



National Workshop on Information Needs for Development of a REDD+ Safeguards Information System in Myanmar

Workshop Report of Workshop

Nay Pyi Taw, 15-16 October 2018

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AAC	Annual Allowable Cut
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CHRO	Chin Human Rights Organization
CITES	Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
CSO	Central Statistical Organisation
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EAO	Ethnic Armed Organisation
ECD	Environmental Conservation Department
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FD	Forest Department
FFI	Flora and Fauna International
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FRA	Forest Resource Assessment
FREDA	Forest Resource Environment Development and Conservation Association
FRI	Forest Research Institute
GAD	General Administration Department
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPEN	Myanmar Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities Network
MEA	Ministry of Ethnic Affairs
MERN	Myanmar Environmental Rehabilitation-conservation Network
MOALI	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
MONREC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
MOPF	Ministry of Planning and Finance

MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MSDP	Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PaMs	Policies and Measures
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PLRs	Policies, Laws and Regulations
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, plus the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, and the sustainable management of forests
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIS	Safeguards Information System
ToR	Terms of reference
TWG	Technical Working Group
TWG-SES	Technical Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards
UAGO	Union Attorney General's Office
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRIP	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNEP-WCMC	UN Environment 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
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VFV Law	The Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Land Law
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

1. Introduction

Countries wishing to participate in REDD+ are requested by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to address and respect a set of seven social and environmental safeguards - commonly referred to as the Cancun Safeguards¹ - throughout the implementation of REDD+ activities. By applying the safeguards, countries can enhance the positive impacts of REDD+ and prevent or mitigate any potential adverse impacts. In addition to addressing and respecting the safeguards, countries implementing REDD+ under the UNFCCC are required to: a) develop a system for providing information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected, i.e. a Safeguards Information System (SIS); and b) provide summaries of information on how all the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of REDD+ activities.

Through its National UN-REDD Programme, Myanmar is working to develop its country approach to safeguards and to begin development of its SIS. A National Safeguards Roadmap identifying steps for the development of the national safeguards approach was prepared in 2017 through the Technical Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards (TWG-SES). Significant progress has been made in carrying out these steps, including: the assessment of potential social and environmental benefits and risks of REDD+; review of safeguards relevant policies, laws and regulations; and the development of a draft safeguards clarification, setting out what the safeguards mean in the Myanmar national context.

Determining what information is needed to demonstrate that safeguards are being addressed and respected is an important step in further developing the design of Myanmar's SIS. Once information needs have been identified, a SIS information structure can be developed to meet those needs. The review of information needs will also form the basis for assessing existing information systems and sources to understand how far they can provide the required information.

A national workshop on information needs for developing Myanmar's SIS was held in Nay Pyi Taw on 15-16 October 2018; this report details the content and results of this workshop.

2. Workshop objectives

The objectives of the national clarification workshop and the TWG-SES meeting were to:

- Provide an update on key steps in Myanmar's Safeguards Roadmap, including sharing the feedback that has been received on the national safeguards clarification.
- Discuss a draft list of information needs for Myanmar's SIS.
- Discuss different approaches for meeting these information needs through the SIS.
- Collect feedback on possible information sources and systems relevant to the information needs in light of the suggested approaches for presenting information in the SIS.

3. Workshop participants and agenda

The workshop comprised two main parts:

1. Updates on progress related to the Safeguards Roadmap and on the feedback received on the draft national safeguards clarification, followed by discussion.
2. Introduction to the SIS design process, and discussion of information needs, approaches to meeting those needs, and potential information sources for the SIS.

¹ See UNFCCC Decision 1/CP. 16, Annex 1.

Following presentations and discussions in plenary, discussion of the draft list of information needs and relevant systems/sources took place in small groups, with each group examining the information needs for 1-2 safeguards. Participants were provided with the draft list of information needs, and the background information that informed the identification of those needs. The main outcomes of the group discussions were reported back in plenary, and the workshop concluded with an outline of next steps. Annex 1 shows the workshop agenda.

Participants numbered 26 (13 women), representing government and non-government organisations.

4. Workshop content and results

Following welcoming remarks, Daw Khin Hnin Myint (National Programme Coordinator, Myanmar UN-REDD National Programme) gave an overview of the objectives and agenda for the workshop, and an 'ice-breaker' exercise helped participants learn more about each other.

Photo: Participants during ice-breaker exercise © UN-REDD Myanmar



Charlotte Hicks (UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre, UNEP-WCMC) provided a recap on the status of activities under the Myanmar National Safeguards Roadmap, noting that the work was now focusing more on the development of the SIS. This was followed by two presentations on the final draft clarification of the safeguards. Charlotte Hicks provided an update on the status of the clarification, and how feedback received so far had been incorporated. Ms Mai Thin Yu Mon (Programme Director of the Chin Human Rights Organisation, CHRO) presented on feedback on the clarification received during a consultation on REDD+, organised by CHRO in Chin State during 12-13 October 2018. Feedback on the clarification included concerns regarding the Myanmar terms for 'indigenous people', 'customary land tenure' and 'safeguard', as well as how to ensure benefits flow to people who have long protected the forest but may not be active participants in REDD+.



Franz Arnold (FAO) then gave an introduction to SIS, including the guidance on SIS from the UNFCCC, principles of SIS design, a recap on the proposed SIS objectives for Myanmar, and an overview of the types of information usually relevant for SIS.

Photo: Franz Arnold presenting on SIS © UN-REDD Myanmar

The remainder of the workshop focused on examining the draft list of information needs for Myanmar's future SIS. Identifying information needs is an important step in the design of an SIS, as they set out what information is needed to demonstrate that safeguards are being addressed and respected, based on the national clarification of the safeguards. Once information needs are identified, an SIS information structure can be developed to meet those needs. The draft list of information needs have been based on:

- Criteria from final draft safeguards clarification
- Potential benefits and risks from REDD+ in Myanmar
- Safeguards relevant policies, laws and regulations (PLRs)

The draft list was given to the participants in a table, including:

The final draft clarification criterion	Type of information needed on how the safeguard criterion is addressed	Possible sources of this information	Type of information needed on how the safeguard criterion is respected	Possible (generic) sources of this information
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The participants split into three groups, each of which looked at the proposed information needs for a subset of the safeguards, using the provided tables:

- Group 1. Safeguards A, B
- Group 2. Safeguards C, D
- Group 3. Safeguards E, F, G

The groups each undertook the following tasks:

Step 1: Choose a note taker & rapporteur. Make sure everyone in the group understands the safeguard and the criteria.

