



National Workshop on Safeguards Information System Design in Myanmar

Workshop Report

Nay Pyi Taw, 10-11 July 2019

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Acronyms and abbreviations

BANCA	Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association
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 International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
CSO	Central Statistical Organisation
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DALMS	Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EAO	Ethnic Armed Organisation
ECD	Environmental Conservation Department
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FD	Forest Department
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FOW	Friends of Wildlife
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FREDA	Forest Resource Environment Development and Conservation Association
FRI	Forest Research Institute
GAD	General Administration Department
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution

ICCA	Indigenous and community conserved area
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
IPEN	Myanmar Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities Network
MERN	Myanmar Environmental Rehabilitation-conservation Network
MOALI	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
MoEA	Ministry of Ethnic Affairs
MONREC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
MOPF	Ministry of Planning and Finance
MSDP	Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NLUP	National Land Use Policy
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRS	National REDD+ Strategy
PaMs	Policies and Measures
PCI	Principles, Criteria and Indicators
PFE	Permanent Forest Estate
PLRs	Policies, Laws and Regulations
POINT	Promotion of Indigenous and Nature Together
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, plus the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, and the sustainable management of forests
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIS	Safeguards Information System
SoI	Summary of Information
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 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
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on Governance of Tenure

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 Safeguards - 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 developing its country approach to safeguards and its SIS, with guidance from the Technical Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards (TWG-SES). Significant progress has been made, including: the assessment of potential social and environmental benefits and risks of REDD+; review of safeguards relevant policies, laws and regulations; the development of a national safeguards clarification; the identification of information needs for the SIS; and the assessment of information systems & sources relevant to the SIS. A draft design for Myanmar's SIS has also been prepared.

The National Workshop on Safeguards Information System Design in Myanmar was held during 10-11 July 2019 in Nay Pyi Taw at the Forest Department (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, MONREC). It further contributed to the SIS design process and helped to build participants' understanding of REDD+ safeguards, SIS and related concepts. More information on the SIS and steps in the SIS design process in Myanmar is provided in Annex 1. This report details the content and results of the workshop.

2. Workshop objectives

The objectives of the 'National Workshop on Safeguards Information System Design in Myanmar' were to:

- Present the results of the assessment of SIS-relevant information systems and sources;
- Present the draft Myanmar SIS design and obtain feedback from stakeholders;
- Discuss initial draft indicators for Myanmar's SIS and identify priority indicators/topics for the first phase of the SIS;
- Discuss key elements of an operationalization plan for establishing the SIS; and
- Provide updates on Myanmar's work on safeguards, including the Summary of Information (SoI).

3. Workshop agenda and participants

The workshop was held over two days and focused on the following topics:

1. Overview of progress against Safeguards Roadmap and SIS workplan;
2. The results of the assessment of SIS-relevant information systems and sources: presentation of the results and feedback from stakeholders;
3. Draft indicators and proposed content for the SIS: overview presentation and group work to provide feedback on the draft indicators;

4. Proposed SIS design for Myanmar: presentation and group work to provide suggestions for the design;
5. Initial discussion on SIS operationalisation: presentation of key aspects and group work to provide feedback.

Annex 2 shows the workshop agenda.

Participants numbered 58 people (23 women) over the two days, representing government and non-government organisations (please see Annex 3 for details).

4. Workshop content and results

Following **welcoming remarks** by the Deputy Director General of the Forest Department, U Zaw Min, Mr Tim Boyle (Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), Myanmar UN-REDD National Programme) gave an overview of the objectives and agenda for the workshop, and Charlotte Hicks (UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, UNEP-WCMC) guided participants through an 'ice-breaker' exercise to help learn more about their backgrounds and organisations.



Photo: Welcoming remarks © UN-REDD Myanmar

Charlotte then **recapped the REDD+ safeguards** and relevant safeguards requirements for Myanmar, and looked at the status of activities under the Myanmar National Safeguards Roadmap. She noted that many of the activities to develop Myanmar's national safeguards approach were now complete, with the national clarification released in June 2019, and the current workshop focused on the design of the SIS.

The first part of the workshop focused on the **results of the assessment of information systems and sources** potentially relevant to the SIS. Thein Hlaing (National SIS consultant) gave a presentation on the results of this assessment, providing an overview of the completeness of information available and main issues by safeguard. Participants then had the opportunity to provide comments and suggestions on the results through a museum visit of the assessment tables. The feedback provided covered the results for all safeguards. Some key points included:

Safeguard A:

- Myanmar Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Master Plan should be added

- Also relevant: National Land Use Policy; Myanmar National Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP); Fisheries Law / Dept. of Fisheries; Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) reporting
- Relevant source for agricultural statistics is Dept. of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics (DALMS)

Safeguard C:

- Lack of a definition of ‘indigenous peoples’ in Myanmar

Safeguard D:

- General Administration Dept. (GAD) may have some information on stakeholder groups/platforms
- Monitoring body for REDD+ needs to be defined

Safeguard E:

- Social Welfare Dept. is a source for information on vulnerable groups and gender equality
- Forest Dept. will soon issue list of protected tree species under Forest Law

Safeguard G:

- National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) as a source should refer to Forest Dept., Planning & Statistics Division



Photo: Participants review identified information systems and sources © UNEP-WCMC

The second half of Day 1 of the workshop then moved to **examining the draft indicators** and likely narrative content for the SIS. Charlotte began with a short general presentation introducing indicators, particularly the difference between activity and results indicators. She then provided an overview of the development of draft indicators for Myanmar’s SIS, which has been designed based on a ‘principles, criteria and indicators’ (PCI) approach. She noted that not all criteria will have indicators; instead, narrative information will likely be more useful and appropriate for describing progress under some criteria. Narrative information will also be important for providing context and explanation, even where indicators have been proposed.

In the afternoon, the participants split into 4 groups to review the draft indicators, providing feedback on key questions that had been raised for certain indicators, as well as more general issues, such as priority indicators for the phase 1 SIS and whether any key topics were missing from their perspective. The main feedback provided is summarised below in Table 1:

Table 1: Feedback provided on draft indicators, by safeguard

<p>SAFEGUARD A</p> <p>A1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add national policies: Myanmar Climate Change Policy (2019); Myanmar Climate Change Strategy 2018-2030; Myanmar Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (2015); Myanmar Climate Change Master Plan (2018-2030) • Consider under respect indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution) achievement (Permanent Forest Estate (PFE) area) - Improvement of Community Forest area - National Redlist (have been updating numbers since 1998) - Change in livelihood pattern - Improvement of education and health system <p>A2:</p> <p>Possible indicator: Number of trainings to implement REDD+ activities in REDD+ area</p>	<p>SAFEGUARD B</p> <p>B1:</p> <p>Address: transparency should include how budget/funds are spent; must follow existing procedures for budget/reporting</p> <p>B3:</p> <p>Possible respect indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of coordination meetings and action plans with EAOs - Results of Action Plans, including benefits to Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs)/Indigenous Peoples (IPs) - Relevant indicators from MSDP National Indicator Framework <p>B4:</p> <p>Address: add information about MSDP / plans for long term capacity building Respect: attending workshops is not enough; stakeholders need other options for capacity building</p>	<p>SAFEGUARD C</p> <p>C1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address: add UNDRIP and FAO’s Voluntary Guidelines on Governance of Tenure (VGGT); also important to include NLUP (National Land Use Policy) • Issue remains re: lack of definition of IPs • Vulnerable people include those affected by conflict • Some 80% of IPs lack documents of land ownership • New survey law may make it more difficult to collect data on land <p>C2/C3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question: Should we combine indicator C2.4 with indicator C1.1, as both relate to FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent)? A: Cannot combine • REDD+ should avoid changing/harming current or existing land uses, especially where people lack documented land tenure • New indicator: in REDD+ areas, should collect data and document the intangible heritage and sacred places of local communities and ethnic groups • C3 address should also refer to customary practices and laws <p>C5:</p> <p>Nagoya Protocol relevant</p>
<p>SAFEGUARD D</p> <p>D1:</p> <p>Question: How would you prioritise indicators? A: D1.1 should be 1st priority and D1.5 2nd priority. Human resources important for REDD+.</p> <p>D2:</p>	<p>SAFEGUARD E</p> <p>E1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack definition of natural forest; even PFE not specifically defined • Address: should refer to: Investment Law and Rules; PFE should be mentioned in context of Forest Law. • Mapping of forest should be prioritized 	<p>SAFEGUARD G</p> <p>G1:</p> <p>Need to consult stakeholders on relevant non-forest ecosystems</p> <p>G2:</p> <p>Consider assessment of impact of livelihood pattern change of farmers participating in REDD+</p>

<p>Address: add description about relevant selection criteria for local groups to select their representatives; should be people really engaged in REDD+.</p> <p>D3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D3.4 – ‘Ratio between number of ... number of individuals who have become involved in implementation and/or monitoring’ should be priority for phase 1 of SIS • Trained people/qualified people should lead on REDD+ implementation • Need to clarify which EAOs for coordination and which platforms to utilise, and which policies (EAO / Govt.) to follow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest mapping should consider National Forest, Community Forest maintained by people, and Natural Forest. • GIS/remote sensing (RS) data from Forest Department is reliable and accurate; more capacity building needed for FD • Need to define forest tenure types, e.g. under communities, EAOs • Meetings with local group / EAO should be considered <p>E2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be consultation guideline for FPIC; consultation does not by itself equal agreement or effective FPIC (e.g. there could be guidance for public consultation for Ethnic Rights Protection Law). <p>E3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect: Stakeholder reviews/surveys are more important approach • 5 indicators listed are beyond the scope of FD (e.g. peace/stability) <p>E4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question: What do you think of the priority benefits? A: Consider: sustainable livelihoods; Land rights and tenure; Wellbeing of poor/vulnerable group <p>E5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue on land use planning/management should be done as part of safeguards • Still a lack of data, so need to balance lack of data with potential benefit <p>E6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E6 needs an indicator, not just narrative. • MSDP National Indicator Framework should be utilised/linked to 	
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Following a report-back by each group, **some additional points** were raised by participants:

- Request that tables of information sources and indicators are translated into Myanmar language for further discussion by some NGO constituencies
- Assessment of livelihood changes before and after REDD+ should be considered in National REDD+ Strategy (NRS); also helps for understanding effectiveness of PaMs.
- Indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) likely to be part of REDD+ in Myanmar and monitoring these could help meet a number of proposed indicators



Photo: Workshop participants © UN-REDD Myanmar

On Day 2, the focus of the workshop shifted from information and indicators for the SIS to the design and operationalisation of the system. It began with a general presentation by Charlotte on the **basics of SIS design**, focused on the key design elements of: objectives; information structure and sources; institutional arrangements; and technological solutions. This was followed by an exercise where five teams competed to finish a worksheet on SIS design first.

Charlotte then presented on the **proposed SIS design for Myanmar**, introducing:

- Myanmar's current SIS objectives, which were originally discussed with the TWG-SES in 2018
- Proposed information structure, based on a PCI approach
- Likely roles and responsibilities, according to SIS functions, such as requesting and collecting data, analysing and reviewing data, publishing information, etc.
- Proposed institutional arrangements (see Figure 1 below)
- Key technological features, such as the desire for a fully online SIS database

The participants then split into groups again to provide feedback on the draft SIS design, with each group working on a copy of the SIS diagram (Fig. 1) and a table of roles and responsibilities. The main comments shared during the report-back have been added to the diagram in red text.

The group work was followed by a plenary discussion to come back to two key questions related to the SIS design: who should be the host of the SIS database; and what are the top priorities for Phase 1? The discussions narrowed down the potential host to two institutions: Forest Department (FD) and Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). The following is a summary of discussions on these two questions:

1. Who should host the SIS database? CSO or FD or Third Party?

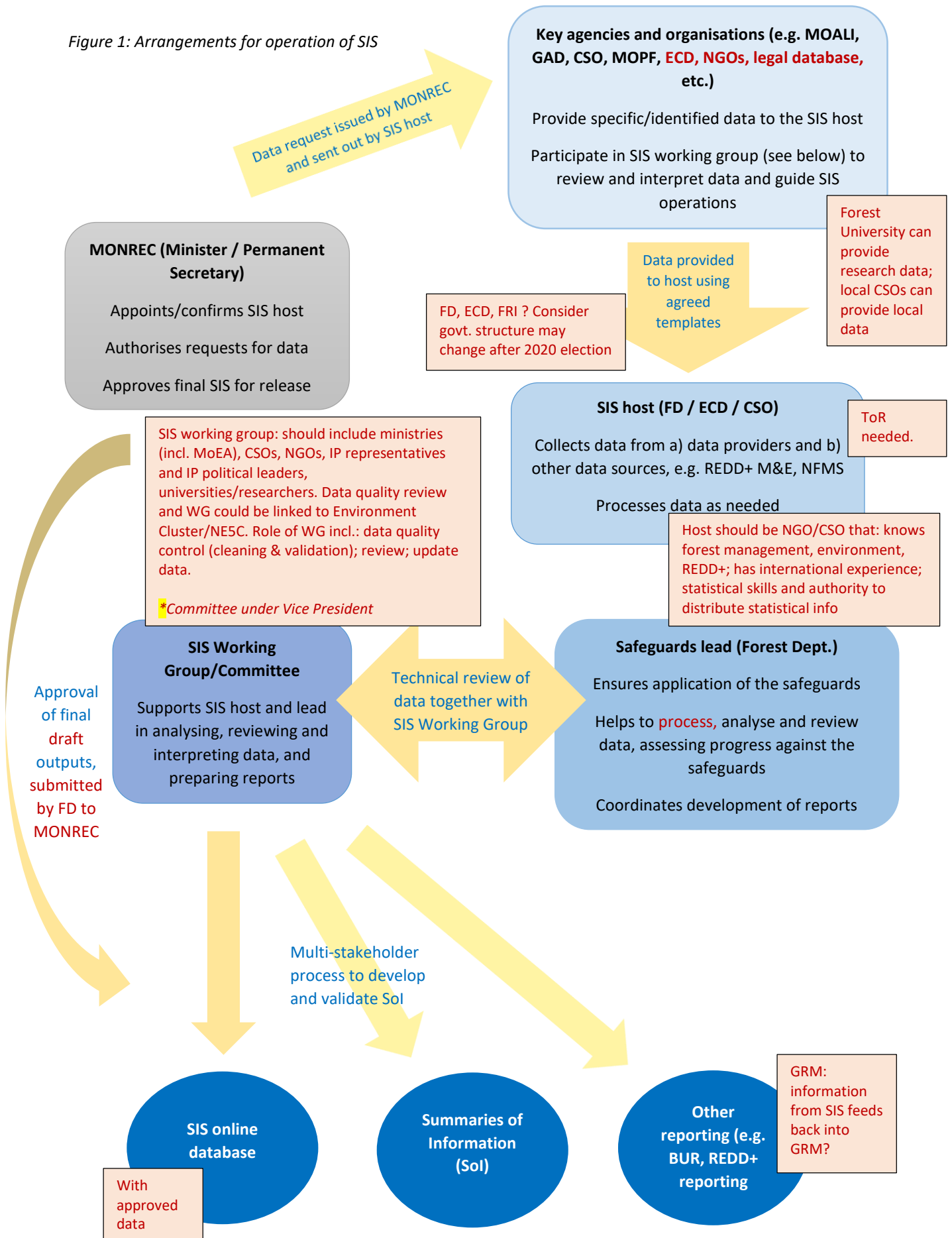
- Three out of four working groups suggested FD should host. Some noted that MONREC is responsible for reporting to UNFCCC, so choosing a department within MONREC makes sense, and it will be more efficient if one institution leads on various aspects of REDD+.
- One participant noted it should be FD in collaboration with the planned REDD+ Office.

