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REDD+ Investment Plan Myanmar

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1. Introduction

Myanmar has developed its National REDD+ Strategy (NRS), which was passed to Cabinet for approval in 2020. This investment plan for REDD+ (IPR) has been developed in order to promote effective and timely implementation of the NRS. The objective of Myanmar's IPR is:

> "*to establish a framework for investment in REDD+ implementation in Myanmar that ensures alignment with broader development priorities and maximizes climate impact of future investments*"

The contents of the IPR are a set of "investment packages" that are (a) high quality; (b) compelling and coherent; (c) complementing the existing investment landscape; and (d) are ready for adoption or easily adjusted to specific donors' requirements or preferences, so as to maximize the impact of the National REDD+ Strategy. This portfolio of "investment packages":

a) Focuses on those policies and measures (PAMs) that are most likely to have significant impacts on emissions, and which enjoy broad stakeholder support;
b) Includes proposals targeting geographic priorities in terms of "hotspots" for different drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
c) Aligns with the priorities of the Government of Myanmar and development partners;
d) Are designed to enhance social and environmental benefits and avoid risks.

Some of these investment packages are already under implementation; others are in the planning phase, and others represent gaps that need to be filled. The resource mobilization required to fill gaps will be based on on-going consultations with donors and other stakeholders, administered by the REDD+ National Coordination Unit. The Myanmar REDD+ Programme that this portfolio of project proposals represents is unique in that much of the remaining forest area in Myanmar, and especially high-carbon forests, are not under the full control of the Union Government. In most States around the periphery of the country, a number of Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAO's) have complete or partial control over large areas of forests. Some of these EAO's have developed their own REDD+ Action Plans, which constitute part of the portfolio of project proposals.

2. Identification of Priorities

The approach to generating the information required for the four points, (a) to (d) in the Introduction was as follows.

2.1. PAMs prioritization

The NRS includes 25 PAMs. Although all 25 PAMs will contribute to reduction of net emissions from forests, they are not equal in their potential impact and therefore their importance. In the context of limited international climate/environment public finance, prioritizing PAMs is therefore a critical first step in ensuring maximum impact through the IPR.

The prioritization process involved rating each PAM against a set of criteria, including:

(i)   Feasibility (social, environment, economic, political, security)
(ii) Political support, as indicated by alignment with Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP) and sectoral policies (including the National Environmental Policy, Forest Policy, Climate Change Policy, National Climate Change Strategies and Action Plan)
(iii) Potential to contribute to ethnic and/or social conflict resolution
(iv) Level of non-governmental stakeholder support
(v)   Cost-benefit assessment, in social, environmental and economic terms

Scoring against indicators (i), (iii), (iv), and (v) was conducted through a survey of participants in NRS consultations and members of the Technical Working Group/Drivers & Strategy. Scoring for indicator (ii) was based on a desk study of the MSDP and sectoral policies (although alignment with sectoral policies had previously been assured through sectoral consultations). The raw data for each indicator were subjected to qualitative classification so that weights for each indicator were equal.

Results of PAMs prioritization

Table 1, below, shows the average score across all indicators for each PAM. The maximum potential score would be 5. The Table is divided into different classes of priority – class 1, 2, and 3. Priority class 1 includes 4 PAMs that scored over 3.6 on average. Priority class 2 includes a further 7 PAMs that scored over 3.3 on average, and Priority class 3, another 4 PAMs that scored over 3.0 on average. This leaves 10 PAMs from the NRS that scored under 3.0 on average. Naturally, these "priority 4 PAMs" should still be implemented through existing or future projects and programmes, but resource mobilization efforts should focus initially on priorities 1 - 3.

Table 1. PAMs sorted through prioritization process and assigned to three priority classes

S/N[1]	No.	PAM	Score
		PRIORITY 1	
S	10	Expand the number and area of community forests and support the development of Community Forest Enterprises	4.00
S	21	Within the context of the work of the UPDJC, engage with EAO's, political leaders, representatives of ethnic people, NGOs and religious leaders to develop cooperation on sustainable forest management	4.00

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[1] S = PAM implemented mainly at sub-national level; N = PAM implemented at national level. No. is a sequential number for each S or N PAM

S	9	Establish gender-responsive Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services in rural and upland areas	3.89
S	6	Empower and incentivize law enforcement agencies to prioritize legal action against influential individuals	3.78
		PRIORITY 2	
S	11	Implement incentivized community co-managed forest monitoring programmes	3.56
S	17	Promote sustainability measures in commodity supply chains	3.44
N	18	Revise protected area establishment processes, supporting diversification of protected area categories	3.44
N	3	Enact and implement regulations controlling access to and use of chainsaws	3.33
N	13	Incentivize adoption of alternative fuels and non-woody biomass fuels and development of distribution networks	3.33
S	13	Incentivize production and distribution of improved/efficient cook stoves	3.33
N	14	Operationalize adaptations to the regulatory framework for REDD+ (including new Forest/Biodiversity & PA Laws and Community Forestry Rules)	3.33
		PRIORITY 3	
S	8	Ensure greater cooperation between the Forest Department and Forestry Police	3.22
N	8	Establish and implement regulatory and policy reform promoting and facilitating sustainable domestic timber production	3.22
S	12	Incentivize private sector and community plantations, including fuelwood plantations	3.22
N	17	Recognize shifting cultivation landscapes as a form of ICCA, with management plans incorporating a temporally (but not spatially) stable area with tree cover (with conditionality)	3.11
		PRORITY 4	
N	5	Ensure appropriate and proportionate penalties applied for legal infractions	2.89
N	6	Ensure full transparency of documentation related to timber harvesting	2.89
N	12	Improve monitoring of the Myanma Timber Enterprise and ensure transparency of monitoring reports	2.89
S	4	Develop and implement processes to retain current forest cover and recovery of forest cover	2.78
N	22	Improve plantation maintenance	2.78
S	5	Develop and implement participatory protected area management plans, including sustainable financing measures	2.67
N	23	Undertake strengthening of EIA and IEE capacities in ECD	2.67
S	14	Incentivize sourcing of biomass energy from sources other than natural forests, including residues from wood processing and alternatives for charcoal production	2.44
N	21	Survey domestic timber demand (construction material, industrial roundwood/timber) and fuelwood/charcoal consumption for domestic use & industrial, and develop sustainable supply plans	2.44
N	1	Develop and implement trade agreements for legally produced timber	2.33

2.2. Geographic prioritization

Data on the intensity of different drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in different parts of the country are lacking or of uncertain quality. Due to this data problem, a questionnaire was sent to each District Forest Officer, asking them to assign a number from 1 (very low) to 10 (very high) for the following processes and key drivers:

- ➢ The rate of deforestation
- ➢ The amount of forest degradation
- ➢ The amount of illegal logging

107	➤	The amount of wildlife poaching (related to non-carbon benefits)
108	➤	The amount of firewood collected from natural forests
109	➤	The amount of shifting cultivation

111 In addition, the DFO's were asked to list the three main causes of deforestation in their District.

113 Subsequently, quantitative data on changes in open, closed and total forest between 2010 and 2015 were
114 generated by the Forest Department for each District in the country. This provides a second source of data for
115 deforestation hotspots.

117 As the prioritization of geographic areas should take account not only of likely climate benefits, but also the
118 potential for alleviating poverty or social/ethnic conflicts, the World Bank's multi-dimensional disadvantage index
119 (https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/myanmar/publication/multidimensional-welfare-in-myanmar)   was
120 used to indicate States/Regions and Districts most in need of poverty alleviation or social and ethnic conflict
121 resolution.

123 The geographic prioritization process was done through a scoring based on these various inputs and using the
124 following related criteria, with results summarized in Table 12 below:
125 • Intensity of Deforestation,
126 • Intensity of Degradation,
127 • Intensity of Illegal logging,
128 • Intensity of Fuelwood and charcoal,
129 • Potential for social contributions (poverty alleviation and social/ethnic conflict resolution)
130 • Biodiversity value, as indicated by numbers of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA's)

132 The National REDD+ Strategy notes that shifting cultivation that is stable in terms of area under cultivation within
133 a landscape, and fallow period, is not a driver of deforestation or forest degradation. Landscapes where the area
134 under cultivation is increasing and/or fallow period is decreasing are likely to experience forest degradation.
135 However, data is not yet available to identify such landscapes with confidence.

137 **Results of geographic prioritization**

139 a) Deforestation
140 Table 2 below shows the scores and ranking of deforestation in states and regions, using two sources of data –
141 the DFO questionnaires and the quantitative District-level data from the Forest Department.

143   Table 2. Priority States and Regions for addressing deforestation
144

	Quantitative data			DFO questionnaire	
State	% def'n	Rank		DFO score	Rank
Mon state	40.5	4		8	1
Nay Pyi Taw	6.6	9		6	2
Kayah state	51.6	2		6	3
Bago region	2.7	10		5	4
Chin State	17	6		4.7	5
Sagaing region	48.5	3		4.6	6
Ayerawaddy	65.4	1		4.3	7

Kachin State	2.7	10		4.25	8
Shan State	-15.3	13		4.1	9
Tanintaryi region	-7.4	12		4	10
Mandalay region	12.9	8		4	11
Kayin State	-90.1	--		4	12
Rakhine state	16.3	7		3.5	13
Magway region	22.9	5		3.3	14
Yangon region	-32.8	14		0.5	15

145

146 There were clearly some errors in the data. Across the three Districts of Kayin, there was supposedly almost a
147 doubling in forest area between 2010 and 2015, with closed forest in Kawkayeik increasing from just over 10,000
148 hectares in 2010 to nearly 240,000 hectares by 2015. Therefore, no ranking is shown for Kayin based on the
149 quantitative data. Similarly, Pyay District of Bago Region supposedly saw a 250% increase in total forest between
150 2010 and 2015, so the results for Bago exclude Pyay.

151

152 Combining the results from both data sources, the high priority states and regions for addressing deforestation
153 are proposed to be Ayeyarwady, Mon, Kayah, Sagaing, Chin and Magway. Nay Pyi Taw is excluded because of its
154 small size and highly unusual socio-political circumstances.

155

156 Both data sets allow further prioritization to the level of District within state/region. These data are shown in
157 Table 3, below.

158

159 Table 3. Priorities for addressing deforestation by District within priority States/Regions

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State / Region	District	Quantitative relative loss	DFO score
Ayerawaddy	Hinthada	-45.9	3
	Myaung Mya	-77.5	5
	Pathein	51.3	5
	Labutta	96.0	No data
	Maubin	99.0	No data
Chin	Falam	15.0	5
	Hakha	19.8	4
	Mindat	16.8	5
Kayah	Loikaw	51.1	6
	Bawlake	52.0	No data
Magway	Gangaw	37.5	No data
	Magway	-47.8	2
	Minbu	25.3	5
	Pakokku	66.9	3
Mon	Mawlamyaing	45.3	8
	Thaton	31.0	8
Sagaing	Hkamti	58.7	4
	Kale	40.4	3
	Katha	-1.9	6
	Mawleik	29.8	4
	Shwe Bo	-9.3	6

		Tamu	66.3	5

161

162 These data suggest that in Chin, Kayah and Mon, all Districts need to be prioritized. However, in the dry-zone
163 regions of Magway and Sagaing, only a sub-set of Districts need to be prioritized. In Ayeyarwady, some Districts
164 show a gain in forest, presumably due to plantation establishment, while other Districts (Labutta and Maubin)
165 show almost complete loss of forest. Therefore, Pathein emerges as the only priority District in Ayeyarwady for
166 reducing deforestation.