Step 2: Review the draft information needs for the criteria. Should these be changed? Are there other important information needs that should be included?

Step 3: Look at the suggestions for possible sources of information to meet these needs. Add more detail on specific information systems and sources that could meet the needs.

Step 4: Short report back from each group.

The feedback received from each group is shown in the table of information needs below (Table 1); comments and inputs from the groups are in red text.

Following the report-back by each group, along with discussion in plenary, the workshop concluded with an overview of next steps. This included a presentation by Thinn Thitsar Kyaw (FAO) on the upcoming assessment of information systems and sources for the SIS, which will take the revised information needs as its starting point. The workshop ended with closing remarks from Daw Khin Hnin Myint (National Programme Coordinator, Myanmar UN-REDD National Programme).



Photo: Working groups reviewing the draft list of information needs © UN-REDD Myanmar

Table 1: Draft list of SIS information needs with participant feedback

Clarification criterion	Type of information needed on how the safeguard is addressed	Possible sources of information <i>(please add more specific descriptions where possible)</i>	Type of information needed about how the safeguard is respected	Possible sources of information <i>(please add more specific descriptions where possible)</i>
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				
Criterion A.1. 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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 criteria (forestry, climate change, environmental management, land use (Mining, Fishery and Agriculture), biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, human rights, workers' rights, transparency and gender equality) ❖ Description of how REDD+ Policies and Measures (and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Documents on process to develop/approve National REDD+ Strategy, information on other relevant coordination mechanisms. ❖ National policy and programme documents about the areas listed in the criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Group 1 suggested documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP); - National Biodiversity and Action Plan (NBSAP); - National Climate Change Policy; - Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Action Plan ❖ Documents on Myanmar's REDD+ Policies and Measures, e.g. National REDD+ Strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on how and where REDD+ Policies and Measures have been implemented in Myanmar, and assessment whether this is in line with supporting the identified policy objectives (e.g. have REDD+ PaMs been used to conserve important areas for biodiversity, have they been implemented in a way that supports the economic development of poor areas) ❖ Statistical information on the outcomes of REDD+ Policies and Measures implemented in Myanmar in relation to the identified policy objectives (e.g. size of restored forest, improvements in biodiversity indicators, economic development in REDD+ areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports ❖ National Forest Monitoring System ❖ National and subnational censuses/statistical yearbooks (Central Statistical Organisation, CSO) ❖ Environmental databases / reporting systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Check whether Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) knows of any biodiversity/environmental databases ❖ Land registries / databases on land ownership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Try the Land Allocation and Scrutiny Committee ❖ Reviews of or reports on the implementation of the relevant policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ UN Women reports (there is little info on gender &

	National REDD+ Strategy as a whole) complement or are consistent with the objectives 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.			forestry so could try these reports) ➤ Human Resources Development Index: statistical report covering multiple sectors
Criterion A.2. 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 against Corruption, as well as national strategies and plans for the implementation of these agreements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Documents on process to develop/approve National REDD+ Strategy, information on other relevant coordination mechanisms. ❖ Texts of international conventions and agreements ratified by Myanmar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Planning and Finance (MOPF) handles international agreements ➤ Environmental Conservation Dept (ECD) responsible for 2nd National Communication to UNFCCC ❖ National strategies and implementation plans referring to international commitments undertaken by Myanmar ❖ Documents on Myanmar's REDD+ Policies and Measures, e.g. National REDD+ Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports ❖ National and subnational censuses/statistical yearbooks (CSO) ❖ Environmental databases / reporting systems ❖ Land registries / databases of land ownership ❖ National reports for relevant international conventions and agreements ❖ National Forest Monitoring System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2nd National Communication report to UNFCCC

	consistent with the objectives above.			
Additional feedback from the group	<i>If there is any ‘address’ information need/s for Principle A that are not covered above, please add it here</i>		<i>If there are any more information sources relevant to Principle A that are not covered above, please add them here</i> ➤ Official letter via proper channels will be needed to request data ➤ Land use is very broad, could refer to mining, fisheries, etc. No specific dept provides information on land use, comes from a range of line depts. ➤ TWG members should be assigned and should report back to their line departments	
Principle B. REDD+ Policies and Measures in Myanmar should support transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty.				
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Selection and location of REDD+ PaMs○ Involvement of stakeholders○ Distribution of benefits and burdens/risks○ Stakeholder coordination❖ Description of processes put in place to ensure financial accountability in REDD+ activities, including relevant existing PLRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Relevant national and sub-national policies, laws and/or regulations (PLRs), e.g. PLRs relating to financial accountability or establishing mechanisms to promote transparency across government administration❖ Documents describing the relevant guidance, processes, etc. that will be applied in the implementation of REDD+ PaMs, including on financial management, information sharing, benefits & risks, etc.➤ Financial management guidelines (guidelines are departmental and can differ depending on whether source	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Information on the degree to which the established guidance, processes, etc., are being applied in practice, e.g. what kind of consultations were held, when accounts were audited, what kind of information was published, etc.❖ Information on the implementation of processes for ensuring financial accountability❖ Information on grievances received with regard to transparency in the implementation of REDD+ PaMs, and on how the grievances were resolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ REDD+ monitoring reports❖ Financial reporting systems<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Audit reports for financial management❖ Reports on the operation of GRM<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ FPIC reports, i.e. assessment of FPIC in practice❖ Reports from existing transparency initiatives, e.g. work of the anti-corruption commission

