



National Workshop for Assessing Benefits and Risks of REDD+ in Myanmar

Workshop Report, Nay Pyi Taw, 7-9 February 2018

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Acronyms and abbreviations

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

TWG	Technical Working Group
TWG-D&S	Technical Working Group on Drivers and Strategy
TWG-SES	Technical Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards
UAGO	Union Attorney General's Office
UNDRIP	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNEP-WCMC	UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD Programme	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
VFV Law	The Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Land Law
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

1. Introduction

The primary aim of REDD+¹ is to reduce the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere by maintaining and enhancing forest carbon stocks in developing countries. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) decisions on REDD+ also recognize the potential of REDD+ actions to deliver positive social and environmental impacts that go beyond climate change mitigation, e.g. by improving livelihoods for forest-dependent communities, improving the governance of natural resources, helping to conserve biodiversity-rich forest areas, and enhancing other ecosystem services provided by forests such as water regulation. The decisions further highlight the need to prevent adverse impacts on people and the environment. For example, REDD+ actions could have negative consequences if they give rise to conflicts over land tenure and access to resources, or if they cause land use pressures to shift to areas not involved in REDD+ (this is also known as displacement or leakage).

A set of social and environmental safeguards for REDD+ was adopted at the 16th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC held in Cancun, Mexico, in 2010. By establishing a transparent and efficient process for applying these safeguards (also known as the Cancun Safeguards) at the national level, countries can build confidence and provide assurance for stakeholders that mitigation actions in the forest and land use sectors will not proceed at the expense of environmental sustainability and social equity².

Myanmar is currently developing its national approach to the REDD+ Safeguards, as set out in its 'Myanmar REDD+ Safeguards Roadmap'³. The work on safeguards has important links to the process to determine a National REDD+ Strategy for Myanmar, a process that is currently under way with support from the UN-REDD Programme, one of a number of initiatives assisting the country's preparations for implementing REDD+. The National REDD+ Strategy will set out the Policies and Measures (PaMs) through which emission reductions or increases in forest carbon stocks are to be achieved, as well as planned institutional arrangements for REDD+. At the same time, the Strategy will also describe Myanmar's plans for its national approach to safeguards.

The assessment of the potential benefits and risks of the proposed PaMs in the draft National REDD+ Strategy is an important task in developing this national approach to the safeguards, feeding into the further development of the PaMs as well as several elements of Myanmar's safeguards approach, such as the clarification of how to interpret the UNFCCC safeguards in the national context or the development of the Safeguards Information System (SIS).

The process to identify the potential benefits and risks of REDD+ implementation involves the following steps:

- A desk-based review of potential benefits and risks of the proposed REDD+ PaMs in the draft National REDD+ Strategy;
- Consultations at the subnational level on selected proposed PaMs, including discussion of their potential benefits and risks;
- A national-level workshop held in February 2018 (described in this report) on the benefits and risks identified, to refine these assessments and suggest measures to enhance benefits and reduce risks;

¹ The specific activities that form part of REDD+ as defined under the UNFCCC are: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation; plus: sustainable management of forests, conservation of forest carbon stocks, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16 paragraph 70); see also further explanation in section 2.

² [UN-REDD Programme Safeguards Coordination Group \(2016\). Conceptual framework for country approaches to safeguards. Technical Brief 02. UN-REDD Programme, Geneva, Switzerland.](#)

³ Myanmar National UN-REDD Programme. Myanmar REDD+ Safeguards Roadmap. Working Document, version September 2017.

- The consolidation of the benefits and risks assessment, including recommendations for the Strategy and inputs to the national safeguards approach.

2. Workshop objectives

The objectives of the ‘National Workshop for Assessing Benefits and Risks of REDD+ in Myanmar’ were to:

- Provide participants with an understanding of the PaMs that are proposed for the National REDD+ Strategy, and obtain their feedback on the (draft) identified benefits and risks;
- Collect further recommendations from the participants on how to address the identified benefits and risks, including by adjusting the PaMs or combining them with additional measures;
- Discuss next steps in the implementation of the Safeguards Roadmap, in particular regarding the review of safeguards-relevant Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLRs) and the development of the national clarification of safeguards.

3. Workshop participants and agenda

The workshop consisted of two parts, with participants and agendas as follows:

1. Technical Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards (TWG-SES) Meeting: This meeting was held prior to the main part of the workshop to: provide an update on the safeguards work; discuss arrangements for the workshop, including the briefing of group facilitators; and review proposed objectives and format for the upcoming safeguards clarification. Participants numbered 13 (3 women) TWG members (participants list at Annex 1). The full meeting agenda is provided at Annex 2.
2. National Benefits and Risks Assessment Workshop: The workshop focused on reviewing and refining the draft benefits and risks identified so far, including developing recommendations to reduce risks and enhance benefits. It involved 40 participants (15 women), representing the TWG-SES, government agencies, civil society organisations and communities (participants list at Annex 1). The full meeting agenda is provided at Annex 2.

4. Workshop content and results

Following welcoming remarks provided by U Kyaw Kyaw Lwin, Deputy Director-General of the Forest Department, and Tim Boyle, Acting Chief Technical Adviser to the Myanmar National UN-REDD Programme, participants discussed their expectations and questions related to the workshop. These included:

- Expectations for updates and improved knowledge on the safeguards process in Myanmar, potential benefits and risks of REDD+, how environmental and social sustainability can be promoted, and how PaMs can be regulated;
- Questions related to the role of different stakeholders in REDD+ implementation, priorities for REDD+ implementation and the role of the technical working group.

Introductory presentations were provided on the Myanmar National REDD+ Programme, the REDD+ Safeguards and Myanmar’s Safeguards Roadmap, and the process and results of the subnational consultations held so far.

The first day focused on reviewing and refining the social, environmental and economic benefits and risks of proposed REDD+ PaMs identified so far, while the second day focused on identifying measures

to enhance priority benefits and reduce priority risks. The participants were divided into 7 groups, all of which included people from government and non-government organisations. Each group was asked to examine the identified potential benefits & risks for a cluster of PaMs (see Annex 3 for a full list of PaMs per cluster), with clusters organised around key issues addressed by the PaMs, as follows:

- Group 1: Land Use Planning and Tenure Recognition
- Group 2: Promoting Sustainable Land Use Practices
- Group 3: Improving Law Enforcement and Transparency
- Group 4: Incentives for reducing Over-exploitation of Timber and Illegal Logging
- Group 5: Promoting Alternative Fuels/ Energy Sources and Energy Efficiency in Charcoal and Fuel Wood Production and Use
- Group 6: Expanding Plantations and Improving their Management
- Group 7: Enabling more Effective Creation and Management of Protected Areas (PAs)

Each group undertook the following tasks:

1. **Clarifying what the PaM cluster involves:** Making sure everyone in the group has a shared understanding of the information about the PaM cluster.
2. **Reviewing the benefits and risks for each PaM cluster:** As necessary, modifying the identified benefits and risks, adding new ones and/or suggesting deletions.
3. **Prioritizing benefits and risks:** Looking at the reviewed list of benefits and risks and identifying the most important ones to address (in terms of enhancing benefits and reducing risks).
4. **Identifying ways to enhance the priority benefits and mitigate priority risks:** Looking at the high priority benefits and risks, making recommendations on how these benefits can be enhanced, and how the risks can be reduced.
5. **Reporting back and reviewing results of other groups:** Reporting back took place several times during the course of the workshop, including via group presentations, a 'carousel' and a 'museum visit', allowing participants to provide feedback on the work of other groups.