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173 The geographic priorities for deforestation are shown in Figure 1, below.

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Figure 1: Geographic priorities to address deforestation

195 Causes of deforestation

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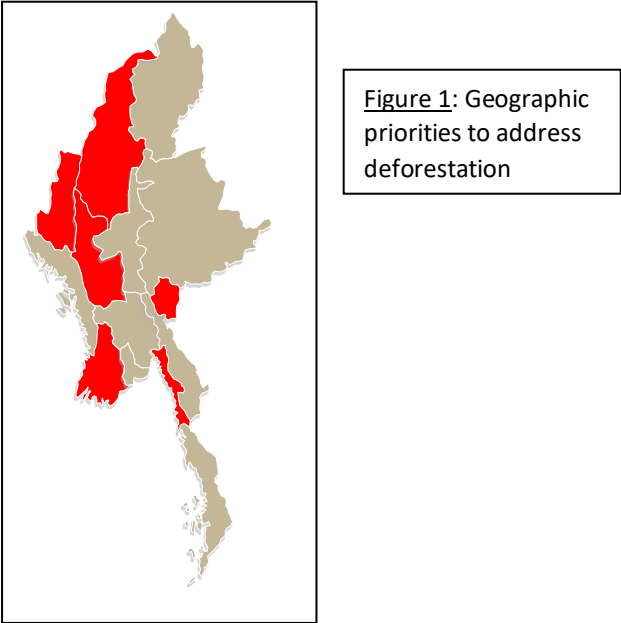
197 The data collected during the analysis of drivers conducted by the UN-REDD Programme indicated that the drivers
198 of deforestation in the six priority states and regions identified above were as shown in Table 4a, below. Note
199 that, normally, illegal logging, timber harvesting and fuelwood collection would be expected to result in forest
200 degradation; deforestation through these processes only occurs at very high intensities. Also, shifting cultivation
201 is a driver of degradation only in non-sustainable conditions. The DFO's identified the causes of deforestation
202 indicated in Table 4b.

203
204   Table 4a. Drivers of deforestation identified in the NRS
205

State/ region	Large-scale ag	Small-scale ag	Timber harvesting	Illegal logging	Fuelwood collection

Ayeyarwaddy	■	■	■	■	■
Chin			■	■	■
Kayah		■		■	
Magwe		■		■	■
Mon	■				
Sagaing			■	■	■

Table 4b. Drivers of deforestation identified by the DFO survey

	Agric.	Aqua.	Fuelwood collection	Illegal logging	Shifting Cult'n	Urban	Other
Ayerawaddy	■	■	■	■	■		■
Chin	■		■		■	■	
Kayah			■	■	■		
Magway	■		■	■		■	■
Mon	■		■			■	■
Sagaing	■		■	■	■		

As the DFO's were given freedom to determine the causes of deforestation, processes that are generally not considered to lead to deforestation, such as illegal logging and shifting cultivation were included in their data. Generally, DFO's did not distinguish between large-scale/industrial agriculture and small-scale agriculture. It is interesting to note that no DFO considered timber harvesting to be a problem.

There is a reasonable degree of agreement between the two sources of information. For example, for illegal logging, the DFO's in Chin did not consider it a problem, but otherwise the data are identical. All DFO's identified fuelwood (which included charcoal) as an issue.

 b) Forest Degradation

In the absence of quantitative data from the Forestry Department, the only source of information on severity of forest degradation comes from the DFO questionnaire data. The results are shown in the Table 5, below.

Table 5. Priorities for addressing forest degradation

State	DFO score	Rank
Kachin	6.75	1
Mon	6.5	2
Nay Pyi Taw	5	3
Kayah	5	4
Chin	5	5
Sagaing	5	6
Kayin	5	7
Bago	4.8	8
Tanintharyi	4.7	9
Mandalay	4.4	10
Ayeyarwady	4	11

Magway	4	12
Rakhine	3.8	13
Shan	3.5	14
Yangon	0.5	15

The high priority states and regions for addressing degradation are proposed to be Kachin, Mon, Kayah, Sagaing, Chin and Kayin. Again, Nay Pyi Taw is excluded because of its small size and highly unusual socio-political circumstances.

The DFO data can be used to examine whether there are differences among Districts within the priority states and regions. These data are shown in Table 6, below.

Table 6. Priorities for Districts within priority States and Regions for forest degradation
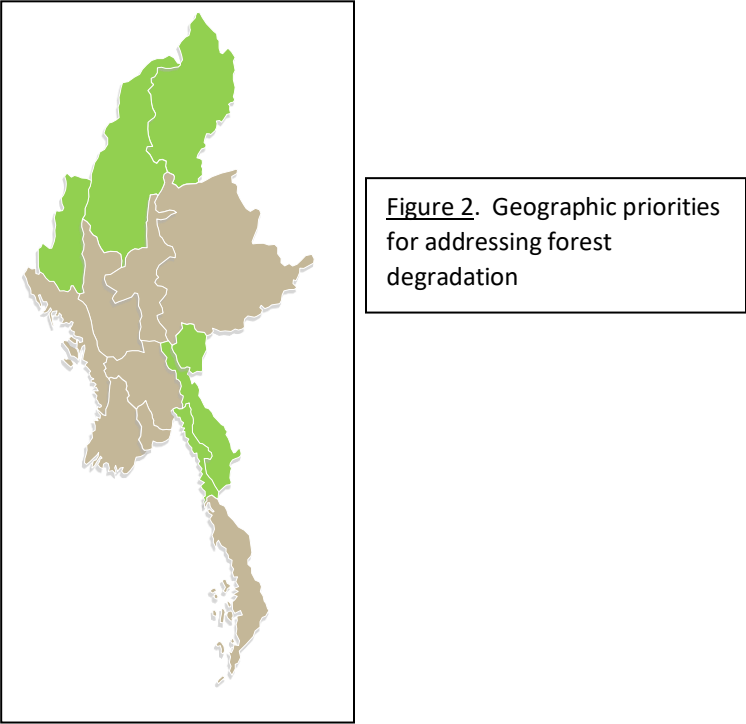
State	District	DFO score
Chin	Falam	7
	Hakha	5
	Mindat	3
Kachin	Bamaw	8
	Bamaw	8
	Mohnyin	6
	Myitkyina	5
Kayah	Loikaw	5
	Bawlake	No data
Kayin	Kawtkayeik	5
	Myawaddy	8
	Hpa-an	2
Mon	Mawlamyaing	6
	Thaton	7
Sagaing	Hkamti	4
	Kale	4
	Katha	8
	Mawleik	5
	Sagaing	4
	Shwe Bo	5
	Tamu	5

Almost all Districts within the priority states and regions scored 5 or above. The only exceptions are Mindat (Chin), Hpa-an (Kayin), and Hkamti, Kale and Sagaing in Sagaing Region.

The geographic priorities for addressing forest degradation are shown in Figure 2, below.

Figure 2. Geographic priorities for addressing forest degradation

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288   c) Illegal logging
289 In the absence of quantitative data from the Forestry Department, the only source of information on severity of
290 illegal logging comes from the DFO questionnaire data. The results are shown in the Table 7, below.
291
292   Table 7. Priority States and Regions for addressing illegal logging
293

State/Region	DFO score	Rank
Kayah	6	1
Bago	5.3	5
Nay Pyi Taw	5	7
Kachin	4.8	8
Sagaing	4.4	12
Chin	4.3	2
Kayin	4.3	3
Mandalay	4.2	4
Tanintharyi	3.7	10
Shan	3.3	6
Rakhine	3.3	9
Ayeyarwady	3.3	13
Magway	2.8	11
Mon	1	14
Yangon	0.5	15

294
295 These results suggest that top priority for addressing illegal logging are Kayah, Bago, Nay Pyi Taw and Kachin,
296 with Sagaing, Chin, Kayin and Mandalay making up a second layer of priority. The reason to propose two layers
297 of priority is because of the number of states/regions with a significant amount of illegal logging, as it may be
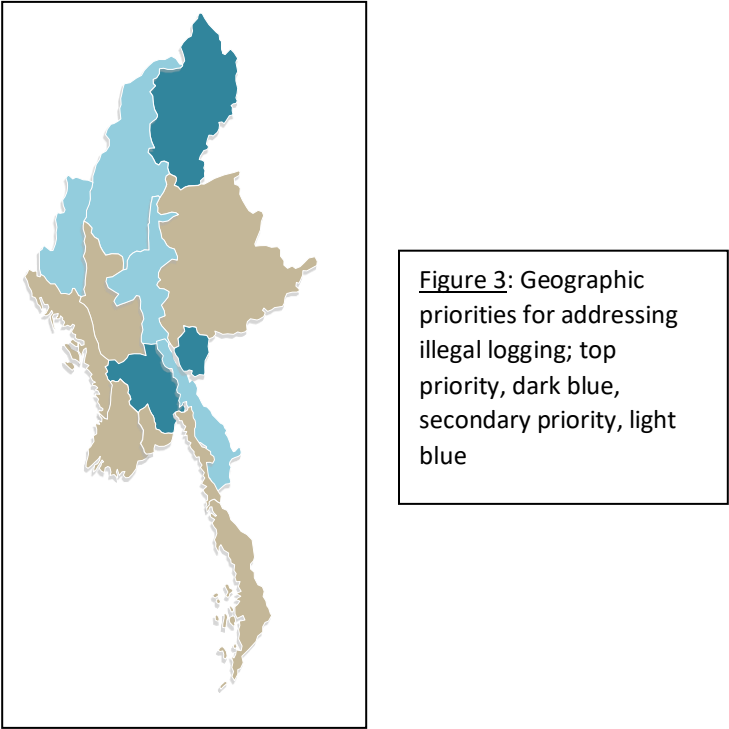298 easier to mobilize resources for smaller investment packages.

299

300 Within the top priority states and regions, the severity of illegal logging by District is as shown in the Table 8,
301 below.

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303 Table 8. District scores within priority States and Regions for illegal logging

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State/Region	District	DFO score
Bago	Bago	4
	Pyay	3
	Taungoo	8
	Tharyawaddy	6
Kachin	Bamaw	5
	Mohnyin	5
	Myitkyina	4
	Puta-O	No data
Kayah	Loikaw	6
	Bawlake	No data
NPT	Datkina	5
	Ottara Thiri	No data

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306 These data indicate that Taungoo District is the most important District in the country for illegal logging, but
307 otherwise, with limited data, there are few priority Districts within the priority States and Regions.

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309 The geographic priorities for addressing illegal logging are shown in Figure 3, below.

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Figure 3: Geographic priorities for addressing illegal logging; top priority, dark blue, secondary priority, light blue

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335   d)   Fuelwood and charcoal
336 In the absence of quantitative data from the Forestry Department, the only source of information on intensity of
337 fuelwood collection and charcoal production comes from the DFO questionnaire data. The results are shown in
338 the Table 9, below.
339
340   Table 9. Priority States and Regions to address fuelwood and charcoal
341

State/Region	DFO score	Rank
Chin	5.7	1
Sagaing	5.6	2
Mon	5.5	3
Nay Pyi Taw	5	4
Bago	4.8	5
Kachin	4.8	6
Shan	4.6	7
Rakhine	4.5	8
Mandalay	4.4	9
Tanintharyi	4	10
Magway	4	11
Ayeyarwady	4	12
Kayin	3.3	13
Kayah	3	14
Yangon	3	15

342
343 These data indicate that, apart from Kayin, Kayah and Yangon, all states and regions score between 4 and 5.7,
344 illustrating the widespread nature of the problem.
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346 The geographic priorities for addressing fuelwood and charcoal are shown in Figure 4, below.

