



# **National Consultation Workshop on the Draft of Myanmar's First Summary of Information on Safeguards**

## **Workshop Report**

**Myanmar UN-REDD National Programme and Myanmar  
Environment Rehabilitation-conservation Network (MERN)**

*Nay Pyi Taw, 24 October 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 Environment 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
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
Q&A	Question and Answer



## 1. Introduction

Countries wishing to participate in REDD+ are requested by the UNFCCC to address and respect a set of seven social and environmental safeguards - commonly referred to 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 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.

Myanmar is working to develop its country approach to safeguards and to develop 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; the development of a safeguards clarification, setting out what the safeguards mean in the Myanmar national context; and the drafting of an SIS design document.

The next steps in the process are now underway, in particular the further development of the SIS design and the preparation of Myanmar's first Summary of Information (SoI) on the safeguards. A SoI is a report that summarises how a country is addressing and respecting the safeguards, including its safeguards approach, progress to date, and proposed next steps. Annex 1 provides more background information on Summaries.

The draft Summary of Information (SoI) has been prepared through the guidance of a multi-sector SoI Drafting Group and with the support from the UN-REDD Programme. The National Consultation Workshop on the Draft of Myanmar's First Summary of Information (SoI) on Safeguards was conducted on 24<sup>th</sup> October 2019 at Mingalar Thiri Hotel in Nay Pyi Taw. The workshop provided an opportunity for participants to provide feedback on the draft SoI, in addition to building participants' understanding of REDD+ Safeguards, SIS and how the safeguards are addressed and respected in Myanmar. Following this workshop an online comment period will also be held to gather more feedback from stakeholders, then the SoI will be updated and improved. This report sets out the content and results of the national workshop.

## 2. Workshop objectives

The objectives of the 'National Consultation Workshop on the Draft of Myanmar's First Summary of Information (SoI) on Safeguards' were to:

- Present the draft SoI document, including information on how it has been developed, workplan and next steps;
- Gather stakeholder inputs on the information in the SoI, particularly on how safeguards have been addressed and respected in Myanmar to date, with a focus on how they are addressed and the country's future safeguards approach;



- Raise awareness about the SoI, including opportunities to provide farther feedback.

### 3. Workshop Agenda and Participants

The workshop was held over one day and focused on the following topics:

- a. Overview of objectives and agenda for workshop;
- b. Presentation on the REDD+ safeguards requirements and Summaries of Information, and questions from participants;
- c. Presentation on the process to develop Myanmar's first SoI and discussion to provide suggestions for the process;
- d. Overview presentation of Myanmar's first SoI, including its structure, content, and key messages;
- e. A plenary discussion to look at Safeguard A together with participants, as an example of how the group discussion will work;
- f. Group discussion on Safeguards B to F by 6 groups to provide feedback from stakeholders, and museum visit and report back to share discussion results;
- g. Brief outline of next steps for the development of the SoI.

The detailed workshop agenda is provided in Annex 2.

With assistance from MERN, relevant stakeholders were identified and invited to attend the national workshop in order to encourage comprehensive feedback on the SoI. Relevant stakeholders were invited from the three Myanmar REDD+ Technical Working Groups (TWGs), from NGO/INGOs, from relevant Indigenous Peoples and Community Forestry organisations, and from the SoI Drafting Group on SoI. In addition, participants were invited from the TWGs of the Second National Communication (SNC) project and relevant private sector companies.

In total 49 people participated in the workshop (30 male and 19 female), with 59% of participants from the three REDD+ TWGs and 41% from non-TWGs organisations. Participants represented government, non-government, indigenous peoples, community forestry groups, and private sector organizations.

The Participant list is provided at Annex 3.

### 4. Workshop Content and Results

Dr. Thaung Naing Oo (Director of the Forest Research Institute (FRI), and National Programme Director for UN-REDD), delivered the welcoming remarks, providing some background on the REDD+ process and safeguards. Following the welcoming remarks, Mr. Timothy Boyle (Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), Myanmar UN-REDD National Programme) gave an overview of the objectives and agenda for the workshop.





