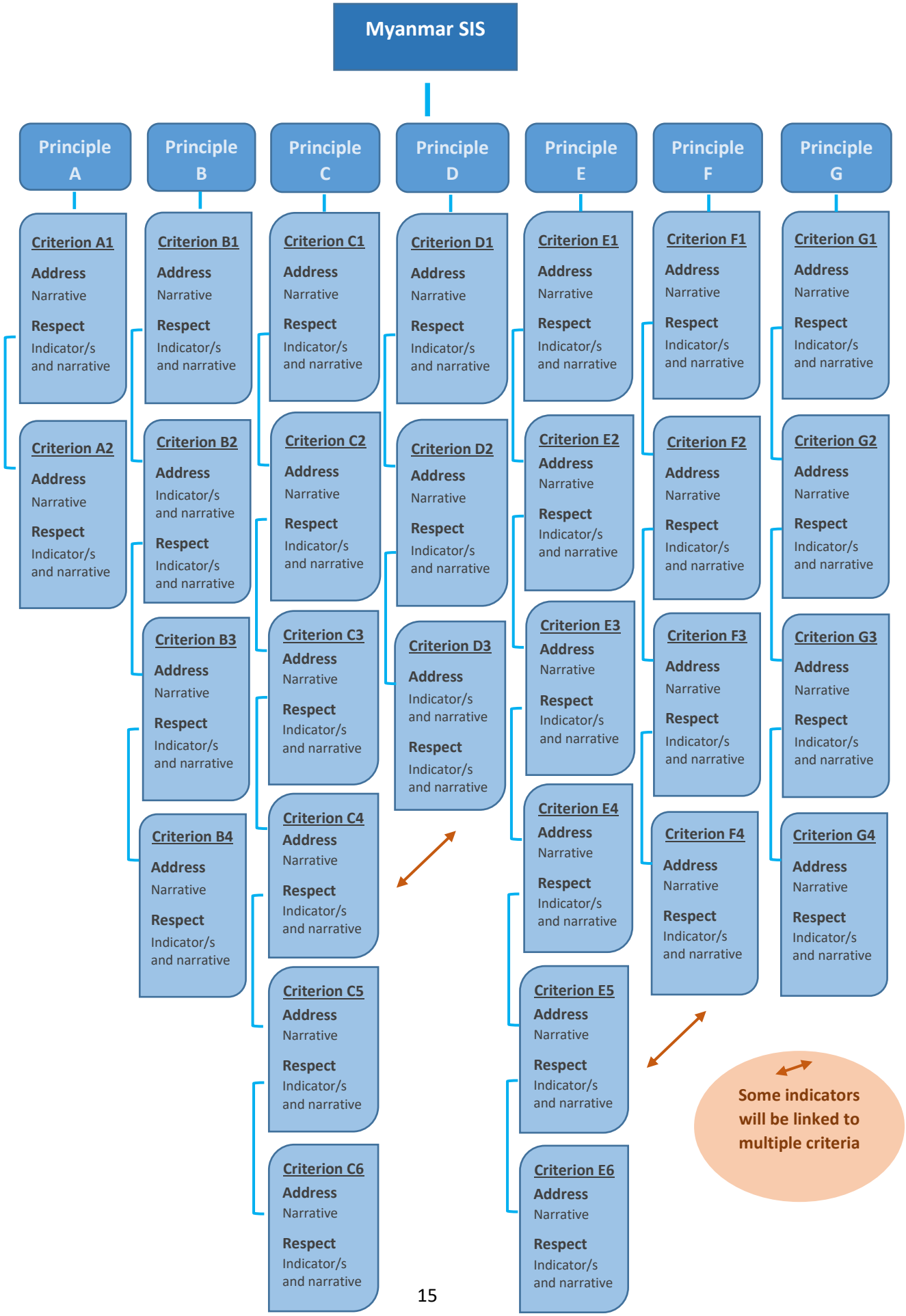
5. SIS information structure and proposed indicators

Myanmar's SIS will be structured in line with its national clarification of the Cancun safeguards, using a 'principles, criteria and indicators' approach. For each safeguard principle, the clarification sets out several criteria that show how the safeguards are understood in the national context, and against which implementation of the safeguards can be measured. The SIS will include information for each of the criteria on how the respective elements of the safeguards have been addressed and respected. This information will be provided in the form of narrative text and indicators (mainly for the aspect of how the criteria have been 'respected'). The role of the narrative text is to provide context and interpretation for the indicators, and to provide information where no indicators have been identified, or where data required for the indicators is not yet available. A first set of proposed indicators has been developed and discussed with stakeholders. This indicator set will be further refined and priority indicators to be implemented during the initial stage of SIS operation will be selected, in line with the phased approach that has been chosen for Myanmar's SIS (see section 6.2).

The principles and criteria, as well as the proposed indicators, are shown in the table in Annex 2, which also provides notes on indicative data sources for the indicators and guidance for the content of the narrative text.

The following diagram shows the proposed information structure for the SIS (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Proposed SIS information structure



6. Institutional and technical arrangements

6.1 Institutional roles and responsibilities

There are a range of tasks related to the establishment and operation of a SIS, from requesting data to processing and analysing it, and sharing information with stakeholders. The results from the assessment of SIS-relevant information systems and sources indicate that there isn't one main existing system or source that will provide most of the information in Myanmar's SIS, and the capabilities, mandates and existing IT infrastructures for database management are also spread across several institutions. In order to determine the proposed institutional roles and responsibilities for the SIS, a number of factors have been considered:

- Which institution is responsible for REDD+ implementation and the application of the safeguards?
- Which institution/s already has/have a political mandate to collect information or run databases relevant to REDD+ and the SIS?
- Which department is responsible for submitting summaries of information on safeguards to the UNFCCC?
- Who has technical capacity and budget to establish and operate a database and website, as relevant?
- Who has the relevant expertise and experience to correctly analyse and interpret the information?
- What kind of coordination mechanisms will be needed for information sharing and communication among institutions? How should the accuracy of information be reviewed and verified?

Based on the assessment of information systems and sources, as well as consultations with stakeholders and key government representatives, the following institutional roles and responsibilities are proposed for administering Myanmar's SIS (Table 3).

Table 3: SIS roles and responsibilities

SIS functions / roles	Institution/s
'Patron' of the SIS *This role involves high-level support for setting up the SIS, e.g. ensuring that the necessary mandates, inter-institutional arrangements and processes are put in place. For example, if necessary the patron will provide backing to requests for sharing data that are not currently published.*	Ministerial level: MONREC. Data requests may also be issued by the Permanent Secretary of MONREC, on behalf of the Minister.
Lead institution(s) for implementation of safeguards and SIS *This is the institution who has the overall responsibility to ensure that REDD+ safeguards*	The Forest Department (MONREC) is the current lead institution for all work relating to REDD+ implementation and coordination, and therefore also leads on development of the safeguards approach and the SIS. The establishment of a National REDD+ Coordination Unit (NCU) has been proposed in the National

are implemented and a functioning SIS is put in place. This institution would also lead on any later upgrades to the SIS, e.g. to include additional information or enhance functionality.	REDD+ Strategy, and this office would include staff with the responsibility to lead work on the safeguards and SIS.
Host of SIS database *This role involves operating the SIS database and webpage, including collating data from all contributing organizations.*	The host of a SIS can be the same as the lead institution or different, or these two roles could be split between different departments/agencies in the same institution. The following issues have been considered in discussions on the host of the SIS: • What should be the relationship between the lead REDD+ institution and the SIS host? • Should the SIS be formally linked to another system, such as the NFMS? This may affect potential hosting arrangements. • Is there sufficient staff and technical capacity for database management? What IT and other infrastructure is needed, and which institution may be best placed to provide these? • What kind of mandate is needed to request data from other agencies? • Should a small working group or committee be formed to support the host in its work? Following discussions with stakeholders and the REDD+ Taskforce, the CSO has been nominated to host the SIS database, noting that it has an existing mandate to collect data from a range of agencies and capacity in managing and sharing data. A formal request from MONREC to MOPF regarding CSO hosting the SIS will also be needed.
Providers of data / information *This role will be fulfilled by a range of organisations from various sectors, and most likely from the national, subnational and local/site level.*	The following institutions have been identified as the main potential data providers for the SIS: • Forest Department / MONREC (including via NFMS) • ECD / MONREC; • Department of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics, Department of Rural Development / MOALI; • General Administrative Department (GAD), including local GAD offices / Ministry of the Office of the Union Government (MOUG) • Central Statistical Organization / MOPF • Department of Ethnic Rights / Ministry of Ethnic Affairs (MoEA) • Dry Zone Greening Department / MONREC • Anti-Corruption Commission • Department of Population / Ministry of Immigration and Population (MOIP) • Department of Social Welfare, Department of Disaster Management / Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement • Department for Development of Border Areas and National Races / Ministry of Border Affairs

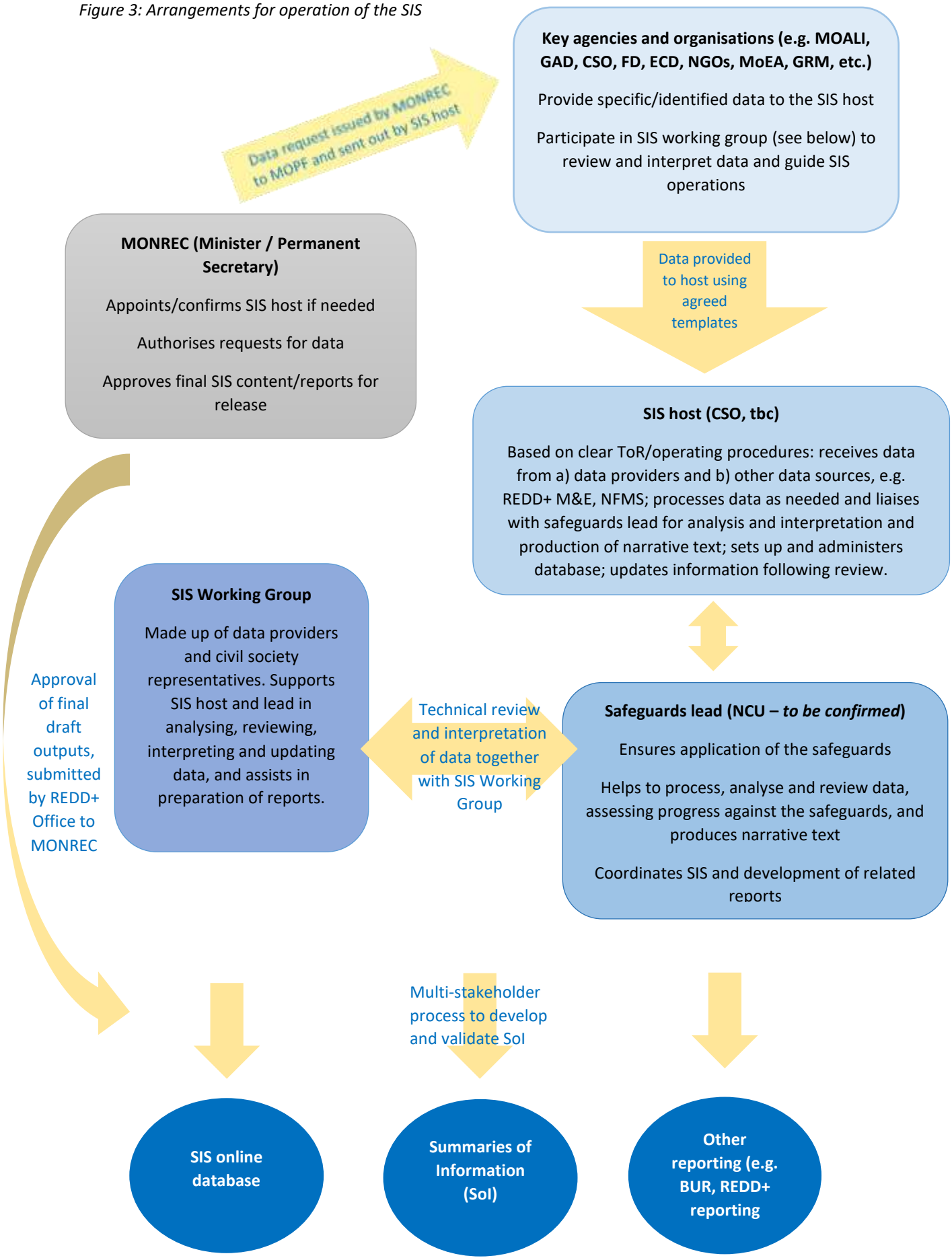
	• Social Security Board / Ministry of Labour • Department of Meteorology and Hydrology / Ministry of Transport and Communication. • NGOs (e.g. MERN, BANCA, ALARM, POINT, Food Security Working Group, Land Core Group, Myanmar Alliance for Transparency and Accountability, Myanmar Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative) • One Map project (e.g. for baseline data and during initial phases of SIS) It is recommended to focus on data held by a smaller number of agencies for the first phase of the SIS: MONREC, MOSWRR, MOALI, GAD, CSO and MoEA. A process to formally request the collaboration of these Ministries to inform the SIS design has been initiated in 2019 and can be built upon. Some of the information topics that have been prioritised by stakeholders for the phase 1 SIS include the location of REDD+ implementation areas, tracking contributions to policy objectives related to climate change and forestry, trends and potential impacts related to land use rights, and the participation of ethnic minority groups.
Data processing, analysis and interpretation *This role involves the processing of data (e.g. calculating indicators/indices, disaggregating data by gender or social group). It also involves interpretation of data (e.g. assessing linkages between observed trends and REDD+ implementation, assessing progress against the safeguards) and the production of narrative text for the online database/website.*	Regardless of which institution is selected to host the SIS database, the REDD+ lead institution will play a key role in analysing and interpreting safeguards information, and in producing the narrative text for each criterion under the SIS. The exact division of tasks between the lead and SIS host, and the methods for processing and analysing data, are still to be determined and will need to be looked at in detail once specific datasets and approaches to calculate the priority indicators for the first phase of the SIS have been identified. It is proposed that these tasks – processing, analysing and reviewing data and producing narrative text – be supported by a SIS working group, as the information will come from a range of sectors, and require sectoral expertise to analyse it. The working group should include representatives from all data providing organizations, as well as from NGOs and civil society / indigenous organizations. Members of the group would be asked to support the lead institution with analysis and interpretation of those parts of the SIS information that align with their area of expertise, as well as to provide comments / make recommendations on the coherence and quality of the proposed SIS information content as a whole.
Review/validation of data and/or text *This role involves assessing the completeness, consistency and accuracy of information, as well as the appropriateness of the conclusions drawn from it.*	Information in the SIS needs to be reviewed, and an efficient process to do this needs to be determined for all information components (noting that some data may have already been reviewed through another process, e.g. official statistical data). This role should be fulfilled by a range of government and non-government stakeholders, including representatives of ethnic groups. Ministries, for example, should approve the use of their own data (similar to the process undertaken for the preparation of the Myanmar SDG baseline report). They should also be invited to comment on any analyses or interpretative text that