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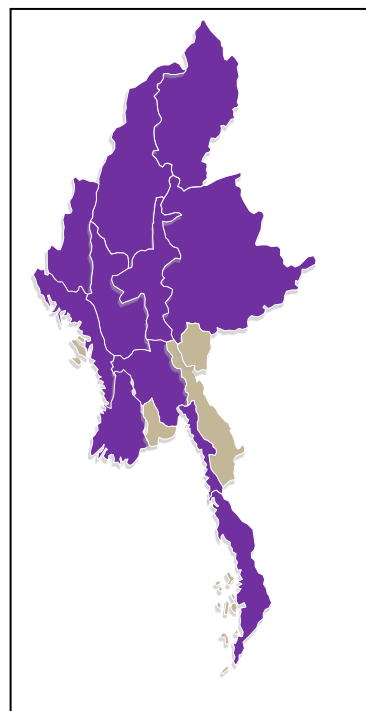360
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Figure 4: Geographic priorities for addressing fuelwood and/or charcoal

369   e)   Social contributions (poverty alleviation and social/ethnic conflict resolution

370   The World Bank's multidimensional disadvantage index (MDI) generated the results shown in Table 10, below
371   for States/Regions most in need of support.

372

373   Table 10. Priority States and Regions in terms of multidimensional disadvantage index

374

State/Region	MDI score	Rank
Rakhine	18.4	1
Kayin	11.9	2
Shan	11	3
Taninthayi	10.7	4
Ayeyarwady	10.1	5
Kayah	8.5	6
Kachin	8.3	7
Chin	8.3	8
Bago	7.6	9
Mon	7.5	10
Sagaing	6.4	11
Magway	6.1	12
Naypyitaw	4.6	13
Mandalay	4.1	14

375
376   These results are represented diagrammatically in Figure 5, below. Unsurprisingly, the greatest potential social
377   benefits are in the periphery of the country, consisting largely of ethnic States.
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Figure 5: States and Regions with greatest potential to benefit socially from REDD+ implementation

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401   f)   Biodiversity values
402   Forests provide multiple ecosystem services, and their value in terms of non-carbon benefits needs to be taken
403   into account in identifying priorities. Biodiversity is a useful metric, since high-value biodiversity forests will
404   usually also reflect high values in terms of other ecosystem services.
405
406   The measurement of biodiversity is not simple, and numerous possible measures can be proposed. For the
407   purposes of this document, the number and sizes of "key biodiversity areas" (KBA's) is used to measure
408   biodiversity. Both numbers and size are useful, as the number indicates the diversity of different ecosystems,
409   whilst obviously large KBA's will be more valuable than small KBA's. An arbitrary size of 2,500 km2 was used to
410   distinguish between "large" and "small" KBA's.
411
412   The results of the analysis are shown in Table 11, below, and diagrammatically in Figure 6.
413
414   Table 11. Priority States and Regions in terms of biodiversity values
415

State/Region	High priority		Medium priority	
	Large	Small	Large	Small
Kachin	2	5	4	2
Tanintharyi	2	2	0	1
Sagaing	2	0	2	2
Rakhine	1	0	0	2
Ayeyarwady	0	3	0	2
Magway	0	2	0	3
Shan	0	1	1	3
Mon	0	1	0	1
Chin	0	1	0	0
Bago	0	0	1	1
Mandalay	0	0	1	0

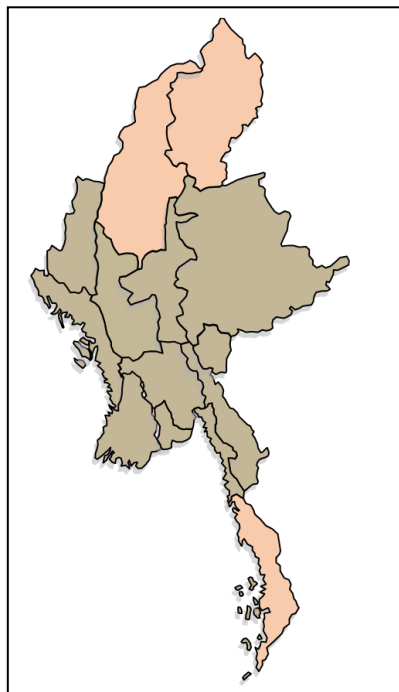|				
NPT	0	0	0	0
Yangon	0	0	0	0
Kayin	0	0	0	0
Kayah	0	0	0	0

Note: "Large" = > 2,500 km^2

Figure 6: States and Region with the highest biodiversity value forests

g) Overall priorities

Since Myanmar's FREL is currently focused only on deforestation/afforestation, and plans for further refinement anticipate inclusion of degradation, priorities for investment in REDD+ need to focus on these activities, rather than conservation or sustainable management of forests.

Data for individual drivers/processes can be combined to indicate overall priorities of States/Regions for implementation of REDD+. Those States/Regions with the largest number of drivers present would be high priorities for a jurisdictional approach to REDD+. Table 12, below, shows these overall scores.

Table 12. Overall priority States and Regions for a jurisdictional (or similar) approach

State/Region	Deforestation	Degradation	Illegal logging	Fuelwood/ Charcoal	Social benefits	Biodiversity	Score
Ayeyarwady	✔ *			✔	✔		2.5
Bago			✔	✔			2
Chin	✔	✔	✔ †	✔	✔		4.5
Kachin		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	5
Kayah	✔	✔	✔		✔		4
Kayin		✔	✔ †		✔		2.5
Magwe	✔ *			✔			1.5
Mandalay			✔ †	✔			1.5

Mon	✓	✓		✓			3
Nay Pyi Taw			✓	✓			2
Rakhine				✓	✓		2
Sagaing	✓*	✓*	✓†	✓		✓	3.5
Shan				✓	✓		2
Tanintharyi				✓	✓	✓	3
Yangon							0

* Only some Districts within State/Region (score 0.5)
† Secondary priority (score 0.5)

Although Ayeyarwady scores 2.5, the same as Kayin and Sagaing, it is not considered for a jurisdictional approach since, having already suffered very high deforestation, the only REDD+ activity relevant to Ayeyarwady is afforestation/reforestation, which does not require a jurisdictional approach.

The highest scores are for Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Mon, Kayin, Sagaing and Tanintharyi – these are top priorities for a jurisdictional approach (or similar) and are shown in Figure 7, below.
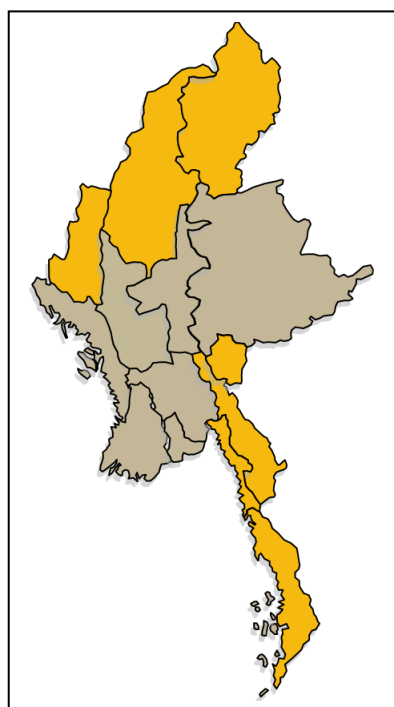

Figure 7: States and Region having the highest scores for priority drivers – these are most suited to a jurisdictional approach (or similar)

2.3.   Alignment with Government of Myanmar and Development Partner priorities

Alignment with Government of Myanmar priorities is ensured, as the National REDD+ Strategy was designed based on numerous consultations with all relevant government agencies. As noted in the Strategy:

> "The National REDD+ Strategy does not represent another additional and completely independent strategy document. Rather, it is an aggregator of existing strategies and plans, aiming to support them in reaching their objectives in a way that reduces impact on forests. Most obviously, the

National REDD+ Strategy represents the LULUCF section of Myanmar's NDC. But collectively, the proposed policies and measures (PAMs) represent policies and measures that are reflected in other strategy documents, such as the MSDP, National Forestry Master Plan, and the Agricultural Development Strategy, among others."

Alignment with development partners' priorities was ensured through a number of processes.

➢ Early in the Strategy drafting process, a development partner roundtable was organized to discuss the relevance of current and planned development partner projects to the emerging National REDD+ Strategy.
➢ Subsequently, most of the development partners were involved in various of the consultations held on PAMs and the Strategy in general, and several partners participated in various *ad hoc* bodies tasked with developing inputs on PAMs.
➢ Finally, frequent and regular personal communications between members of the UN-REDD Programme Management Unit and representatives of many development partners ensured that their priorities were identified and updated.

534
535
3. Administration of the IPR

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538 The IPR represents an initial stage of implementation of Phase 2 of REDD+. During Myanmar's REDD+ Readiness
539 phase (Phase 1), a National REDD+ Taskforce (TF) oversaw readiness activities and developed proposals for
540 management of REDD+ in Phase 2 and beyond. However, during Phase 2 and beyond, the Taskforce will be
541 replaced by a higher-level REDD+ National Coordination Committee (see Terms of Reference in Annex 1).
542
543 During implementation of REDD+ Phases 2 and 3, there is a requirement for a number of functions to be fulfilled,
544 including (a) decision making and coordination; (b) technical support and M&E, and (c) specialized functions. The
545 administration of the IPR is depicted in Figure 7, and Table 13 shows how the various functions are assigned.
546
547 Table 13. Responsibilities for the various functions required during REDD+ Phase 2 and 3 implementation
548

Function	Responsibility
Decision-making	NE5C, or REDD+ NCC, depending on level of decision required
Coordination: national level	REDD+ NCC
Coordination: state/region level	State/Region Coordination Bodies
Technical support	REDD+ NCU (supported by TWG's)
M&E	REDD+ NCU
Specialized function: NFMS	Forest Department
Specialized function: SIS	Central Statistics Office (subject to confirmation)
Specialized function: Overseeing safeguards implementation and SOI preparation	Safeguards WG, supported by REDD+ NCU and State/Region Coordination Bodies