appropriate form during planning and implementation.	❖ Description of mechanisms set up to ensure that stakeholders have comprehensive and appropriate information both during planning and implementation of REDD+ activities ² .	of funds is government or external)		
Criterion B.2. Where possible, 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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 ❖ Description of legal requirements or processes if any to ensure transparency on decisions relating to forest governance ❖ Information on how REDD+ PaMs/National REDD+ Strategy integrate these provisions/processes for land use planning, forestry operations, concessions and EIA/SEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on the steps taken to develop Myanmar's PaMs (e.g. background information in National REDD+ Strategy or investment plan, news items published by Myanmar REDD+ Programme, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ District Forest management Plans; ➤ Community Forestry Instructions; ➤ Departmental Instructions on Land Concessions • Documents on Myanmar's REDD+ Policies and Measures, e.g. National REDD+ Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community-based monitoring/reporting system (includes NGOs plus Forest Dept) (for timber production in hotspots). ❖ National Forest Monitoring System ❖ EIA/SEA database / reporting systems ❖ FLEGT/VPA reporting systems
Criterion B.3. REDD+ Policies and Measures	❖ Information on national/subnational regulations	❖ Documents on relevant regulations/mechanisms for	❖ Information on implementation of identified mechanisms to	❖ Meeting minutes/reports of coordination bodies

² It has been suggested that the information made available to stakeholders should include details 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.

<p>should strengthen coordination on 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.</p>	<p>and/or mechanisms for the coordination of sectors/stakeholders relevant to land use/REDD+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Description of use of these or other mechanisms set up to ensure cross-sectoral coordination for REDD+ ❖ Information on how social and environmental objectives are / will be included in the mechanisms/processes supported by the REDD+ PaMs ❖ 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 	<p>coordination of sectors/stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ National REDD+ Strategy and/or associated documents on coordination mechanisms for REDD+ 	<p>improve coordination (e.g. coordination bodies set up or strengthened, meetings held, sectoral planning documents aligned, integrated plans developed)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ EAOs, coordination bodies in self-administered areas (Self-administration bodies) ❖ Sectoral policies and plans ❖ Policies and plans from different levels of government ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports ❖ REDD+ evaluation reports
<p>Criterion B.5. 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Reports on the steps taken to develop Myanmar's PaMs (e.g. background information in National REDD+ Strategy or investment plan, news items published by Myanmar REDD+ Programme, etc.) ❖ Documents on plans or programmes to strengthen stakeholder capacity for REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Documents related to data collection/ analysis for National REDD+ Strategy ❖ Documents related to stakeholder mapping for National REDD+ Strategy ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports ➤ Reports from depts. conducting capacity building

			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)	
Additional feedback from the group	<i>❖ If there is any ‘address’ information need/s for Principle B that are not covered above, please add it here</i> ➤ Need to define and identify stakeholders clearly ➤ Review the policy of MOPF; financial management and planning for REDD+ needs to consider how to involve MOPF		<i>If there are any more information sources relevant to Principle B that are not covered above, please add them here</i> ➤ MOPF drafts the Annual National Development Plan, with all major projects/programmes included. E.g. Forest Dept proposes forestry projects to include. This is part of mainstreaming/integration process. So REDD+ plans need to be integrated with MOPF for financial management and planning. ➤ From 2018, have MSDP covering all sectors.	
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.				
Criterion C.1. REDD+ Policies and Measures should avoid involuntary resettlement and respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to use land and resources.	<i>❖ Information on legal/policy provisions related to resettlement</i> <i>❖ 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</i> <i>❖ 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,</i>	<i>❖ National policies and legal documents regarding resettlement, and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities regarding the use of the land and its resources</i> ➤ Relevant here: VFV Law; customary laws also relevant but difficult to collect; Land Policy, Land Law ➤ National Land Law being drafted at moment. Policy gap analysis for the Land Law by Forest Dept & ICIMOD may be useful <i>❖ National REDD+ Strategy and associated documents, e.g.</i>	<i>❖ 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)</i> ➤ Compensation data/Information <i>❖ 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, etc.</i>	<i>❖ REDD+ monitoring reports</i> <i>❖ National and subnational censuses/statistical yearbooks (CSO)</i> ➤ General Administration Dept (GAD) annual and quarterly reports cover numerous issues including land ➤ MONREC’s annual Community Forestry assessment reports <i>❖ Reports associated with the Grievance Redress Mechanism</i> <i>❖ National alternative/shadow reports to international conventions</i>

	procedures to agree on appropriate compensation, GRM	assessment of benefits & risks, GRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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 	
<p>Criterion C.2. 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 customary land tenure), and where possible should support the fair and transparent clarification of use rights, avoiding risks of elite capture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on policies and regulations related to documentation of rights to land and resources and customary tenure, as well as any other processes for clarification of use rights ❖ Information regarding existing land uses, in particular of vulnerable stakeholder groups without documents rights on the use of land and its resources ❖ 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 (e.g. Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ National policies describing rights to land and resources and customary tenure ❖ International/National databases on vulnerable stakeholder groups, e.g. ethnic minorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Ethnic Affairs may know if any information on 'vulnerable stakeholder groups' ❖ National and subnational censuses/statistical yearbooks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ UNDP; MOPF; NGOs ❖ Maps on existing land uses across Myanmar, in particular of vulnerable stakeholder groups without documented rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ OneMap? Not aware of such a map though. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Trends in statistical and spatial data on vulnerable stakeholder groups (e.g. ethnic minorities) without document rights on the use of land and its resources and/or with clarified tenure ❖ Results of procedures put in place to ensure a fair and transparent clarification of use rights and any PaMs supporting clarification of use rights/land tenure ❖ Results of GRM related to customary tenure and clarification of use rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Land registries / spatial databases ❖ Maps on the distribution vulnerable stakeholder groups (e.g. ethnic minorities) with/without document rights on the use of land and its resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Different depts. understand land use differently too, and there may be discrepancies between data from different depts. Security issues could also make it difficult to get info on land use. ❖ National and subnational censuses / statistical yearbooks (CSO) ❖ Reports associated with the GRM ❖ National and alternative/shadow reports to international conventions