Ms. Charlotte Hicks, (UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, UNEP-WCMC) gave an introductory presentation on REDD+ safeguards requirements and Summaries of Information. Questions from participants focused on the safeguards requirements and submission process for the SoI.

Ms. Aye Win, Director of the Union Attorney General's Office and member of the SoI DG, presented on the process to develop Myanmar's first SoI, followed by an overview of the SoI itself, including its structure, content and key messages, from Ms. May Nwe Soe (National SoI Consultant). Questions and issues raised by participants included:

- Existing policies, laws and rules do not sufficiently describe the rights of indigenous people; therefore will REDD+ will be implemented in accordance with the existing situation? or will any new policies be developed? Ms. Aye Aye Win (UAGO) explained the process for developing laws and policies.
- Mr. Paing Htet Thu, member of SoI DG and TWGs, responded that reviewing relevant policies and laws were one approach for the REDD+ Programme; new policies and laws will not be developed but REDD+ can advocate on the needs, gaps and challenges related to existing policies and laws.



Charlotte Hicks and May Nwe Soe provided an introduction to the group discussion exercise, using Safeguard Principle A as an example. This was discussed together with all participants, with the feedback summarised below:

#### **PRINCIPLE A**

##### **Addressed:**

- The term “National” should be changed to “Myanmar”, in the name of the Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Master Plan (2018-2030)
- The National Environmental Policy of Myanmar should 2019 not 2018)
- Need to conduct Policy Review Analysis
- Sustainable tourism industry should be developed and need to be defined clearly
- The implementation of National Land Use Policy and Forest Law do not comply with Safeguards as they are don't consider land tenure/land rights and community preferences. I.e. a conflict between the national PLRs and international obligations on human rights

##### **Respected:**

- Tim explained about the comments received during the National Validation workshop/ explained about government processes
- As most forest areas in Myanmar are not effectively controlled by the Government and some are controlled by Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOS), REDD+ Myanmar will need to work with EAOs who signed onto the National Ceasefire Agreement. NRS is consistent with the NCA commitment for cooperation on environment.
- The final NRS will be approved by REDD+ Taskforce, then with the endorsement of NE5C, and submission to Cabinet through MONREC to get approval.

##### **Implementation Responsibilities:**

- National Environmental Conservation Committee is formed

NE5C was formed by the presidential order. As NE5C was established by the National Environmental Policy, the NE5C doesn't have the right to issue the regulations. A Climate Change Law which can establish the NE5C might be needed. However, the role of NE5C can also go under the Environmental Conservation Law 2012 through amending this law.