549
550 The REDD+ National Coordination Committee will report through the Working Group on Climate Change
551 Mitigation and Adaptation to the National Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Central Committee.
552 The work of the REDD+ National Coordination Committee will be supported by a REDD+ National Coordination
553 Unit.
554
555 The REDD+ National Coordination Committee will have the following objectives:
556
557 A. To provide guidance and oversight for all REDD+ implementation [in territory under the control of the
558   Union government] in Myanmar in order to support the effective and efficient reduction of net GHG
559   emissions from forests in the country.
560 B. To serve as the governing body for Development Partner projects involving implementation of REDD+
561 C. To coordinate between and among all relevant government and non-governmental stakeholders, REDD+
562   programmes, projects and initiatives in order to achieve consistency among all REDD+ actions to be
563   implemented in national territory, avoid duplication and contradiction between and among them and
564   assure coherent REDD+ performance, accounting and reporting to relevant national and international
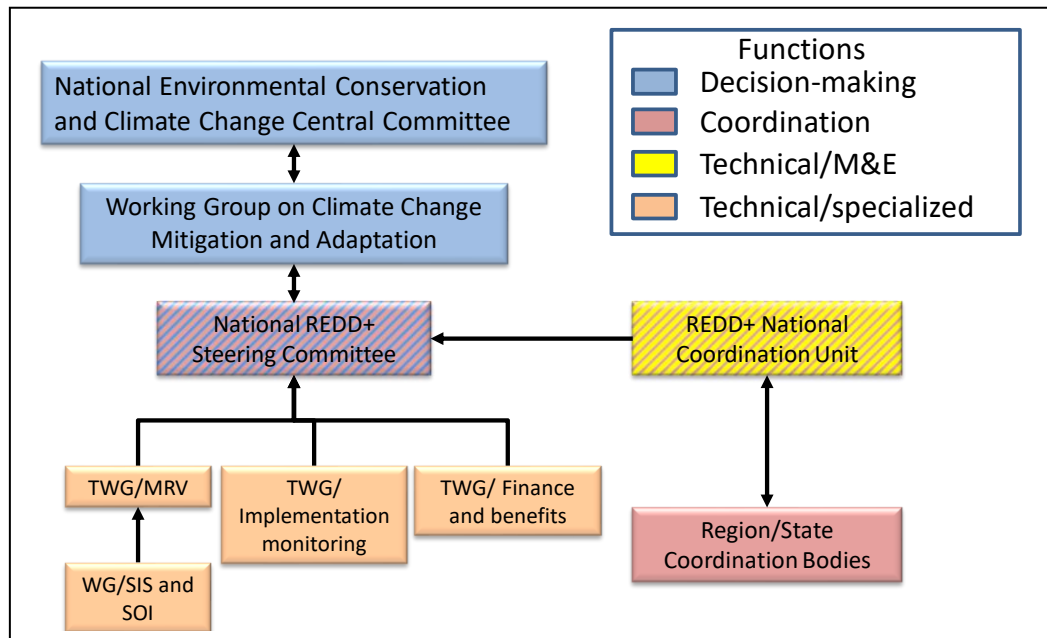565   entities including the UNFCCC.
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Figure 7. REDD+ Phase 2 administration arrangements

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587 The REDD+ National Coordination Committee will meet quarterly or at a frequency decided by the National
588 Coordination Committee itself. Each meeting will have the following items on the agenda:
589

590 ➢ Reports from each Technical Working Group (TWG) on activities undertaken to support the National
591   Coordination Committee and recommendations for consideration by the National Coordination
592   Committee
593 ➢ A report from the NE5C Working Group on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation summarizing the
594   results of meetings of the Working Group and/or NE5C, and including requests for action by the National
595   Coordination Committee.
596

597 In addition to these standard agenda items, the REDD+ National Coordination Unit will advise on issues and topics
598 for consideration by the National Coordination Committee.
599

600 One segment of a regular National Coordination Committee meeting may serve as the governing body of a REDD+
601 implementation project; or alternatively, an extraordinary meeting of the National Coordination Committee may
602 be called for such a purpose.
603

604 The REDD+ National Coordinating Unit will be responsible for (*inter alia*):
605

606 ➢ Coordinating overall implementation of REDD+ in Myanmar, including ensuring that operations of the
607   NFMS and SIS are effective and mutually supportive;
608 ➢ Mobilizing initiatives under the Investment Plan for REDD+, including identification of donor funding and
609   private sector investment opportunities to ensure that there are no gaps;
610 ➢ Overseeing and coordinating the application of safeguards across REDD+ initiatives in Myanmar, ensuring
611   that safeguards are applied, monitored and reported on coherently and to a high standard
612 ➢ Ensuring effective operation of Myanmar's Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process and
613   Grievance Recourse Mechanism (GRM), including preparation of reports and monitoring responses to
614   grievances;

615   ➢ Coordinating the preparation and submission (by DG/ECD) of documents to the UNFCCC, including
616   revised FREL/FRL's, SOI's, and Technical Annexes to BUR's;
617   ➢ Monitoring of progress under REDD+ Phase 2 initiatives, including the identification of PAMs that are not
618   delivering the anticipated results (including on social and environmental benefits) and organization of a
619   process to rectify shortcomings;
620   ➢ Designing and mobilizing support for safeguards measures, including to address any shortcomings in
621   respect for REDD+ safeguards identified through the SIS;
622   ➢ Supporting the work of the REDD+ National Coordination Committee, and through it the deliberations of
623   the NE5C related to REDD+;
624   ➢ Ensure the effective functioning of Region/State Coordination Bodies;
625   ➢ Monitoring the performance of REDD+ actors as a (partial) basis for decisions on benefit sharing, as well
626   as identifying cases where actions being undertaken by one or more actors may be counter-productive,
627   and designing corrective measures;
628   ➢ Overseeing the effectiveness of a REDD+ benefit distribution system and design improvements to
629   overcome shortcomings;
630   ➢ Advising the Board of the REDD+ finance mechanism(s) on a fair and equitable sharing of REDD+ finance,
631   including results-based payments;
632   ➢ Monitoring international developments, including decisions of the UNFCCC relevant to REDD+, and
633   advising the REDD+ National Coordination Committee accordingly.
634
635 There will also be sub-national coordination bodies established in every State or Region with REDD+ Phase 2
636 projects.
637
638 Several of the functions of the REDD+ National Coordination Unit relate to one of the key elements of any national
639 REDD+ programme, the application of the safeguards and the Safeguards Information System (SIS). The objectives
640 of Myanmar's SIS are:

641   (i)   Meeting UNFCCC requirements on safeguards to become eligible for results-based payments
642   (ii)   Attracting support for REDD+ implementation from public, private and other sources
643   (iii) Strengthening links to relevant national information systems and information sharing
644   (iv) Contributing to evidence based policy-making and policy implementation in relevant sectors, such as
645   forestry, agriculture and conservation.

646 The functions of the REDD+ National Coordination Unit that are most relevant to the safeguards and the SIS are:
647
648   ➢ Ensuring effective operation of Myanmar's safeguards processes and instruments, e.g. FPIC process and
649   GRM, including preparation of reports and monitoring responses to grievances;
650   ➢ Ensuring that operations of the SIS are effective;
651
652
653 In order to deliver on these functions, it is essential that the National REDD+ Coordination Committee adopt and
654 enforce the requirement of all REDD+ Phase 2 projects to comply with the national safeguards approach and the
655 national clarification of safeguards, and apply the Myanmar REDD+ FPIC and GRM guidelines which will be
656 finalized by mid-2020 (see Annex 2) (as well as further guidelines to be developed in the future for overall
657 safeguards implementation).
658
659 Due to the variety of funders and implementers who will be involved in REDD+, it will be necessary for the NCU
660 to liaise with the government and non-government organizations leading the implementation of initiatives, to
661 ensure they are aware of the national safeguards approach and have appropriate procedures in place. In some
662 cases, initiatives may already have their own safeguards procedures based on the requirements of their funding

663 source (e.g. GEF, GCF), and it may be sufficient to check that these address all key concerns in the Myanmar
664 context, are compatible with national processes and guidelines, and are able to meet information needs for the
665 SIS. In other cases, more support and guidance may be needed.
666
667 In addition to general principles such as the need for broad stakeholder participation and FPIC, as well as making
668 sure all stakeholders (including at local levels) are aware of the national safeguards approach, initiatives will need
669 to assess and take into account the specific potential benefits and risks linked to their planned activities, and
670 adopt measures to enhance benefits and reduce risks where necessary. This can be informed by the benefits and
671 risks assessment carried out for the National REDD+ Strategy (available here), and the set of recommendations
672 for each of the PaMs included in the Investment Plan, which is provided in Annex 3 to this document[2].
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[2] For an overview of which PaMs are linked to which Investment Package, see table x in section 5.

4. Financial Management of the IPR

During REDD+ phase 2, **investment** funds will need to be mobilized to provide the upfront financing that is required to support the implementation of the PAMs and other elements of the National REDD+ Strategy. During REDD+ phase 3, Myanmar is expected to qualify for **results-based payments** from the international community. This will of course be contingent on REDD+ actions being in compliance with the requirements of the UNFCCC's Warsaw Framework, including the 'Cancun Safeguards'.

It is estimated that the volume of investment funding required for Phase 2 implementation of priority investment packages is USD xxx million, of which USD yyy million has already been mobilized, and the remaining USD zzz million remains to be mobilized. Phase 2 investment funds will need to be sought from a variety of different sources. It will be important to build up a funding portfolio that is both large enough to meet the projected costs of REDD+ implementation and diverse enough to cover the wide range of actions and groups that are involved in this, as well as to be stable, predictable and effective in spreading risk. The government of Myanmar will provide core funding, from existing and new budget allocations and public programmes in the forest sector as well as through the possible development of new financial instruments (such as budget realignment, revenue-sharing and fiscal earmarking).

Funding from bilateral and multilateral donors, development banks and other international organisations will also be mobilised, on a grant and loan basis. Ideally, some level of investment funds can also be expected to be generated via private flows, for example to forest conservation and restoration, and associated technology, equipment and infrastructure.

'**Financial management**' is usually taken to refer to the various tasks involved in handling the financial resources that are needed to operate a particular process or accomplish a specified set of objectives. It also implies setting in place the structures and procedures to ensure that these tasks are accomplished in an efficient and effective manner, and with due probity.

During Phase 1 (Readiness), the National REDD+ National Coordination Committee considered seven overlapping options for REDD+ finance management in Myanmar and concluded that a combined and phased approach would be the most feasible option. Initially, the public budget and multi-donor programme funding will be used to manage inflows of phase 2 investment funds. Over the longer-term, this would transition to a model based on using the Environment Management Fund (EMF) and Myanmar Biodiversity Foundation (MBF) to administer phase 3 results-based payments. This is illustrated in Figure 8, below.
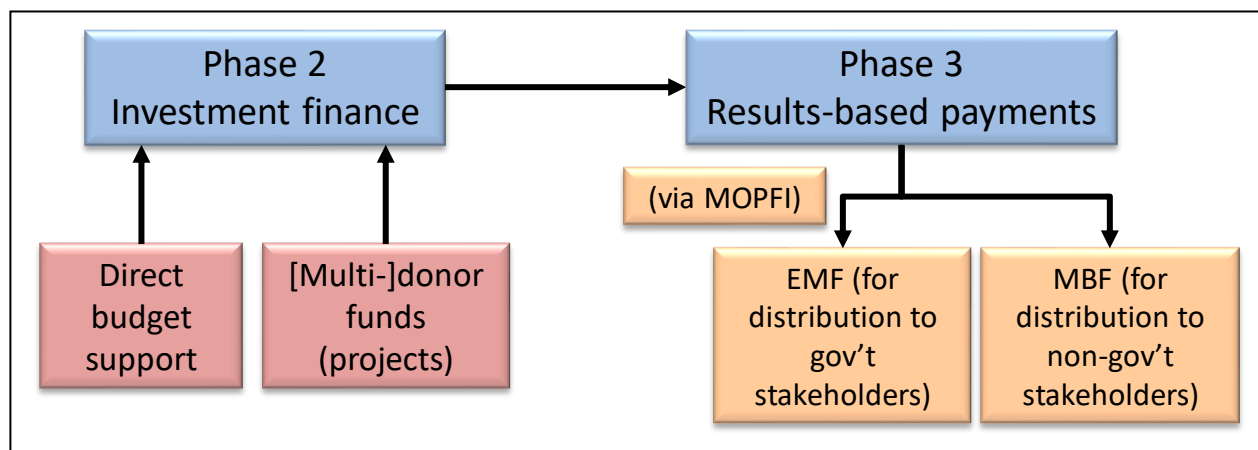
Figure 8: Financial architecture for Phases 2 and 3 of REDD+ in Myanmar

5. Structure and Contents of the Investment Package Portfolio

Implementation of REDD+ PAM's can involve a number of different types of projects. These include the following categories, although hybrids or multiple types of approach can be included in individual projects:

- ➢ On-going readiness projects – despite substantial UN-REDD support, lessons from other countries have established that any developing country requires on-going support for readiness, in particular for establishing the administrative capacities for Phase 2 and beyond, as well as further improvements to the NFMS, FREL and SIS.
- ➢ The so-called "jurisdictional approach", through which all drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in a contiguous geographic area that usually corresponds with an administrative unit (national or sub-national) are addressed in a comprehensive manner.
- ➢ An ecosystem-based approach, which is similar to a jurisdictional approach except that the unit is an ecosystem (which may therefore not be contiguous), rather than an administrative unit.
- ➢ A driver-based approach, through which a particular driver is addressed at the national level.
- ➢ A governance-based approach, through which specific governance issues are addressed.