- If FD is chosen, it was noted they lack expertise in database management and so will require capacity building. CSO may be able to support capacity building. May take 3-5 years for FD to implement.
 - The group proposing CSO as host noted their mandate to request data and strong experience, though less knowledge of REDD+; the proposed SIS working group could support in this regard.
 - CSO is unsure about whether can take the role; issues linked to a budget transfer from one ministry to another also need to be considered.
 - Also need to consider issue of impartiality and confidence in SIS; would this be stronger if the SIS is hosted outside MONREC?
2. *What are the top priorities for the first phase of the SIS?*
- Information on PLRs, climate and forestry
 - List of REDD+ implementation areas: this is important for local communities and should be identified
 - Develop user guideline for SIS website
 - Capacity building/training for SIS host
 - Develop specific templates/forms for data collection
 - Procedure and manual on how to collect and hand-over data properly and efficiently
 - Identify reliable primary data sources first
 - Clarify mandate and regulation/s for information publishing
 - Categorize data according to accessibility and its update period
 - Testing phase of webpage can be hosted for free under FD website
 - Need to decide what and how to communicate at local level, e.g. in ethnic languages (how much on safeguards and how much on REDD+ generally)



Photo: Group work and report back © UN-REDD Myanmar

Figure 1: Arrangements for operation of SIS



The final session of the workshop launched discussions on the needs for operationalising the SIS in Myanmar. They began with a presentation on the key questions or aspects of operationalising a SIS that we need to consider. The participants then split into four groups, each looking at a different aspect. The main feedback from the groups is in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Group work results on issues and needs for SIS operationalisation

<p>Group 1: Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIS information should be collected from government institutions (e.g. Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics) plus: private sector; INGOs (International Non-governmental organizations); local ethnic groups • Information types: documents; primary data relevant to REDD+; media and social media information (should be media that are widely recognised in Myanmar) • Information sharing needs to follow existing rules/regulations on publishing; need internal agreement of SIS working group on how to share information and which sources should be used • Main challenges: getting information from local communities; review of information; should not rely on secondary sources only but use primary data, too. • Data should be kept on website for 1 year; update every 6 months. File server should have capacity to store 10 years of data. • Training/capacity building needed for: webpage design/implementation; webpage administration; network management; mapping (open source); database management; training about REDD+ concepts
<p>Group 2: Analysis & review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For ensuring consistency and quality, data should be directly checked with specific department/division/organization that provided it; need to specify data holder name • More reliable data sources: government agencies (MOPF, MOALI, etc.) and development partners' websites (including NGOs) • SIS website should be reviewed annually and improved by SIS working group and/or REDD+ Office for data harmonization • Possible risks for data analysis/review are: frequent change of human resources/staff; and need of technicians/experts for specialist data
<p>Group 3: Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content of website: should be interactive to accept comments and questions from users, which will help check data accuracy • Top priority information for SIS should be rules and regulations which need to follow/are relevant to REDD+. REDD+ PaMs should be mentioned at initial stage Climate and forestry information and REDD+ implementation should also be in phase 1 • Should be some staff/people who can deliver information to relevant local people in local languages, where REDD+ will be implemented • There should be TOT training to people who are going to train other local people where REDD+ is implemented • There should be user guide and training about SIS
<p>Group 4: Technology/communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first phase of SIS web should be a test version under the Forest Department website or REDD+ Myanmar Office • There should be mobile application with key messages to better share information with local people, as difficult to access internet; most people use smart phones • Web functions: data sharing; collect feedback/learn progress of SIS by receiving feedback from users. Data can be upload by external user but need to approve before sharing. Key messages should also be in local languages. Need appropriate 'administrator' to control/supervise. • Whether outsource operations depends on the budget available; would be costs to purchase domain name and fee for server.

The last part of the workshop included some discussion of **next steps**:

- Tables on proposed information sources and indicators will be translated into Myanmar language and shared with participants; some organisations may facilitate further discussion on these;
- Feedback from the workshop will be integrated into the SIS design report, which shall be finalised towards the end of 2019;
- The results of the discussion will also be shared at the next meeting of the REDD+ Taskforce and their guidance sought on which institution should host the SIS database;
- Work will now continue on the development of a draft operationalisation plan for the SIS.