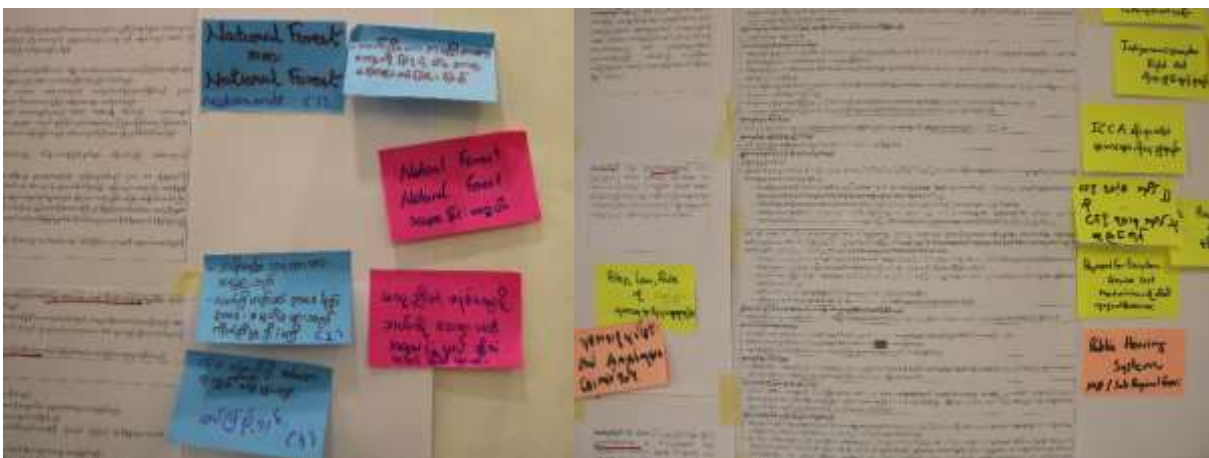
##### **Gaps/Challenges:**

It is not necessary to mention the procedure in the law/rules and so should omit the sentence of “no procedures are set out in the law for verifying that planned actions are indeed supportive of identified policies”.



The participants then split into 5 groups, each with 7-8 participants each, to discuss the SoI content for the remaining safeguard principles, B to G. During the two hours of discussion, the groups were asked to focus on whether the information presented was correct, whether any important information was missing, and whether they agree with the identified gaps/challenges and proposed measures to fill gaps. The group discussion was facilitated by 5 facilitators from MERN, UNREDD team and member of Drafting Group, who are Mr. Tun Tun Zaw, Mr. Kyaw Kyaw Myo, Mr. Paing Htet Thu, Mr. Min Soe and Ms. Thit Thit Han.

Following the group discussion, a 'museum visit' allowed the participants to view the work of all the groups and add more feedback to any of the safeguards. Finally, each group chose one rapporteur and reported back to the others.





The **main comments and suggestions** provided by each group are summarised as below in Table 1.

Table 1: Main feedback from group discussion on Sol content for Safeguard Principles B to G