		➤ Also need to consider population increase/trends		
Criterion C.3. REDD+ Policies and Measures should be designed and implemented with respect for the cultural heritage and customary practices of indigenous peoples and local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information regarding policies, laws and regulations on locally accepted cultural heritage and customary practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Add 'locally accepted'. May not be any PLRs or customary laws, but still need to accept local cultural practices ❖ Description of any measures/procedures specific to REDD+ put in place to respect cultural heritage and customary practices and local communities (e.g. free, prior and informed consent, GRM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Policy and legal documents related to cultural heritage and customary practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Constitution Arts 3, 5, 4 ➤ Hotel and Tourism dept ➤ Department of Ethnic Literature and Culture (under MEA) ❖ Documents on Myanmar's REDD+ PaMs/National REDD+ Strategy and relevant processes (e.g. FPIC manual, GRM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Outcomes of implementation of identified procedures doe respecting cultural heritage/customary practices ❖ Outcomes of implementation of GRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Reports associated with the Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM) ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NGO or 3rd party should do monitoring ❖ Any reports from other relevant Govt policies/programs (e.g. Access & Benefit Sharing under CBD, unified human rights reporting) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Ethnic Affairs (MEA) may have some reports re: cultural heritage/practices
Criterion C.4. Where impacts on the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities cannot be avoided without compromising the success of a Policy or Measure, appropriate forms of compensation should be offered and agreed through meaningfully implemented processes of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on any policy/legal requirements, if any, related to compensation, FPIC, etc, including international human rights obligations ❖ Description of Free, Prior and Informed consent procedures to be applied for REDD+ ❖ Information on any measures/processes for REDD+ to ensure appropriate compensation and implementation of FPIC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provisions on compensation need to be clarified/added in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Policies/legal documents describing requirements related to compensation/FPIC ❖ Documents on Myanmar's REDD+ PaMs / National REDD+ Strategy and relevant processes (e.g. FPIC manual) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Procedure is to apply at Parliament for compensation. Dept of Parliament may have info (?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Data on application of identified policies/laws nationally, if available ❖ Information on implementation of measures/processes for REDD+, e.g. FPIC ❖ Information on any compensation cases associated with REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Reports associated with the Grievance and Redress Mechanism ❖ Reports on REDD+ planning processes ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NGO or 3rd party should do monitoring ❖ Databases on EIAs or other processes using FPIC, compensations procedures, etc

	detail. E.g. from Community Forestry Instructions, int'l human rights agreements			
Criterion C.5. Where indigenous peoples and local communities contribute to the implementation of REDD+ Policies and Measures, they should be offered a fair share of the benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on any policies, laws and regulations related to benefit sharing relevant to REDD+ (e.g. community-based natural resource management, co-management of protected areas, payments for ecosystem services (PES) approaches) ❖ Description of the expected benefits from REDD+ (potentially monetary and non-monetary) ❖ Description of any processes/mechanisms set in place to ensure a fair distribution of REDD+ benefits (monetary and non-monetary) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ National and sub-national policies, laws and/or regulations related to benefit-sharing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ May be some relevant provisions in Environmental Conservation Fund, and some examples from corporate social responsibility programs ➤ Forest Dept may have some info on plans for PES scheme ❖ Documents on Myanmar's REDD+ Policies and Measures/NRP and/or associated documents on benefit-sharing mechanism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Planning and Administrative Department ➤ Department of Social Welfare ➤ REDD+ project documents / REDD+ national strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Outcomes related to implementation of benefit sharing mechanism ❖ Information on indigenous peoples and local communities' share of benefits from REDD+ / access to benefits from REDD+ (e.g. non-monetary benefits) ❖ Information on other stakeholders' share of benefits from REDD+ / access to benefits from REDD+ (e.g. non-monetary benefits) ❖ Information on indigenous peoples and local communities' contribution to REDD+ PAMs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Reports if any on relevant policies/programs for benefit sharing ❖ Reports on REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanism ❖ Reports associated with the Grievance Redress Mechanism ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports ❖ NGO monitoring and reports
Criterion C.6. A functional Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) should be provided to address and resolve any concerns related to impacts of REDD+ Policies and Measures on the rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ National and sub-national policies, laws and/or regulations relevant to the Grievance and Redress Mechanism ❖ National REDD+ Strategy and associated documents (e.g. documentation on GRM for REDD+) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on implementation of the Grievance and Redress Mechanism for REDD+: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cases reported - Cases resolved - Disaggregation (e.g. by gender, complaint type, stakeholder group, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Reports associated with the Grievance Redress Mechanism ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports ❖ Ministry of Ethnic Affairs, though not fully operational and still need lots of data

of indigenous peoples and members of local communities.	❖ Description of potential grievances from REDD+ expected to be addressed through GRM			
Additional feedback from the group	❖ <i>If there is any ‘address’ information need/s for Principle C that are not covered above, please add it here</i>	<i>If there are any more information sources relevant to Principle C that are not covered above, please add them here</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ MEA likely to be important source of information for Safeguard C. Though still not operational, and still need lots of data. They may not have data now but could collect it.➤ National Archives also has many documents & reports.➤ Investment Law: if project takes place on customary lands, and has negative impacts, have to reconsider the project. Compensation is not automatic.➤ Many different groups have different practices re: land, in some areas may be happy to switch to different businesses➤ How to come up with spatial data on customary land use, etc? May be difficult to map this prior to REDD+ implementation, so may need to find other ways to ensure customary land use is taken into account➤ How are we going to define ‘existing land use’? Does this include customary land use? Customary land tenure needs to be defined clearly. This can differ area to area, e.g. may be considered customary law in some areas, not in others➤ ‘Vulnerable stakeholder groups’ also needs to be defined➤ The GRM appears against all Safeguard C criteria. Need to establish a practical GRM		
Principle D. REDD+ Policies and Measures in Myanmar should be designed and implemented with the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities.				
Criterion D.1. The participation of stakeholders in planning and implementation of	❖ Information on legal requirements/provisions, if any, related to stakeholder participation in areas relevant to	❖ Any legal documents setting out provisions for stakeholder participation in areas relevant to REDD+	❖ Information on implementation of identified mechanisms for stakeholder participation, e.g.:	❖ Reports associated REDD+ planning and/or implementation