	make use of their data. Information in the SIS must also be fully referenced, so that the sources are clear. The proposed SIS working group can provide a first order check of the quality and consistency of data to appear in the SIS (as well as provide more general support to the SIS host/lead, see above). In addition, this working group could play a role in the development of SoIs, which will draw upon SIS information (see below). There should also be a channel (e.g. on the website) through which comments on the validity of SIS information can be submitted at any time. The SIS lead institution would be responsible for reviewing all comments that are received in coordination with relevant members of the SIS working group, and providing a response and/or making corrections to the information as appropriate. If stakeholders have concerns regarding the data in the SIS, it has also been suggested that the SIS could include a functionality for recording additional/supplementary information from stakeholders (noting that it is a difficult process to change official data). Finally, the process of developing and reviewing SoIs (see below) offers another opportunity to raise awareness and receive feedback from the wider public on the information contained in the SIS.
Production of reports, including the SoI	The SIS is expected to contribute to several reporting processes: • The development of SoIs, for submission to the UNFCCC • Summarised information on safeguards for inclusion in Biennial Update Reports (BURs), also for the UNFCCC • Regular national reporting on REDD+ implementation Myanmar is preparing its first SoI in 2019; this process is being led by a small drafting group of representatives from key government agencies and non-government stakeholder groups, and involves a number of stakeholder consultations. It is proposed that for future SoIs, a similar process is used, combining drafting by a small multi-stakeholder team with wider stakeholder review. The proposed SIS working group (see above) may also take on the role of drafting group for the development of SoIs. The timeline for Myanmar's submission of SoIs has not yet been decided. According to UNFCCC guidance, at a minimum, REDD+ countries should submit SoIs every 4 years (with National Communications to the UNFCCC). However, they can be produced more frequently on a voluntary basis. The proposed NCU (or pending its establishment, the Forest Department) will lead on other reporting related to REDD+, including regular reporting at the national level and inputs to BURs. The potential role of SIS information in reporting to REDD+ donors (such as the Green Climate Fund or bilateral support programmes) will need to be determined on a case-by-case basis, depending on the donors' requirements.

Approval of SIS content and reports	Final sign-off of SIS information for publication (to be shared either online or in reports) will be by MONREC (Ministerial level).
Submission of SoI to UNFCCC	Responsibility for this currently lies with MONREC (Ministerial level).
Review of SIS operations and identification of areas for improvement	This process should be coordinated by the SIS lead institution, and involve the relevant government agencies as well as stakeholder representatives. It is recommended that such a review should be linked to the timeline for the submission of the SoIs; i.e. if improvements are needed in the SIS, these should be made before the submission of the next SoI. The review can be based on observations on areas for improvement by data providing organizations and members of the SIS working group, as well as feedback received from stakeholders / members of the public via the SIS website. Additional suggestions could be solicited through a consultation workshop with key stakeholder groups, or through a public call for comments. As noted above, the SoI development process may also provide useful feedback on the information in the SIS.

Figure 3 below shows the expected workflows and distribution of roles for the SIS.

Figure 3: Arrangements for operation of the SIS



6.2 Technical and operational considerations

Options for the technical setup of the SIS, especially with a view to how the information should be presented to the public, have been discussed with stakeholders and the TWG-SES. A number of key points have been agreed, as described below.

Myanmar's SIS will be established using a phased approach

The UNFCCC decisions explicitly allow for continued improvement of the SIS over time (see box 1 above). Most countries working on SIS so far have opted for a stepwise or phased approach, recognising that the SIS can be made more comprehensive and its information content can be improved through a continued effort. In the case of Myanmar, the following two phases for SIS development are currently envisaged:

Phase 1 (2019 - 2021) - This phase will focus on establishing a functioning SIS that provides basic information on all safeguards, in order to meet UNFCCC minimum requirements. As described below, an online database will be established (provided sufficient resources are available), but it will focus first on information coming from the six key institutions identified in section 4 above (MONREC, MOSWRR, MOALI, GAD, CSO and MoEA). Although the full structure and complete set of proposed indicators will guide the establishment of the SIS in this phase, it is recognised that not all information is currently available, and adjustments to the selected priority indicators may be made based on experience and insights gained during their operationalization. There is likely to be a focus on information related to addressing the safeguards, although indicators relating to respecting the safeguards will be made operational and relevant information gathered if available.

Phase 2 (2022-2025) – This phase will focus on upgrading and improving the information content of the system, and the priorities for this can be guided by the additional objectives set out for Myanmar's SIS (see section 2 above). For example, a key aim could be to include information that is relevant for specific sources of funding, or information that can support evidence-based sectoral policies. As more information becomes available – e.g. through monitoring of REDD+ implementation and the NFMS – the comprehensiveness of the SIS can be enhanced, including through the provision of more spatial and statistical data, and more information on how safeguards are being respected.

The SIS will include an online database, accessible to the public

There was broad consensus among TWG members and other stakeholders that the main communication platform for the SIS should be an online database that will transparently share information with REDD+ stakeholders and the public nationally and internationally. In cases where input data for the SIS needs to undergo significant amounts of processing before it is used (e.g. if a national-scale indicator is calculated from a number of different site-level datasets), or contains elements that should not be shared with the public (e.g. related to confidentiality or security), a case-by-case decision will need to be made on how much data to include in the online database. Presenting the raw/full data will be preferable where this contributes to transparency, or where the data in itself can convey safeguards-relevant information.

The extent to which a fully online system can be developed in Phase 1 will depend on resource availability and the time need to collect/access data. It is proposed that the online interface of the SIS will be linked from the REDD+ Myanmar website (currently hosted at http://www.myanmar-redd.org/). Although bigger than the scope of the SIS by itself, the question of how information on REDD+ more broadly and safeguards more specifically can be effectively shared with stakeholders in remote areas and in different languages needs to be considered.

The SIS will include different types of data (qualitative, quantitative, spatial)

As noted in Section 5, Myanmar's SIS will follow a 'principles, criteria and indicators' approach; this will include the use of narrative information as well as indicators, some of which will present numerical/statistical data. The SIS will thus present a range of different information types, including qualitative data (e.g. on how particular PLRs are relevant to addressing safeguards criteria), quantitative data (e.g. on the numbers of participants in REDD+ planning consultations, or statistical data on socio-economic trends in REDD+ implementation areas), and spatial data where relevant (e.g. maps showing the location of REDD+ implementation areas or distribution of natural forests).

With regard to the inclusion of spatial data in the SIS database, the current understanding is that some maps may be provided through links to the One Map website and/or a future NFMS portal. However, other spatial information may require additional processing to make it relevant for the SIS, in which case both the original files and the processed maps would be stored in the SIS database.

Technical/technological requirements

An important step in making the SIS operational will be to identify the system requirements in terms of database design, server infrastructure, work stations, network bandwidth and data security. The design of the database will depend on the expected use cases or functions that users expect; for example, whether it can display information by year/location, and allow comparisons between years. The amount of data storage required is likely to increase throughout the operation of the SIS, as information for new time periods gets added to the database, and gaps in information are closed. However, it is expected that overall storage space requirements will be moderate[6]. It is recommended to test any initial estimates of server requirements during the operationalization stage of the SIS, before a beta version is released.

In terms of other hardware, it is expected that 1-2 work stations with suitable software and processing capacity for running spatial and statistical analyses, editing web content and managing the database will be required at the SIS lead institution and/or the host institution, depending on the agreed distribution of roles.

The development of a plan for operationalisation of the SIS will help to clarify expectations and needs related to system requirements.

7. Next steps

Some indicative steps towards making Myanmar's SIS fully operational are proposed in the following:

A. Finalization of SIS design

- Presentation of proposed SIS design to the REDD+ Taskforce; approval of SIS design document and confirmation of SIS database host.
- Confirmation of priority indicators for initial version of the SIS, and development of some sample indicator description sheets.

[6] Available estimates from other countries range between 40 and 100 GB of storage space.

B. Development of SIS operationalization plan[7]

- A set of draft indicators for each safeguard criterion has been developed in order to support monitoring of how well safeguards in Myanmar are respected and addressed (Annex 2). These indicators will need to be refined and operationalised, including:
    - Screening of the list of draft indicators in terms of (1) feasibility and practicality of measurement (e.g. technically, financially, data availability), (2) comprehensiveness (e.g. coverage of the safeguards), (3) opportunities to further combine/integrate indicators and improve efficiency, and (4) further prioritisation of indicators for different phases of the SIS (e.g. which ones are the most important and most feasible to measure in the national context?)
    - Develop metadata sets for each selected final indicator (covering data reporting responsibilities, definitions/concepts, data sources and collection methods, data quality and availability, methodologies and equations uses, etc.)
- Define the institutional arrangements for collecting information for the SIS, i.e. the mechanisms of sharing data and procedures for how the host institution will receive the data, including the frequency of updates. This also includes further assessing and defining efficient linkages between the SIS, NFI/NFMS and REDD+ M&E.
- Define technical platforms (web-based) to be used for the database and webpage, and estimate costs and likely funding sources for establishment and maintenance of the SIS, including any capacity building required.

C. Completion of national safeguards approach[8]

- Finalization or development of further specific safeguards procedures/instruments as needed, including capacity building (e.g. guidance to REDD+ implementing agencies on safeguards, FPIC guidelines, GRM).
- PLR strengthening /reforms to address key gaps/weaknesses in the PLR framework and its application
- Capacity building and resourcing of Safeguards Officer in NCU.

D. Establishment of first iteration of the SIS database and webpage

- Develop database design and webpage structure, and refine with inputs from key agencies and stakeholders, e.g. to ensure system is capable of fulfilling expected functions.
- Establish the baselines for each indicator (year/ period and values), and carry out first population of information (including narrative text) for the SIS database.
- Develop pilot version SIS database and webpage and test with stakeholders.
- Carry out initial capacity building for SIS host, safeguards lead agency, data providers and SIS Working Group.

[7] This process – the development of the operationalisation plan - will likely take 6-9 months (with a possibility to launch the Myanmar SIS officially before the end of the UN-REDD Programme in Myanmar).

[8] Myanmar's national safeguards approach is set out in a separate document, which provides more detailed information on this approach, how it was developed and next steps.

Annex 1: The Cancun Safeguards

When undertaking [REDD+] activities, the following safeguards should be promoted and supported:

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;
e) That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the [REDD+] actions 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*;
f) Actions to address the risks of reversals;
g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.

**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 the International Mother Earth Day*.

Source: UNFCCC Decision 1/CoP 16

Annex 2: Table of clarified safeguards, criteria and proposed indicators

Criteria	Information needs	Address/respect	Proposed indicator/narrative
Principle A: REDD+ Policies and Measures in Myanmar should complement or be consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements			
A1. REDD+ Policies and Measures in Myanmar should be designed and implemented so that they are consistent with the objectives of relevant national policies and programmes, including those related to forestry, climate change, environmental management, land use, biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, human rights, workers' rights, transparency and gender equality. Potential conflicts between the objectives of national policies and programmes and REDD+ PaMs should be identified and resolved.	Address: - Description of approaches taken / mechanisms put in place / existing PLRs applied to ensure that REDD+ PaMs are designed and implemented to increase complementarity with other policy objectives and avoid conflict (e.g. cross-sectoral consultations on the National REDD+ Strategy, any agreed guidance on how to implement PaMs in practice) - Description of relevant objectives within national policies and programmes about the areas listed in the criterion (i.e. forestry, climate change, environmental management, land use , biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, human rights, workers' rights, transparency and gender equality) - Description of how REDD+ Policies and Measures (and the National REDD+ Strategy as a whole) complement or are consistent with the objectives mentioned above (e.g. has the selection of REDD+ PaMs taken account of which types of PaMs best fit those objectives, or have priority areas for REDD+ been chosen to support other policy objectives or avoid possible conflicts).	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on implementation of identified mechanisms to improve coordination (e.g. coordination bodies set up or strengthened, meetings held, sectoral planning documents aligned, integrated plans developed)	Respect	Support to NBSAP : A1.1. Area of priority sites for conservation (need to be defined, could be KBA/PA or similar) where conservation measures are carried out through REDD+ PaMs (link to E4.5)
		Respect	Support to NBSAP : A1.2. Area (in ha) of protected areas (including community