For a country the size of Myanmar, and with its complex socio-political context, a single type of project is not sufficient to address REDD+ in a comprehensive way. It is inevitable that a mix of project types will be required. Some projects are already designed, or are currently under design, whilst others represent new project opportunities.

Table 14, below, lists seven projects currently under implementation or in an advanced stage of planning and with confirmed funding sources that incorporate prioritized PAMs and or target prioritized jurisdictions. This represents the initial stage of Phase 2 implementation in Myanmar. The amount of finance mobilized for these seven projects is approximately USD 520 million.

774

775 Table 14. Projects under implementation or at an advanced stage of planning with a confirmed source of funds that contribute to prioritized PAMs and/or

776 jurisdictions.

No.	Project	Project type	Geographic coverage	PAMs coverage	Status/ Implementation period	Budget/ Source(s)	Lead Agency
1	Myanmar Reforestation and Rehabilitation Programme	Driver-based	National	S4 Promote retention of current forest cover and recovery of forest cover S12 Private and community plantations S10 Community forests	Under implementation	Approx. $400 million; Gov't plus donors	FD
2	Building resilience through climate-smart value chain systems and sustainable management of natural resources in Central Dry Zone and Chindwin River Basin	Jurisdictional	Most of Sagaing; parts of Chin and Kachin	S12 Incentivize private sector and community plantations S17 Promote and apply sustainability in commodity supply chains	Under preparation	USD 37.78 million; GCF plus donors	FD and MOALI
3	UN-REDD: Support to REDD+ Implementation in Asia-Pacific / Integrating Mangroves into REDD+ Implementation in Myanmar	Ecosystem-based	All mangroves (Rakhine, Ayeyarwady, Mon, Tanintharyi)	S11 Community co-managed monitoring programmes	Initiating implementation 2020-2022	$2.013 million; Norway	FD
4	Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and restoring forest landscape connectivity in Bago Region	Ecosystem-based	Northern Bago	S4 Promote retention of current forest cover and recovery of forest cover S5 Participatory protected area management plans S10 Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterprises S11 Implement incentivized community co-managed monitoring programmes	Under preparation	Approx. $28 million; GEF plus donors	FD
5	Reversing Myanmar's forest degradation and deforestation and restoring forest landscapes through local multi-stakeholder co-management	Driver-based	Southern Sagaing	S4 Promote retention of current forest cover and recovery of forest cover S9 Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services S10 Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterprises S12 Incentivize private sector and community plantations S17 Promote and apply sustainability measures in commodity supply chains	Under implementation	$ 14.71 million; GEF, government and IUCN	FD

				N14 Operationalize adaptations to the regulatory framework for REDD+			
6	Myanmar Forest Restoration, Development and Investment Project	PAM-based	Sagaing, Magway, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Bago, and Ayeyarwady	S10 Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterprises S11 Implement incentivized community co-managed monitoring programmes S12 Incentivize private sector and community plantations S17 Promote and apply sustainability measures in commodity supply chains N14 Operationalize adaptations to the regulatory framework for REDD+	Under preparation	$100 million; World Bank	FD
7	Myanmar rural renewable energy development programme	Driver based	Rakhine	S12 Incentivize private sector and community plantations S13 Incentivize production and distribution of improved/efficient cook stoves S14 Incentivize sourcing of biomass energy from sources other than natural forests	Initiating implementation	USD 37.75 million; GEF, government, donors and UNDP	MOALI/DRD

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778

5.1 Gap identification

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5.1.1 PAMs

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Comparing Table 14 with the identified PAM priorities, gaps can be identified.

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Considering the priority 1 PAMs, the analysis shows:

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Type	No.	Description	Existing projects
S	6	Empower and incentivize law enforcement agencies to prioritize legal action against influential individuals	0
S	9	Establish gender-responsive Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services in rural and upland areas	1
S	10	Expand the number and area of community forests and support the development of Community Forest Enterprises	4
S	21	Within the context of the work of the UPDJC, engage with EAO's, political leaders, representatives of ethnic people, NGOs and religious leaders to develop cooperation on sustainable forest management	0

787

This demonstrates that only one priority 1 PAM (S10) is already well-covered by existing projects. The remainder represent gaps. In the case of S21, it is only really relevant to States with active EAO's that hold significant areas of territory.

791

Looking at priority 2 PAMs, the situation is as follows:

793

Type	No.	Description	Existing projects
S	11	Implement incentivized community co-managed forest monitoring programmes	3
S	13	Incentivize production and distribution of improved/efficient cook stoves	1
S	17	Promote sustainability measures in commodity supply chains	3
N	3	Enact and implement regulations controlling access to and use of chainsaws	
N	13	Incentivize adoption of alternative fuels and non-woody biomass fuels and development of distribution networks	0
N	14	Operationalize adaptations to the regulatory framework for REDD+ (including new Forest/Biodiversity & PA Laws and Community Forestry Rules)	2
N	18	Revise protected area establishment processes, supporting diversification of protected area categories	0

794

There are three gaps in priority 2 PAMs:

796

- ➢ S13 Incentivize production and distribution of improved/efficient cook stoves
- ➢ N13 Incentivize adoption of alternative fuels and non-woody biomass fuels and development of distribution networks
- ➢ N18 Revise protected area establishment processes, supporting diversification of protected area categories

802

Finally, for priority 3, the situation is:

804

Type	No.	Description	Existing projects
S	8	Ensure greater cooperation between the Forest Department and Forestry Police	0
S	12	Incentivize private sector and community plantations, including fuelwood plantations	5
N	8	Establish and implement regulatory and policy reform promoting and facilitating sustainable domestic timber production	0
N	17	Recognize shifting cultivation landscapes as a form of ICCA, with management plans incorporating a temporally (but not spatially) stable area with tree cover (with conditionality)	0

There are several gaps:

➢ S8 Ensure greater cooperation between the Forest Department and Forestry Police
➢ N8 Establish and implement regulatory and policy reform promoting and facilitating sustainable domestic timber production
➢ N17 Recognize shifting cultivation landscapes as a form of ICCA

5.1.2 Jurisdictions

From Table 12 and Figure 7, above, the priorities for a jurisdictional approach for REDD+ in Myanmar are Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Mon, Kayin, Sagaing and Tanintharyi.

Among these, entries 2 and 5 in Table 14, "*Building resilience through climate-smart value chain systems and sustainable management of natural resources in Central Dry Zone and Chindwin River Basin*" (FAO with GCF financing) and "*Reversing Myanmar's forest degradation and deforestation and restoring forest landscapes through local multi-stakeholder co-management*" (IUCN with GEF financing), respectively, can be considered to largely encompass a jurisdictional approach for Sagaing.

Among the remaining priorities, a jurisdictional approach for Kayin and Kayah would require a level of cooperation between the Union government and ethnic organizations, including EAO's, that does not yet exist. Therefore, Chin, Tanintharyi and Mon are the only other viable options for a jurisdictional approach at present.

5.2 Priorities for additional investment

Considering all of these gaps, there are a number of themes that embrace many under-supported PAMs and/or jurisdictions, and which thereby represent additional required investments are listed in Table 16, below. These fall into two categories:

i. Investments which are already planned, but for which funding is not secure or only partially secure. This applies to numbers 1-4 in Table 16

ii. Investments for which there are currently no plans – completely new investments. This applies to numbers 5-8 in Table 16.

It should be noted that investment #4 ("*Strengthening Tanintharyi Region's Indigenous Conserved Landscape / Peace Forest*") will serve both as a jurisdictional approach to REDD+ in Tanintharyi Region, where conservation and sustainable management of forests are the priority REDD+ actions, and fill the PAM gap N17 "Recognize shifting cultivation landscapes as a form of ICCA".

Priorities for additional investment are described in detail in the Project Portfolio, below.

5.3 Stakeholder consultations on jurisdictional REDD+ priorities

Subnational Consultation Workshops on the National REDD+ Investment Plan were conducted four four locations representing the prioritized six States and Regions identified in the draft REDD+ Investment Plan in order to contribute feedback of stakeholders on specific actions to be incorporated into jurisdictional REDD+ programmes. The prioritized States and Regions are Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Mon, Sagaing and Tanintharyi.

The first workshop was conducted on 17th and 18th of December, 2020 for Mon and Kayin States attended by 36 stakeholders, the second on 22nd and 23rd of December, 2020 for Tanintharyi Region attended by 31 stakeholders, the third one on 7th and 8th of January, 2021 for Kachin State attended by 32 stakeholders, and the last one on 14th and 15th of January, 2021 for Chin State and Sagaing Region attended by 36 stakeholders including resource persons respectively.

Overall, stakeholder feedback in all locations focused on the fact that there are many good Vacant, Fallow and Virgin (VFV) lands which should be established as community forests and indigenous people or local community conserved areas, but progress is slow due to the weakness in rules, regulations and procedures. It is also found that there are still many land conflicts among the departments, private investors, local communities and Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs) due to the lack of proper land use policies and land use map in line with the government rules and regulations, and customary land tenure rights. Many stakeholders also suggested that proper awareness programme with the possibility of their own languages is vital important for the extension of indigenous people or community conserved areas and community forests.

Based on feedback from the consultations, 17 projects are proposed as part of a jurisdictional approach to REDD+ in the six priority states and regions, consisting of two projects each in Chin State and Sagaing Region, three projects each in Mon, Kachin, and Kayin States, and four projects in Tanintharyi Region. These are shown in Table 15.

Specific Suggestions from Stakeholders in each State/Region

1. Mon State

<u>Key issues</u>

1) Cooperation of INGO and local NGO are needed and essential to initiate forestry development projects and community livelihoods improvement.
2) There are many rubber plantations rather than forest plantation in the Reserved Forests.
3) The coordination and cooperation between the FD and EAOs should be improved for forest and environmental conservation as well as for the livelihoods improvement of the indigenous and local communities.
4) The Forest Department (FD) could establish Community Forests (CFs) within their budget limit to provide seedlings to CF User Groups (CFUGs). There are good opportunities to establish more CFs with additional funding by INGO and local NGOs.
5) There are many old rubber plantations which are now being utilized with low value, and hence some valuable and appropriate species should be substituted.
6) There is now no spacious and suitable site available for private forest plantation.
7) Private investors of forest plantation need support of government in providing loan with low interest, reducing taxes, and supporting technical assistance for value-added production.
8) In some Protected Areas (PAs) such as Kay Lar Tha PA, buffer zone management should be practiced for eco-tourism investment.
9) Agroforestry practice is necessary, but it requires good selection of valuable crops and its market.
10) There are many large-scale agricultural plantation areas which had been degraded, and require rehabilitation and restoration by means of CF and private forest plantation.
11) There are big black markets of fuelwood and large amounts of charcoal are exporting to other neighboring countries.
12) Some mining areas require rehabilitation and restoration works to follow the laws and regulations.
13) The communities would like to have seedlings of valuable and multi-purpose species from Forest Department in July Tree-planting period.