<p>Policies and Measures should be actively sought, and stakeholder groups with low capacity to participate (such as 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).</p>	<p>REDD+ , e.g. natural resource management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Information on some international obligations may be relevant, e.g. EITI, FLEGT ➤ Information on communities without documented land rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on who are relevant stakeholders for REDD+ and how they were identified ❖ Description of any relevant mechanisms being used for stakeholder participation in REDD+ ❖ Description of any other appropriate arrangements put in place to ensure stakeholder, especially those with low participation capacity, participation in REDD+ planning and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Stakeholder mapping and/or other documents on identified stakeholders for REDD+ ❖ National REDD+ Strategy and/or any other documentation of stakeholder engagement processes for REDD+ ➤ GAD statistics ➤ Traditional leaders and institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings/events - Platforms - Trainings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on activities carried out to ensure the participation of stakeholder groups with low capacity for participation ❖ Information on any grievances related to stakeholder engagement, women's rights, land rights, human rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Reports associated with the Grievance Redress Mechanism ❖ Report of events associated with REDD+ planning and/or implementation ❖ Reports of REDD+ activities carried out to ensure the participation of stakeholder groups with low capacity for participation ➤ Reports from NGOs on land rights and women's rights
<p>Criterion 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 participation of stakeholder representatives with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on how relevant stakeholder's representatives were identified and on how their appropriate legitimization was sought out ➤ Should be ToRs for involvement in REDD+ processes, including expected roles and responsibilities. Could develop ToRs collectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Stakeholder mapping and/or other documents on identified stakeholders for REDD+ ❖ National REDD+ Strategy and/or any other documentation of stakeholder engagement processes for REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on participation of stakeholder representatives in identified processes ➤ Information on the representatives engagement with the stakeholders they represent ❖ Information on any grievances related to stakeholder engagement/representation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Reports associated with the Grievance Redress Mechanism ❖ Reports on REDD+ planning processes ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports ❖ Reports of particular events/platforms with stakeholder representatives participation

<p>appropriate legitimization by their group should 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ToRs were done for National peace process, which is an example of process to select representatives, and was documented. But also widely criticised. ➤ Legitimacy: communities/stakeholders would need to see if representatives are doing their job <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Description of mechanisms for participation of stakeholder's representatives ❖ Description of procedures put in place to ensure that representative feed the information back to their group and compile relevant feedback from them 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reports on engagement with stakeholder groups
<p>Criterion 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, they should be offered the opportunity to participate (this may entail a need for capacity-building and establishment of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on legal requirement or provisions, if any, that support stakeholder participation in implementation of REDD+ (e.g. co-management of protected areas) ❖ Description of any expected roles of stakeholders in implementation and/or monitoring of REDD+ ❖ Information on any mechanisms put in place to ensure stakeholder participation in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Any legal documents setting out provisions for stakeholder participation in areas relevant to REDD+ ❖ National REDD+ Strategy including information on PaMs and monitoring system ❖ Documentation of any relevant stakeholder participation mechanisms for REDD+ implementation and/or monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Description of activities carried out with stakeholder participation in REDD+ implementation and monitoring and to build capacity ❖ Information on implementation of these activities, e.g. who participated and how, how capacity was built 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports ❖ Reports of REDD+ related events carried out to ensure the participation of stakeholder groups ➤ NGO monitoring reports. E.g. shadow reports. ➤ GAD at township & district levels; collect records down to village level

supportive mechanisms, networks, etc.).	REDD+ implementation and monitoring, and to build capacity to do so if needed			
Additional feedback from the group	❖ <i>If there is any ‘address’ information need/s for Principle D that are not covered above, please add it here</i>	<i>If there are any more information sources relevant to Principle D that are not covered above, please add them here</i> ➤ Shadow reports in Myanmar sometimes funded by embassies, bilateral agencies. Most effective shadow reports are for Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and Convention on Rights of Child ➤ Some different options to consider in Myanmar for monitoring/NGO roles: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- NGOs involved in developing SOI- 3rd party monitoring- Shadow report (shadow SOI?) ➤ But note there can be questions about NGO impartiality as well, some are more independent than others. Need a bit of both, i.e. participation in process but also independent critiques.		
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.				
Criterion E.1. 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	❖ Legal requirements or provisions, if any, related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Definition of forest (natural forest if available)- Impact assessment/mapping before implementation- Conversion of forest to other land uses	Any legal documents setting out provisions related to forest definition, impact assessment/mapping, conversion of forests, etc. ❖ National REDD+ Strategy and/or any other documentation of processes to ensure non-conversion and/or reduce identified risks (e.g. benefits-risks assessment)	❖ Information on distribution of natural forests (statistical/maps) ❖ Information on trends in natural forest cover/quality, particularly inside/around REDD+ areas if available ❖ Information on the implementation of any procedures put in place to ensure non-conversion and reduced risks of indirect conversion, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mapping carried out	❖ Reports/data from the National Forest Monitoring System ❖ Forest inventories <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ OneMap information/reports may be useful➤ National Environmental Accounting system under development with WWF ❖ Reports on REDD+ planning processes