<p><b>PRINCIPLE B</b></p> <p><b>B1:</b> <b>Addressed:</b> *How much consistency is there between the REDD+'s FPIC guidelines and global FPIC guidelines?</p> <p>*The phrase "Myanmar Timber Enterprise" should be reviewed. Under the title of Corruption, remove the name "Forest Department"</p> <p><b>Implementation responsibilities:</b> *MOPF will be responsible for "the law on Public Procurement and assets disposal."</p> <p><b>Gaps/Challenges:</b> *Fishery Law and Forest Law contradict in term of boundary particularly in the water body</p> <p>*It is needed to meet the International Fund Management Requirement for Environmental Management Fund</p> <p>*The law on public procurement and assets disposal is under preparation/procurement law is under process and now in Cabinet (instead of no procurement law)</p> <p><b>B2:</b> <b>Addressed:</b> *Timber is sourced from natural production forests under state management (Reserved Forests, Protected Public Forest, <i>Community Forest</i>, <i>Private Plantation</i>, <i>Indigenous Community Conservation Area</i> and</p>	<p><b>PRINCIPLE C</b></p> <p><b>C1:</b> <b>Addressed:</b> *In the definition of members of local communities, Village tract administration Law (2012) should not be included and referred because it is just the requirement for the village tract administrator</p> <p>*Need to conduct the research on Policy, Law and Rule and policy impact assessment is needed to be done too.</p> <p>* VFP Land Law mentions the role of Indigenous People. Thus, we wanted to put the clear definition of Indigenous People and related laws for Indigenous People should be developed and issued</p> <p><b>Gaps/Challenges:</b> *Ethnic Rights Protection Law has definition of Indigenous People</p> <p><b>Measure to address gaps:</b> *Shifting cultivation should be protected for Indigenous People and REDD+ Cancun Safeguard should be based on shifting cultivation to protect indigenous' livelihoods</p> <p><b>Implementation Responsibilities:</b> *MSG consultation system should be developed for strategic environment assessment</p> <p>*Take a consideration based on Participatory Mapping</p> <p><b>Respected:</b></p>	<p><b>PRINCIPLE D</b></p> <p><b>D1:</b> <b>Addressed:</b> *Should add the word Civil Society Organization</p> <p>*To check the meaning of "women with special needs" in Myanmar version</p> <p>*To adopt EIA guidelines on public participation as soon as possible</p> <p>*The word Vulnerability women should be defined more clearly and precisely, e.g. who are widow or disability, etc.</p> <p><b>Implementation Responsibilities:</b> *As Forest Department should lead REDD+ implementation, Township Planning Implementation Committee should be formed with relevant government representatives, Hluttaw, Township elders and etc. led by Forest Department, instead of being led by MOPF</p> <p>*Should avoid the dominance from Elite Group when stakeholder representatives are selected</p> <p><b>D3:</b> *Change the word for all CFI 2016 to CFI 2019</p> <p>*Should develop Community Forestry Law (CFL) rather than Community Forestry Instruction (CFI)</p>
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<p>Unclassified Forest). Unclassified Forest should be clearly identified.</p> <p>*Land-use Policy should be linked with MSDP</p> <p><b>Respected:</b> *Responsibility for SEAs lies with Third-Party (not MONREC)</p> <p><b>B4:</b> <b>Addressed:</b> *Capacity deficits can be solved by promoting capacity building to Government Ministries and related NGOs throughout the nation simultaneously</p> <p><b>Implementation Responsibilities:</b> *Participatory Forest Inventory should be initiated together with the local community. Another term is "NFI with a human rights-based approach".</p> <p><b>Gaps/Challenges:</b> *REDD+ program should connect with INGOs, NGOs to collect the data and information</p> <p><b>Measures to Address Gaps:</b> It should be legislated for data sharing and information systems being developed. Or should have MOU for information sharing.</p>	<p>*VFV Land Law (2018) section 30-B-C should be included</p> <p>*SOP for IEE, EIA, SIA should be described clearly and enforced</p> <p>*Indigenous People Right Act should be developed</p> <p>*The legal framework for ICCA should be developed and issued</p> <p>*Payment for Ecosystem Service mechanism should be described clearly</p> <p><b>C2:</b> <b>Respected:</b> *Should base on ICCA platform and need to link with ICCA (in which Public hearing system should be applied)</p> <p><b>C5:</b> *Need to change the word for all CFI 2016 to CFI 2019</p>	
<p><b>PRINCIPLE E</b> <b>E1:</b> <b>Addressed:</b> *Mapping of National Forest should be added under not only Addressed but also Respected Component</p> <p>*The term Natural Forest should change to National Forest because there is still</p>	<p><b>PRINCIPLE F</b> <b>F1:</b> <b>Respected:</b> *In Private small holder plantations (2<sup>nd</sup> bullet point), if political will and support change, not only private plantations but also other REDD+ activities will change *does risk management include forest fire</p>	<p><b>PRINCIPLE G</b> <b>G1:</b> <b>Addressed:</b> *In some aspects related to other ecosystems (3<sup>rd</sup> bullet point), to omit (non-forest ecosystems that may be at risk of displacement of agriculture and livelihood activities, such as grasslands and wetlands.)</p> <p><b>Respected:</b></p>