<u>Suggestions from Stakeholders</u>

- Early income opportunities should be arranged to cover the costs of follow-up activities in maintaining the community forests as it is a long-term investment programme.
- Establish community forests in Wal-zin, Wal-paung and Damma-parla village tracts in Ye Township under New Mon State area.
- Extend Cocoa Plantations in Myawaddy Township where plenty of suitable lands are available as an alternative income generation and reducing illegal logging.
- Job opportunities and income generating activities should be introduced for those people who are involving in illegal logging and illegal fuelwood and charcoal production, and independence monitoring system should be introduced to monitor the illegal production.
- Departments concerned should exercise necessary law enforcement and take actions against those companies who did not follow-up the environmental management plan in the deforested mining areas.
- Promote coordination and cooperation between departments and EAOs in conducting forestry development activities as there are more rubber plantations rather than forest plantations in some reserved forests under the control of EAOs.
- Increase the number of community forests by national and international NGOs as there are many potential forest areas for community forests, but the Forest Department could not implement more CFs due to the limited budget.
- Third parties should coordinate with EAOs to establish community forests in EAOs controlled areas as there are small patches of degraded lands to establish community forests and local communities are also eager to participate in community forests establishment.

926 • Government should recognize their community conserved protected areas and ownership status in
927 remote areas as EAOs would like to implement development activities with mutual trust and coordination.
928 • Conduct restoration activities in degraded palm oil plantation in Thanbyuzayat, Chaungzon, Kyaikmaraw,
929 Thaton and Mudon Townships by means of forest plantation, agroforestry and private forest plantation.
930 • Government should provide financial and technical assistances for rehabilitation and restoration of
931 degraded rubber plantations which are now in low value and utilization.
932 • Provide some technical and financial assistance by granting loans with low interest, reducing taxes and
933 promoting value added products.
934 • Introduce community based ecotourism sites in the buffer zones of Kelatha Wildlife Sanctuary and other
935 protected areas as there are many potential tourist sites such as limestone cave, waterfalls, esthetic views
936 and cultural shows.
937 • Community forests should be established in order to protect good natural forests, and those community
938 forests should be recognized with certificates by both government and EAOs.
939
940 ## 5.1. 2. Kayin State
941
942 <u>Key issues</u>
943 1) Forestry development activities could not be implemented in the forests under the control of some EAOs.
944 2) There are some illegal logging in some areas which could not be controlled by FD.
945 3) There are good opportunities to invest eco-tourism which should be established by INGO and local NGO
946 with technical and financial assistance.
947 4) Private investors should be encouraged to establish forest plantation in order to fulfill the requirement of
948 the domestic use and reduce the illegal logging.
949 5) Technical and financial assistances are necessary for long term development of the local people in their
950 socio-economic improvement.
951 6) There should be resource sharing system based on proper land use policy among the departments
952 concerned, and their concerted efforts are essential to prepare the proper land use plan.
953 7) Shifting cultivation area of indigenous people should be included under the category of Community
954 Conserved Protected Areas.
955 8) CF could not be established in EAOs' control area due to the different guidelines between Community
956 Forestry Instruction (CFI) and EAOs.
957 9) CF would not be established by those who are native people but have no continuously living for 5 years
958 due to security reasons.
959 10) There are many villagers involving in illegal logging activities and they need other alternative livelihoods to
960 reduce illegal logging.
961 11) There are many small patches of deforested and degraded forest areas which should be restored by means
962 of CF, agroforestry and private forest plantation.
963
964 <u>Suggestions from Stakeholders</u>
965 • Conduct Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) in some reserved forests in Hpapun and Kyainseikgyi areas
966 in order to enrich Pyinkado (*Xylia* species) which is one of the most valuable and hard species for
967 construction, in cooperation with the Forest Department and other stakeholders.
968 • Form community conserved protected areas in some parts of the western Daw-na public protected forests
969 in Hlaingbwe Township as a conservation of ecosystem and migrated birds.
970 • Establish community forests in Phalan-toung village, Hpa-An Township (under KNU controlled area) where
971 the forests were degraded due to the extraction of poles and posts for the new rural housing.
972 • Extend the establishment of community forests in public protected forests and Vacant, Fallow and Virgin
973 (VFV) lands in Myawaddy Township, in cooperation with departments concerned and EAOs, and also to
974 promote the Community Forests Enterprise (CFE) in cooperation with local and foreign investors.

- Establish nature-based ecotourism in some community forests in Myawaddy Township, in cooperation with EAOs.
- Conduct information sharing and monitoring system on illegal logging, and to produce timber sufficiently for domestic use in order to reduce the illegal logging.
- Large degraded agricultural plantations and some permitted lands for agriculture should be converted into community forests and private forest plantations in cooperation with departments concerned and private investors.

5.2.   3 Tanintharyi Region

Key issues

1) Some Peace Forests in Lay Nyar and Bote Pyin areas are being managed by local communities with their own traditional customary laws, rules and regulations. It needs to be managed by integrated management approach including relevant departments, ethnic people organizations and CSOs/ CBOs.
2) There is a serious problem of illicit cutting of mangrove trees and encroachment in mangrove forest of Yebyu Township. They are exporting fuelwood and charcoal to other states and regions as well as neighboring countries to supply the big markets.
3) Some community forests in Taung-swal-taung area are being degraded within one to two years because of the weakness in follow-up support activities as the CF user groups targeting low interests and benefits from the CF.
4) In Bote-taung and Thayetchaung areas, Kayin ethnic people of three villages would like to propose Community Conserved Protected Areas (CCPA) for their customarily conserved forest areas, but they don't know how to approach and initiate the process.
5) In Kha-maung-thwal area and Dawei, KNU is planning to establish more community forests and new CCPA.
6) There have some agroforestry plantations in Yebyu Township, but currently, the communities are getting low benefits, and hence they have low interest to extend more.
7) The communities are now facing some difficulties to get the permission from the authorized committee to establish community forests in Vacant, Fallow and Virgin (VFV) lands.
8) It is advised to recognize the traditional shifting cultivation as ethnic livelihoods and as CCPA. It is also suggested that some shifting cultivation areas should be utilized as the agro-tourism in some nature and eco-based tourism programmes.
9) In some degraded mining areas, although it is planned to rehabilitate and reforest, the availability of appropriate sites is still a problem.
10) In the old plantations of palm oil, rubber and cashew nut, it is necessary to encourage the farmers, plantation owners and investors to re-plant some commercial timber species for restoration.
a) There are good opportunities for the establishment of ecotourism in many areas in cooperation with ethnic people and local communities by focusing on the following: ethnic habitat areas; traditional cultural shows; hiking and mountaineering (mountain sites such as Nwar-labo-taung, Lat-khat-taung, Moe-hti-taung); sightseeing (Myeik island); orchid Museum (Myint-mo-latkhat); bird watching (Kaleinaung, Thetkel-kwat and Yebyu Township); pearl Culture (Myeik island)
11) The Nwar-laboh reserved forest area and Dawei had faced deforestation and forest degradation in the past, and hence it needs CF formation as many as possible.

Suggestions from Stakeholders

- Provide fuelwood sufficient cooking stoves and current electricity in order to reduce the fuelwood consumption and illicit cutting of fuelwoods.
- Increase agroforestry to reduce the impacts of shifting cultivation system, and to improve natural forests and community livelihoods.

1023	•	Provide more financial assistances and technical assistances to community based organizations and NGOs
1024		for the implementation of small scale and large scale community forests.
1025	•	Permission should be granted smoothly and quickly to establish community forests within Vacant, Fallow
1026		and Virgin (VFV) lands outside the Permanent Forest Estate (PFE).
1027	•	Solve the problems of shifting cultivation system by introducing more agroforestry practice or recognizing
1028		the shifting cultivation areas as the community conserved forest areas for their livelihoods.
1029	•	Provide alternative livelihoods to the workers involving in illegal trade of timber for the EAOs and
1030		businessmen in order to reduce the illegal timber trade.
1031	•	Conduct public awareness on revised Community Forestry Instructions (CFI), and its rights and
1032		opportunities for Community Forest Enterprise in order to increase the community forests with keen
1033		interest of local communities.
1034	•	Generate a revolving fund for supporting follow-up activities and their daily livelihoods in establishing
1035		community forests as well as to introduce ecotourism sites for their additional income.
1036	•	Form CF networking groups for coordination and cooperation among the departments concerned in order
1037		to accelerate CF processes, especially in land at the disposal of government.
1038	•	Allow shrimp farming in Thayetchaung area with careful consideration for sustainable management of the
1039		mangrove community forests.
1040	•	Improve income generation of community forests by supporting follow-up activities as the communities
1041		become less interested due to low income.
1042	•	Encourage and recognize the community conserved forest areas, especially for medicinal plants.
1043	•	Control illegal cutting of mangrove trees for fuelwood in community conserved mangrove forests of about
1044		6,000 acres protected by some villages in Yebyu Township.
1045	•	Provide specific procedures and approaches for recognition of Community Conserved Protected Area
1046		(CCPA) as there are three villages in Bote-taung and Thayetchaung areas (mostly Kayin ethnics') where
1047		there are about 100-200 acres which are customarily being conserved by the local people.
1048	•	Improve agroforestry systems as some agroforestry user groups in Yebyu area are currently not getting
1049		much benefit and less interested in communities.
1050	•	Speed up the application process for community forest in Vacant, Fallow and Virgin (VFV) lands in order
1051		to increase the CF areas.
1052	•	Support the stable marketing condition for value-added products produced from community forests as
1053		the bamboo value-added products produced by community forest user groups are not successful as
1054		expected due to the uncertain market conditions.
1055	•	Recognize the community forests established by KNU after Forest Department and KNU coordinate the
1056		differences in procedures and regulations.
1057	•	Establish more community forests in Dawei and Bokepyin Townships with mutual understanding as the
1058		goals and objectives of forest conservation are the same.
1059	•	Provide awareness and extension services for private companies and owners of old agricultural plantation
1060		to introduce gap planting using suitable tree species within the degraded rubber plantations.
1061	•	Define different zones with clear boundaries such as pearl cultural zone, ecotourism zone, etc. in order to
1062		avoid local conflicts and to improve effective management.
1063	•	Encourage and promote community based ecotourism in cooperation with private investors in Kaleinaung
1064		(Yebyu Township) for bird watching and sightseeing, in Myeik Archipelago for pearl culture, diving and
1065		coral reef study, and in Nwar-laboh Mountain in Dawei for hiking and mountaineering, etc.
1066	•	Solve the fuelwood shortage problem of brick making, baking manufacturing, etc. by introducing
1067		alternative fuelwood substitute program and solar drying kiln system.
1068	•	Encourage production of disposable take away boxes made of palm leaves of betel by providing technical
1069		assistances and machineries to reduce the production costs.