The results of the group work are summarised below, focusing on newly identified benefits and risks and the recommendations made for enhancing benefits and reducing risks. Please note that recommendations were only developed for prioritized benefits and risks by the group, i.e. not for all benefits and risks identified.



Photos: Participants discuss potential benefits and risks of proposed REDD+ PaMs (©UNEP-WCMC)

Group 1: Land Use Planning and Tenure Recognition

New risk identified:

- If implementation of land use planning processes is not based on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), rights of ethnic minorities/indigenous peoples might be negatively affected (e.g. land rights, rights to customary forest management).

Suggested measures to enhance benefits and reduce risks:

Benefits	Enhancement measures
More inclusive and participatory planning processes leading to better recognition of local communities' perspectives and needs, including those of women and other disadvantaged groups. Recognition of customary land rights.	In the formation of Land Use Councils (National, State/Region level), groups such as Ethnic Nationalities, women and men should be represented by suitable persons in appropriate ratio.
	Guidelines/instructions describing land use planning processes should be formulated clearly to enhance participatory processes.

	Training and other capacity building on participatory land use planning should be provided to local communities and relevant government departments.
More efficient allocation of suitable areas for different uses, leading to increased benefits at the landscape level (e.g. income from land use is better balanced with maintaining ecosystem services)	The mapping of forests on VFV land should be conducted with the participation of local communities, FD, GAD, MOALI, to ensure that different use interests and perspectives are considered.
Local communities will have greater ownership of the land use plans because they contributed to their development.	In order to increase knowledge on land-related policies, workshops and training on the Land Law and VFV Law should be provided for local communities by FD.
If environmental considerations are well reflected in the planning process, this will lead to better protection for biodiversity and ecosystem services, including by recognition of ecological linkages between different parts of the landscape.	Wider awareness-raising and education to communities, rural people and all relevant stakeholders on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Better demonstration/information on biodiversity and ecosystem services can be included for protected areas currently managed by FD to raise public awareness.
Risks	Mitigation measures
Planning processes could lead to arising or manifestation of conflict between different use interests, including impacts on harmony between men and women, or between different groups of the population.	An appropriate and concrete mechanism should be developed for the inclusion of the voices of all relevant stakeholders in land use planning processes.
	A specific land use council at the appropriate level should be involved to reduce conflicts of interest.
There could be land loss for local communities if customary land rights are not recognized, leading to conflicts with the government.	Operationalize national land rights procedures (National Land Use Policy, procedures on Customary Land Rights).
Environmental considerations could be overruled by powerful interests related to land use, e.g. a focus on short-term economic benefit.	The approval process for investments should be considered carefully by applying current policies and laws (Investment Law, VFV Law, Farm Land Law, National Land Use Policy).
	FPIC should be applied before starting implementation
	Land use maps should be updated regularly to ensure that data and information corresponds with the real on-the-ground situation.

Group 2: Promoting Sustainable Land Use Practices

New benefits identified:

- Can support the introduction of new technologies and practices.
- Can allow ecosystems to be sustained/better protected.

New risks identified:

- Risk of inappropriate practices over the long-term if they are not designed/chosen to be sustainable.
- Could lead to degradation or loss of land and forest resources.
- May limit the potential for commercial production.

Suggested measures to enhance benefits and reduce risks:

Benefits	Enhancement measures
Increased capacity of farmers to apply sustainable practices and better access to networks and market linkages.	Technical support should improve the capacity of local people to work in groups effectively (producer cooperatives, etc.). Government should provide more training to communities related to community forestry (on rules and regulations, how to develop forest management plans, practices for plantation establishment, nursery establishment, etc.); consider training of trainers approach.
Improved gender equality in access to knowledge on good agronomic practices.	Establishment of practical networks at national and local levels.
Increased livelihood security and better nutrition as a consequence of diversified production and higher incomes.	Analyse value chains for agricultural products, taking into account market factors / using a market led approach.
If the PaMs actively promote environmentally sustainable agricultural practices (e.g. extension services, credit schemes), ecosystem services can be improved, e.g. soil conservation might be enhanced and soil erosion can be reduced.	Extend agroforestry systems (CF, farmer to farmer); Demonstrate climate smart agricultural systems.
If appropriate training is provided, use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides can become safer and more efficient, reducing health risks and pollution.	Extend awareness programs to include use of bio-fertilizers.
Improved awareness and capacity of farmers to apply good agricultural and agroforestry practices and cultivate a greater variety of crops, leading to higher incomes, better long-term perspectives and diversification of livelihoods	Train extension staff, CSOs, NGOs, communities (e.g. on technologies). Promote farmer associations for networking.
Risks	Mitigation measures
If accessibility of extension services, credit mechanisms, certification schemes, etc. for poor or vulnerable groups is low, this could lead to increased social inequality – only some groups benefit	Department of Agriculture should enhance collaboration and partnership with INGOs and private companies to expand and improve extension services for agroforestry development.
Improved yields could provide an incentive for expansion of cultivated land.	Promote agroforestry/community forestry. Integrated Land Use Management and Planning. Building on and improving traditional land use practices such as shifting cultivation/forest conservation.

If the extension services and other supporting mechanisms do not encourage environmental sustainability, there could be negative environmental impacts from agricultural intensification, e.g. increased use of agrochemicals	The PaMs should be used to promote implementation of environmentally friendly activities. Promote organic farming. Extend awareness programs to control use of fertilizers and agrochemicals. Improve crop production (suitable technologies, better seed quality, extension).
If farmers are encouraged to produce more than market demand, they might not be able to sell their products at a good price.	PaMs should select income-generating, promising crops which can be cultivated at a small scale.
Farmers may be exposed to financial risk due to initial investment required for agroforestry or new agricultural equipment, or the need to pay back loans even if investments fail.	Provide equitable access to low interest rate credit mechanisms. Promote multi-cropping systems in agroforestry for short, medium, and long term rotations.

Group 3: Improving Law Enforcement and Transparency

New benefit identified:

- Application of corporate social responsibility (CSR) leading to positive social impacts for local communities.

New risks identified:

- Insufficient transparency of CSR procedures down to the level of communities in affected areas.
- Insufficient supply of legal timber for domestic use can lead to illegal activities.