<p>challenging in technical aspect to use the term Natural Forest</p> <p>*Consistency on rule and regulation should be reviewed especially in EAO's areas</p> <p>*The policy of Agriculture sector may lead to over exploitation of forest grown in VFV due to extension of agriculture to boost the productivity</p> <p><b>E2:</b> <b>Implementation Responsibilities:</b> *Myanmar Investment Committee and Forest Department should be involved in decision-making process</p> <p><b>E4:</b> <b>General Question</b> *Is there equality between men and women taking part in REDD+ process? In order to promote the aspect of gender equality and equity, awareness raising activities should be done!</p> <p>*The word reducing Carbon emission should be used rather than using no carbon emission</p> <p><b>E4:</b> <b>Gaps/Challenges:</b> *Related baseline data can be accessed in related ministries and departments</p>	<p><b>F3:</b> <b>Addressed:</b> *Should include forest law 2018, section 9</p>	<p>* In If PaMs do not consider (1<sup>st</sup> bullet point), to omit (non-forest ecosystems) – But these are mentioned in the criteria possible to change? Why should this be omitted? Man-made ecosystem?</p> <p><b>G2:</b> <b>Addressed:</b> *in Recommendations for design and implementation PaMs (2<sup>nd</sup> bullet point), to elaborate on “some PaMs” clearly</p> <p>*In addition to the design of PaMs (3<sup>rd</sup> bullet point), to elaborate on “a number of additional instruments”</p> <p><b>G4:</b> <b>Addressed:</b> *Production without permission or production with permission but more than amount of permission</p>
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Following a report-back by each group, *some additional points* were raised by participants as below in Table 2.

Table 2. Additional points raised during report-back

<p><b>PRINCIPLE B</b> FD is initiating the project entitled “National Forest Inventory with Human Right-based approach” with the support of FAO.</p>	<p><b>PR INCIPLE C</b> Clarification question on policies and laws, regarding whether a top-down approach or bottom-up approach in Myanmar and for global REDD+.</p>	<p><b>PRINCIPLE D</b> Clarification needed on the definition of Local Community and Indigenous People.  TOR needed for representatives for Township Level Implementation Committee.  Clarification on dominance of Elite Group.</p>
<p><b>PRINCIPLE E</b> The word “Natural Forest” should not be changed to “National Forest” because local community especially Indigenous People are concerning on the word “National Forest”.  <b>Safeguard E</b> is focusing on the conservation of Natural Forest, thus it is not appropriate to change the word Natural Forest to National Forest.  The safeguard specifically mentions Natural Forest, and the reason for that is NGOs and local people were concerned if there is</p>	<p><b>PRINCIPLE F &amp; PRINCIPLE G</b> Should consider and focus on Mangrove Ecosystem rather than Wetland Ecosystem due to the existing capacity and responsibility of Forest Department.  ‘Carbon-rich ecosystem’ refers to any ecosystem that absorbs large amounts of carbon such as peatland, mangroves, seagrass, grasslands and wetlands.  In the Myanmar context, wetland is not usually included in carbon rich ecosystems. The forest reference level is already calculated, and wetland ecosystems can’t be assessed currently. Moreover, the reference emission level must also relevant to the context of national REDD+ strategy. Peatland and mangroves should be used, instead of wetland and grassland.  Mangrove ecosystems also included in wetlands category. Wetland policy is already published, and covers many types such as mangrove, peatland, soft marsh, seagrass, coral reef, etc. Carbon storage can’t be estimated in seagrass and coral reef.</p>	



<p>money for REDD+, e.g. some country will replace Natural Forest with fast growing plantations.</p>	<p>Most of people doesn't understand what are the categories of wetland. Because FD is working with different mandate in different divisions, the watershed management division have mandate to manage wetlands but even FD staff confuse wetland ecosystems. This document should be focused on existing capacity right now because it can be reviewed and revised, including carbon status in the future.</p> <p>Grasslands and wetlands should be included in non-forest ecosystems. Climate change is caused by Green House Gas (GHG) emissions and raised temperatures, threats to humans result. Forest conservation and reforestation activities are needed to reduce emissions. UNFCCC requests countries to implement REDD+ dependent on 7 Cancun Safeguard. REDD+ Payments need accurate measurement. When implementing international commitments, need to include agriculture, grassland and wetland. Developing countries can't estimate carbon emission of every sector but need to focus on important sectors. Non-forest ecosystem should not be removed because IPCC supported guideline to calculate carbon emission in wetland in 2013.</p> <p>Non-forest ecosystem should be omitted due to the scope of the forest reference level, which can estimate only deforestation but not other factors like transportation or migration of people from rural area to urban area.</p> <p>Safeguard G is not just about measuring the outcome of displacement; it is about reducing the risk of displacement. If REDD+ implementation is not done in proper way, it could result in degradation of wetland, grassland and so on. Then you will have difficulties to be compliance with Safeguard E as well.</p>
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Following all discussions, Charlotte summarised the **next steps** in the Sol process:

- After this workshop, there will be an online comment period for three weeks in order for a wider group of stakeholders to review and contribute comments and suggestions. The workshop participants should share this information in their respective institutions as well as encouraging to community, indigenous people and others to take part in this.
- All feedback from both workshop and online comments will be integrated and reviewed by the Drafting Group, probably in late November.
- Then the final draft will be submitted to the Forest Department and uploaded to the Myanmar REDD+ website at the same time, from which it will go to Ministry of Natural Resource and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) for final approval.





**Closing remarks** were provided by Ms. Khin Hnin Myint (National Programme Coordinator, National UN-REDD Programme), who thanked all participants for their active participation and inputs, and noted the progress made after many discussions on safeguards and Sol.



## **Annex 1: Background information on Safeguards Summary of Information (SoI) in Myanmar**

### **The status of planning for REDD+ implementation in Myanmar**

Myanmar is finalising its National REDD+ Strategy, which outlines 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. In step with the development of its Strategy, Myanmar has also been developing its national approach to the REDD+ safeguards. The development of the national safeguards approach, as well as a future 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**

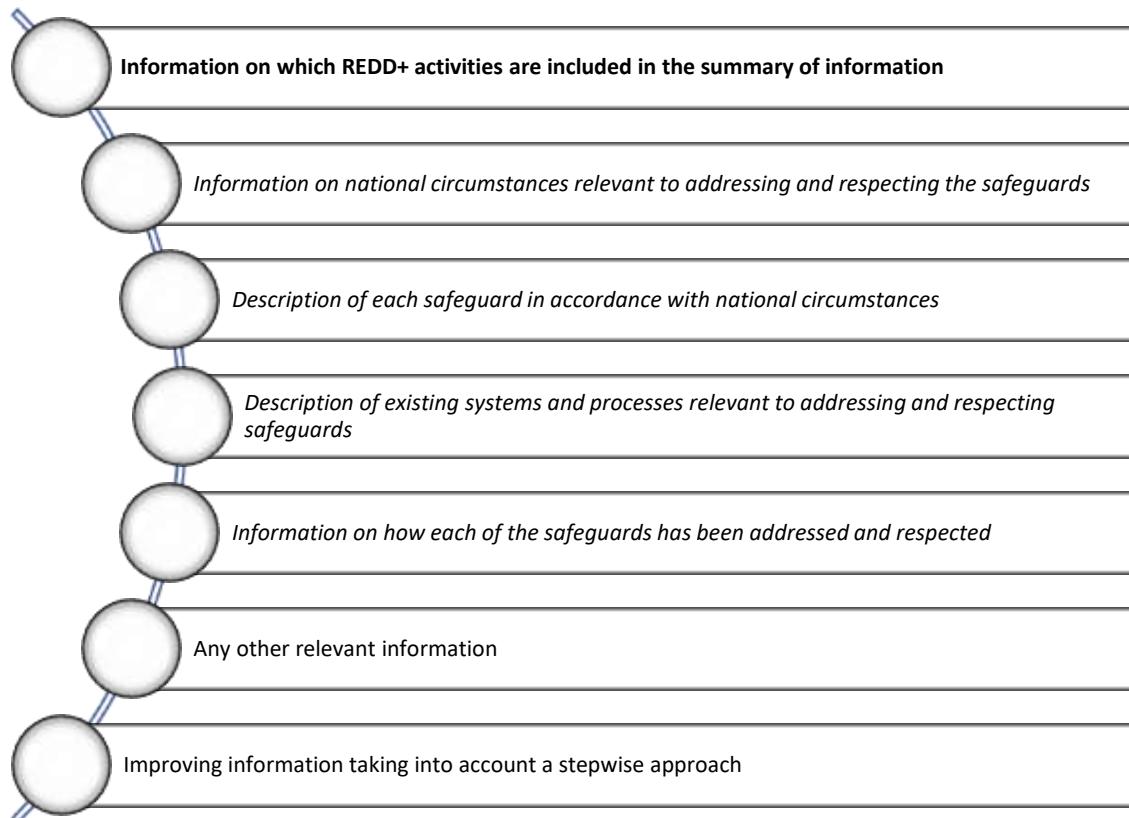
While REDD+ has the potential to deliver environmental and social benefits that go beyond the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, it may also entail potential risks to people and the environment. These benefits and risks will depend on a number of factors related to specific national circumstances — 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 UNFCCC.