	- Information on integration of social and environmental objectives in coordination processes (e.g. to what degree were sectoral policies and plans modified to take account of social and environmental objectives)		conserved areas) established through REDD+ PaMs, and proportion of national target for protected area coverage that is met through these areas
		Respect	Support to NBSAP: A.1.3 Trends in biodiversity metrics on NFI plots within and outside of areas with site-based REDD+ interventions
		Respect	Support to National Climate Change Strategy and Master Plan 2018-2030, Myanmar Climate Change Policy (2019), and DRR Action Plan: A1.4. Trends in township vulnerability index in REDD+ areas [if index regularly updated]
		Respect	Support to National Climate Change Strategy and Master Plan 2018-2030, Myanmar Climate Change Policy (2019), and DRR Action Plan: A1.5. Contribution of REDD+ GHG results to reducing emissions in Myanmar (link to A2/NDC contribution, see below)
		Respect	Support to National Climate Change Strategy and Master Plan 2018-2030, Myanmar Climate Change Policy (2019), and DRR Action Plan: A1.6. Number of farmers receiving support through REDD+ PaMs related to agriculture (e.g. climate smart agriculture)
		Respect	Support for National Forest Policy: A1.7. Area of Permanent Forest Estate (PFE), total and trends [need to identify REDD+ contribution - or assume that all efforts to expand PFE are part of REDD+]
		Respect	Support for National Forest Policy: A1.8. Area of Community Forests, total and trends [need to identify REDD+ contribution - or assume that all efforts to expand Community Forests are part of REDD+]
		Respect	Support to MSDP: A1.9. Number of beneficiaries of sustainable/alternative livelihoods support through REDD+
		Respect	Support to MSDP: A1.10. Proportion of poor households in REDD+ implementation areas (link to E4.2)

		Respect	Support to MSDP: A1.11. Trends in access to microfinance/credit (by company/household?) (based on microfinance PaM)
		Respect	Support to MSDP: A1.12. Trends in economic value of non-extractive forest use/functions (based on 'environmental accounting' PaM)
		Respect	Support to MSDP: A1.13. Trends in amount of revenues collected by states/regions from sales of timber and forest products (based on revenue distribution system PaM)
		Respect	National Land Use Policy (2016): A1.14. Amount of funding earmarked for (or area covered by) REDD+ PaMs supporting implementation of NLUP including land use planning and clarification of land use rights (link to E4.1)
		Respect	National Land Use Policy (2016): A1.15. Area that has been declared as ICCA, community forests, and/or for which land use certificates have been issued, with REDD+ support (link to C2.5, E4.6)
		Respect	National Environment Policy (2018): A1.16. Support to impact assessment-- link to E2.2 on best practice in impact assessment
		Respect	National Environment Policy (2018): A1.17. Extent (in ha) of priority areas for biodiversity, ecosystem services or environmental protection where conservation measures are carried out through REDD+ PaMs (link to A1.2)
A2. REDD+ Policies and Measures in Myanmar should be designed and implemented so that they are consistent with the objectives of relevant international conventions and agreements, such as the CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC, CITES, the Ramsar Convention, CEDAW, UNDRIP, UN Convention	Address: - Description of approaches taken / mechanisms put in place / existing PLRs applied to ensure that REDD+ PaMs are designed and implemented to increase complementarity with the objectives of relevant international agreements and avoid conflict (e.g. cross-sectoral consultations on the National REDD+ Strategy, any agreed guidance on how to implement PaMs in practice) - Description of relevant objectives of international conventions and agreements, and (where available) of the national strategies and	Address	Narrative text only

against Corruption, international policies and initiatives, such as the SDGs and FLEGT, as well as national strategies and plans for the implementation of these commitments.	implementation plans for these conventions and agreements - Description of how REDD+ Policies and Measures (or the National REDD+ Strategy as a whole) complement or are consistent with the objectives above.		
	Respect: - Information on how and where REDD+ Policies and Measures have been implemented in Myanmar, and assessment of whether this is in line with supporting the identified objectives of international conventions and agreements (e.g. have REDD+ PaMs been used to restore areas at risk of desertification, have they been implemented in a way that avoids discrimination against women) - Information on the outcomes of REDD+ Policies and Measures implemented in Myanmar in relation to the identified policy objectives	Respect	Support to NDC & UNCCD: A2.1. Area (in ha) of forest land restored/reforested through REDD+ PaMs, and proportion of national target for forest restoration in the NDC / UNCCD targets met through this (link to E4.5)
		Respect	Support to NDC & UNCCD: A2.2. REDD+ results in terms of contribution to reduction of emissions (link to A1.5)
		Respect	Support to CBD, CITES, RAMSAR: A2.3. Link to NBSAP indicators under A1
		Respect	Support to CBD, CITES, RAMSAR: A2.4. Proportion and area of Ramsar sites (and or ASEAN/nationally recognised wetlands sites) which receive added protection through site-based REDD+ measures (link to A1.2)
		Respect	Support to CBD, CITES, RAMSAR: A2.5. Area of mangroves restored/reforested through REDD+ PaMs (link to A2.2)
		Respect	Support to CBD, CITES, RAMSAR: A2.6. Trends in abundance of key commercially used tree species (including CITES-listed species) present in forest (via NFI) (potential link to E4.5)
		Respect	Support to CBD, CITES, RAMSAR: A2.7. Number of border control operations/activities among local government, communities and with neighbouring countries supported through REDD+ (based on border control cooperation PaM)
		Respect	CEDAW / National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women: A2.8. Number of gender-responsive extension services established in rural/hill areas

		Respect	CEDAW / National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women: A2.9. Link to D1.1 and/or D3.3 re: participation of women in REDD+ planning/implementation/monitoring
		Respect	UNDRIP and UN Convention on Social, Cultural and Economic Rights: A2.10. Link to C2.5 on recognition of community/IP land rights
		Respect	UNDRIP and UN Convention on Social, Cultural and Economic Rights: A2.11 Link to C3 indicators on cultural heritage
		Respect	UNDRIP and UN Convention on Social, Cultural and Economic Rights: A2.12. Link to D1.1 and/or D3.3 re: participation of indigenous people/ethnic groups in REDD+ planning/implementation/monitoring
		Respect	UN Convention against Corruption / National Anti-Corruption Law: A2.14. Link to B1.1 on transparency
		Respect	UN Convention against Corruption / National Anti-Corruption Law: A2.15. Number of anti-corruption strategies/regulations/actions supported through REDD+ (based on ACC PaM)
		Respect	SDGs / MSDP: A2.16. Based on NRS references to SDGs: SDG 1 (no poverty - link to MSDP indicators under A1); SDG 5 (gender equality - link to CEDAW indicators above); SDG 13 (climate action - link to NDC indicator above and to Climate Change Strategy indicators under A1); SDG 15 (life on land - link to NBSAP indicators under A1)
		Respect	FLEGT: A2.17. Link to indicator under A1.13 on 'Trends in amount of revenues collected by states/regions from sales of timber and forest products (based on revenue distribution system PaM)
			FLEGT: A2.18. Number of trade agreements concluded for legally produced timber (based on trade agreements PaM)
		Respect	FLEGT: A2.19. Link with A2.7 above

Principle B: REDD+ Policies and Measures in Myanmar should support transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty.			
B1. Criterion B.1: REDD+ Policies and Measures in Myanmar should be implemented in a transparent manner; this means that decisions relating to the selection and location of activities, the involvement of stakeholders and the distribution of benefits and burdens should be based on clear criteria and well documented, financial accountability should be ensured, and comprehensive information should be made available to stakeholders in appropriate form during planning and implementation. The types of information that should be shared include information on: the planned measures (objective, expected impact, benefits, funds, activities, risk reduction measures, etc.); existing land use and expected change; relevant PLRs; general information on the REDD+ concept; and information on complaints and feedback mechanisms.	Address: - Description of legal requirements/provisions related to transparency of decision-making and information sharing. - Description of processes put in place to ensure transparency in decisions relating to: o Selection and location of REDD+ PaMs o Involvement of stakeholders/stakeholder coordination o Distribution of benefits and burdens/risks - Description of processes put in place to ensure financial accountability in REDD+ activities, including relevant existing PLRs - Description of mechanisms set up to ensure that stakeholders have comprehensive and appropriate information both during planning and implementation of REDD+ activities (such as: (1) objective, expected impact, benefits, funds, activities and risk reduction measures for each REDD+ activity; (2) existing land use and expected change; (3) relevant PLRs; (4) general information on the REDD+ concept; and (5) information on complaints and feedback mechanisms.) - Information on who are considered to be the relevant stakeholders	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on the degree to which the established guidance, processes, etc., are being applied in practice and their outcome, e.g. what kind of consultations were held, when accounts were audited, what kind of information was published and how, how distribution of benefits and burdens was determined, etc. - Information on the implementation of processes for ensuring financial accountability	Respect	B1.1 Percentage of REDD+ PaMs for which compliance with key transparency requirements has been documented (e.g. meeting reports published, criteria for decision-making on benefits and burdens documented, financial reports produced, audits conducted, results shared with stakeholders)
		Respect	B1.2 Number of received and number of resolved grievances relating to transparency in the implementation of REDD+ PaMs

It is the duty of the organization responsible for the REDD+ Policy or Measure to ensure that the information is made publicly available.	- Information on grievances received with regard to transparency in the implementation of REDD+ PaMs, and on how the grievances were resolved		
B2. Where applicable, REDD+ Policies and Measures should include actions that strengthen transparency, accountability and rule of law in forest governance, including in relation to forestry operations, land use planning and management planning, awarding of concessions, and application of legal requirements such as EIA and SEA.	Address: - Description of steps taken (e.g. studies, consultations, etc.) to identify ways in which REDD+ PaMs can contribute to transparency, accountability and rule of law in forest governance - Description of REDD+ PaMs that have been designed to strengthen transparency, accountability and rule of law in forest governance (e.g. related to FLEGT/VPA) - Description of legal requirements or processes, if any, to ensure transparency on decisions relating to forest governance (e.g. forestry operations, management planning, awarding of concessions) and wider land use planning and environmental management (e.g. EIA/SEA), and information on how REDD+ PaMs/National REDD+ Strategy integrate and support these provisions/processes	Address	B2.1. Number of REDD+ PaMs (out of the total number of PaMs) that are designed to contribute to transparency, accountability and rule of law in forest governance, including in relation to: - forestry operations - land use and management planning - awarding of concessions - application of legal requirements such as EIA and SEA
	Respect: - Information on the contribution that REDD+ PaMs have made to improved forest governance in Myanmar, e.g. changes to the PLR framework, strengthened implementation capacity, etc. - Information on achieved outcomes, e.g. trends in legal compliance of forestry operations, trends in coverage, quality and follow-up of EIAs and SEAs, trends in stakeholder involvement in forest management plans (e.g. DFMPs), etc.	Respect	Specific indicators on outcomes achieved through the PaMs listed in B2.1. For example: B2.2. Number and increase in successful application of appropriate legal action and penalties against legal infractions in the forest sector
		Respect	B2.3. Link to Indicator B3.3 on land use plans
B3. REDD+ Policies and Measures should strengthen coordination on	Address: - Information on national/subnational regulations and/or mechanisms for the coordination of	Address	Narrative text only

policies and plans related to land use across sectors, between different levels of government and across borders / with EAOs, including by fully operationalizing existing coordination bodies, making sure that social and environmental objectives are given adequate weight in the process.	sectors/stakeholders relevant to land use/REDD+ (With regard to coordination with EAOs, relevant mechanisms may include the coordination bodies in self-administered areas (Self-administration bodies)) - Description of planned approach to use these mechanisms, improve these, and/or set up other mechanisms to ensure cross-sectoral, national/subnational and cross-border coordination for REDD+ - Description of REDD+ PaMs that have been designed to improve coordination on land use-related policies and plans between different sectors and levels of government and across borders / with EAOs, - Information on how social and environmental objectives are / will be included in the coordination mechanisms/processes supported by the REDD+ PaMs		
	Respect: - Information on implementation of identified mechanisms to improve coordination (e.g. coordination bodies set up or strengthened, meetings held, sectoral planning documents aligned, integrated plans developed) - Information on integration of social and environmental objectives in coordination processes (e.g. to what degree were sectoral policies and plans modified to take account of social and environmental objectives)	Respect	B3.2 Number and coverage (in ha) of planning instruments - including integrated land use plans and protected area management plans - developed through/with support from REDD+ PaMs
		Respect	B3.3 Number and coverage (in ha) of integrated land use plans developed through/with support from REDD+ PaMs that demonstrably took into account social and environmental objectives (e.g. it is documented that existing land uses and environmentally sensitive areas were considered when land use zones were identified)
		Respect	B3.4 Number of action plans and/or cooperative activities related to land use that are developed with Ethnic Armed organisations and/or ethnic groups (linked to PaM 44) [will need to define which types of action plans/activities are covered by this indicator] OR Proportion of action plans developed with Ethnic Armed Organizations and/or ethnic groups that are under implementation / where at least one third of actions are being implemented