Suggested measures to enhance benefits and reduce risks:

Benefit	Enhancement measures
The PaMs may stimulate a development towards improved transparency, accountability and legal compliance, including beyond the scope of REDD+.	For CF certificate, communities should receive land use rights for the lands other than forest land before applying for the certificate (to facilitate legal compliance). FD should provide technology and assistance to the communities for implementation of CF on the ground. CF user groups should have open discussions on benefits and rights among their members. There should be a shared understanding on the use of NTFPs between user group members and other local people. FD should comply with CF in issuing CF certificate.
Greater fairness in citizens' access to use rights and increased confidence of stakeholders towards the government and the legal system.	Awareness raising about the existing laws and regulations to community level (through CSOs and NGOs). Implementation (by CSOs and NGOs) should be transparent. Respect community voices.
Increased clarity over rights and obligations of land users can reduce conflict, for example between investors and local communities.	Land users or government focal agencies, should inform the communities about the rights and obligations of land users.

Multiple benefits for biodiversity, ecosystem services and public health/safety (e.g. through reduced pollution) are possible as a result of better application of EIA and other environmental legislation, and reduction of illegal logging and land conversion.	IEE/EIA should be conducted before decision-making processes, and the government should follow the recommendations made by the technicians/consultants.
Risks	Mitigation measures
Communities whose traditional or customary practices or customary rights to land use/shifting cultivation are not recognized and interpreted as land use-related crimes may face increased prosecution.	Change the practice from shifting cultivation to stable land use in order to qualify for legal land use rights under the Farm Land Law.
Poor or vulnerable groups (e.g. smallholders) may not be able to meet stricter legal requirements, which could bring them into conflict with the law as they try to maintain their livelihoods.	Raise awareness of the public, and poor or vulnerable persons in particular, on requirements of existing laws (e.g. VFV Land Law, Village Administration Law, Forest Law, etc.). Develop arrangements for local communities to access timber, fuelwood and bamboo legally (for personal use) (as per Section 17 of the Forest Law). Government should create job opportunities (in livestock, agriculture and forestry sectors) and income generation opportunities for local communities through close cooperation with INGOs, NGOs and CSOs, to reduce dependence on potentially illegal activities. Create job opportunities (for poor or vulnerable people).
If institutional capacities are not increased sufficiently to meet responsibilities, increased workload for officers in charge of law enforcement could lead to a loss of efficiency.	Government staff should be supported with sufficient facilities such as vehicles, fuel, equipment.
Insufficient supply of legal timber for domestic use can lead to illegal activities	Government should sell sufficient amounts of timber for domestic use. On-the-job training for poor or vulnerable people, e.g. on how to create value added products using NTFPs. Microfinance with reasonable interest rates should be provided by CSOs, NGOs, Government.

Group 4: Incentives for reducing Overexploitation of Timber and Illegal Logging

New benefit identified:

- Improved governance of natural resources

New risk identified:

- Increased risk of corruption

Suggested measures to enhance benefits and reduce risks:

Benefits	Enhancement measures
Strengthening of standards and their application could lead to improved transparency, accountability and legal compliance. At the same time, it will become easier for both buyers and suppliers of domestically produced timber to act in compliance with the law.	Need to raise awareness of existing standards among different stakeholders (local communities, business sector, government)
If certification schemes, service standards, trade agreements, etc., are designed to include environmental requirements, impacts of destructive harvesting and production practices could be reduced and biodiversity and ecosystem services could improve.	The PaMs should include incentives for implementation of environmentally friendly activities, and practices used should be environmentally friendly (e.g. cable logging). A guideline should be developed, e.g. by MONREC (and endorsed by Minister) (e.g. for cable logging and other practices).
Increased overall public revenue as a consequence of reduced illegal activity, better access to international markets and opportunities for new market linkages.	The percentage distribution of revenue should be adjusted in accordance with the market situation. E.g. share going to logging companies, Myanmar Timber Enterprise, etc.
Risks	Mitigation measures
Poor or disadvantaged groups (e.g. smallholders) may not be able to participate in certification processes or to meet higher production standards due to high costs and time involved. This could put them at a disadvantage and increase inequality.	Provide technical assistance (via MONREC, MFPMF, NGOs, INGOs). Support smallholders to produce value added products. Back up existing SME law. Create linkages between smallholders, SMEs and banks & INGOs for loans with low interest. (Currently trying to link with Cooperatives and Myanmar Agricultural Development Bank. There is no dedicated loan instrument for the forest sector).
Changes in revenue distribution and efforts to meet domestic timber demand could have unintended effects that lead to expansion of forest use into new areas or reduced sustainability of existing uses. For example, there might be an incentive to increase public revenues by allowing higher timber extraction rates, which could lead to overharvesting.	Promote private forest plantations to meet domestic timber demand without affecting sustainable forest management (SFM).
Costs of meeting the requirements of certification schemes and trade agreements may not be fully compensated by an increase in product prices.	Need to develop and establish wood-based industry (in order to effectively use all parts of trees, e.g. to produce chips, fibreboard, plywood).

Group 5: Promoting Alternative Fuels/ Energy Sources and Energy Efficiency in Charcoal and Fuel Wood production and Use

New risks identified

- Use of unqualified [uncertified] electric devices and equipment (e.g. cook stoves) can be harmful to poor households
- If in the process of rural electrification, there is not sufficient and continuous support, this may lead to negative impacts on sustainable development
- Lack of technical and financial support for alternative energy sources in combination with increased law enforcement for forest conservation may lead to conflict between communities and authorities (government)
- Lack of education, knowledge and awareness on various energy sources may affect forests and the environment, because people are still using firewood

Suggested measures to enhance benefits and reduce risks:

Benefits	Enhancement measures
If technology access allows use of electricity for cooking, women can reduce effort spent on firewood collection, freeing up time for other tasks.	Accessibility of fuelwood plantations to communities should be considered during the plantation site selection. Not only the establishment of new fuelwood plantation areas, but also local practices of tree planting (e.g. fencing, wind shields) should be encouraged more.
Risk	Mitigation measures
Electrical equipment and some alternative fuels (e.g. LPG gas) may pose danger to the user, especially if people are not aware of how to handle it safely.	Carry out an awareness campaign on proper operation and disposal of devices using alternative fuels/energy sources to avoid accidents, malfunction or accumulation of hazardous wastes.
Some alternative energy sources can have significant environmental impacts, e.g. carbon emissions and pollution from fossil fuels, impacts on freshwater ecosystems and adjacent forests from hydropower, clearance of trees for electricity distribution infrastructure, or environmental damage through careless disposal of old solar panels.	Existing plantation techniques/practices (e.g. monoculture/slash and burn) should be reviewed from an ecosystem point of view. EIA/SIA should be conducted before large scale plantation establishment. Less environmentally harmful techniques (e.g. zero burning, mixed plantation) should be promoted.
Negative environmental impacts from biofuel cultivation, e.g. increased conversion or displacement of other land use into forest, increased use of agrochemicals, increased water demand, etc.	Promote utilization of existing resources and traditional practices instead of unrealistic alternative fuels. Support effective cook stoves and traditional efficient cook stoves, provide technical assistance and frequent monitoring programmes to rural communities (the leaders of department of rural development and forest department, village development committees, INGOs, NGOs and CSOs should be involved in this).