1070 • Introduce alternative fuelwood substitutes and fuelwood efficient cooking stove projects in fuelwood
1071 deficit areas.
1072
1073 **5.3. 4 Kachin State**
1074
1075 <u>Key issues</u>
1076 1) FPIC and its objectives are very good, but the actual practice is very weak in many sectors in Myanmar.
1077 2) There are some villages where the people would like to establish Community Forests in large areas, but
1078 progress is slow due to lack of knowledge about the Process of CF and weakness in preparation of CF
1079 Management Plan properly.
1080 3) Some big brick factories are consuming large amounts of fuelwood in making bricks in Myitkyina and
1081 Bahmo areas. (Using about 300 tons of fuelwood for producing one million bricks)
1082 4) Local people are protesting against every development project without studying the objectives and
1083 benefits of the project.
1084 5) Forest Land and Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Land (VFV) overlap with some wildlife sanctuaries.
1085 6) Some VFV lands are still covered with good forests with big trees which should be classified as forest lands.
1086 7) Some community forest areas are being converted into other land uses with heavy machinery.
1087 8) Some good VFV lands are being converted into tissue banana plantations owned by foreigners in the name
1088 of Myanmar citizens.
1089 9) Some watershed areas of Inndawgyi Lake are being converted into illegal gold mines.
1090 10) There are many potential tourist sites for ecotourism, but the communities have no investment money
1091 and technical knowledge.
1092 11) Some CFs are producing local made products such as bamboo charcoal , fermented bamboo shoots etc.,
1093 but not sustainably due to lack of stable markets.
1094 12) Within the 20 miles radius of Inndawgyi Lake, there are about 30 villages which are involved in CF
1095 establishment, but they have no CF certificates granted by Forest Department.
1096 13) There are many potential sites for CF and CFE, biodiversity conservation, ecotourism, and local people are
1097 also eager to participate in the development projects in future.
1098 14) There are some large-small illegal logging and illegal timber trade in conflict areas, threatening
1099 deforestation and forest degradation in Kachin State.
1100 15) Between 2017 and 2020, the value of illegal trade of charcoal from Kachin State to neighboring country
1101 is between USD 200 to 300 million.
1102
1103 <u>Suggestions from Stakeholders</u>
1104 • Land utilization and socio-economic survey should be conducted in local communities conserved forest
1105 areas in Putao Township taking good examples of similar surveys in Hu Kaung and Ta Nine areas.
1106 • Protected Public Forest (PPF) should be extended in some good Vacant, Fallow and Virgin (VFV) lands as
1107 there are many valuable tree species for the benefits of local communities.
1108 • Community forests should be extended in Myitkyina and Waingmaw Townships as there are many
1109 potential good forests with biodiversity, cultural heritage and ecotourism sites for possible additional
1110 income for the local communities.
1111 • Land utilization, biodiversity, livelihoods and socio-economic survey should be conducted in the project
1112 areas for long-term development projects with technical and financial assistances of local and
1113 international donors.
1114 • Conduct efficiently and effectively the trainings and awareness programs on community forestry, wildlife
1115 conservation, habitat rehabilitation and community livelihoods as well as knowledge exchange programs.
1116 • Coordination and cooperation between departments and EAOs are necessary for smooth and successful
1117 implementation of the project. She also suggested that CSOs should also be involved as a bridge between
1118 departments and EAOs.

1119 1120 • Necessary rules and regulations related to Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) should be enacted as fast as possible in order to have some funds for the conservation of ecosystem.

1121 1122 • Necessary procedures should be prepared in advance in granting license/ permission and in tax reduction for livelihood enterprises of the local communities in the project areas.

1123 1124 • Conduct monitoring and evaluation in existing mine areas for determination of follow up actions and future programs.

1125 1126 • Degraded old rubber plantations should be substituted with agroforestry plantation using valuable marketable cash crops such as coffee, elephant foot yam (Wa-U), etc.

1127 1128 • Control the illegal tissue banana plantations which are invested by foreigners without permission of the Department of Investment and Company Affairs (DICA) in cooperation with EAOs and key stakeholders.

1129 • Mining activities should be stopped within the watershed areas of Inndawgyi Lake.

1130 1131 • CF certificates should be issued to those community forests which had been established by CF user groups of 30 villages around the 20 miles radius of Inndawgyi Lake.

1132 1133 1134 • Establish community forests in Vacant, Fallow and Virgin (VFV) lands in Kachin State as there are seven VFV lands in Bhamo district, 14 in Mohnyin district and 44 in Putao district before VFV lands are degraded due to mining.

1135 1136 1137 • Encourage mass production of bamboo-charcoal and establish its stable market as there are about 50,000 acres of bamboo forests in Waingmaw Township which are useful for furniture making and bamboo charcoal.

1138 1139 • Control the exploitation of bamboo such as Tinwa (*Cephalostachyum pergracile*) by cutting of only mature culms instead of cutting the whole bamboo clumps for sustainable utilization.

1140 1141 1142 1143 • Provide financial and technical assistance to the CF user groups to develop CF based ecotourism enterprises by introducing pilot ecotourism demonstration sites as there are a lot of potential ecotourism sites in Kachin State, but the local communities and CF user groups have low investment money and technology.

1144 1145 • Provide technical assistance in charcoal production for better profits as there are about 50,000 acres of fuelwood plantation in Waingmaw Township.

1146 1147 • Charcoal production should be legalized, and the system of transportation and marketing should be improved in order to increase the incomes of communities.

1148 1149 1150 1151 • Control the utilization of the fuelwood in bricks making, preparation of local alcohol refinery and restaurants, and introduce alternative wood-substitute fuel as fuelwood consumption for large scale brick production is about 300 tons per year in Myitkyina and that of the small scale production is about 450 tons per year in Bhamo Township.

1152 1153 1154 • Distribute the fuelwood efficient cooking stoves in fuelwood deficit areas as the local people in Inn-dawgyi and Maw-han village are now using such kinds of fuelwood efficient cooking stoves due to less fuelwood consumption, easy usage and self-maintenance.

1155 1156 • Control illegal logging and trade as it causes serious impacts of climate change, loss of natural resources and revenues for the State.

1157 1158 • Issue forest rules for the effective implementation of 2018 Forest Law and to improve relations among laws such as mining, VFV, trade and custom, etc.

1159 1160 • Take action against the illegal trade and utilization of chain saw, utilization of unlicensed heavy machineries which are causing deforestation and forest degradation.

1161 1162 • Establish a powerful platform to manage the forest sustainability and to reduce the deforestation and forest degradation in the forest lands controlled by EAOs.

1163 1164 • Form a strong coordination committee including departments concerned and CSOs and representatives of ethnic people in order to control the illegal timber trade and to take effective actions against the law.

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5.4. 5 Chin State

<u>Key issues</u>

1) Chin State is still covered with forested area for about 61% of its area but reserved forest is only 13%.
2) The Chin people are eager to establish many CF in their surrounding forest area , but they have no knowledge about CF.
3) Most CF user groups have no early incomes as the seedlings take about 10 years to reach utilizable sizes in Chin State.
4) Practices of proper land use planning, Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are still in active.
5) The fuelwood consumption of rural area becomes larger than accepted rate (2.5 cu-ton per household per year), but there are still no interest in forming fuelwood plantation.
6) There are many potential key biodiversity areas, but still less development activities for conservation and utilization.
7) There are no sufficient amount of legalized official sawmills and timber selling shops to supply the needs of domestic use.
8) Illegal logging issues are occurring due to insufficient legal timber supply for local demand and it is mainly driven illegal trade to China through border. It is difficult for local people to run legal SMEs in forest sector.

<u>Suggestions from Stakeholders</u>

- Proper land use maps should be prepared in Chin State based on elevation customary land use and requirement of the local people before it is too late for suitable land utilization.
- Establish Community forests (CF) and Indigenous people Customarily Conserved Areas Vacant, Follow and Virgin (VFV) land.
- Plant more pine as it is good for both domestic and external markets.
- Distribute efficient cooking stoves and solar lamps, especially to the local communities of rural areas in orders to reduce forest degradation due to over-exploitation of fuelwood from the nearby forests.
- Encourage the people to form Village Pine Plantations for each village in order to increase forest carbon stock.
- Support technical and suitable paddy seeds to the taung-ya farmers for increased yield production in order to reduce expansion of shifting cultivation areas.
- Produce seedlings for planting in fallow land for restoration as taung-ya farmers usually left some plots unsown after cultivation three years continuously.
- Encourage CF formation in VFV land as directed by Vice President of the Union of Myanmar.
- Define clearly between protection areas and investment areas according to the Land Use Policy in order to avoid the land conflicts.
- Promote community forestry and agroforestry practices with model plots in each village by giving incentives such as provision of rural housings and supports of basic needs and solar lamps, etc. in order to reduce the shifting cultivation practice.
- Establish village owned pine plantations and to improve cottage industry by producing chipboards.
- Establish a Peace Forest within 500 square miles of proposed Ngwe Taung wildlife sanctuary in Paletwa.

5.5. 6 Sagaing Region

<u>Key issues</u>

1) Some villagers, with technical assistance of NGO and CSO, applied for CF establishment in reserved forest and in VFV land, but the CF certificates were not yet granted by responsible departments.
2) Agro-forestry is a good suitable practice, but the farmers are still less interested due to its low profit.

1214	3) Illegal logging is a big problem in Sagaing Region as there is high demand for both domestic purpose and China black market.
1215	
1216	4) Chainsaws are now used freely in felling and logging that causes deforestation and forest degradation in both areas.
1217	
1218	5) Accurate land use map and land acquisition are necessary for the establishment of private plantations.
1219	6) Private plantations are long-term investments, and hence they need technical and financial assistance, and also stable market access.
1220	
1221	

1222   <u>Suggestions from Stakeholders</u>

1223-1226   • Improve utilization of CF areas by planting suitable forest trees in the first canopy, planting coffee and tea leave plants in the second canopy, growing elephant yam and ginger in the third canopy, establishing eco-tourism sites and selling shops domestic products etc. in order to increase the early and yearly income for the CF user groups .

1227-1228   • The departments concerned should speed up the process of granting CF certificates as some villages did not get permission yet until 5 years.

1229-1230   • Protect reserved forests and protected areas effectively and to provide more public awareness through various media including Website.

1231-1232   • Encourage planting of Taungzalat (*Rhododendron*) as a valuable tree of Chin State as many as possible in suitable areas.

1233-1234   • Conduct intensive trainings and provide technology and equipment necessary for controlling illegal logging as the staffs are not sufficient enough for combating illegal timber trade.

1235-1236   • Provide awareness trainings and educational pamphlets on forest and environmental issues to the local communities in Homalin Township.

1237-1239   • A national "Chain Saw Law" has to be enacted to prevent effectively importing, distributing and using. The responsible government officials, including Forest Department should effectively prevent the importing and distribution using the current directives before the enactment of the rules on chainsaw.

1240-1241   • Establish a coordination committee to prevent illegal logging and enforce the forest law, or strengthen the FLEGT in the region for this purpose.

1242-1244   • The Forest Department must conduct pre-harvest inventory essentially and take the record of the forest cover of pre-harvest condition with drone camera during the selection felling marking operation, and also take post-harvest record with drone camera to monitor the forest cover changes caused by logging.

1245-1246   • Conduct awareness programs of CF for local villages in favorable time, place, language and IEC materials using local language and translators for indigenous people.

1247-1248   • Survey and conserve endanger species such as tigers in Htamanthi wildlife protected areas by population counting and rehabilitation the habitat areas.