B4. When REDD+ Policies and Measures are planned, availability of data and institutional/stakeholder capacity for their effective implementation should be considered, and identified deficits should be addressed.	Address: - Information on steps taken to ensure that deficits in data and institutional/stakeholder capacity for the implementation of REDD+ Policies and Measures will be identified and addressed - Information on any legal/policy provisions or plans/programmes for supporting stakeholder capacity to participate in processes relevant to REDD+	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on measures implemented to assess availability of data and capacity for the implementation of REDD+ PaMs - Information on key deficits in data availability or institutional/ stakeholder capacity that have been identified - Information on implementation of measures to address the identified data or capacity deficits - Trends in data and institutional/stakeholder capacity available for the implementation of REDD+ PaMs (e.g. area for which maps and statistics on certain topics are available, number of staff trained in relevant skills)	Respect	B4.1 Number of assessments of institutional/stakeholder capacity and data availability for effective implementation of REDD+ PaMs carried out (can be disaggregated by level, e.g. national, subnational, site level)
		Respect	B4.2 Number of resulting measures to collect or obtain access to additional data
		Respect	B4.3 Amount of funding allocated to institutions to address identified capacity deficits and build capacity to support/implement REDD+ PaMs
			B4.4 Number of participant days* in capacity-building events/programs carried out, disaggregated by recipient group (government staff, local community members, etc.), gender, and type of measure (e.g. workshop, training, piloting exercise) *participant days means number of participants multiplied by number of days of training, e.g. for a half-day awareness-raising event the number of participants would be multiplied by 0.5, for a 5-day training course it would be multiplied by 5
Principle C: REDD+ Policies and Measures in Myanmar must be designed and implemented to respect the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples* and members of local communities.** * A clear and specific definition of 'indigenous peoples' needs to be agreed through a comprehensive stakeholder dialogue process involving key government departments and representatives of ethnic peoples. The definition should be based on thorough analysis and review, and take into account relations to the natural environment as well as culture. If there is disagreement, the criteria of self-determination should prevail. ** When 'members of local communities' are identified, care should be taken not to exclude persons who have been displaced by conflict or natural disaster.			
C1. REDD+ Policies and Measures must avoid involuntary resettlement and respect the rights of	Address: - Information on legal/policy provisions related to resettlement - Information on the rights of indigenous peoples	Address	Narrative text only

indigenous peoples and local communities to use land and resources (this relates to statutory rights as well as locally recognized and customary rights).	and local communities regarding the use of the land and its resources, and any legal/policy provisions that support respect for these rights in decisions on land use - Information on how these provisions/rights are reflected in plans and guidance documents for REDD+ (such as National REDD+ Strategy, investment plan), e.g. measures to avoid resettlement/loss of rights, procedures to agree on appropriate compensation, GRM		
	Respect: - Information on occurrence of cases of resettlement linked to REDD+, and if such cases exist, their compliance with relevant procedural requirements (e.g. FPIC, compensation) - Information regarding the implementation of procedures to ensure respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities in REDD+ implementation, e.g. records of consultations held, compensation agreed and provided, etc. - Information on the impact of REDD+ PaMs on rights to use land and resources, e.g. number of PaMs that introduce use restrictions in certain areas, number of PaMs that support use of resources by local communities (e.g. through community forestry), etc. - Information on grievances related to resettlement/rights to use land and resources	Respect	C1.1 Percentage of PaMs that are subject to FPIC requirements, for which complete documentation of duly implemented FPIC procedures exists
		Respect	C1.2 Number of cases of resettlement linked to REDD+ PaMs; if cases of resettlement have occurred, percentage of cases for which complete documentation exists to show that FPIC procedures and any agreed compensation mechanisms have been implemented
		Respect	C1.3 Area of land (in ha) on which use rights (including locally recognized and customary rights) of members of local communities have been restricted through REDD+ PaMs
		Respect	C1.4 Number of received and number of resolved grievances relating to resettlement and rights to use land and resources (noting this may appear under several criteria)
C2. REDD+ Policies and Measures should take into account existing land uses and avoid negative impacts on vulnerable stakeholder groups without documented rights to use land and resources (such as communities with	Address: - Information on policies and regulations related to documentation of rights to land and resources, and on customary tenure/customary land use, as well as any other processes for fair and transparent clarification of use rights - Information on policies and regulations related to the consideration of 'existing land uses' in decisions on the allocation of land for different	Address	Narrative text only

customary land tenure), and where possible should support the fair and transparent clarification of use rights, avoiding risks of elite capture. EIA/SIA should be conducted for REDD+ PaMs where applicable.	purposes (as far as they are relevant to REDD+, e.g. allocation of land for plantations, protected areas, community forestry, investment projects, customary land practices, etc.) - Description of any procedures specific to REDD+ put in place to ensure a fair and transparent clarification of use rights, and any PaMs supporting clarification of use rights/land tenure - Description of any procedures specific to REDD+ put in place to ensure existing land uses are considered in the planning of PaMs, and negative impacts on vulnerable stakeholders are avoided (e.g. guidance on stakeholder engagement and participatory planning, GRM) - Information on who are considered 'vulnerable stakeholder groups'		
	Respect: **-** Information on implementation and results of (existing or new) procedures to ensure consideration of existing land uses and a fair and transparent clarification of use rights in REDD+ PaMs, e.g. records of surveys and participatory planning processes conducted, area with existing land uses affected by REDD+ PaMs. - Information on implementation and results of any PaMs specifically supporting clarification of use rights/land tenure, e.g. area for which land use certificates or other documentation have been issued, statistical and spatial data on vulnerable stakeholder groups (e.g. ethnic minorities) without documented rights to the use of land and its resources, as well as on stakeholders with clarified tenure and use rights - Information on cases brought to the GRM related to customary tenure and clarification of use rights, and their outcomes.	Respect	C2.1 National trends related to land tenure: - Proportion of forests and other land under different types of land tenure / management arrangements (e.g. concessions, co-management, community forests) - Area of land used by local stakeholders without documented use rights, disaggregated by ethnic group
		Respect	C2.3. Number of EIA/SEA processes carried out for REDD+ PaMs, and area covered (e.g. total and percentage of area where PaMs that should be subject to EIA/SEA are implemented) (link to E2.1)
		Respect	C2.4. Percentage of site-based REDD+ PaMs (or specific interventions) for which there is documentation to show that procedures to identify existing land uses (including by users who do not hold land use certificates or other official documents), to consider those uses in planning, and to avoid negative impacts from changes in land use, have been applied.
		Respect	C2.5. Area of land (in ha) on which use rights (including locally recognized and customary rights) of members of local communities have been clarified, enhanced or given official recognition through REDD+ PaMs, through a participatory and inclusive process (figures should be disaggregated by type of tenure, gender, ethnic nationality)

		Respect	C2.6. --- link to C1.3. (restriction of rights)
		Respect	C2.7. ---- link to C1.4. (grievances)
C3. REDD+ Policies and Measures must be designed and implemented with respect for the cultural heritage* and customary practices of indigenous peoples and local communities. **** Including tangible and intangible heritage, place-based, movable and immovable heritage and beliefs***	Address: - Information regarding policies, laws and regulations on cultural heritage and customary practices - Description of any measures/procedures specific to REDD+ put in place to ensure respect for cultural heritage and customary practices (including locally specific and accepted practices) of local communities (e.g. participatory planning, free, prior and informed consent, GRM) - Information on PaMs supporting cultural heritage, e.g. any PaMs supporting traditional knowledge	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on implementation and outcomes of identified policies, laws and regulations on cultural heritage and customary practices, e.g. trends in application of customary practices - Information on implementation and outcomes of REDD+-specific procedures on respecting cultural heritage/customary practices, e.g. records of consultations held, FPIC obtained, perceptions of local communities on the impacts of REDD+ on their wellbeing - Information on implementation and outcomes of PaMs supporting specific elements of cultural heritage or customary practices. - Information on cases brought to the GRM with regard to respect for cultural heritage and customary practices, and their outcomes	Respect	Outcome indicators could be determined for PaMs specifically supporting cultural heritage, such as: C3.1. Number of ICCAs established - link to C2.5.
		Respect	C3.2. Number of protected area management plans supported through REDD+ that include sustainable use of traditional knowledge and practices (based on PaM on protected areas management plans)
		Respect	C3.3. Percentage of local community members who state that REDD+ has had a positive impact on their wellbeing (link to E4.2) (including breakdown by key groups). This could be made more specific by including a question in the survey on impacts of REDD+ on intangible heritage and sacred places (e.g. comparison of number of site-based interventions for which positive impacts are reported, vs. number of interventions with negative impacts reported)
		Respect	C3.4. Number of received and number of resolved grievances relating to respect for cultural heritage and customary practices
C4. Where impacts on the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities cannot be avoided without	Address: - Information on policy/legal requirements, if any, related to compensation, FPIC, etc., including obligations from international human rights agreements and corresponding national	Address	Narrative text only

compromising the success of a Policy or Measure, consent needs to be obtained and appropriate forms of compensation must be offered and agreed through meaningfully implemented processes of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).	laws - Information on any measures/processes for REDD+ to ensure appropriate compensation and implementation of FPIC - Description of Free, Prior and Informed Consent procedures to be applied for REDD+		
	Respect: - Information on application and outcomes of any identified national policies/laws/procedures - Information on implementation and outcomes of measures/ processes put in place specifically for REDD+, e.g. FPIC and compensation procedures conducted, compensation provided - Information on cases brought to the GRM in relation to FPIC or compensation for restrictions of rights	Respect	C4.1. --- link to C1.1 on FPIC
		Respect	C4.2 Amount of compensation provided to local rights holders/stakeholders (disaggregated by type of compensation (e.g. monetary, in-kind) and gender and ethnic group of the beneficiaries)
		Respect	C4.3 Number of received and number of resolved grievances relating to compensation for negative impacts caused by REDD+ PaMs on indigenous peoples' and local communities' rights
C5. Where indigenous peoples and local communities contribute to the implementation of REDD+ Policies and Measures, or REDD+ Policies and Measures have an impact on their territories, they should be offered a fair share of the benefits through a transparent mechanism.	Address: - Description of the expected benefits from REDD+ (potentially monetary and non-monetary) - Information on any policies, laws and regulations related to benefit sharing relevant to REDD+ (e.g. Community Forestry Instructions, any other PLRs that foresee the provision of monetary or non-monetary benefits to stakeholders who manage land sustainably), and any plans to apply these to REDD+ PaMs. - Description of any processes/mechanisms put in place to ensure a fair distribution of REDD+ benefits (monetary and non-monetary)	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on implementation and outcomes of benefit sharing mechanisms, e.g. percentage of REDD+ PaMs to which ethnic groups and local communities contribute and that have benefit-sharing arrangements in place, type and amount of benefits shared, perceptions of local	Respect	C5.1. - link to C3.3. (survey on wellbeing)
		Respect	C5.2. Number of people participating in and receiving incentives via community co-managed monitoring programmes (based on community monitoring programmes PaM - could also give amount of incentives provided if this data collected)
		Respect	C5.3. Number of received and number of resolved grievances related to benefit-sharing / distribution of benefits

	stakeholders on the contribution of REDD+ to their wellbeing - Information on the share of benefits from REDD+ that indigenous peoples and local communities are provided with / have access to, as compared to the share received by / accessible to other stakeholders - Information on cases brought to the GRM in relation to the sharing of benefits	Respect	C5.4 Indicator related to type and extent of benefits shared and number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender, ethnic group, etc.) - to be defined further once clarity has been reached over benefit-sharing arrangements and their scope/applicability to different types of PaMs
C6. A functional Grievance Redress Mechanism, developed with the agreement of indigenous peoples and local communities, must be provided to address and resolve any concerns related to impacts of REDD+ Policies and Measures on the rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities.	Address: - Information on any existing relevant GRMs and/or related policies, laws and regulations on access to justice - Description of the Grievance Redress Mechanism applicable to the implementation of REDD+ - Description of potential grievances from REDD+ expected to be addressed through GRM	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on implementation of the Grievance and Redress Mechanism for REDD+: Cases reported Cases resolved Disaggregation (e.g. by gender, complaint type, stakeholder group, etc.)	Respect	C6.1 Number of grievances received and number of grievances resolved, disaggregated by topic (for safeguards, this could be grouped by the relevant criteria) and complainant group (e.g. gender, ethnic group)
		Respect	C6.2 Average time taken for cases to be resolved, disaggregated by topic and complainant group (e.g. IPs, local communities, women....)
		Respect	C6.3 Average satisfaction of complainants with the outcome of the process, disaggregated by topic and complainant group
Principle D: REDD+ Policies and Measures in Myanmar must be designed and implemented with the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities. All groups who may be affected by the Policies and Measures should be considered relevant stakeholders.			
D1. The participation of stakeholders in planning and implementation of Policies and Measures should be actively sought, and stakeholder groups with low capacity to participate (such as	Address: - Information on legal requirements/provisions, if any, related to stakeholder participation in areas relevant to REDD+ , e.g. natural resource management, land use planning, EITI, FLEGT - Information on who are considered relevant stakeholders for REDD+ and how they were identified, and which of these are considered to	Address	Narrative text only

women, poor people, small ethnic groups, groups without documented land rights) should be supported through appropriate arrangements (e.g. capacity-building, choice of suitable communication formats, taking into account language requirements and traditions).	have low capacity to participate - Description of any relevant existing mechanisms being used for stakeholder participation in REDD+ - Description of any other appropriate arrangements put in place to ensure stakeholders, especially those with low participation capacity, can participate meaningfully in REDD+ planning and implementation		
	Respect: - Information on implementation and outcomes of identified mechanisms for stakeholder participation, e.g.: Meetings/events held; Platforms established; Conclusions reached; Activities carried out with stakeholder participation - Information on activities carried out to ensure the participation of stakeholder groups with low capacity for participation, and their results (e.g. participant satisfaction with training received, changing rates of participation in consultations or activities) - Information on any grievances related to stakeholder engagement, including grievances about participation opportunities for groups with low capacity (e.g. women)	Respect	D1.1. Number of persons involved in identified participation processes/mechanisms (disaggregated by gender, ethnic group, tenure status)
		Respect	D1.2. Percentage of PaMs that plan and/or have carried out capacity-building activities to support participation of stakeholders in PaM planning and/or implementation (potential link to D3.4)
		Respect	D1.3 Number of participant days of capacity-building events, disaggregated by recipient group (gender, ethnic group, tenure status) (link to B4.4.)
		Respect	D1.4 Average satisfaction ratings of training recipients, disaggregated by recipient group
D.2: Where direct participation of stakeholders in the planning of a Policy or Measure is not feasible (e.g. due to the large area over which the PaM is to be implemented), the equal and proportionate participation of stakeholder	Address: - Description of procedures put in place to identify stakeholder representatives with appropriate legitimation and define their responsibilities, including on feeding information back to their group and gathering relevant feedback from them (e.g. through development of ToRs describing expected roles)	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on participation of stakeholder	Respect	D2.1. Percentage of PaM planning processes involving stakeholder representatives for which there is documentation to