### **Summary of Information on the safeguards**

Developing countries seeking to receive payments for REDD+ should provide their most recent SoI, to be made publically available, upon commencing implementation of REDD+ actions. Once the first SoI has been submitted, the frequency of subsequent summaries should be consistent with the provisions for submissions of national communications, i.e. at least once every four years for developing countries. Additionally, a country may submit a SoI directly to the UNFCCC REDD+ web platform at any **time**<sup>1</sup>. There is no UNFCCC-required structure for a country's Summary of Information. However, guidance on the content of Summaries of Information sets out the following content:

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<sup>1</sup> See [UN-REDD Info Brief 5: Summaries of Information: How to demonstrate REDD+ safeguards are being addressed and respected](#), for more information.



- **Bold** - Countries 'should' provide this information
- *Italic* - Countries are 'strongly encouraged' to provide this information
- Plain - Countries are 'encouraged' to provide this information

The preparation of SoI is generally a participatory process, providing an opportunity for stakeholders from a range of government and non-government sectors to provide feedback on how the country is addressing and respecting the safeguards.

SoIs that have been submitted to the UNFCCC can be viewed here: <https://redd.unfccc.int/submissions.html?topic=9>.



## Annex 2: Workshop agenda

Time	Session	Presenter/facilitator
8:30 – 9:00 am	<i>Registration</i>	
9:00 – 9:05 am	Welcome remarks	Dr. Thaung Naing Oo, National Programme Director, UN-REDD
9:05 – 9:10 am	Welcome and overview of objectives and agenda for workshop	Mr. Tim Boyle, CTA, UN- REDD Myanmar
9:10 – 09:30 am	Presentation: What are REDD+ safeguards requirements and Summaries of Information?	Ms. Charlotte Hicks, UNEP-WCMC
09:30 – 09:40 am	Q&A	
09:40 – 10:00 am	<i>Tea break and official photo</i>	
10:00 – 10:15 am	Process to develop Myanmar's first Sol	Daw Aye Win, Director, the Union Attorney General Office
10:15 – 10:45 am	Overview of Myanmar's first Sol: structure, content, key messages	Ms. May Nwe Soe, National Sol Consultant
10:45 – 11:00 am	Q&A	
11:00 – 11:45 am	Introduction to discussion: - Working through Safeguard A together as an example	May Nwe Soe and Charlotte Hicks
11:45 – 12:30 pm	Discussion groups (6 groups of around 8 people each, by safeguards B-F)	All participants + group facilitators
12:30 – 1:30 pm	<i>Lunch</i>	
1:30 – 3:00 pm	Group work continues	All participants
3:00 – 3:45 pm	Museum visit to provide feedback on other safeguards	All participants
3:45 – 4:00 pm	<i>Tea break</i>	
4:00 – 4:15 pm	Groups return to their safeguard and choose rapporteur	All participants
4:15 – 5:15 pm	Group report back and plenary discussion	All participants
5:15 – 5:25 pm	Next steps for Sol	May Nwe Soe
5:25 – 5:30 pm	Closing remarks	Forest Department