Promotion of alternative fuels can have an impact on livelihood of fuelwood selling and charcoal producing households.	Take measures to promote alternative livelihoods for people who are negatively affected by the changes (e.g. livelihoods safeguard plan for community members who depend on sale of fuelwood or products for household lighting). Alternative livelihoods could include selling efficient cookstoves (from own production or retail selling). Promote cookstoves and fuel production by small and medium enterprises. Technical assistance should be provided by forest department, CSOs, INGOs, NGOs.
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Group 6: Expanding Plantations and improving their management

New benefit identified:

- If PaMs are implemented properly, the six imperatives of the forest policy will be fulfilled to some extent, particularly for participation and awareness raising.

New risks identified:

- Political will and support towards private smallholder plantation development may change in the future and thus lead to unsustainability.
- Traditional approaches in selection of participants for training may reinforce gender inequality.
- Lack of continued awareness raising programs for small-holders on forest/plantation management may mean that those practices are not sustained and forests/plantations are degraded or lost, especially in the next generations.

Suggested measures to enhance benefits and reduce risks:

Benefits	Enhancement measures
If the PaMs successfully reduce pressure on natural forests, this could create benefits for biodiversity and ecosystem services such as water regulation and soil conservation.	Clear understanding on rights and responsibilities in relation to plantations by all stakeholders (FD, local communities, private sector, CSOs). Build capacity of local communities, private sector, CSOs on rules and regulations related to fuelwood plantations, and techniques for harvesting/management.
Opening up of shorter term income opportunities from plantations and better market access could lead to a positive cycle of development, with increased income for rural communities, diversifying livelihoods, strengthening economic stability and ensuring higher living standard.	Good understanding is needed on suitable species for the specific area/location, and market situation.

Risks	Mitigation measures
Unclear land tenure and rights, and absence of agreement over benefit sharing could create or prolong existing conflicts between Forest Department, private sector, farmers and ethnic communities.	Good understanding about land tenure issues is needed, as the use of land for plantations is sensitive. (Who currently uses the land, what are land rights related to the areas that could be used for plantation.) In order to address low interest of communities (due to past experiences with CF), more consultations should be held and clarification provided about the type of ownership (collective or individual) of the plantations, to encourage communities' sense of ownership.
If plantations are established on arable land, this could lead to displacement of agricultural activity into forest areas.	Not only the establishment of new fuelwood plantation areas, but also the local practice of tree plantation along the line of cultivation as a wind shield should be encouraged more.
Farmers could be exposed to financial risk due to initial investment required for plantations, in combination with possible changes in market demand and the long waiting period	Agroforestry (e.g. intercropping) should be promoted to receive intermediate income and diversify production, lowering the risk. Credit mechanisms for plantations for communities and private entrepreneurs should be developed, and enabling conditions for accessing credit and related information should be ensured. Good plantation management and accounting skills are required. If plantations are destroyed by natural disasters, a mechanism to compensate for the losses should be developed (e.g. through a subsidy).
If decisions on plantation establishment are not required to meet social safeguards, local stakeholders may be faced with reduced income because of losing access to land and resources that are important for their livelihoods (e.g. grazing land for livestock).	During the FPIC process, it is necessary to make sure to include all local stakeholders who rely on resources from the proposed plantation areas.

Recommendations on the PaM cluster as a whole:

- Government plantations should also be included in the PaMs in this cluster, at the moment it only focuses on private and community level. The government has established large scale plantations throughout the country.
- Assessment of established plantations should be carried out to reduce occurrence of plantation failure

Group 7: Enabling more effective creation and management of protected areas (PAs)

New benefits identified:

- Increased transparency and consistency of land-related data can support decision-making/planning processes and reduce conflict over land (for local communities, government agencies).

- Can promote more inclusive PA management, and reduce access constraints for implementation of PA management measures. For e.g., much of the forest area is in conflict areas. Previously staff could not enter these areas due to the conflict and security concerns.
- Can increase participation of ethnic groups in PA management.
- Updated information (e.g. on land use change due to encroachment). Increased opportunity for PA management plans to reflect the current situation.
- Strengthened capacity of PA staff on PA management (in relation to biodiversity, planning, implementation, monitoring).

New risks identified:

- Ethnic or local communities may not be able to access information directly (due to lack of access to internet and language barriers).
- Conflicts of interest may occur; (some organisations rely on conflict of interest)
- Uncertainty of success of the peace process (many Ethnic Armed Organisations have not yet signed the National Ceasefire Agreement).
- EAOs may reject to engage (as they prefer to follow their own policy, there is low trust, etc.)
- Lack of land information in EAO areas
- Inappropriate training strategy, where training does not match with needs, will mean that capacity cannot be enhanced
- Increased possibility of encroachment by external people.

Suggested measures to enhance benefits and reduce risks:

Benefits	Enhancement measures
Better involvement of local communities and other stakeholders in management planning can enhance their capacity, give them a stronger sense of ownership and lead to better recognition of their interests, including by maintaining cultural and traditional values.	Conduct stakeholder mapping (who is involved, what are their roles, etc.). Conduct training need assessment, develop training strategy and conduct training program.
Gazetting of additional protected areas and better management of existing ones will strengthen conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, e.g. protection against landslides.	FD should initiate a system of entrance fees to PAs so that visitors become aware of the values of PAs. This will motivate better environmental conservation. Identify KBAs that are nationally/regionally important [i.e. beyond current international KBAs]. Training on biodiversity surveying for PA staff. Conduct ecosystem valuation and initiate and develop PES schemes where appropriate (e.g. for hydropower and ecotourism).

Reduction in unregulated activity that does not contribute to GDP.	Awareness raising on laws for local communities in traditionally appropriate means (by NWCD staff, NGOs, CSOs). Strengthen legal enforcement (through patrolling/community participation). Training on law enforcement for PA staff and local communities (this could be done by INGOs, e.g. WCS).
Risk	Suggested mitigation measures
Depending on the type of changes implemented, streamlining the gazetting process could reduce the participation opportunities of stakeholders with legitimate interests in the decision, such as those with customary rights, and increase the risk of conflict over protected area establishment/management	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) should be applied to protected area establishment.
Traditional farmers whose lands are not registered at the MOALI (Land Management and Statistics Dept.) could become landless if their lands fall in a new PA, especially the core zone.	FPIC should be conducted by NWCD and FD staff for the gazetting process. Mapping and recognizing customary rights within PAs.
Stricter and more strongly enforced rules about land use in protected areas may lead to displacement of pressures to other areas, including buffer zones.	Create alternative livelihood options and income generation opportunities (e.g. through value added NTFPs, ecotourism). Strengthen cooperation with NGOs/INGOs/DPs for successful development of alternative livelihoods, e.g. to provide technical and financial assistance.
Protected area establishment can pose constraints for economic development, e.g. there may be less scope for including new activities in village development plans, and livelihood opportunities for local people could be limited, especially if socio-economic impacts are not well considered and addressed.	To stabilize the socio-economic conditions of people who could be affected by protected area establishment, appropriate arrangements including technical and financial support, land access and creating job opportunities should be planned in advance by central/union and state/region governments.