representatives with relevant knowledge and skills and appropriate legitimation by their group must be sought, and the duties of representatives towards their stakeholder group should be defined. Stakeholder representatives should be made well aware of their roles and responsibilities. They should share information with their stakeholder group and get feedback from them.	representatives in the planning of REDD+ Policies and Measures, including how they were identified, and how their responsibilities were defined and fulfilled (e.g. how information was fed back to stakeholders). - Information on any grievances related to stakeholder engagement/representation		show that guidance on selection and briefing of representatives was followed
		Respect	D2.2. Percentage of PaM planning processes involving stakeholder representatives for which there is documentation to show that two-way communication between representatives and their stakeholder groups has taken place
		Respect	D2.3 Number of received and number of resolved grievances relating to the selection and performance of stakeholder representatives
D.3: Where stakeholders, in particular members of local communities, can play a meaningful role in the implementation and/or monitoring of Policies and Measures (taking into account the nature of the Policies and Measures), they must be offered the opportunity to participate (this may entail a need for capacity-building and establishment of supportive mechanisms, networks, etc., taking into account language requirements and traditions).	Address: - Information on legal requirements or provisions, and/or programmes or schemes, that can support stakeholder participation in implementation of REDD+ (e.g. co-management of protected areas, community forestry schemes) - Description of any expected roles of stakeholders in implementation and/or monitoring of REDD+ PaMs - Information on any mechanisms put in place to promote stakeholder participation in REDD+ implementation and monitoring, and to build capacity for participation if needed	Address	D3.1 Number of PaMs (out of the total) that are designed to allow stakeholders to take on an active role in their implementation and/or monitoring
	Respect: - Information on implementation/outcomes of any programs/schemes being used to support participation in REDD+ - Information on REDD+ implementation and monitoring activities carried out with stakeholder participation, e.g. number and profile (gender, ethnic group, etc.) of participating stakeholders	Respect	D3.2 Percentage of REDD+ interventions with potential for active stakeholder involvement in which such involvement has taken place in practice and has been documented
		Respect	D3.3 Number of persons involved in PaMs implementation and/or monitoring (disaggregated by role taken, gender, ethnic group, tenure status)
		Respect	D3.4 Ratio between number of individuals who have received capacity-building to participate in PaMs (see D1) and number of

	and their role in the activity - Information on implementation and outcomes of activities to build stakeholder capacity for participating in REDD+ PaMs and their monitoring, e.g. type of capacity-building offered, number and profile of participants, participants' satisfaction with training received, qualifications achieved, percentage of training recipients becoming involved in REDD+ PaMs		individuals who have become involved in implementation and/or monitoring
		Respect	D3.5 Number of received and number of resolved grievances relating to participation in PaMs planning and implementation
Principle E: REDD+ Policies and Measures in Myanmar should be consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that they do not lead to 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.			
E1. Before REDD+ Policies and Measures that could have an impact on natural forests are implemented, the distribution of natural forests in the area covered by the PaM should be mapped reliably, with particular attention to forests outside of the permanent forest estate. No conversion of these forests to other land uses (including into plantations) should be allowed; risks of indirect conversion (e.g. through displacement of land use) should be minimized as far as possible.	Address: - Information on legal requirements or provisions, if any, related to: o Definition of forest (natural forest if available) o Impact assessment/ mapping before implementation of measures related to land use/forest use (e.g. EIA procedure) o Mapping/inventory of forest within and outside of the permanent forest estate o Conversion of forest to other land uses - Information on any procedures put in place to ensure that prior assessment/mapping (or consultation of suitable existing maps) is carried out before implementation of REDD+ PaMs - Information on any procedures established to ensure non-conversion of natural forests, and to identify and minimise risks of indirect conversion	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on the implementation of any procedures put in place to ensure non-conversion and reduce risks of indirect conversion, e.g. Mapping carried out; Land use planning processes supported; Measures implemented to reduce risks of indirect conversion (e.g. measures to enhance	Respect	E1.1 Percentage of site-based REDD+ interventions for which documentation exists to show that reliable mapping of natural forest, including forests outside of the official forest area, was carried out and/or utilised prior to PaM implementation
		Respect	E1.2 Percentage of site-based REDD+ interventions for which documentation exists to show that precautions were taken to prevent direct conversion of natural forests and reduce risks of indirect conversion

	productivity on existing agricultural land, land use zonation, promoting alternative livelihoods) - Data or qualitative information / assessment on the impact of PaMs on natural forest (i.e. is there any indication that direct or indirect conversion has taken place, and if yes, over what area)	Respect	E1.3 Number of incidences of natural forest or other ecosystem loss attributable to REDD+ PaMs, and area affected --- potential link to G3.1
		Respect	E1.4 Number of received and number of resolved grievances related to the (direct or indirect) conversion of natural forests as a consequence of REDD+ PaMs
E2. Planning of REDD+ Policies and Measures (both at the level of REDD+ strategies or programmes and at the level of individual policies or measures) should be based on sound information about their potential positive or negative social and environmental impacts*, including impacts on important areas for biodiversity and ecosystem services; this may require analysis or collection of new data. Cumulative effects, landscape-scale impacts and indirect impacts should be included in the analysis. **** It needs to be clarified whether EIA and SEA procedures are applicable to (some) REDD+ Policies and Measures or strategies, or whether other procedures for assessing impacts should be used. This question is also relevant to F.1 and G.1.***	Address: - Legal requirements or provisions, if any, related to the assessment of social and environmental impacts, including cumulative impacts, of the types of activities relevant for REDD+ (e.g. EIA, SEA - Noting that SEA procedure still needs to be developed) - Information on any other processes put in place to ensure sufficient information on social and environmental impacts is available and is used to inform REDD+ planning	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on the implementation and results of any legal requirements and/or other processes put in place to ensure sufficient information on social and environmental impacts is available and used to inform REDD+ planning: Assessments conducted; Types of impacts analysed; Data collected - Integration of information into PaMs design (e.g. selection of sites and methods, risk mitigation measures)	Respect	E2.1 Number of assessments of social and environmental impacts* carried out for REDD+ PaMs, disaggregated by level (e.g. national, subnational, site level), and area covered
		Respect	E2.2 Percentage of assessments of social and environmental impacts for which there is documentation to show that they followed good practice standards with regard to: - data collection and analysis, including analysis of potential impacts on important areas for biodiversity and ecosystem services, cumulative effects, landscape-scale impacts and indirect impacts; - adequate consideration of possible social and environmental benefits (with a focus on the priority benefits listed in criterion E.4); and - provision of clear recommendations for PaM siting and implementation drawing on the potential impacts identified

E3. REDD+ Policies and Measures should be selected, designed and implemented in a way that not only avoids or minimizes negative impacts but also enhances positive ones. This may involve prioritization of some PaMs over others, or combining PaMs in a complementary way. Stakeholders from all relevant sectors should be involved in identifying the best ways to increase the positive impacts of REDD+.	Address: - Information on processes established (or existing processes being used) to identify the possible positive and negative social and environmental impacts of proposed REDD+ PaMs (see also E.2) - Information on processes established to ensure that REDD+ PaMs are selected, designed and implemented in order to increase positive impacts and decrease negative impacts, and on stakeholder involvement in these processes (which stakeholders are/will be involved and how) - Information on any other measures identified to enhance benefits/reduce risks from REDD+ PaMs	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on the implementation and results of processes to select, design and plan REDD+ PaMs in a way that enhances positive impacts and avoids negative ones (e.g. analyses conducted, consultations held, stakeholders involved, key potential impacts identified, any adjustments made to plans or additional measures taken to ensure benefits are achieved/ risks avoided) - Information on the implementation of PaMs and how this aligns with the recommendations from the planning process - Information on the impacts of REDD+ PaMs in relation to key benefits and/or risks: Impacts of PaMs themselves; Impacts of specific measures to reduce risks/enhance benefits (some overlap with E4)	Respect	E3.1 Percentage of those PaM planning processes which can demonstrate that the outcomes/recommendations of assessments were incorporated into the planning, for example by: a) selecting, prioritizing and/or combining PaMs to reduce risks and enhance potential for benefits b) incorporating risk reducing/benefit enhancing features into PaMs design or introducing complementary measures to reduce risks/enhance benefits c) targeting locations to enhance benefits/reduce risks (e.g. focusing on high biodiversity areas or areas with vulnerable populations)
		Respect	E3.2 Percentage of PaM planning processes for which documentation exists to show that views were sought from stakeholders of all relevant sectors about the best ways to increase positive impacts from REDD+, and in which those views were demonstrably reflected in the planning
		Respect	E3.3 Percentage of REDD+ interventions for which documentation exists to show that their implementation followed the recommendations from the planning process on enhancing positive impacts and minimising negative impacts, e.g. that any agreed benefit enhancement/risk reduction measures were implemented

E4. Priority benefits to be supported through appropriate selection, design and implementation of REDD+ Policies and Measures include promoting land rights, enhancing the wellbeing of poor, vulnerable and/or marginalized groups, supporting sustainable livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities, enhancing gender equality, supporting social peace and stability, protecting areas of high value for biodiversity or ecosystem services (in particular conservation of soil and water resources), increasing habitat connectivity, reducing or reversing land degradation, reducing pollution, and building the capacity of government staff and local stakeholders (e.g. to implement / comply with existing laws, to participate in decision-making and to adopt sustainable land use practices).	Address: - Information on process, i.e. how priority benefits for REDD+ were identified/prioritised, and how considered in National REDD+ Strategy - Information on the approach taken to ensure that REDD+ PaMs are selected, designed and implemented to support the promotion of the identified priority benefits; this may include information on definitions applied, or on identified linkages between PaMs and priority benefits (e.g. which PaMs are expected to result in particularly positive impacts for poor people, which are expected to contribute strongly to soil conservation, etc.) (Some overlap with E.2 and E.3)	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on how PaMs have been selected, designed and planned to support the identified priority benefits, e.g. through adjusting PaMs based on the benefits and risks assessment, developing guidance for the implementation of PaMs, or selection/design of PaMs that specifically support particular benefits (e.g. PaMs supporting protected area management or improved relations with EAOs) - Information on the implementation of measures identified to enhance the priority benefits (e.g. are PaMs being implemented using recommended methods, or in identified priority locations) - Information on the outcomes of REDD+ related to the prioritised benefits at the national/subnational level, and/or at the level of individual PaMs o The wellbeing of poor, vulnerable and/or marginalized groups	Respect	E4.1. Promotion of land rights/clarified tenure: --- link to C2.4 --- link to C2.5
		Respect	E4.2. Sustainable livelihoods, including wellbeing of poor/vulnerable groups: --- link to C3.4 (perceived wellbeing of survey respondents in REDD+ areas (disaggregated by gender, ethnic group, land tenure etc)) --- Data on average household income inside and outside of REDD+ areas
		Respect	E4.3. Gender equality: --- link to D1.1 (gender breakdown of participants in REDD+ activities) --- link to C3.4 (perceived wellbeing, by gender) --- link to C5 on benefits sharing (BSM still being defined)
		Respect	E4.4. Social peace and stability: --- link to B3.4 (plans developed with EAOs) --- link to C6.1 (grievances resolved) --- Data from PaMs on community monitoring, law enforcement, e.g. number of cases of illegal activity identified via community monitoring programs, number of cases prosecuted

	o Gender equality o Social peace and stability o Areas of high value for biodiversity or ecosystem services o Habitat connectivity o Land degradation o Pollution o Capacity of government staff and local stakeholders - Information on the results of implementation of measures identified to enhance priority benefits - Information on how REDD+ implementation, i.e. specific PaMs, has supported/promoted prioritised benefits		--- Incidence of court cases and/or violent conflict over land use within/outside of REDD+ areas
		Respect	E4.5. Protection of areas of high biodiversity/ecosystem services value --- Trends in national coverage of protected areas --- Improvements in forest cover/quality in REDD+ areas, including inside/outside protected areas and KBAs (other important areas could be included once identified, e.g. areas important for provision of non-extractive forest values, areas where tree biodiversity/other biodiversity is high (from NFI)) --- Area of priority sites for conservation (need to be defined, could be KBA/PA or similar) where conservation measures are carried out through REDD+ PaMs --- Trends in biodiversity metrics on NFI plots within and outside of areas with site-based REDD+ interventions, e.g. trends in abundance of key commercially used tree species (including CITES-listed species) present in forest
		Respect	E4.6 Restoration, reduced land degradation and habitat connectivity --- Hectares of forest restored in REDD+ implementation areas, including inside/outside of protected areas and KBAs and in areas at risk of land degradation/erosion (see E4.5) --- Forest conservation measures (e.g. establishment of community forests and ICCAs) carried out in areas at risk of land degradation/erosion (NB: some additional processing of NFMS layers could provide more information under this indicator, e.g. reductions in soil erosion risk)
		Respect	E4.7. Reducing pollution and promoting other environmental benefits --- Number of households with access to electricity in REDD+ implementation areas --- Number of households participating in sustainable agriculture programmes / data on average inputs of fertiliser/pesticides on farms in REDD+ areas (may depend on inclusion in survey?)
		Respect	E4.8. Building the capacity of staff and stakeholders: --- link to all indicators under B4, esp. B4.3, 4.4 (capacity building)