<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on any procedures put in place to ensure that prior assessment/mapping is carried out before implementation of REDD+ ❖ Information on any procedures to ensure non-conversion of natural forests, and to identify and minimise risks of indirect conversion ➤ National Environmental accounting system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Information of One Map Myanmar Program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land use planning processes supported - Measures implemented to reduce risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports
<p>Criterion E.2. 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; this may require analysis or collection of new data. Cumulative effects, landscape-scale impacts and indirect impacts should be included in the analysis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Legal requirements or provisions, if any, related to the assessment of social and environmental impacts (e.g. EIA, SEA) ❖ Information on how REDD+ PaMs have been designed in line with legal requirements and with use of information on social and environmental impacts (including cumulative, landscape scale and indirect impacts) ❖ Information on any other processes put in place to ensure sufficient information is available on social and environmental impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Any legal documents setting out provisions related to assessment of environmental impacts National REDD+ Strategy and any other documentation of how social and environmental impacts have been assessed for PaMs ➤ SEA procedure still needs to be developed ❖ Reports on any additional processes to collect information (e.g. assessment reports) ➤ Information on 6th National report to CBD ➤ Nature and wildlife conservation division, MONREC ➤ Information on EITI process ➤ Budget Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on the implementation and results of any processes put in place to ensure sufficient information is available on social and environmental impacts: - Assessments conducted - Data collected - Integration of information into PaMs design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Reports on any additional processes to collect information (e.g. assessment reports) ➤ 6th NBSAP report ➤ EITI reports ➤ Nature & Wildlife Conservation Dept ➤ Forest Dept reports

<p>Criterion E.3. 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+.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on process to identify positive and negative social and environmental impacts, and key impacts identified ❖ Information regarding how stakeholders were involved in this process / on engagement process of REDD+ ❖ Information on how REDD+ PaMs are designed in order to increase positive impacts and decrease negative impacts, and any other measures identified to enhance benefits/reduce risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ National REDD+ Strategy and any other documentation of how PaMs were designed and consider social and environmental impacts ❖ Reports on process of PaMs design, social/environmental impact assessment and stakeholders involved ➤ Subnational consultations on REDD+ strategy: reports ➤ TWG meeting reports ➤ National level workshops ➤ Private sector consultation workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on the outcomes of REDD+ PaMs and measures to reduce risks/enhance benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Reports/data from the National Forest Monitoring System ❖ Environmental databases/reporting systems ❖ Social databases/reporting systems ❖ National and subnational censuses/statistical yearbooks (CSO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Statistical yearbook ➤ Last census was in 2014, after a gap of 10-20 years. Not done regularly. ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports
<p>Criterion E.4. Priority benefits to be supported through appropriate selection, design and implementation of REDD+ Policies and Measures include promoting the wellbeing of poor, vulnerable and/or marginalized groups, supporting gender equality, supporting social peace and stability, protecting areas of high value for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on process, i.e. how priority benefits for REDD+ were identified ❖ Information on prioritised benefits and the measures identified to support their promotion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promoting the wellbeing of poor, vulnerable and/or marginalized groups ○ Supporting gender equality ○ Supporting social peace and stability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ National REDD+ Strategy and any other documentation of benefits identified and measures to enhance them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on outcomes related to the prioritised benefits at the national/subnational level, if available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The wellbeing of poor, vulnerable and/or marginalized groups ○ Gender equality ○ Social peace and stability ○ Areas of high value for biodiversity or ecosystem services ○ Habitat connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Reports/data from the National Forest Monitoring System ❖ Environmental databases / reporting systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Information on conservation of endangered species from Nature & Wildlife Conservation Dept and Forest Dept ➤ Also check with WCS, Flora & Fauna International (FFI) ➤ National Environmental Accounting System is under

<p>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).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Protecting areas of high value for biodiversity or ecosystem services ○ Increasing habitat connectivity ○ Reducing or reversing land degradation ○ Reducing pollution ○ Building the capacity of government staff and local stakeholders 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land degradation ○ Pollution ○ 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 has supported/promoted prioritised benefits 	<p>development with WWF. Govt focal point is MOPF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Social databases / reporting systems ❖ National/subnational censuses / statistical yearbooks (CSO) ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports
<p>Criterion E.5. 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Description of capacity building and transparency needs related to land use/management PaMs and any existing policies/mechanisms to meet those needs ❖ Information on any other processes set in place to meet these needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Documents on any national and sub-national policies/ mechanisms to promote transparency and capacity building for land use/management ❖ National REDD+ Strategy, including information on land use/management PaMs ❖ Any other documentation on processes to support transparency & capacity building for land use/management PaMs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on the implementation of the identified mechanisms to promote transparency and capacity building for land use/management ❖ Information on the implementation of any other processes to support transparency & capacity building for land use/management PaMs ❖ Information on the results of PaMs related to land use/management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Reports on implementation and progress of identified mechanisms, e.g. national/subnational programmes on land use planning/management ❖ Reports on REDD planning processes ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports

Criterion E.6. 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Baseline information on social and environmental variables relevant to REDD+ Policies and Measures❖ Description of monitoring process set in place for REDD+, including the National Forest Monitoring System and SIS, and how social and environmental impacts are to be tracked❖ Information on review/evaluation process for REDD+, i.e. how monitoring information is used	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ National and sub-national censuses / statistical yearbooks❖ Environmental databases / reporting systems❖ Social databases / reporting systems❖ Documents describing monitoring systems used at national or sub-national level for REDD+, including the National Forest Monitoring System❖ National REDD+ Strategy and associated documents on social and environmental impacts (e.g. benefits & risks assessment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Information on the implementation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ REDD+ monitoring reports❖ REDD+ evaluation reports
Additional feedback from the group	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ <i>If there is any ‘address’ information need/s for Principle E that are not covered above, please add it here</i>		<i>If there are any more information sources relevant to Principle E that are not covered above, please add them here</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Stakeholders should be national, subnational and private sector	
Principle F. REDD+ Policies and Measures in Myanmar should be designed and implemented to avoid or minimize risks of reversals³				
Criterion F.1. When the feasibility and potential impacts of proposed REDD+ Policies and Measures are analysed, an analysis of risks of non-permanence should	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Information on feasibility and risks of reversals were analysed for REDD+ PaMs❖ Information on the identified risks of non-permanence (including those linked to long-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ National REDD+ Strategy and information on PaMs, including any feasibility analysis❖ Any other associated documents on process and results of analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ N/A – criteria is ‘address’ only	N/A

³ 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 population growth 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).