Following the group work and the main part of the workshop, there were also presentations to update the participants on:

- Upcoming safeguards related work, including the review of policies, laws and regulations, and the drafting of a national safeguards clarification
- The progress of the communications component of the Myanmar National UN-REDD Programme, including the website upgrade.

It was further noted that the draft National REDD+ Strategy would soon be available online for public comment.

Finally, participants completed an evaluation survey about the workshop (results are summarised in Annex 4).

5. Next steps

Following the workshop, a number of next steps are planned to finalise the assessment of benefits and risks and to ensure that the results are fed into ongoing REDD+ readiness efforts. These include:

- Stakeholder inputs from the workshop will be consolidated, along with the results of the discussions on benefits and risks of proposed PaMs at subnational level.
- The identified benefits and risks will be further processed and grouped according to the safeguards, so that they can form an input to the review of policies, laws and regulations and the national clarification of safeguards.
- The final results will be described in a report, including the recommendations made for reducing risks and enhancing benefits through the design of the REDD+ PaMs and other measures related to the implementation of the safeguards. This will be shared with relevant technical working groups and other stakeholders.

Annex 1: Participants' list – TWG meeting and workshop

TWG Meeting, 7 February 2018

No.	Name	Title	Organization/ Ministry	Gender
1	Dr. Ei Ei Swe Hlaing	Assistant Director	Forest Research Institute	F
2	Ms. Su Mon San	Range Officer	Forest Research Institute	F
3	Mr. Ngwe Thee	Assistant Director	Forest Department	M
4	Mr. Soe Moe Aung	Assistant Director	General Administration Department	M
5	Mr. Min Lwin	Deputy Director	Department of Planning, MOALI	M
6	Mr. Khin Mg Latt	Programme Coordinator	METTA	M
7	Mr. Sein Moe	Assistant Director	Forest Department	M
8	Mr. Si Thu Aung	Staff Officer	Forest Department	M
9	Ms. Nyein Aye	Chief Engineer	Small Scale Industries Department, MOALI	F
10	Mr. Ling Houg	Program Coordinator	POINT	M
11	Mr. Hla Doi	Programme Officer	POINT	M
12	Dr. Toe Aung	Assistant Director	Forest Department	M
13	Mr. Myo Ko	Program Manager	POINT	M
14	Ms. Khin May Kyi	Consultant	UN-REDD	F
15	Mr. Thein Zaw Win	Communication Officer	UN-REDD	M
16	Ms. Khin Hnin Myint	National Programme Coordinator	UN-REDD	F
17	Ms. Phyo Pa Han	Programme Assistant	UN-REDD	F
18	Mr. Kyaw Min Aung	Programme Assistant	UN-REDD	M
19	Ms. Charlotte Hicks	Programme Officer	UNEP-WCMC	F

Workshop, 8-9 February 2018

No.	Name	Title	Organization/ Ministry	Gender
1	Dr. Ei Ei Swe Hlaing	Assistant Director	Forest Research Institute	F
2	Dr. Thaug Naing Oo	Director	Forest Research Institute	M
3	U Aye Chan Maung	Range Officer	Forest Research Institute	M
4	Daw Su Mon San	Range Officer	Forest Research Institute	F
5	U Sein Moe	Assistant Director	Forest Department	M
6	U Ngwe Thee	Assistant Director	Forest Department	M
7	U Kyaw Min Thein	Deputy Director	Forest Department	M
8	U Si Thu Aung	Staff Officer	Forest Department	M
9	U Khine Zaw Wynn	Staff Officer	Forest Department	M
10	U Min Lwin	Deputy Director	Planning Department, MOALI	M
11	U Mya Aye Aung	Assistant Director	Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics, MOALI	M
12	U Mg Mg Lwin	Deputy Director	Planning Department, MOALI	M
13	U Kyaw Soe	Assistant Director	General Administration Department	M
14	Daw Thein Thein Htwe	Assistant Director	Department of Social Welfare	F
15	Daw Wint Wint Htun	Deputy Director	Department of Fisheries	F
16	U Tay Zar Win	Assistant Engineer	Department of Mine	M
17	Daw Aye Sandar Htun	Assistant Director	Budget Department, MOPF	F
18	U Khun Min Min Htike	Staff Officer	Environmental Conservation Department	M
19	Daw Khin Yimon Hlaing	Staff Officer	Environmental Conservation Department	F

20	U Thant Sin Oo	Deputy Director	Survey Department, MONREC	M
21	Daw Aye Aye Thin	Assistant Director	Planning Department, MOPF	F
22	Daw Su Su Hlaing	Deputy Director	Department of Electric Power Planning, MOEE	F
23	Daw Aye Win	Director	Union Attorney General's Office	F
24	Mg Mg Myo chan	Director	Adventist Community Services	M
25	U Soe Paing	Member	Myanmar Forest Association	M
26	U Khin Mg Latt	Programme Coordinator	Metta	M
27	U Zaw Oo	Programme Officer	Ecosystem Conservation and Community Development Initiative (ECCDI)	M
28	Win Shane Myat	Secretary	POINT	M
29	Salai Mauk Mauk Kyaw	Secretary	POINT	M
30	Salai Win Aung	Member	POINT	M
31	Mann Yaw Han	Member	POINT	M
32	U Hla Doi	Programme Officer	POINT	M
33	Ma Nge Nge	Secretary	POINT	F
34	Naw Gay Htoo	Project Staff	Kayin Baptist Convention	F
35	U Naing Linn Oo	Programme Assistant	FREDA	M
36	U Paing Htet Thu	Program Assistant	MERN	M
37	Nant Hsan Hti	Network Officer	Women Organization Network of Myanmar	F
38	Ei Thinzar Aung	Programme Assistant	BANCA	F
39	Clem Bourlet	Consultant	Conyat Create	F
40	Rose	Programme Officer	CHRO	F
41	Mr. Timothy Boyle	Regional Technical Advisor	UNDP/ UN-REDD	M
42	Thinn Thitsar Kyaw	Project Assistant	UN-REDD	F
43	Daw Khin May Kyi	National Consultant	UN-REDD	F
44	U Thein Zaw Win	Communication Officer	UNDP/ UN-REDD	M
45	Daw Khin Hnin Myint	National Programme Coordinator	UN-REDD	F
46	Daw Phyo Pa Pa Han	Programme Assistant	UN-REDD	F
47	U Kyaw Min Aung	Programme Assistant	UN-REDD	M
48	U Min Soe	Stakeholder Engagement Officer	UN-REDD	M
49	Charlotte Hicks	Programme Officer	UNEP-WCMC	F
50	Celina Yong	Stakeholder Engagement Specialist	UNDP/ UN-REDD	F