E5. REDD+ Policies and Measures that involve land use or management planning should be supported by capacity-building and transparency measures to ensure that environmental and social objectives are appropriately considered and not neglected due to a lack of data, awareness or understanding or a competing interest in short-term economic benefit.	Address: - Description of capacity building and transparency needs related to PaMs that involve land use planning/management planning - Information on any existing policies, initiatives or mechanisms that can help to meet those needs (e.g. NLUP, EITI, OneMap, MIMU, Anti-corruption commission) - Information on any other approaches or measures taken to ensure that REDD+ PaMs involving land use or management planning processes are carried out in a transparent manner, and that sufficient capacity/knowledge for the consideration of environmental and social objectives is in place.	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on the implementation and outcomes of the identified mechanisms to promote transparency and capacity building for land use/management planning, e.g. environmental or social data made available and used, training on participatory planning provided and put into practice, guidance on transparency in planning processes issued and applied - Information on the implementation and outcomes of any REDD+-specific approaches or measures to support transparency & capacity building for PaMs involving land use/management planning - Information on the results of PaMs related to land use/management planning with regard to the consideration of environmental and social objectives in the plans, e.g. do any established zonations appropriately reflect environmentally sensitive areas or areas required for subsistence uses	Respect	E5.1 Percentage of REDD+ interventions involving land use planning or management planning that included capacity-building for the consideration of environmental and social objectives, disaggregated by topic (e.g. on accessing and using environmental or social data, participatory planning, transparency)
		Respect	E5.2 Number of participant days of relevant capacity-building events --- link to B4.4
		Respect	E5.3 Number and coverage (in ha) of land use or management plans that reflect environmental and social considerations, e.g. in their zonation --- link to B3.3
		Respect	E5.4 Percentage of REDD+ interventions involving land use planning or management planning with transparency measures applied --- link to B1.1
E6. Monitoring of REDD+ Policies and Measures	Address: - Description of monitoring and information	Address	Narrative text only

should include regular tracking of social and environmental impacts against a pre-implementation baseline, taking into account the possible benefits and risks identified during the planning stage, as a basis for continued improvement of REDD+ practice.	collection processes put in place for REDD+, including the National Forest Monitoring System and SIS, as well as any planned processes for site-based activity monitoring - Information on any plans for tracking the social and environmental impacts of REDD+, including the approach for establishing a baseline - Information on any existing or planned review/evaluation processes for REDD+, i.e. how the monitoring information is to be used to improve REDD+ practice		
	Respect: - Information on the implementation and outputs of monitoring processes for REDD+, including the tracking of social and environmental impacts - Information on the implementation/outcomes of review/evaluation processes for REDD+, e.g. improvements made	Respect	E6.1. Number of indicators or elements of REDD+ M&E framework that monitor social and environmental impacts of REDD+ and number where data has been collected
Principle F: REDD+ Policies and Measures in Myanmar should be designed and implemented to avoid or minimize risks of reversals*. * The term 'reversal' describes a situation where initial successes of a REDD+ PaM are reversed at a later date, and the trajectory of emissions returns to business-as-usual. This can happen for example when the forest that has been conserved or restored through a REDD+ measure is subsequently destroyed. Reversals of the success of REDD+ PaMs can occur due to external factors (such as fluctuations in international markets or climate change), or due to flaws in the design of PaMs (e.g. when an intervention is not financially sustainable in the long term).			
F1. When the feasibility and potential impacts of proposed REDD+ Policies and Measures are analysed, an analysis of risks of non-permanence should be included; this should consider the possibility of unintended incentives (e.g. by land use becoming more profitable), as well as risks linked to long-term funding, legal security or external influences like	Address: - Information on any definition/s of reversals relevant to Myanmar (e.g. from safeguards clarification, other mitigation initiatives) - Information on approach taken to ensure that feasibility and risks of reversals are analysed for REDD+ PaMs, including how the analyses are/will be conducted	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on implementation and results of analyses of risks of non-permanence (including risks linked to long-term funding, legal security or external influences, such as role of land-related laws, policies and plans and markets/prices for	Respect	F1.2. Number of assessments/processes carried out to identify and analyse risks of non-permanence, including risks related to unintended incentives, long-term funding, markets and external factors (and list of key risks identified in narrative text)

climate change or socio-economic change.	forest and agricultural products); e.g. when, how and for which PaMs/which areas were risk analyses conducted, what were the key risks identified		
F2. Where risks of non-permanence have been identified, these should be addressed through appropriate selection, design and implementation of Policies and Measures.	Address: - Information on the process established (if there is one) to identify risks of reversals during the planning stage of PaMs and define measures to reduce those risks, including through appropriate selection, design and implementation of PaMs (overlap with F.1)	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on the implementation and results of the process to define measures to reduce risks of reversals, i.e. what kind of recommendations were made for the selection, design and implementation of PaMs; were any other measures proposed to tackle the risks of reversals - Information on the implementation of the identified measures to reduce risks of reversals, i.e. were PaMs designed and implemented in line with the recommendations, were any other recommended measures implemented - Information on reversals that have occurred, if any (extent, location, likely causes)	Respect	F2.1 Percentage of PaMs for which adjustments or accompanying measures were identified to reduce reversal risks (out of the total number of PaMs which were assessed as having a risk of reversals); this indicator should be reported separately for each planning process (e.g. NRS, subnational REDD+ planning, etc.)
		Respect	F2.2 Percentage of PaMs where it is documented that identified measures to reduce reversal risks were carried out during implementation
		Respect	F2.3. Number of land use plans developed and area covered (link to B3.2)
F3. The National Forest Monitoring System should be designed to allow the detection and management of reversals.	Address: - Information on the National Forest Monitoring System, including: o Components/design of NFMS, including forest inventory o Whether the NFMS can currently be used to detect (possible) incidences of reversals, and if not, whether there are plans for its further development to achieve this and how - Information on any planned approach or mechanism to use information from the	Address	Narrative text only

	NFMS/subsequent reporting and analysis to inform measures to manage reversals		
	Respect: - Information on the operation of the NFMS to detect reversals and inform their management, e.g. what kind of incidences (if any) were detected and how they were managed	Respect	F3.1. Number of incidences of reversals detected and area affected, and number of incidences of reversals addressed through subsequent management steps / area concerned
F4. Lessons learned from the detection of reversals should be reflected in the design of future Policies and Measures.	Address: - Information on any analysis/evaluation processes established to ensure that the reasons behind the occurrence of identified reversals are analysed and future PaMs are designed to avoid similar problems	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on lessons learned from the detection of reversals and how these have been reflected in changes to PaMs design and/or implementation	Respect	F4.1. Number of modifications to PaMs and/or REDD+ processes to avoid future incidences of reversals
Principle G: REDD+ Policies and Measures in Myanmar should be designed and implemented to avoid or minimize displacement of emissions*. * Displacement of emissions occurs when a REDD+ PaM successfully reduces emissions from one source or in one area, but at the same time causes increased emissions from another source or area.			
G1. When the feasibility and potential impacts of proposed REDD+ Policies and Measures are analysed, an analysis of risks of displacement of emissions should be included; this should consider the possibility of indirect land use change (land use shifting from one area to another), as well as the overall impact of a PaM on greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. even PaMs that successfully reduce	Address: - Information on any definition/s of displacement relevant to Myanmar (e.g. from safeguards clarification, other mitigation initiatives) - Information on approach taken to ensure that feasibility and risks of displacement are analysed for REDD+ PaMs, including how the analyses are/will be conducted	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on implementation and results of analyses of risks of displacement (including risks linked to indirect land use change caused by market factors, quota systems or land-related policies, displacement of pressures to non-forest ecosystems, shifts between different sources of emissions); e.g. when, how and for which	Respect	G1.1. Number of assessments/processes carried out to identify and analyse risks of displacement, including those related to indirect land use change, shifts of pressures to non-forest ecosystems and shifts to emissions from non-land-based sources such as fossil fuels (and list of key risks identified in narrative text)

deforestation could have an adverse impact on emissions if land use is shifted to other ecosystems that are rich in carbon, e.g. peatlands, or if wood-based fuels or products are replaced with alternatives that themselves cause high emissions).	PaMs/which areas were risk analyses conducted, what were the key risks identified		
G2. Where risks of emissions displacement have been identified, these should be addressed through appropriate selection, design and implementation of Policies and Measures.	Address: - Information on the process established (if there is one) to identify risks of displacement during the planning stage of PaMs and define measures to reduce those risks, including through appropriate selection, design and implementation of PaMs (overlap with G.1)	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on the implementation and results of the process to define measures to reduce risks of emissions displacement, i.e. what kind of recommendations were made for the selection, design and implementation of PaMs; were any other measures proposed to tackle the risks of displacement - Information on the implementation of the identified measures to reduce risks of displacement, i.e. were PaMs designed and implemented in line with the recommendations, were any other recommended measures implemented - Information on emissions displacement that has occurred, if any (extent, location, likely causes)	Respect	G2.1 Percentage of PaMs for which adjustments or accompanying measures were identified to reduce risks of displacement (out of the total number of PaMs which were assessed as having a risk of displacement); this indicator should be reported separately for each planning process (e.g. NRS, subnational REDD+ planning, etc.)
		Respect	G.2.2. Percentage of PaMs where it is documented that identified measures to reduce displacement risks were carried out during implementation.
		Respect	G2.3. Alternative livelihoods/sustainable livelihoods schemes (link to E4.2)
		Respect	G2.4. Number of land use plans developed and area covered (link to B3.2)
G3. The National Forest Monitoring System should be designed to allow the detection and management of emissions displacement	Address: - Information on the National Forest Monitoring System, including: o Components/design of NFMS, including forest inventory	Address	Narrative text only

caused by indirect land use change.	o Whether the NFMS can currently be used to detect (possible) incidences of displacement; if yes, how (e.g. how causes of (indirect) land use change will be analysed), and if not, whether there are plans for its further development to achieve this and how Information on any planned approach or mechanism to use information from the NFMS/subsequent reporting and analysis to inform measures to manage displacement		
	Respect: - Information on the operation of the NFMS to detect incidences of emissions displacement and inform their management , e.g. what kind of incidences (if any) were detected and how they were managed	Respect	G3.1. Number of incidences of displacement detected and area affected; number of incidences of displacement addressed through subsequent management steps, and area concerned
G4. Lessons learned from the detection of emissions displacement should be reflected in the design of future Policies and Measures.	Address: - Information on any analysis/evaluation processes established to ensure that the reasons behind the occurrence of identified cases of displacement are analyzed and future PaMs are designed to avoid similar problems	Address	Narrative text only
	Respect: - Information on lessons learned from the detection of displacement and how these have been reflected in changes to PaMs design and/or implementation - Information on the underlying causes of displacement identified (e.g. logging, LUC, underlying drivers)	Respect	G4.1. Number of modifications to PaMs and/or REDD+ processes to avoid future incidences of reversals

Annex 3: Possible linkages between NFI, NFMS and SIS

Discussions explored potential linkages between the NFI/NFMS on one side and the SIS on the other side, starting from the review of information needs for the SIS.

A number of safeguards-related information needs could be met through the NFI/NFMS. However, in most instances this would require additional efforts in data collection, data processing or development of methodologies and protocols.

We grouped the information needs into two categories, based on how difficult it would be to develop the information through the NFI/NFMS.

The outcomes from our discussion are presented in the tables below, as an input to future work on SIS design/operationalization. Prioritization will most likely be needed, and could be undertaken based on the relative importance of information needs for the SIS (and the implementation of safeguards more widely), as well as the amount of effort needed to obtain the information.

1) Information needs that should be possible to meet with limited effort, based on current expectations for the NFI/NFMS

Information need	Possible NFI/NFMS contribution and further work needed	Suggested next steps
REDD+ outcomes in relation to forest policy objectives, e.g. forest area in permanent forest estate, growth rates of important forest types (such as teak), timber quantity and quality	Many parameters measured by the NFI could be useful here. Main remaining task would be to select the most relevant ones and identify a suitable approach for linking observed changes to REDD+ implementation (could be a qualitative assessment by experts or a full quantitative analysis, and draw on comparison with past trends or, for site-based PaMs, comparison of REDD+ with non-REDD+ areas).	• Extract statements on objectives from most recent forest policy documents • Identify a small/manageable set of NFI parameters to be used in the SIS • Choose approach for linking change to REDD+ (qualitative assessment most likely to be appropriate for SIS phase 1)
REDD+ outcomes in relation to policy objectives on climate change mitigation	The relevant information (emissions from forests as compared to FREL) will be developed for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory and REDD+ reporting, based on data from the NFMS.	• No further development needed at this stage – logistic issues like timing of reporting cycles to be considered later.
REDD+ outcomes in relation to policy objectives on climate change adaptation	If policy documents on climate change adaptation identify objectives or actions related to forests (or specific forest areas / forest types), it should be straightforward to use NFMS data in combination with data on REDD+ implementation to demonstrate if REDD+ is contributing to these.	• Check policy documents on adaptation for relevant objectives / actions • If forest-related objectives or actions exist, choose approach for demonstrating the contribution made by REDD+
REDD+ outcomes in relation to environmental policy objectives	Some currently planned NFI parameters could be relevant (e.g. soil organic carbon) and further relevant parameters could be added to NFI design (e.g. evidence of ongoing soil erosion, water quality), but it seems likely that sample density would be too low to allow conclusions on REDD+ impacts. If environmentally sensitive areas have been identified, data from the NFMS could be used in a similar way as for climate change adaptation, to demonstrate that	• *Check implications of NFI sample density for possibility to use NFI environmental parameters for SIS (low priority)* • Check if ECD or FD have data on environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. watershed protection areas), or plans to develop such information • If data on environmentally sensitive areas exists, choose approach for demonstrating the contribution