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 climate change or socio-economic change.	<p>term funding, legal security or external influences).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Information on land related laws needed here, e.g. taxes, process, incentives, i.e. that may encourage reversals. ➤ There isn't one land use plan, need to consider land use plans from range of sectors 	<p>of risks related to reversals (e.g. benefits & risks assessment)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land related agencies, Land Use Council, National Land Use Policy 		
Criterion F.2. Where risks of non-permanence have been identified, these should be addressed through appropriate selection, design and implementation of Policies and Measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on the process to identify risks and measures to reduce risks related to reversals (overlap with F.1) ❖ Information on how PaMs are selected/designed to reduce risks of reversals ❖ Information on any other measures set out to tackle the risks of reversals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ National REDD+ Strategy and information on PaMs, including any feasibility analysis ❖ Any other associated documents on process and results of analysis of risks related to reversals (e.g. benefits & risks assessment) ➤ New national land law 	❖ Information on the implementation and results of the identified PaMs and/or measures to reduce risks of reversals	❖ REDD+ monitoring reports
Criterion F.3. The National Forest Monitoring System should be designed to allow the detection and management of reversals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on the National Forest Monitoring System, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How it can detect (possible) incidences of reversals ○ How NFMS/subsequent reporting and analysis can manage reversals 	❖ Documents on the National Forest Monitoring System (e.g. covering any definitions used for reversals, its indicators, staffing, reporting processes, etc)	❖ Information on the operation of the NFMS to detect and manage reversals, e.g. incidences detected and managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Reports/data from the National Forest Monitoring System ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports ❖ REDD+ evaluation reports
Criterion F.4. Lessons learned from the detection of reversals should be reflected in	❖ Information on analysis/evaluation processes to	❖ Documents on National Forest Monitoring System	❖ Information on lessons learned from the detection of reversals and	❖ REDD+ evaluation reports

the design of future Policies and Measures.	ensure that detection of reversals is reflected in PaMs	❖ Information on M&E process for National REDD+ Strategy	how these have been reflected in changes to PaMs	❖ Reports on REDD+ forward planning
Additional feedback from the group	❖ <i>If there is any ‘address’ information need/s for Principle F that are not covered above, please add it here</i>		<i>If there are any more information sources relevant to Principle F that are not covered above, please add them here</i>	
Principle G. REDD+ Policies and Measures in Myanmar should be designed and implemented to avoid or minimize displacement of emissions⁴.				
Criterion G.1. 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 deforestation could have an adverse impact on emissions if land use is shifted to	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Information on feasibility and risks of displacement were analysed for REDD+ PaMs❖ Information on the identified risks of displacement (including those linked to indirect land use change, overall GHG emissions impacts, non-forest ecosystems etc).➤ Annual logging information and AAC (annual allowable cut)➤ Information on land related laws needed here, e.g. taxes, process, incentives, i.e. that may encourage displacement.➤ Info on land use plan/s and related agencies: There isn’t one land use plan, need to consider land use plans from range of sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ National REDD+ Strategy and information on PaMs, including any feasibility analysis❖ Any other associated documents on process and results of analysis of risks related to displacement (e.g. benefits & risks assessment)➤ 2nd National Communication: being drafted at moment➤ Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) report➤ Land use plan of relevant sector and land law	<p>N/A – criteria is ‘address’ only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Suggest Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) policies relevant here, from Myanmar Timber Enterprise’s Planning Dept➤ National land law formulation, including policy gap analysis➤ REDD+ PLR review➤ Myanmar Reforestation and rehabilitation Programme	<p>N/A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE)➤ National Land Use Council➤ Forest Dept & ICIMOD (for policy gap analysis)

⁴ 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.

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).	➤ Efforts to curb illegal logging also relevant			
Criterion G.2. Where risks of emissions displacement have been identified, these should be addressed through appropriate selection, design and implementation of Policies and Measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on the process to identify risks and measures to reduce risks related to displacement (overlap with G.1) ❖ Information on how PaMs are selected/designed to reduce risks of displacement ❖ Information on any other measures set out to tackle the risks of displacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ National REDD+ Strategy and information on PaMs, including any feasibility analysis ❖ Any other associated documents on process and results of analysis of risks related to reversals (e.g. benefits & risks assessment) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Forest Resource Assessments (FRA) (every 5 years, Forest Dept/FAO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on the implementation and results of the identified PaMs and/or measures to reduce risks of displacement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NFMS process ➤ FRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ FRA Report ➤ ECD
Criterion G.3. The National Forest Monitoring System should be designed to allow the detection and management of emissions displacement caused by indirect land use change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on the National Forest Monitoring System, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How it can detect (possible) incidences of displacement ○ How NFMS/subsequent reporting and analysis can manage displacement ➤ Information on forest inventory/forest inventory survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Documents on the National Forest Monitoring System (e.g. covering any definitions used for displacement, its indicators, staffing, reporting processes, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information on the operation of the NFMS to detect and manage displacement, e.g. incidences detected and managed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ District FMPs implementation ➤ Forest inventory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Reports/data from the National Forest Monitoring System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Forest Dept can provide information on upcoming forest inventory, and district forest management plans ❖ REDD+ monitoring reports ❖ REDD+ evaluation reports

Criterion G.4. Lessons learned from the detection of emissions displacement should be reflected in the design of future Policies and Measures.	❖ Information on analysis/evaluation processes to ensure that detection of displacement is reflected in PaMs ➤ Information on identifying causes of emission displacement	❖ Documents on National Forest Monitoring System ❖ Information on M&E process for National REDD+ Strategy ➤ FRA (including remote sensing/GIS)	❖ Information on lessons learned from the detection of displacement and how these have been reflected in changes to PaMs ➤ Information on the underlying causes of displacement identified (e.g. logging, land use change) ➤ Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)	❖ REDD+ evaluation reports ❖ Reports on REDD+ forward planning ➤ FRA ➤ MRV
Additional feedback from the group	❖ <i>If there is any 'address' information need/s for Principle F that are not covered above, please add it here</i> ➤ Ongoing process to develop the land law at national level		<i>If there are any more information sources relevant to Principle F that are not covered above, please add them here</i>	