Annex 2: Agendas – TWG meeting and workshop

Technical Working Group meeting

Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards for REDD+ in Myanmar

Date: 7 February 2018

Time: 14:00 – 17:00 pm

Venue: Thingaha Hotel, Nay Pyi Taw

Time	Session	Person in Charge
13:30 – 14:00	Registration	
14:00 – 14:10	Welcome remarks & overview of objectives for meeting	UN-REDD Programme / TWG SES Chair
14:10 – 14:30	Update on progress in delivering Myanmar Safeguards Roadmap: steps undertaken so far and initial results from subnational discussion of benefits & risks	Daw Khin May Kyi, National Safeguards Consultant
14:30 – 14:50	Next step: overview of national workshop on benefits & risks assessment and introduction to group facilitators	Charlotte Hicks (UNEP- WCMC)
14:50 – 15:00	Q&A	All
15:00 – 15:15	Tea break	
15:15 – 15:40	Feedback from TWG members on workshop/approach	All
15:40 – 16:00	Upcoming work on clarification of safeguards: revisiting proposed objectives and format	Charlotte Hicks (UNEP- WCMC)
16:00 – 16:15	Q&A on clarification objectives/format	All
16:15 – 16:20	Meeting close	
16:20 – 17:00	Briefing/practice for workshop group facilitators	

**National Workshop to assess potential benefits and risks of REDD+ Policies and Measures (PaMs)
in Myanmar**

Date: 08-09 February 2018

Venue: Thingaha Hotel, Nay Pyi Taw

Draft agenda – 8-9 February 2018

National Workshop on REDD+ Benefits and Risks Assessment, 8 February (Day 1)		
Time	Session	Person in Charge
8:00 am	Registration	
Session 1: Welcome and Introduction		
8:30 – 08:40 am	Welcome remarks	DG of FD, UN-REDD Programme
8:40 – 8:50 am	Workshop programme and expected outcomes	National Programme Coordinator UN-REDD
8:50 – 9:00	Expectations for the workshop / key questions – participants write on post-its	
9:00 – 9:05	Read through some of the expectations and questions	National Safeguards Consultant
9:05 – 9:30 am	Overview of the Myanmar REDD+ Programme and the process for developing the National Strategy; introduction to the drivers, barriers and proposed PaMs	National Programme Coordinator UN-REDD
9:30 – 9:40	Photo session	
9:40 – 10:00	<i>Tea break</i>	Participants
Session 2: Context of the REDD+ Programme in Myanmar and Update on Safeguards		
10:00 – 10:15 am	Recap on the REDD+ Safeguards, benefits & risks, and steps in the National Safeguards Roadmap	UNEP-WCMC
10:15 – 10:30 am	Overview of the subnational consultations process and the identification of benefits and risks so far	Stakeholder Engagement Officer
10:30 – 10:50 am	Q&A	
Session 3: Group work on Identification of Benefits and Risks		
10:50 – 11:15 am	Introduction to group work and presentation of an example in plenary	UNEP-WCMC
11:15 – 12:30	Working groups: - convene and familiarize themselves with the PaMs assigned to them - review benefits and risks identified so far	Group facilitators, participants
12:30 – 1:30 pm	<i>Lunch</i>	
1:30 – 3:30 pm	Working groups: - Add to/revise information on benefits and risks - Prioritise benefits & risks	Group facilitators, participants, rapporteurs
3:30 – 3:45 pm	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>	
3:45 – 4:15 pm	Carousel to share results	Participants, rapporteurs
4:15 – 4:40 pm	Highlights from the day's discussions – each group presents the top 3 benefits and top 3 risks identified for one PaM cluster	Rapporteurs
4:40 – 4:45 pm	Closing of day	NPD/NPC UN-REDD programme
<i>End of Day</i>		

National Workshop on REDD+ Benefits and Risks Assessment, 9 February (Day 2)		
Time	Session	Person in Charge
9:00 – 9:15 am	Recap from day 1 & overview of plans for day 2	NPC UN-REDD Programme
Session 4: Group work to develop Recommendations		
9:15 – 9:30	Introduction to group work and presentation of an example in plenary	UNEP-WCMC
9:30 – 10:45	Working groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review prioritization of benefits and risks - Identify ways to enhance the priority benefits / mitigate priority risks 	Group facilitators, participants, rapporteurs
10:45 – 11:00 am	<i>Tea break</i>	
11:00 – 12:00	Continue group work, prepare for museum visit	Participants
12:00 – 12:30	Museum visit: participants free to visit the work of any group and add feedback	Participants
12:30 – 1:30 pm	<i>Lunch</i>	
Session 5: Next steps in the Safeguards Roadmap		
1:30 – 1:45	Review feedback from museum group, choose presenter	
1:30 – 2:00	Report back – each group to report back on most important risk mitigation measures and benefit enhancement measures (e.g. top measures for each PAM cluster)	
2:00 – 2:15	Next steps: feeding benefits & risks results back into strategy and next steps for Myanmar’s safeguards approach	National Safeguards Consultant
2:15 – 2:30	Review of safeguards-relevant PLRs: introduction and approach	PLR review team
2:30 – 2:45	National clarification of safeguards – recap of discussions held in 2017 and next steps	UNEP-WCMC
2:30 – 2:45	Q&A on PLR review, next steps	
Session 6: Wrap up		
2:45 – 3:00	Communications update	Communications officer
3:00 – 3:15	Workshop recap – going back to expectations and consideration of any outstanding issues	UNEP-WCMC & UN-REDD
3:15 – 3:30	Closing remarks Workshop evaluation/survey	NPD UN-REDD Programme
3:30 – 4:00	<i>Tea break and meeting close</i>	

Annex 3: PaMs and clusters for the workshop

Group 1: Land use planning and tenure recognition

- Develop a national land use plan and implement territorial land use planning with emphasis on areas with high potential for REDD+
- Establish participatory and gender equitable land use planning approaches at region/state district and township level
- Improve inter-ministerial planning and coordination (e.g. regarding land allocation) through strengthening of existing coordination bodies at national level
- Incorporate forested VFV land into PFE, supported by strengthened VFV land management committees
- Support inclusion of proposals in work plans of national Land Use Council or subnational Land Use Committees or other work committees defined by the government
- Implement the Land Use Policy (2016), particularly Part VIII regarding land tenure security and the recognition of customary rights
- Establish environmental accounting systems which include the economic value of non-extractive forest uses and ecosystem functions
- Include fuelwood production and non-market values of forests in the NFMS and national counting system