### Annex 3: Participants list

No	Name	Position	Organization	Male	Female
1	Kyaw Swe	Chairman	Luputta CF	M	
2	Khin Maung Oo	Chairman	CFPPA Shan	M	
3	Phone Reh	Assistant Director	IPEN / Kayah	M	
4	Tim Boyle	CTA	UN-REDD	M	
5	U Aung Kyaw Oo	Deputy Director	Myanmar Survey Dept	M	
6	Khaing Swe Wah	Biologist	BANCA		F
7	U Ye Mya Win	-	RECOFTC	M	
8	Win Ko Ko Naing Tun	Project Officer	Friend of Wildlife	M	
9	Yan Lin Htun	Project Officer	Friend of Wildlife	M	
10	Paing Kui	Secretary	SDRA	M	
11	San Win Aung	Vice President	-	M	
12	Nhkum Brang Aung	Project Manager	KCWG / TNGL	M	
13	Ei Thinzar Aung	Field Coordinator	BANCA		F
14	Min Pe Thar	-	MSDN	M	
15	Zhaing Qinteng	Economics	NIPD CHINACDC	M	
16	Cho Cho Yee	National Gender Consultant	WDD-DSW		F
17	Mai Thin Yu Mon	Program Director	CHRO		F
18	U Kyaw Moe Aung	Project Coordinator	SNC	M	
19	Kyaw Khaing Thant Zin	Research Officer	WCS	M	
20	Naing Lwin Oo	Professional Assistant	FRRED	M	
21	Moe Nwet Nwet Aung	Deputy Director	MOPF (PD)		F
22	U Kyaw Thura	Managing Director	PPA	M	
23	U Aung Kyaw Oo	Deputy Director	Survey Department	M	
24	Daw New Ni Mg	Assistant Director	DOER		F
25	Dr. Ei Ei Swe Hlaing	Assistant Director	FD		F
26	U Htein Lin Aung	Assistant Director	GAD	M	
27	U Kyaw Lwin	Assistant Director	DALMS	M	
28	Daw Thi Thi Soe Min	Assistant Director	ECD		F
29	Daw Aye Aye Thin	Assistant Director	DSW		F
30	U Min Lwin	Deputy Director	DOP, MOALI	M	
31	Daw Aye Sandar	Staff Officer	ECD		F
32	U Min Min Oo	Staff Officer	FD	M	
33	Dr. Thinn Thinn	Staff Officer	FD		F
34	Dr. Thaung Naing Oo	Director	FRI FD	M	
35	Dr. Yu Ya Aye	Assistant Director	FRI FD		F
36	Daw Aye Win	Director	UAGO		F
37	U Sein Moe	Assistant Director	FD	M	
38	U Ngwe Thee	Deputy Director	FD	M	



39	Dr. San Win	Deputy Director	ECD	M	
40	Aye Aye Khine	Deputy Director	BD		F
41	Thant Zin Maw	Staff Officer	FD		F
42	Daw Nyein Aye	Super-intendent Engineer	SSSID/MOALI		F
43	Daw Su Su Hlaing	Deputy Director	DEPP/MOEE		F
44	U Tun Tun Zaw	Project Officer	MERN	M	
45	Khan Nyein Nyein Maw	Project Officer	MERN		F
46	Kaung Myat	Admin Assistant	MERN	M	
47	Naw Chu Chu San	Program Assistant	MERN		F
48	Paing Htet Thu	Senior Program Assistant	MERN	M	
49	Kyaw Kyaw Myo	Project Officer	MERN	M	
<b>Total</b>				<b>30</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>UN-REDD participants</b>					
50	Khin Hhin Myint	National Program Coordinator	UN -REDD		F
51	Min Soe	Officer	UN-REDD	M	
52	Thit Thit Han	Communications Officer	UN-REDD		F
53	Franz Arnold	CTA	FAO	M	
54	May Nwe Soe	Consultant	UNEP		F
55	Charlotte Hicks	Officer	UNEP-WCMC		F
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>32</b>	<b>23</b>