Participants then filled out a **workshop satisfaction survey** (results summarised in Annex 4).

Closing remarks were provided by Tim Boyle (CTA, Myanmar National UN-REDD Programme), who thanked all participants for their hard work and inputs, and noted that after many discussions on safeguards and SIS, the shape of the SIS is starting to emerge. We also need to think beyond the establishment of the SIS to how it can be used effectively and become sustainable into the future.



Photo: Workshop participants © UN-REDD Myanmar

Annex 1: Background on development of a Safeguards Information System (SIS) for REDD+ in Myanmar

The status of planning for REDD+ implementation in Myanmar

Myanmar is developing a National REDD+ Strategy, which outlines proposed Policies and Measures (PaMs) through which the country aims to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and to increase forest carbon stocks by rehabilitating or planting forests, and sustainably managing forests. The types of PaMs that are currently under discussion address drivers of deforestation / forest degradation from various sectors, in particular agriculture, energy (fuelwood and charcoal) and forestry (legal and illegal logging).

In step with the development of its National REDD+ Strategy, Myanmar is also developing its national approach to the REDD+ safeguards. The development of the national safeguards approach, as well as the Safeguards Information System (SIS) and Summary of Information (SoI) on safeguards, is being guided by a national Technical Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards (TWG-SES).

The REDD+ safeguards requirements Myanmar needs to fulfil

While REDD+ has the potential to deliver environmental and social benefits that go beyond the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, it may also entail potential risks to people and the environment. These benefits and risks will depend on a number of factors related to specific national circumstances — such as how REDD+ PaMs are designed, as well as how and where these are implemented.

To address these risks and enhance benefits, the Cancun Agreements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have established a set of seven social and environmental safeguards, and require countries to promote and support all of these safeguards throughout their implementation of REDD+. Countries are further required to establish a Safeguards Information System (SIS) that provides information on how all of the safeguards are addressed and respected, and to submit regular Summaries of Information (SoI) on safeguards to the UNFCCC¹.

Design considerations for SIS

There is broad consensus around a few fundamental SIS design characteristics – transparency, comprehensiveness, flexibility to allow improvements over time, built on existing systems as appropriate – as reflected in UNFCCC guidance on this requirement². While SIS design features will be country-specific, the experiences thus far of REDD+ countries indicate four key design considerations (please also see Fig 1 below):

1. Objectives (e.g. beyond default UNFCCC requirements)
2. Information needs and structure (e.g. criteria and indicators or narrative) to demonstrate that safeguards are being addressed and respected
3. Functions and the institutional arrangements to carry out these functions.
4. Technological systems requirements to compile, manage and disseminate information

¹ A Summary of Information (SoI) on safeguards is a report to the UNFCCC that sets out how a country is addressing and respecting the safeguards, throughout REDD+ implementation. A SoI must be submitted to the UNFCCC before a country can begin to receive results-based payments for REDD+. Information from the SIS is usually a key input for the development of a SoI.

² UNFCCC Decision 12/CP.17, paragraph 2 (Durban, 2011). Available at: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a02.pdf>

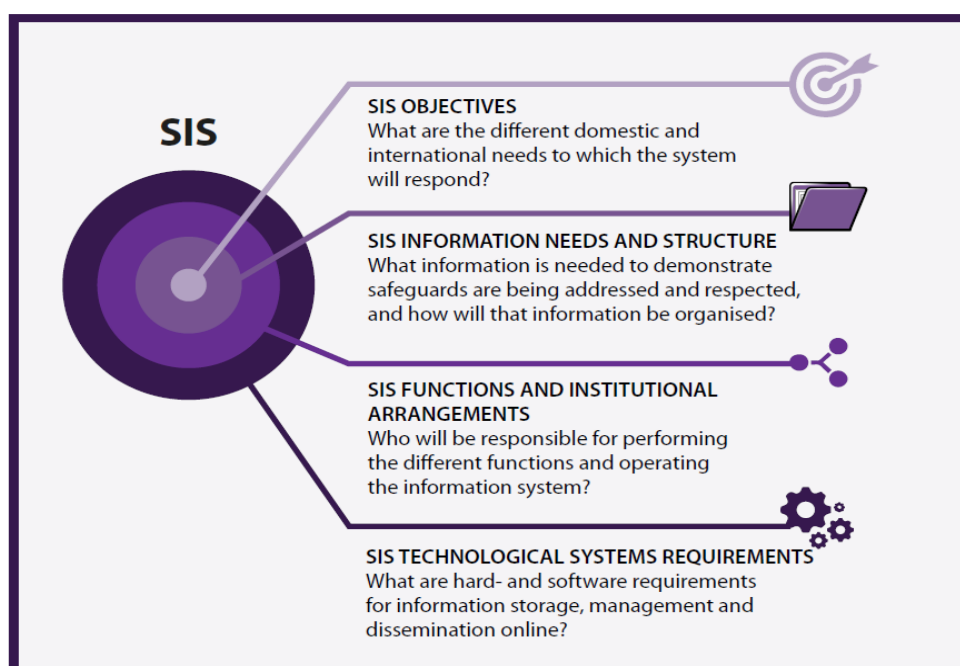


Figure 1: Key design considerations for REDD+ SIS

Typical information needs for SIS

The guidance on SIS provided by the UNFCCC is quite generic, and there is considerable flexibility about the type of information that should be collected, e.g. no use of particular indicators is prescribed and countries can prioritize those topics that are most relevant to them. Types of information that have been identified as relevant in other countries include:

- Socio-economic data (poverty rates, income distribution, types of employment, etc.)
- Sociological data (ethnic minorities, gender disparities, etc.)
- Data on land tenure and governance, land-related disputes, etc.
- Data on land use and land use change
- Data on agricultural land, production and markets
- Data on uses of forest (harvesting of timber, fuelwood, non-timber forest products (NTFPs))
- Environmental data (status and trends of biodiversity and ecosystem services such as water regulation, soil conservation, etc.)
- REDD+ activity-related data (where and how have REDD+ PaMs been implemented, and how has that influenced land use / land use change)
- Information on actions undertaken to implement the safeguards (including implementation of existing Policies, Laws and Regulations, and other safeguards related processes, e.g. EIA, GRM)
- Information on grievances raised in relation to REDD+

Ideally, the data sources selected for the SIS should be ones that are:

- Related to the safeguards topics that are of most interest to national stakeholders
- Updated regularly (expected reporting frequency for the SIS is four years)
- Spatially disaggregated at a resolution that allows for comparison of trends in areas with and without on-the-ground REDD+ measures
- Officially recognized
- Without restrictions on publication

Steps on SIS supported by the UN-REDD Programme

Building on the previous work of the TWG-SES and Myanmar UN-REDD Programme – including the assessment of potential benefits and risks of REDD+, the national clarification of the safeguards, and review of policies, laws and regulations - the following main steps are being undertaken in 2018-2019 to assist Myanmar in developing its SIS:

- Information needs assessment - developing an overview of required and desirable categories of information for the SIS.
- Review of existing information sources and available datasets - looking at issues like data quality, frequency of updates, access restrictions, etc.
- Assessment of information management capacities of key institutions – i.e. those that either hold relevant data or have a mandate related to REDD+ safeguards and UNFCCC reporting.
- Identification of SIS design options - including information collection approaches, institutional arrangements, roles & responsibilities, integration with other information systems, etc.
- Development of a plan for SIS operationalisation - including building of IT/infrastructure capacities, development of protocols for sharing of information between institutions, templates for collecting relevant information, etc.
- Consultation with relevant stakeholders on all of the above.

Annex 2: Workshop agenda

Day 1 – 10 July		
Time	Session	Presenter/facilitator
8:30 am	Registration	
Session 1 : Welcome and introduction		
9:00 – 9:15 am	Welcome remarks	DDG, Forest Dept
9:15 – 9:25 am	Workshop agenda and expected outcomes	Tim Boyle, CTA
9:25 – 9:45	Photo and tea break	
9:45 – 10:00 am	Ice-breaker – Where are we from and how are we involved in REDD+ safeguards?	Charlotte Hicks, UNEP-WCMC
10:00 – 10:20 am	Presentation: Progress on safeguards and SIS activities in Myanmar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recap on safeguards & SIS - Updates on Safeguards Roadmap & SIS workplan - Introduction to Sol development 	Charlotte Hicks
10:20 – 10:30 am	Q&A	
Session 2: Results of information systems & sources assessment		
10:30 – 11:00 am	Presentation: Results of the assessment of SIS-relevant information systems and sources	Thein Hlaing, SIS National Consultant
11:00 – 11:50	Discussion: museum visit of tables	Participants
11:50 – 12:00	Summary / review of comments	Thein Hlaing
Session 3: Draft SIS indicators		
12:00 – 12:15 pm	Presentation: Quick introduction to indicators	Charlotte Hicks
12:15 – 12:45 pm	Presentation: Overview of draft Myanmar SIS indicators	Charlotte Hicks
12:45 – 1:00 pm	Q&A	
1:00 – 2:00 pm	<i>Lunch</i>	
2:00 – 3:30 pm	Group discussion on draft indicators by safeguard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are any important topics/indicators missing? - Which indicators are priority for first phase SIS? 	Participants, group facilitators
3:30 – 3:45 pm	<i>Tea break</i>	
3:45 – 4:30 pm	Group report back	Group rapporteurs
4:30 – 4:40 pm	Meeting close / announcements	Khin Hnin Myint, National Programme Manager