Group 2: Promoting Sustainable Land Use Practices

- Establish gender-responsive Forestry and Agricultural/ Agroforestry Extension services in rural and hill areas
- Promote agroforestry systems with long term tree components and improvement of agricultural yields
- Address market access issues for agriculture and forestry in rural development projects and programmes
- Promote farmers and growers' associations, including equitably for women and men, in order to facilitate cooperative market access
- Provide low interest rate credit mechanisms and incentives, which are accessible to both women and men, to facilitate investment and technology transfer for forestry and agriculture
- Capacitate Government and NGOs to provide technical support on income generation
- Improve inter-ministerial planning and coordination (e.g. regarding incentives for rural development, agriculture, etc.) through strengthening of existing coordination bodies at national level
- Promote sustainability measures in commodity supply chains
- Expand community forest network
- Undertake high resolution mapping of existing forests, shifting cultivation, and encroachment "hotspots", with online registry

Group 3: Improving law enforcement and transparency

- Amend investment regulations in agriculture to include penalties for unauthorized forest clearance and environmental damage
- Operationalize regulations under new Forest/Wildlife/PA Laws and Community Forestry Rules
- Revise incentives system for staff of MONREC and MoALI, particularly at local levels
- Empower and incentivize law enforcement agencies to prioritize legal action against individuals
- Ensure appropriate and proportionate penalties applied (including awareness raising of judiciary)
- Establish safeguards for informants and whistle-blowers
- Strengthen EIA and IEE capacities in ECD in relation to evaluation of concession areas for commercial plantation (and mining) development
- Raise awareness of government officials on EIA/IEE regulations

- Apply 3rd party independent monitoring of logging operations (legal and illegal)
- Implement incentivized community co-managed monitoring programmes
- Publish MTE monitoring reports (including on-line)
- Build capacities (training) for Forestry Police
- Ensure greater cooperation between FD and Forestry Police
- Empower ACC to act on corruption and “laundering” of timber through development of anti-corruption strategy
- Raise awareness of ACC about REDD+ issues
- Within the context of the work of the UPDJC, engage with EAO’s to develop cooperation on detecting movement of illegal timber;
- Enhance border control cooperation among local government, communities and with neighbouring countries, e.g., sharing of electronic documentation
- Establish publicly accessible on-line registry for export licenses

Group 4: Providing incentives to reduce overexploitation of timber and illegal logging

- Develop FLEGT-like agreement for non-EU markets
- Revise the revenue distribution system among states/regions from sales of timber other forest products
- Increase the amount of revenues collected by states/regions deposited in state/region funds
- Establish and implement a domestic timber supply plan
- *Survey domestic timber demand*
- Secure political commitment to SFM and penalties for breaches
- Strengthen FD and MTE capacities and commitment to apply the MSS Code of Conducts responsibly
- Establish a publicly available and accessible sub-contractor/ service provider registry with specified service standards and penalties for non-compliance
- Develop and apply a domestic timber certification system

Group 5: Promoting use of alternative fuels / energy sources, and energy efficiency in charcoal and fuelwood production

- Accelerate rural electrification, including use of biomass waste, hydro/solar/wind for generation
- Develop alternative fuel distribution infrastructure (e.g. for LPG)
- Incentivize adoption of alternative fuels
- Raise awareness on (a) fuelwood (health and sustainability); (b) charcoal sustainability; (c) alternative fuels;
- Survey fuel wood consumption for domestic use & industrial use
- Incentivize use of wood from sources other than natural forests, including residues from wood processing
- Incentivize use of alternative sources for charcoal production
- Build capacities (training) for producers in low-waste processes
- Incentivize production and distribution of improved/efficient cook stoves

Group 6: Expanding plantations and improving their management

- Incentivize private sector and community plantations, including investment in short rotation species
- Incentivize the development of fuelwood plantations and charcoal production areas, especially in high demand areas
- Undertake cost-benefit analysis of plantation establishment
- Build capacities for plantation maintenance (including resource mobilization)

Group 7: Enabling more effective creation and management of protected areas

- Revise and simplify PA gazetting process
- Develop and apply regulations that (for example) recognize authority over PAs at multiple levels
- Within the context of the work of the UPDJC, engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on PA establishment and management
- Develop and implement PA management plans, including sustainable financing plans
- Build capacities (training) for Protected Area staff;
- Prioritize cadastral surveys in areas of encroachment
- Prioritize OneMap application to Key PAs

Annex 4: Participants' Feedback from Survey

In order to gather feedback from the participants about the workshop and suggestions for the future, a feedback survey was distributed on the last day. 23 participants filled in the questionnaire (10 female, 13 male). The results of the questionnaire are summarized below.

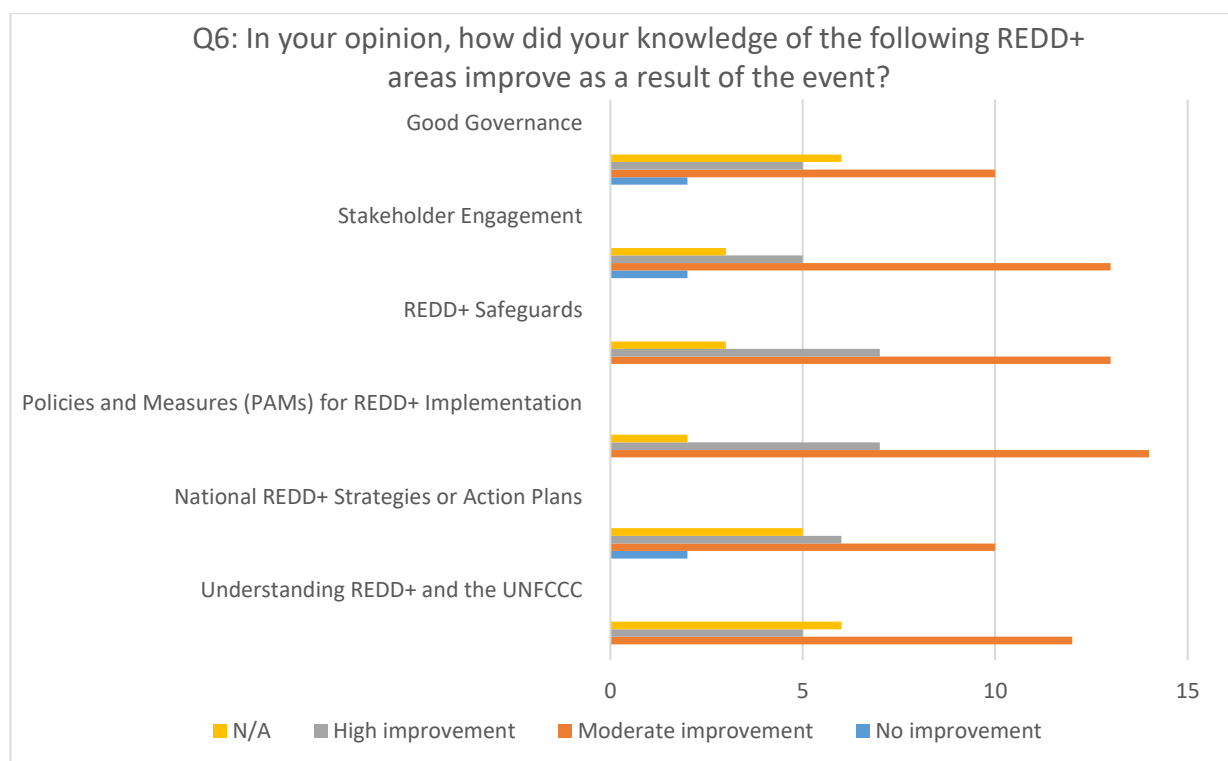
The participants had the following **affiliation**:

National government – forestry sector	6
National government – non-forestry sector	5
Civil society organisation	8
Community/Indigenous peoples representative	2
Private sector	0
Academia	0
Media	0
International organization	1
Other	1 (NGO)

The extent to which the participants were **engaged in the REDD+ process** is shown in the table below:

Involved in REDD+ decision-making processes	2
Regularly engaged with REDD+ as part of daily work	3
Occasional participation in REDD+ meetings and related events	16
Observer (not actively engaged)	1
Other (please specify)	1 (I've never joined before)

Asked about the **effectiveness of the event in increasing the participants' knowledge** for the advancement of REDD+ in Myanmar, all participants found the event effective. 6 participants found it moderately effective and 17 participants very effective. Regarding **how their knowledge was improved across the different topics**, please see the graph below:



Comments from the participants regarding the **improvement of knowledge** in different REDD+ areas were:

“Knowledge gained from this workshop is useful to raise awareness to forest related organizations and CSOs. But more awareness raising plans are needed for spreading to the wider community.”

“Need to promote inclusion of relevant organizations at subnational level to implement REDD+.”

“More public awareness programs should be done apart from this kind of workshop.”

Regarding **how participants may use and/or share their knowledge from the event**, the majority agreed that they would recommend similar events to colleagues, participate again in similar events, that the knowledge gained would be useful for sharing with colleagues, and that they would use the knowledge gained. Comments from the participants included:

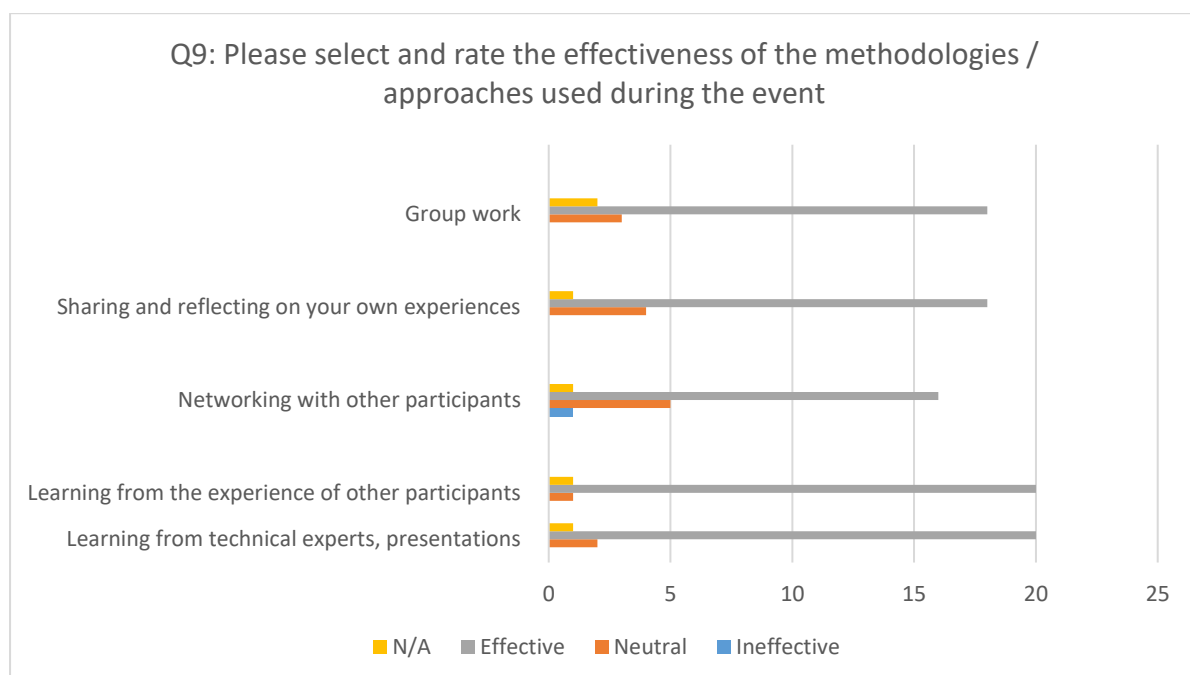
“Policy briefs should be disseminated to other relevant institutions and non-forest related representatives.”

“Workshop materials should be disseminated in advance before the workshop. If agenda is changed, revised agenda is needed to share in advance.”

“As REDD+ implementation is nation-wide activity, it should focus wider inclusion of stakeholders throughout the country.”

When questioned about their **overall satisfaction** with the event, 12 participants stated they were moderately satisfied, 11 participants stated they were very satisfied.

Regarding the methodologies used:



Participants’ comments regarding the **effectiveness of methodologies**:

“Interpreter should have skill with the devices. She should interpret simultaneously whether participants is listening or not. It made participants to annoy due to changing interpreting materials frequently. It is very important for a workshop.”

“Should share the documents related to workshop prior to the workshop. The workshop and the guidelines to the facilitators should be clearly understandable for them. (As sometimes, facilitator do not meet what the guidelines actually mean).”

The majority of participants stated that if they could restructure the event, they would give **more priority** to group exercises (12 participants) or discussions (9 participants). Others found the balance good (4 participants) or would give more priority to lectures/presentations (3 participants). Some of the **actions that the participants aim to undertake** as a result of the event when they return home are quoted in the table below:

I will report on what I have learnt to my supervisor
I will actively participate in activities implemented by REDD Myanmar in order to improve REDD+ safeguards activities.
To include REDD+ process in National programs. I will share knowledge on REDD+ to my co-workers
Information sharing, Follow up SIS strategy, sending feedback
I will share REDD+ National Strategy and conduct trainings and workshops appropriately with the actions of organizations
I will share the knowledge gained
I will try to promote inclusion of indigenous people
REDD+ safeguard and review the PaMs to address the benefits and Risks
For strategy, comments online will be done
As I have attended as a member of TWG, I need to submit report back to my office
Awareness raising for REDD+ for local Ethnic people,
Awareness raising on REDD+
I will share to my co-workers and suggest them to attend workshop

Final comments from participants:

“Enabling conditions/ incentives/ ways to promote/encourage for better participation of different stakeholders from different ministries should be developed (due to less attendance of members.”