Annex 1: Workshop agenda

Day 1 – 15 Oct. 2018		
Time	Session	Person in Charge
8:30 am	Registration	
Session 1: Welcome and Introduction		
9:00 – 9:10 am	Welcome remarks	Director-General, Forest Department
9:10 – 9:15 am	Workshop agenda and expected outcomes	National Programme Coordinator UN-REDD
9:15 – 9:30 am	Introductions / ice-breaker	UNEP-WCMC
9:30 – 9:45 am	Recap on the National Safeguards Roadmap – completed steps and what is next	UNEP-WCMC
09:45 – 10:15 am	Photo and tea break	
Session 2: Feedback on national clarification of safeguards		
10:15 – 10:45 am	Recap on clarification and feedback received so far through the consultation process	UN-REDD PMU
10:45 – 11:15 am	Feedback from CHRO consultations	CHRO
11:15 – 11:45 am	Plenary discussion on feedback received for the clarification	All participants
Session 3: Information needs for SIS		
11:45 – 12:15 pm	Introduction to SIS design, including options for presenting information in the SIS, and recap on SIS objectives	FAO
12:15 – 12:30 pm	Q&A on SIS, including some key questions to consider	All participants
12:30 – 1:30 pm	Lunch	
1:30 – 2:15 pm	Introduction to information needs assessment and group work	UNEP-WCMC
2:15 - 3:15 pm	Group work to review draft information needs assessment and on possible systems/sources	Participants, facilitators
3:15 – 3:30 pm	Tea break	
3:30 – 4:30 pm	Continue group work	Participants, facilitators
4:30 – 5:00 pm	Report-back from groups: key issues/proposed changes to the list of information needs	Rapporteurs
5:00 – 5:15 pm	Announcements, agenda for Day 2, close of Day 1	National Programme Coordinator UN-REDD
End of Day 1		
Day 2		

Time	Session	Person in Charge
09:00 – 9:15 am	Recap from day 1 & overview of Day 2	NPC UN-REDD Programme / FAO
Session 3 cont.: Information needs for SIS		
9:15 – 9:30 am	Introduction to planned assessment of information systems and sources	FAO
9:30 – 9:45 am	Q&A	All participants
9:45 – 10:30 am	Group work on information needs assessment and possible systems/sources	Participants, facilitators
10:30 – 10:45 am	<i>Tea break</i>	
10:30 – 11:45 am	Continue group work	Participants, facilitators
11:45 – 12:15 pm	Report-back from groups: top 3 information sources for the safeguard & key gaps – which aspects mentioned in the clarification will be hard to cover?	Rapporteurs
12:15 – 12:45 pm	Plenary discussion on next steps in SIS design and recap of key questions	UNEP-WCMC/FAO
12:45 – 1:00 pm	Next steps and closing remarks	NPD UN-REDD Programme

Annex 2: Participants list

No	Name	Designation	Org/Ministry	Gender
1	Khin Yimon Hlaing	Staff Officer	Forest Department (FD)	F
2	Thant Zin Oo	Deputy Director	Survey Department; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC)	M
3	Rose	Programme Officer	Chin Human Rights Organisation (CHRO)	F
4	Yan Naing Aung	Deputy Director	DOM	M
5	U Min Lwin	Deputy Director	Dept. of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI)	M
6	Daw Nyein Aye	Superintendent Engineer	Small Scale Industrial Department, MOALI	F
7	Dr Yu Ya Aye	Assistant Director	Forest Research Institute (FRI)/FD	F
8	U Soe Paing	Member	Myanmar Forest Association (MFA)	M
9	Daw Aye Sandar Htun	Assistant Director	Budget Dept, Ministry of Planning and Finance	F
10	Dr Hnin Phyu Phyu Aung	Senior Officer	Environmental Conservation Dept (ECD)	F
11	Mai Thin Yu Mon	Programme Director	CHRO	F
12	Dr Ei	Staff Officer	FD	F
13	Daw Kip Par	Admin & HR Officer	CHRO	F
14	Daw Su Su Hlaing	Deputy Director	Department of Electric Power Planning/MOEE	F
15	U Mg Mg Lwin	Deputy Director	Planning Department, Ministry of Planning and Finance	M
16	Phone Reh	Assistant Director	Mawdukarmae Social Development Association	M
17	Mai Lu Lu		Myanmar Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities Network (IPEN)	M
18	Daw Janet Gyi		IPEN	F
19	Wint Wint Tun	Deputy Director	Department of Fisheries	F
20	Dr Thaung Hlaing Oo	Director	FRI/FD	M
21	U Saw Daniel	Assistant Director	FD	M
22	U Naing Linn Oo	Project Assistant	Forest Resource Environment Development and Conservation Association (FREDA)	M
23	U Paing Htet Thu	Project Coordinator/PA	Myanmar Environment Rehabilitation-Conservation Network (MERN)	M

24	U Marn Win Maung	Member	IPEN	M
25	U Kyaw Soe	Assistant Director	MOHA	M
26	Daw Lwin Lwin Maw	Assistant Director	Union Attorney General's Office (UAGO)	F
UN-REDD				
27	U Min Soe	Stakeholder Engagement Officer	UN-REDD	M
28	Daw Sandar Min Wai	Programme Assistant	UN-REDD	F
29	Daw Phyo Pa Pa Aung	Programme Assistant	UN-REDD	F
30	Daw Khin Hnin Myint	National Programme Coordinator	UN-REDD	F
31	Charlotte Hicks	Snr Technical Officer	UNEP-WCMC	F
32	Franz Arnold	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	FAO	M
33	Timothy Boyle	CTA	UN-REDD	M
34	Thinn Thitsar Kyaw	Programme Assistant	UN-REDD (FAO)	F
35	Khaing Tun	Interpreter	Interpreter	F