Day 2 – 11 July		
Time	Session	Presenter/facilitator
9:00 – 9:15 am	Recap from Day 1 and Overview of Day 2	Khin Hnin Myint
Session 4: SIS design and operationalisation		
9:15 – 9:40 am	Presentation: Key concepts of SIS design	Charlotte Hicks
9:40 – 10:00 am	Exercise/game on SIS concepts	Charlotte & Thein
10:00 – 10:20 am	Presentation: Draft Myanmar SIS design	Charlotte Hicks
10:20 – 10:30 am	Q&A	
10:30 – 10:45 am	<i>Tea break</i>	
10:45 – 11:30 am	Group work – feedback on SIS design diagram	Participants, group facilitators
11:30 – 12:00 am	Group report back	Rapporteurs
12:00 – 12:30 pm	Discussion: some important SIS questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who should host SIS? - What should be the top priority for phase 1? 	All participants
12:30 – 1:30 pm	<i>Lunch</i>	

1:30 – 2:00 pm	Presentation: Operationalising Myanmar's SIS	Thein Hlaing
2:00 – 3:15 pm	Group work: groups by topic 1. Information 2. Analysis and review 3. Operations 4. Technology	Participants, group facilitators
3:15 – 3:30 pm	<i>Tea break</i>	
3:30 – 4:00 pm	Group report-back	Group rapporteurs
4:00 – 4:10 pm	Next steps on SIS	Charlotte and Thein
4:10 – 4:20 pm	Complete workshop survey	
4:20 – 4:30 pm	Closing remarks	Tim Boyle

Annex 3: Participants list

No.	Name	Gender		Organization	Attendance	
		M	F		10 Jul	11 Jul
1	U Min Lwin	1		Department of Planning, MOALI	Y	Y
2	N. Bwi Gam Seng	1		Department of Planning, MOALI	Y	Y
3	Khin Yimon Hlaing		1	Forest Department	Y	Y
4	Daw Su Win		1	Environmental Conservation Dept.	Y	
5	Daw Nge		1	Environmental Conservation and Farmer Development Organization	Y	Y
6	Dr. Wei Phyo Oo	1		Environmental Conservation Dept.	Y	Y
7	Daw Moe Nwet Nwet Aung		1	Planning Dept., MOPF	Y	Y
8	Daw Kyi Kyi Win		1	Department of Agriculture, MOALI	Y	Y
9	U Saw Junip	1		Gheba Karen Affair, Myanmar IP/EN Network	Y	Y
10	U Saw Aye Saung	1		Myanmar IP/EN Network	Y	Y
11	Daw Hnin Hnin Han		1	Central Statistics Organization	Y	Y
12	U Aung Min	1		Forest Department	Y	
13	U Aung Win Htun	1		Forest Department	Y	
14	U Thant Zin Oo	1		Survey Department, MONREC	Y	Y
15	Daw Aye Win		1	Union Attorney General Office	Y	Y
16	U Khin Mg Win	1		Forest Department	Y	
17	U Soe Win	1		Forest Department	Y	
18	U Thant Zaw Oo	1		Forest Department	Y	
19	U Sein Moe	1		Forest Department	Y	Y
20	Daw Thiri Shwe		1	Ministry of Ethnic Affairs (MoEA)	Y	Y
21	Dr. Ei Ei Swe Hlaing		1	Forest Research Institute (FRI)	Y	
22	Dr. Yu Ya Aye		1	FRI	Y	
23	Dr. Phyu Phyu Lwin		1	FRI	Y	
24	U Aung Myo Thet	1		Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics (DALMS)	Y	Y
25	U Soe Myint Oo	1		Forest Department	Y	
26	Daw Sint Sint Soe		1	Budget Department, MOPF	Y	Y
27	U Nyunt Win	1		Forest Department	Y	
28	Daw New Ni Maung		1	Dept of Ethnic Rights, MoEA	Y	Y
29	U Chan Nyein	1		Forest Department	Y	
30	Dr. Ei		1	Forest Department	Y	Y
31	Dr. Toe Aung	1		Forest Department	Y	
32	U Okkar	1		Forest Department	Y	
33	Daw Ei Thinzar Aung		1	Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association (BANCA)	Y	Y
34	U Win Shane Myat	1		Farmer and Landworkers Union (Myanmar)	Y	Y
35	U Marn Yaw Han	1		Promotion of Indigenous and Nature Together (POINT)	Y	Y
36	U Kyaw Tin Moe	1		General Administration Department (GAD)	Y	
37	Mai Thin Yu Mon		1	Chin Human Rights Organisation (CHRO)	Y	