	REDD+ is contributing to good environmental status (e.g. maintaining or restoring forest cover) in those areas.	made by REDD+ to their conservation
REDD+ impacts on areas of high value for ecosystem services (in particular conservation of soil and water resources)	This links closely to point above on environmentally sensitive areas. If areas providing key forest ecosystem services have been identified in a systematic way, data from the NFMS could be used to demonstrate the impacts of REDD+ on these areas.	• Check if ECD or FD have data on environmentally sensitive areas, and if they can be considered representative for areas of high value for ecosystem services • Check if other suitable datasets on areas providing important ecosystem services exist or could be developed (e.g. NFI could be used in future to identify areas providing important NTFPs, MTE may have data on areas suitable for ecotourism) • If appropriate data on areas of high value for ecosystem services exists or can be produced, develop approach for demonstrating REDD+ impacts on these areas
REDD+ outcomes in relation to biodiversity policy objectives	Data from NFMS could be used to demonstrate that REDD+ is contributing to the conservation or restoration of forests in key areas for biodiversity. Data on tree diversity is included in current NFI design; methods for deriving biodiversity information from forest structure parameters could be developed but would require some effort (e.g. calibration, permanent plots); collecting animal biodiversity data would likely require significantly increased effort and seems difficult to accommodate within NFI.	• Check which maps of important areas for biodiversity are recognized by the government • Choose approach for demonstrating the contribution made by REDD+ to conservation of those areas • Check if NFI sample density will allow tree diversity information to be used as an indicator for the SIS • Assess effort needed to develop biodiversity indicators based on forest structure
REDD+ impacts on habitat connectivity	There is currently no coherent dataset on areas important for habitat connectivity in Myanmar. However, if such areas were mapped, it should be relatively straightforward to use data from the NFMS to demonstrate impacts of REDD+ in terms of conserving or restoring forests in these areas. Data from the NFMS could also be used to calculate a connectivity index, if an appropriate method was identified.	• Check if suitable approaches and input data (e.g. data on distribution of different habitats) exist that would allow the identification of areas important for habitat connectivity, or the calculation of an index of habitat connectivity. Note that there may be work from other countries in the region that can be drawn upon (e.g. thinking around a forest fragmentation index for Viet Nam). • Assess effort needed to develop maps of areas important for habitat connectivity or a method for calculating a connectivity index.
REDD+ outcomes in relation to objectives of disaster risk reduction policies	If forest areas important for disaster risk reduction have been identified, data from the NFMS could be used in a similar way as for climate change adaptation, to demonstrate that REDD+ is contributing to good environmental status (e.g. maintaining or restoring forest cover) in those areas.	• Check if policy documents on disaster risk reduction include objectives or actions related to forest • If forest-related objectives or actions exist, choose approach for demonstrating the contribution made by REDD+

REDD+ outcomes in relation to objectives of policies on land degradation and desertification	If information on degraded forest areas or forest areas at risk from desertification and land degradation is available, data from the NFMS could be used in a similar way as for climate change adaptation, to demonstrate that REDD+ is contributing to good environmental status (e.g. maintaining or restoring forest cover) in those areas. Methods for assessing structural degradation of forests could be developed for the NFI, but would require some effort.	• Check if degraded forest areas or forest areas at risk from land degradation have been identified (the input data for the restoration opportunities map developed by IUCN and FD could be relevant here) • If data on such areas exists, choose approach for demonstrating the contribution made by REDD+ to their conservation • Assess effort needed to develop methods for assessing structural degradation of forests on NFI plots
REDD+ outcomes in relation to the coverage and quality of natural forests.	The NFI and NFMS could relatively easily provide information on trends in natural forest cover, but definitions are needed to distinguish between natural forest and plantations; this is likely to be particularly difficult in the case of restored forest. It might be possible to define 'natural forest' based on the NFI categories (e.g. all forest areas that are not identified as forest plantations could be considered natural, or conversely, all forests that are not assigned to a forest type could be considered non-natural.) Note that the definitions also need to be applicable to 'trees outside forest'. Monitoring changes in the quality of natural forests (e.g. degraded / slightly degraded / not degraded) through the NFI/NFMS is likely to require further methodology development. Assessing the impact of REDD+ PaMs on the coverage and quality of natural forests (especially to demonstrate that REDD+ PaMs have not led to the conversion of natural forests) should be possible if NFI/NFMS data is combined with data on REDD+ implementation and/or data on non-forest land cover/land use. However, this will require further methodology development (e.g. development of protocols for analysis of causes when instances of natural forest conversion in REDD+ areas are detected, definition of thresholds).	• Prepare proposals for a working definition of 'natural forest' and seek consensus on the definition that should be used in the context of safeguard E. (Bearing in mind the need for compatibility with other mapping efforts and statistics, both within and beyond the REDD+ process.) • Choose approach for measuring and reporting trends in natural forest cover. • Assess effort needed to develop methodologies for monitoring natural forest quality through the NFI/NFMS. • Assess effort needed to develop methodologies for assessing the impact of REDD+ PaMs on natural forests, especially with a view to detecting cases of natural forest conversion through REDD+ PaMs. • Choose approach for assessing impacts of REDD+ PaMs on natural forests.

2) Information needs that could be met with significant further efforts in methodology development, adjustments to NFI/NFMS design and/or additional funding

Information need	Possible NFI/NFMS contribution and further work needed	Suggested next steps
REDD+ outcomes in relation to	Inclusion of socio-economic component in either NFI or NFMS is not currently planned.	• Data requirements for SIS and SoI could be included in making the case

sustainable development objectives	If such a component is included, it should be straightforward to include parameters relevant for the SIS, e.g. data on household incomes, access to NTFPs, key livelihood activities, environment-related health issues. Implications of sample density for the strength of results would need to be considered.	for socio-economic component of NFI/NFMS? • If socio-economic component becomes a reality, coordinate to agree on feasible and meaningful parameters to include.
REDD+ impacts on the well-being of poor, vulnerable and/or marginalized groups	This links closely to point above on sustainable development objectives. If a socio-economic component for NFI or NFMS is developed, it should be straightforward to disaggregate data so that trends in the well-being of poor, vulnerable and/or marginalized groups can be detected. Definitions would need to be developed to identify poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups.	• If socio-economic component becomes a reality, develop definitions of poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups, and coordinate on areas where disaggregated data is useful for the SIS.
REDD+ outcomes in relation to objectives on gender equality	If a socio-economic component for NFI or NFMS is developed, this would most likely be designed to allow for gender disaggregation of the data	• If socio-economic component becomes a reality, coordinate on areas where gender-disaggregated data is useful.
REDD+ outcomes in relation to transparency, accountability and rule of law in forest governance	So far, a governance component has not yet been proposed for either the NFI or NFMS; however, it would be technically possible to include such a component in future, e.g. using the World Bank/FAO/Chatham House framework to identify indicators of forest governance, e.g. on illegal logging, decision making on land use, administrative reach of forest department	• Data requirements for SIS could be included in making the case for a governance component of NFI/NFMS • If governance component becomes a reality, coordinate to agree on feasible and meaningful parameters to include.
REDD+ outcomes in relation to cultural heritage and customary practices of indigenous peoples and local communities	If a socio-economic component for NFI or NFMS is developed, this could be designed to include indicators on cultural heritage (e.g. cultural values of the forest) or customary practices (e.g. traditional land uses)	• If socio-economic component becomes a reality, coordinate to agree on feasible and meaningful parameters to include.
Occurrence of reversals (i.e. reversals of emissions reductions against business-as-usual, or reversals of carbon stock enhancement)	NFMS data could be used to detect occurrence of reversals, but need to develop definitions (e.g. should reversals due to 'natural' causes be included?) and methodologies. Methodology development easier for national level than subnational, and likely to be easier for carbon stock enhancement than for emission reductions. (How to separate reversal of achieved emission reductions from expected increases in business-as-usual emissions or failure to reduce emissions further?) M&E of individual PaMs could help with the identification of area-specific baselines.	• Assess effort needed for methodology development and implementation, and identify funding. • Develop definitions and methods/protocols to detect occurrences of reversals at a resolution that is meaningful to inform application of safeguard F.
Causes of reversals	A methodology for identifying causes of reversals would need to be developed, and would likely require the use of data from other sources (e.g. data on non-forest land cover/land use, data from site-level	• Assess effort needed for methodology development and implementation, and identify funding.

	surveys). Thresholds for triggering an analysis of causes should be identified.	• Develop definitions and methods/protocols to analyse causes of reversals, at least for major cases.
Occurrence and causal mechanisms of emissions displacement	NFMS data could be used to detect occurrence of emissions displacement (except for cross-border displacement), but need to develop definitions and methodologies/protocols. It is likely that data from other sources will also be required for the analysis (e.g. data on non-forest land cover/land use, information on the main land uses targeted by PaMs). Automated analysis of time series data could be used to identify areas that may have been affected by emissions displacement and should be subject to further review.	• Assess effort needed for methodology development and implementation, and identify funding. • Develop definitions and methods/protocols to detect and analyse emissions displacement, at least for major cases.

Annex 4: Possible linkages between REDD+ M&E and the SIS in Myanmar

Background

Like a lot of other countries, Myanmar is considering options for a system to monitor and evaluate the implementation of REDD+ PaMs. A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for REDD+ can serve a number of objectives, including to obtain information on:

- Whether the **timing and scale of PaMs implementation** is on track as foreseen in strategies and plans (e.g. whether targets set in policy documents or work plans are being met)
- Whether agreed **procedures or standards for PaMs implementation** are being followed (e.g. whether FPIC processes are being conducted for those PaMs that require them)
- Whether PaMs are having the **intended results** (e.g. whether firewood extraction rates and associated levels of forest degradation are decreasing), and
- What factors might be **contributing to observed successes or failures** (e.g. identifying the possible causes if land users do not comply with zonations agreed through a planning process).

This information can be used to identify strengths and weaknesses in REDD+ implementation, so that difficulties can be addressed and successes can be built on.

Many of the details of Myanmar's M&E system for REDD+ are currently under development (e.g. with regard to monitoring parameters/topics, distribution of responsibilities, institutional arrangements, etc.). It is anticipated that for site-based PaMs (as opposed to national-level PaMs targeting legal reforms, institutional strengthening, etc.), those who implement interventions on the ground will be expected to collect and report some information on their activities and related outcomes. On the government side, it will be the responsibility of the lead agency/ies of each PaM to provide data, with local CSO's invited to undertake validation, if appropriate.

Possible areas of synergy between REDD+ M&E and the Safeguards Information System (SIS)

The UNFCCC decisions on SIS require countries to provide information on:

- **how safeguards are addressed** (e.g. what legal and institutional arrangements, capacities and resources exist or are being put in place to support the implementation of safeguards), and
- **how safeguards are respected** (i.e. whether the actual implementation of REDD+ PaMs is in line with the safeguards, and whether the intended outcomes are achieved in terms of delivering social and environmental benefits and avoiding risks).

The potential for synergy between REDD+ M&E and the collection of information for the SIS is related particularly to the second aspect, i.e. how safeguards are 'respected'.

Information on implementation and results of REDD+ PaMs can be useful for the SIS in two ways:

- By **demonstrating directly** that PaMs are implemented in line with the safeguards (e.g. in terms of their location, procedures and practices) and are having positive social and environmental results
- By supporting the **interpretation of social and environmental data from other sources**, e.g. facilitating an assessment of whether or not REDD+ PaMs are likely to have contributed to observed trends in poverty rates, social stability, water quality, biodiversity, etc.

In many cases, the same information can serve the objectives of both the M&E system and the SIS. For example, information on the specific practices applied in REDD+ PaMs (e.g. in order to establish agroforestry systems or plantations, or to promote access to renewable energy) can be useful both to allow subsequent identification of those practices that have achieved the greatest emission reductions / carbon stock enhancements, and to demonstrate that environmental and social objectives have been reflected in the design and implementation of PaMs.

In other cases, it may be possible to make the M&E information more useful for the SIS by making small adjustments to the parameters that are recorded. For example, it is likely that REDD+ M&E will involve some information collection on the number of people participating in or benefiting from certain PaMs (e.g. number of people who have received training on improved agricultural practices or who have been provided with more efficient cookstoves). The value of these data for the SIS can be enhanced if additional parameters are recorded, such as the age, gender or ethnic group of the participating stakeholders, so that results can be disaggregated and compared across groups.

While this document focuses on the linkages between REDD+ M&E and the SIS, there is also significant potential to use information from the National Forest Inventory (NFI) and National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) for multiple purposes in the context of REDD+ (see separate analysis of NFI/NFMS/SIS linkages produced in collaboration with FAO).

Making good use of the possible synergies between REDD+ M&E, the SIS and the NFI/NFMS is of particular importance in the context of Myanmar, where the resources and capacities of government institutions in the fields of monitoring and data management are currently very limited, and where there are few existing information systems and monitoring schemes to build on.

This approach is also supported by Myanmar's national clarification of the REDD+ safeguards, which states that:

- "Monitoring of REDD+ Policies and Measures should include regular tracking of social and environmental impacts against a pre-implementation baseline, as a basis for continued improvement of REDD+ practice." (Criterion E.6), and
- "Lessons learned from the detection of reversals/emissions displacement should be reflected in the design of future Policies and Measures." (Criteria F.4 and G.4)

The following tables outline the types of information that could be collected simultaneously for REDD+ M&E and the SIS, explains their possible contribution to either system, discusses available options for collecting the information in relation to the amount of required effort, and presents suggestions for next steps. It is intended as an input to future discussions on SIS and REDD+ M&E design, which may involve the prioritization of steps to be undertaken in the short and medium term.

A. Type of information: Location of REDD+ PaMs

REDD+ PaMs will be implemented at very different scales, with some interventions (such as changes to laws) having potentially nationwide impacts, and others (such as support to the establishment of new Community Forests) being implemented at the ground level in well-defined locations. It therefore does not make much sense to try and distinguish between areas 'with and without REDD+', but knowing what kind of interventions are underway or completed in which areas can be of great value for both REDD+ M&E and the SIS.

Possible use for SIS	Possible use for REDD+ M&E	Options for information collection	Suggested next steps
• Show whether site-based REDD+ PaMs are implemented in appropriate locations for achieving benefits and avoiding risks, and allow an assessment of the likely scale of achieved benefits (e.g. by looking at the share of environmentally	• Check whether PaMs implementation is progressing in line with plans, and identify any areas where challenges may need to be addressed • Allow an assessment of links between emission reductions	*Low effort* Information on the location of PaMs could be recorded at the level of administrative units, e.g. in an Excel format. This can be converted to an offline interactive map with little extra input, and to an online interactive map (which could be made available to the public) with moderate extra input. Disadvantage: the	• Assess whether recording of exact locations is feasible in the short or medium term, and if yes, develop approach; if not, identify alternative ways to obtain relevant information for the SIS

sensitive areas that has protection measures implemented through relevant PaMs) • Allow an assessment of links between PaMs implementation and observed environmental and socio-economic trends (e.g. by comparing household census data to information on the location of PaMs that aim to support local livelihoods)	or carbon stock enhancements and the implementation of PaMs (e.g. to identify types of PaMs that are particularly successful, or to analyse whether certain types of PaMs work better in some regions than in others)	coarse resolution will be unsuitable for answering most of the questions related to the environmental impacts of REDD+ (Safeguards a), e) and g)). *Intermediate effort* Implementers of site-based REDD+ PaMs could be asked to document the exact location of their interventions on a map. This is likely to require some capacity-building and the identification of the most appropriate technical solutions (e.g. use of a mapping app versus digitization of paper-based maps)	

B. Type of information: Extent of PaMs implementation

Information on the extent to which REDD+ PaMs have been implemented can make information on the location of PaMs more useful (especially if the recording of locations takes place at a coarse resolution, e.g. level of administrative units – see above). It can also help to obtain an overall picture of whether or not REDD+ implementation is on track. Appropriate parameters to be recorded will depend on the type of PaMs, e.g. # of hectares of forest protected or restored, # of farmers trained in alternative farming practices, # of hectares covered by participatory land use plans, # of households provided with access to renewable energy, etc.