38	Daw Wint Wint Tun		1	Department of Fisheries, MOALI	Y	Y
39	Daw Hla Myo Khaing		1	Central Statistics Organization	Y	Y
40	U Win Naing-3	1		Forest Department	Y	
41	Daw Akari Win		1	Department of Agriculture, MOALI	Y	Y
42	U Aung Naing Linn	1		Friend of Wildlife (FOW)	Y	Y
43	U Myint Lwin	1		Forest Resource Environment Development and Conservation Association (FREDA)	Y	Y
44	U Paing Htet Thu	1		Myanmar Environment Rehabilitation-Conservation Network (MERN)	Y	Y
45	Daw Naing Naing Tun		1	Central Statistics Organization	Y	Y
46	U Ngwe Thee	1		Forest Department	Y	Y
47	U Soe Tint-2	1		Forest Department	Y	
48	U Mg Mg Kyaw	1		Forest Department	Y	
49	U Kyaw Myo Htwe	1		Forest Department	Y	
50	Dr. Myat Su Mon		1	Forest Department	Y	
51	Dr. Thaung Naing Oo	1		FRI	Y	Y
52	U Aung Zaw Htoo	1		Forest Department	Y	
53	Mai Pan Yi		1	Ngape Youth Network	Y	Y
54	U Hla doi	1		POINT		Y
55	U Pyae Phyo Mg	1		POINT		Y
56	U Si Thu Aung	1		Forest Department	Y	Y
57	Daw Sandar Win Shwe		1	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Y	Y
58	U Min Lwin	1		Planning Department, MOALI	Y	Y
		35	23			
59	Daw Phyo Pa Pa Han		1	UN-REDD	Y	Y
60	Daw Khin Hnin Myint		1	UN-REDD	Y	Y
61	Daw Sandar Min Wai		1	UN-REDD	Y	Y
62	Mr. Timothy Boyle	1		UN-REDD	Y	Y
63	U Min Soe	1		UN-REDD	Y	Y
64	U Thein Tun Hlaing	1		FAO	Y	Y
65	Ms. Charlotte Hicks		1	UNEP-WCMC	Y	Y
		38	27			

Annex 4: Summary of workshop survey results

The survey was structured in four parts, Basic information, Knowledge, Methodology and Event Assessment, and Expected Outcomes. Each part included a number of questions. Below are the main results.

Level of engagement in the REDD+ process

Based on the survey almost 70% (68.97%) of the respondents stated that they are occasionally engaged in the REDD+ process, 17% are observers and not actively engaged, and 3.45% are regularly engaged.

Effectiveness of the workshop and areas of improved knowledge as a result of the event

The event has been found very effective by 40.74% of the respondents and by almost 60% moderately effective.

All the topics discussed have contributed to a moderate improvement of knowledge in the respondents, as shown in the table below. The knowledge of the Safeguards Information System has highly improved for 25% of them, and for more than 90% of the respondents the understanding of UNFCCC safeguards requirements has moderately improved.

Topics	No improvement	Moderate improvement	High improvement
Understanding the UNFCCC safeguards requirements	-	92.86% (26)	3.57% (1)
REDD+ / Cancun Safeguards	-	89.29% (25)	7.14% (2)
Safeguards Information System (SIS)	3.57% (1)	71.43% (20)	25% (7)
Information and indicators related to SIS	3.45% (1)	86.12% (25)	10.34% (3)

The participants were also asked to indicate their level of agreement with some more general statements related to the knowledge gained, but also in general to the event. All the statements show a level of agreement by the respondents higher than 60%, in particular more than 80% of them would recommend colleagues or partners in the country to attend a similar event.

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
My knowledge on REDD+ SIS improved		20.69% (6)	79.31% (23)
I will use what I learned during the event		34.48% (10)	65.52% (19)
The knowledge I gained will be useful to share with colleagues in my organization		21.43% (6)	78.57% (22)
I would participate again in similar workshops / events		24.14% (7)	75.86% (22)
I would recommend colleagues or partners in the		13.79% (4)	86.21% (25)

country to attend a similar event			
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Overall effectiveness of the event and of the methodologies used

Overall 78.57% (22) of the respondents have found the event moderately satisfying, and 21.43% (6) were very satisfied.

All the methodologies utilized during the event were found effective by more than 70% of the respondents. Particularly effective, according to the respondents, were group work (96.43% - 27 respondents) and learning from technical experts/presentations (89.66% - 26 respondents). All the results are shown in the table below.

Methodology	Ineffective	Neutral	Effective
Learning from technical experts, presentations	-	10.34% (3)	89.66% (26)
Learning from other participants	-	24.14% (7)	75.86% (22)
Networking with other participants	-	17.24% (5)	82.76% (24)
Contributing own expertise/ experiences	-	14.29% (4)	85.71% (24)
Group work		3.57% (1)	96.43% (27)

More than 40% of the respondents think that more group exercises should be prioritised in future events, 27% would prioritise discussions and lectures and presentations. Approximately 17% found that there was a good balance among the methodologies used. Below the full results.

Methodology to be prioritised in future events	% of respondents (N. of respondents)
Lectures/Presentations	27.6% (8)
Group exercises	41.4% (12)
Discussions	27.6% (8)
None, the balance was good	17.24% (5)

Expected outcomes in terms of further knowledge transfer

Most of the respondents to the survey stated that as a result of the event they will share the knowledge gained with others, in particular with stakeholders at the local level (59%) and with technical REDD+ practitioners (44%).

Groups with whom information will be shared	% of respondents (N. of respondents)
Technical REDD+ practitioners	44% (12 respondents)
Local level/national stakeholders	59% (16 respondents)
Academic experts	0
Policy experts	0
Government decision makers	18% (5 respondents)