Possible use for SIS	Possible use for REDD+ M&E	Options for information collection	Suggested next steps
• Show whether the selection and prioritization of PaMs is supportive of achieving co-benefits (in particular the prioritized benefits highlighted in the national clarification of safeguards) • Strengthen the information base for assessing whether REDD+ PaMs are being implemented in appropriate locations, and for exploring the links between PaMs implementation and observed environmental and socio-economic trends, by adding a measure of the scale of effort to the location information (see above)	• Check whether PaMs implementation is progressing in line with plans, and identify any areas where challenges may need to be addressed • Strengthen the information base for assessing the links between emission reductions or carbon stock enhancements and the implementation of PaMs	*Low effort* It is likely that those who implement REDD+ PaMs will be required to keep a record of their activities for a number of reasons (e.g. accountability requirements, routine reporting on work carried out). This information can be linked to the information on location of PaMs and collected centrally. However, care should be taken to agree on standard definitions for the parameters that should be reported, to allow meaningful aggregation of data.	• Identify responsibilities for reporting, and select appropriate activity parameters for the proposed PaMs.

C. Type of information: Stakeholders involved in PaMs implementation

Stakeholders can be involved in the implementation of PaMs in a variety of capacities – they can be beneficiaries of capacity-building or other support, they can carry out paid work as part of an intervention, they can participate in consultations or planning processes, they can provide or withhold their consent to certain interventions taking place in their area, they can comply (or not) with new rules or plans, they can take on new responsibilities as part of collaborative or community-based management approaches, and they can provide input to monitoring and reporting processes. It therefore does not make sense to calculate an overall number of 'involved stakeholders', and the types of involvement that are most useful to record may depend both on the PaMs implemented and on the intended use of the figures. An important consideration in this context is whether REDD+ M&E should cover the stage of advanced implementation planning (e.g. when the PaMs to be implemented in an area are chosen or specific intervention sites are selected, roles of different parties are determined, etc.). Engagement of stakeholders in this stage is crucial both to build support for the PaMs and thus increase their likelihood of success, and to comply with REDD+ safeguards, in particular safeguard d).

Possible use for SIS	Possible use for REDD+ M&E	Options for information collection	Suggested next steps
• Provide information on the level of stakeholder participation in the planning of REDD+ PaMs (mostly relevant to safeguards c) and d)) • Provide information on benefits provided to stakeholders through PaMs, e.g. capacity-building, support to livelihoods (relevant to safeguards d) and e)) • Provide information on contributions stakeholders make to PaMs (to be combined with information on any benefit-sharing agreed to reward those contributions) (relevant to safeguards c), d) and e)) • Provide information on stakeholder involvement in monitoring and reporting of PaM implementation and results (relevant to the transparency element of safeguard b)) • Allow an assessment of whether observed socio-economic trends (e.g. from census data) are likely to be linked to PaMs implementation	• Assess level of stakeholder engagement and ownership of REDD+ PaMs as an indication of likely success	*Low effort* It is likely that those who implement REDD+ PaMs will keep records of stakeholder involvement for some forms of participation as part of routine procedures and accountability requirements (e.g. participants' lists for meetings and capacity-building events, records of wages or in-kind remuneration paid to workers). This information can be collected centrally. *Intermediate effort* Implementers of REDD+ PaMs can be asked to disaggregate their records of stakeholder involvement by appropriate criteria (e.g. gender, ethnic group, land tenure status, residency status, main livelihood, etc.) They can also be asked to compile information on less direct forms of stakeholder engagement, such as # of land users who implicitly support an intervention (i.e. have not objected to it and are complying with its requirements), # of land users who are affected by an agreed intervention, etc.	• Identify responsibilities for reporting, and decide on the types of stakeholder involvement to be recorded for the proposed PaMs, as well as any criteria to be used for disaggregation.

D. Type of information: Practices promoted through REDD+ PaMs

For many types of REDD+ PaMs, their effectiveness and performance against safeguards will depend on the exact practices that they apply or promote, e.g. for forest management, agroforestry, fuelwood plantations, charcoal production or renewable energy generation. It is not yet clear to what extent implementers of PaMs in Myanmar will be provided with guidance on good practice that should be promoted or even required. However, in some cases (depending on the source of funding), the application of certain practices may be part of agreed risk mitigation measures (e.g. in the Environmental and Social Management Frameworks that need to be developed for GCF or World Bank funding). If information on applied practices is to be collected, it will be useful to standardize parameters and definitions as far as possible to allow aggregation and comparison of results.

Possible use for SIS	Possible use for REDD+ M&E	Options for information collection	Suggested next steps
• Provide information on measures taken to enhance benefits and reduce risks from REDD+ (safeguards a), c) and e)) • Provide information on measures taken to enhance the long-term sustainability of REDD+ PaMs (safeguards f) and g)) • Strengthen the information base for exploring the links between PaMs implementation and observed environmental and socio-economic trends	• Check whether those who implement REDD+ are following any practices that may have been recommended or required to enhance the effectiveness or sustainability of PaMs • Strengthen the information base for assessing the links between emission reductions or carbon stock enhancements and the implementation of PaMs (e.g. to identify practices that are particularly successful or unsuccessful)	*Low effort* Implementers of PaMs could be provided with guidance on good practice (specific to each PaM), based on existing or future assessments of potential benefits and risks of the PaMs. (If possible, taking into account the priority benefits identified in the national clarification of safeguards.) In some cases, it may be possible to draw on existing quality standards. Implementers could then be asked to report on whether or not the recommended practices have been applied, providing evidence in a narrative form without further standardization. *Intermediate effort* Reporting on good practice could be made more comparable and easier to aggregate and interpret by providing standard parameters/questions and definitions. (E.g. implementers of a PaM to promote agroforestry could be required to report on the steps they have undertaken to ensure that the promoted tree species are appropriate to the area, and on the format, content and language of the training offered to farmers to allow them to successfully adopt the approach.)	• Decide whether it is feasible to include reporting on good practice in REDD+ M&E • If yes, identify priority good practice recommendations to be included in M&E • Decide whether it is practical to develop guiding questions, standard parameters and/or definitions to be used in reporting on good practice

E. Type of information: Procedures followed by REDD+ PaMs

In addition to guidance on the land use and other practices that should be promoted through PaMs, implementers of PaMs may also be provided with guidance on procedural issues such as stakeholder involvement, risk assessment, assessment of capacity needs, use of up-to-date information for planning, or benefit-sharing. Some procedural guidance is already under development, e.g. on FPIC. The national clarification of safeguards sets out a number of other procedural requirements for which so far no further guidance has been developed, e.g. assessment of reversal risks or mapping of natural forests during the planning stage of PaMs.

Possible use for SIS	Possible use for REDD+ M&E	Options for information collection	Suggested next steps
• Provide information on measures taken to ensure compatibility of PaMs with the procedural aspects of safeguards (e.g. transparency requirements as per safeguard b), participation requirements as per safeguard d), precautions against environmental risks as per safeguard e))	• Check whether those who implement REDD+ are following any procedures that may have been recommended or required to enhance the legitimacy, effectiveness or sustainability of PaMs • Strengthen the information base for assessing the links between emission reductions or carbon stock enhancements and the implementation of PaMs (e.g. to identify procedures that are contributing more or less to the success of PaMs)	*Low effort* Implementers of PaMs could be provided with procedural guidance for the planning and implementation of PaMs, taking into account the results of benefits and risks assessments and the national clarification of safeguards. (This guidance is likely to be similar for many types of PaMs, but may need to differentiate between site-based and national-level PaMs.) Implementers could then be asked to report on whether or not the procedures have been applied, providing evidence in a narrative form without further standardization. *Intermediate effort* Reporting on implementation of agreed procedures could be made more comparable and easier to aggregate and interpret by providing standard parameters/questions and definitions. (E.g. implementers could be asked to report on the timing, language and format of information provided during FPIC processes, or on the data sources and methods used for the mapping of natural forests and existing land uses prior to planning.)	• Decide whether it is feasible to include reporting on procedural issues in REDD+ M&E • Identify priority procedural issues to be covered by M&E • Decide whether it is practical to develop guiding questions, standard parameters and/or definitions to be used in reporting on procedural issues

F. Type of information: Environmental and social outcomes of REDD+ PaMs

Information on the actual social and environmental outcomes of REDD+ PaMs is of great interest both as a basis for communicating any benefits that may have been achieved to local stakeholders and/or funders (potentially generating further support), and to inform adaptive management. At the same time, outcome information is more difficult to obtain and analyse than information on activities, because documenting outcomes typically requires repeated and representative data collection. There also needs to be some form of analysis to assess whether observed changes are (at

least partly) caused by the PaMs that have been implemented, or whether other (external) factors may have been more important. Another challenge is that it may not be easy to standardize outcome indicators across different areas or different types of PaMs. For example, appropriate indicators of cultural values or forest intactness may vary between regions, and different types of PaMs may be more or less likely to achieve certain types of benefits or entail certain risks. While there are possible approaches to aggregate information across interventions even if intervention-specific indicators have been used, defining feasible, appropriate and meaningful indicators requires capacities that may not be readily available to all implementers of PaMs.

A number of approaches have been suggested to overcome methodological challenges and resource limitations in M&E of REDD+ outcomes:

- Drawing on information from existing surveys or monitoring programmes
- Involving local communities in data collection, either on a voluntary basis or for some form of monetary or in-kind compensation
- Combining data collection with the implementation of PaM activities (e.g. forest patrols can record species sightings, or extension officers can enquire about the socio-economic situation of households at the same time as providing advice)
- Combining data collection on social and environmental outcomes with the collection of other data that is required for the purpose of managing the intervention, e.g. carbon stock data or performance data that is needed as a basis for benefit-sharing, adaptive management or monitoring of progress
- Using easy-to-measure proxy data instead of more accurate direct measurements (e.g. it may be easier to observe the structural intactness of forests than to try and monitor populations of keystone species)

Given the scarcity of established monitoring programmes in Myanmar, making good use of possible synergies with REDD+ M&E is likely to be of great importance for the components of the SIS that are focused on documenting outcomes.

Possible use for SIS	Possible use for REDD+ M&E	Options for information collection	Suggested next steps
• Provide information on outcomes achieved in relation to safeguard requirements (e.g. contributions to policy objectives (as per safeguard a)), avoidance of key risks highlighted in the benefits and risks assessments, or achievement of priority benefits as identified in the national clarification (as per safeguard e)))	• Identify any social and environmental impacts that could pose a threat to the success of PaMs, and inform adaptive management	*Intermediate effort* Identify a small set of standard indicators that are widely applicable and can either be derived from existing sources (e.g. census data, records held by GAD or DALMs) or developed in combination with other requirements of the REDD+ process (e.g. carbon monitoring, benefit-sharing, accountability). Note that in some cases, the main objective of a PaM may coincide with one of Myanmar's priority benefits (e.g. PaMs that aim to improve forest governance will have intended outcomes that are also relevant to the implementation of safeguard b), and PaMs aiming to clarify land tenure are likely to produce benefits that are relevant to	• Decide whether it is feasible to include reporting on social and environmental outcomes in REDD+ M&E • If yes, assess which social and environmental topics could be covered with reasonable effort, produce a draft list of potential indicators, and decide on priorities

		safeguards c) and e) as part of their main outcome) *High effort* Identify important potential social and environmental outcomes not covered by existing data collection efforts (see above), and assist implementers of PaMs in devising ways to monitor and report on these (this could involve provision of a set of proposed indicators to choose from).	

G. Type of information: Reasons for success or failure

The final goal of any monitoring and evaluation exercise is to identify potential reasons for the success or failure of an intervention, as a basis for improved practice in the future. The same can be said for the SIS – if the information in the SIS suggests that safeguards aren't being respected, or REDD+ has impacts that run counter to the intention of the safeguards, it will be important to identify the likely reasons so that these can be addressed. On the other hand, it will be good to build on any lessons learned from successes in applying the safeguards. Information from all the categories listed above under sections A – E can be useful for trying to identify the reasons behind observed patterns of success or failure. However, a large number of external factors, or factors that are not captured by the parameters chosen for M&E, may also have played a role in determining intervention outcomes. It can therefore be useful to complement the monitoring data with additional information collected in a more flexible way, e.g. by collecting views from interviewees through open questions or providing them with a tick list of potentially relevant factors.

Possible use for SIS	Possible use for REDD+ M&E	Options for information collection	Suggested next steps
• Identify where efforts to 'address' the safeguards could be improved in the future • Identify types of PaMs for which it may be easier to ensure compatibility with the safeguards than for others, and make proposals for modifying PaMs that have turned out to be particularly 'risky'.	• Identify potential improvements to PaMs implementation practice and the selection/prioritization of PaMs, to obtain better overall social and environmental outcomes	*Intermediate effort* Analyse the available M&E data to identify possible patterns of success and failure, and collect additional views from stakeholders who have been involved with the PaMs	• Decide whether a causal analysis is to be included in REDD+ M&E, and if yes, identify responsibilities and approaches