1249-1250   • Conduct community based smart patrolling for biodiversity conservation and combating illegal logging in Alaungtaw Kathapha National Park, Chatthin Golden Deer sanctuary and Mahamyaing wildlife sanctuary.

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1255   Table 15. Proposed projects for jurisdictional REDD+ in the six priority States/Regions based on stakeholder feedback
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No.	Project	Enabling conditions and current situation	Geographic coverage and Lead Agency	PAMs coverage
1	Establishing the community forests in Ye Township under NMSP area.	Almost stakeholders including Representatives of Mon State Parliament and EAO suggested this project. The forests and area near Wal-zin, Wal-paung and Damma-parla villages are under controlled by NMSP	Mon (Wal-zin, Wal-paung and Damma-parla village, Ye Township) FD/Mon State Government/ NMSP	S9 Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services S10 Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterpris S11 Implement community co-managed forest monitoring programmes S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM
2	Converting into community forests and private forest plantations from the large degraded forest land in large scale agricultural plantation.	A lot of permitted lands for agriculture (palm oil, rubber and cashew nuts) accordance with the Forest Law and VFV land Law are still useless condition. Lack of cooperation among related departments, communites, CSOs and private investors.	Mon (Thanbyu-zayat, Chaungzone, Kyaikmaraw, Thaton and Mudon Townships) MOAI/ Mon State Government/ FD	S4 Develop and implement processes to retain current forest co and recovery of forest cover S9 Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services S10 Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterpris S11 Implement community co-managed forest monitoring programmes S12 Incentivize private sector and community plantations, inclu fuel-wood plantations N22 Improve plantation maintenance
3	Establishing a model project as community based ecotourism sites in the buffer zones of Kelatha Wildlife Sanctuary and exploring the other potential eco-tourism sites in protected areas.	Almost stakeholder suggested this project. There are many potential tourist sites such as limestone cave, waterfalls, esthetic views and cultural shows.	Mon (Thaton township, Kelatha Wildlife Sanctuary and 8 potential areas) FD/ Mon State Government	S9 Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services S10 Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterpris S11 Implement community co-managed forest monitoring programmes N14 Operationalize adaptations to the regulatory framework fo REDD+ (including new Forest/Biodiversity & PA Laws and Community Forestry Rules) N18 Revise protected area establishment processes, supporting diversification of protected area categories
4	Establishing the community forests in Hpa-an Township under KNU controlled area.	Almost stakeholder including EAO suggested this project. The forest in this area was degraded forest and a community conserved protected areas-CCPA in the western Daw-na public protected forest.	Kayin (Hpa-an township, near Phalan-toung village under KNU controlled area and in Hlaingbwae Township) FD/ Kayin State Government/EAO	S9 Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services S10 Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterpris S11 Implement community co-managed forest monitoring programmes S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM
5	Establishing the nature based ecotourism in some community forests in Myawaddy Township,	FD suggested to establish the community forests in PFP land VFV lands in Myawaddy Township. Need to cooperate with related departments and EAOs. There is the	Kayin (Myawaddy Township) FD/ Kayin State Government/EAO	S10 Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterpris S11 Implement community co-managed forest monitoring programmes S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM

	in cooperation with FD and EAOs.	potential CFE in cooperation with local and foreign investors.		N14 Operationalize adaptations to the regulatory framework fo REDD+ (including new Forest/Biodiversity & PA Laws and Community Forestry Rules)
6	Converting into community forests and private forest plantations from the large degraded forest land in large scale agricultural plantation.	A lot of permitted lands for agriculture (palm oil, rubber and cashew nuts) accordance with the Forest Law and VFV land Law are still useless condition. Almost stakeholder including Land Settlement and Statistics Department suggested this project. Lack of cooperation among related departments, communities, CSOs and private investors.	Kayin (Potential Townships) MOAI/ Land Settlement and Statistics Department/ Kayin State Government/ FD	S4 Develop and implement processes to retain current forest co and recovery of forest cover S9 Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services S10 Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterpris S11 Implement community co-managed forest monitoring programmes S12 Incentivize private sector and community plantations, inclu fuelwood plantations N22 Improve plantation maintenance
7	Strengthening Tanintharyi Region's Indigenous Conserved Landscape / Peace Forest	Some Peace Forests in Lay-nyar and Bokepyin areas are already being managed by local communities with their own traditional customary laws, rules and regulations. A lot of potential areas in Tanintharyi are existing as ICCA.	Tanintharyi Region, (Tanintharyi Nature Reserve, Lay-nyar Protected Area, Lampi Island Marine Park, Par-Chan Reserved Forest, Mosco Archipelago and Myeik Archipelago) CSO's, FD, KNU Tanintharyi Regional government	N17 Recognize shifting cultivation landscapes as a form of ICCA N18 Revise protected area establishment processes, supporting diversification of protected area categories S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM
8	Establishing and promoting the nature based ecotourism in Tanintharyi region to increase the ecosystem conservation and local community livelihood.	There are good opportunities for ecotourism in by forming the following attractive sites for the visitors. a)Ethnic habitat areas, b)Traditional cultural shows, c) Hiking and mountaineering (mountain sites such as Nwar-labo-taung, Lat-khat-taung, Moe-hti-taung), d) Sightseeing (Myeik island), e) Orchid Museum (Myint-mo-latkhat), f) Bird watching (Kalain-aung, Thetkel-kwat and Yephyu Township),g) Pearl Cultural Site (Myeik island)	Kawthaung and Myeik Islands, Thetkelkwet, Nabule beach, Moehti Taung Kaleinaung reserve(Yebyu township), Mittar sub-township, Talagwin village (upper Tannintharyi township), Karathuri sub-township (Bokepyin township), Nwar-laboh mountain and reserved area (Dawei), Letkat Taung (Thayetchaung township) Ministry of Hotel and Tourism, CSO's, FD, Tanintharyi Regional government	S10 Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterpris S11 Implement community co-managed forest monitoring programmes with ecosystem conservation. N14 Operationalize adaptations to the regulatory framework fo REDD+ (including new Forest/Biodiversity & PA Laws and Community Forestry Rules)
9	Establishment of Community Forest Enterprise to Address the Industrial Demand	Currently, the threat is occurring on the mangrove forest in Bokepyin township by illegal charcoal and fuel-wood extraction.	Tanintharyi (Bokepyin Township) FD/ CSO's and Tanintharyi Regional government	S4 Promote retention of current forest cover and recovery of fo cover S12 Incentivize private sector and community plantations

	for Fuel-wood and Charcoal as Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in mangrove forests	There are potential CFEs to produce firewood and charcoal with sustainable basis from mangrove forest. FD need to delegate power to local communities to protect effectively these mangroves by supporting technical assistant and promoting job opportunities for local community, their participation will be encouraged in protection and sustainable utilization.		S14 Incentivize sourcing of biomass energy from sources other t natural forests S 17 Promote and apply sustainability measures in commodity supply chains S20 Undertake awareness raising and training N14 Operationalize adaptations to the regulatory framework fo REDD+ (including new Forest/Biodiversity & PA Laws and Community Forestry Rules)
10	Producing and distribution the alternative energy by small and village level hydro power, solar system and wind power due to lack of national grid.	Most of the villages of the whole region have no electricity power and lack of national grid. They have a lot of alternative energy sources which are hydro power, solar system and wind power.	Tanintharyi (Kyunsu township, potential area in region) Ministry of Electricity and Energy, Private Sector, CSO's, Tanintharyi Regional government	S14 Incentivize sourcing of alternative energy from sources othe than natural forests S 17 Promote and apply sustainability measures in commodity supply chains S20 Undertake awareness raising and training N14 Operationalize adaptations to the regulatory framework fo REDD+ (including new Forest/Biodiversity & PA Laws and Community Forestry Rules)
11	Establishing community forest enterprises-CFEs and legalize charcoal exporting to other outside areas to reduce impact on natural forests as the drivers of deforestation and Forest degradation	Currently, Some big brick manufactures are consuming large amount of fuelwood in making bricks in Myitkyina and Bahmo areas as local demand. (Using about 300 tons of fuelwood for producing one million bricks). Between 2017 and 2020, the value of illegal charcoal trade to China around USD 300 million.	Kachin (potential CFs and new CF potential areas in Banana farms) MOC, MONREC, Private Sector, CSO's, CF user groups, Kachin State government	S4 Promote retention of current forest cover and recovery of fo cover S12 Incentivize private sector and community plantations S14 Incentivize sourcing of biomass energy from sources other t natural forests S 17 Promote and apply sustainability measures in commodity supply chains S20 Undertake awareness raising and training N14 Operationalize adaptations to the regulatory framework fo REDD+ (including new Forest/Biodiversity & PA Laws and Community Forestry Rules)
12	Addressing illegal logging in Kachin	The illegal timber trade to China through Kachin State and cross the border is the largest issue of Myanmar. There are insurgent areas lacking law enforcement in Kachin State. China is still standing as a timber hunger country. Need to develop and implement trade agreements between Myanmar and China for legally produced timber and combating the illegal timber trade.	National and State level involvement FD, Police, GAD, custom, Ministry of Commerce and members of FLEGT State MSG(Kachin)	N5 Appropriate penalties applied for legal infractions N6 Transparency of documentation related to timber harvesting S8 Greater cooperation between the Forest Department and Forestry Police S11 Community co-managed monitoring programmes S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM

		Lack of coordination among responsible departments and armed groups.		
13	Strengthening Kachin State's Indigenous Conserved Landscape / Peace Forest	Some Forests in Kachin are already being managed by local communities with their own traditional customary laws, rules and regulations. A lot of potential areas in Kachin are being as ICCA.	Kachin State (potential area) CSO's, FD, EAOs, Kachin State government	N14 Operationalize adaptations to the regulatory framework fo REDD+ (including new Forest/Biodiversity & PA Laws and Community Forestry Rules) N17 Recognize shifting cultivation landscapes as a form of ICCA N18 Revise protected area establishment processes, supporting diversification of protected area categories S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM
14	Strengthening Chin State's Indigenous Conserved Landscape / Community conserved and protected area related ICCA and KBAs	Some Forest areas are already being managed by local communities with their own traditional customary laws, rules and regulations and proposed as ICCA or national park in Chin State. One of the potential ICCA is the native village of Vice-president of the Union of Myanmar and already got mandate from Chin State government.	Chin State (proposed Mone Taung Community Nature Conserved Area, proposed Mount Kyrien Community Nature Conserved Area and proposal Zein Mu Mountain national park) Chin State government, FD and MOALI	N14 Operationalize adaptations to the regulatory framework fo REDD+ (including new Forest/Biodiversity & PA Laws and Community Forestry Rules) N17 Recognize shifting cultivation landscapes as a form of ICCA N18 Revise protected area establishment processes, supporting diversification of protected area categories S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM
15	Jurisdictional approach to REDD+ implementation in Chin State	Chin State's forest cover is still good and, population and land ratio is shown superior quality. Closed forest area is 37.74% of Chin State land area and open forest area is also 44.45% of their land area. Most of the Chin State areas except urban areas are still as inaccessible area. Current forest cover condition is an opportunity to implement the REDD+ activities in Chin State.	Chin Chin State government/ FD	S6 Empower law enforcement agencies to prioritize legal action against influential individuals S8 Greater cooperation between the Forest Department and Forestry Police S9 Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services S10 Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterpris S11 Implement incentivized community co-managed forest monitoring programmes S13 Incentivize production and distribution of improved/efficien cook stoves S14 Incentivize sourcing of biomass energy from sources other t natural forests S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM N17 Recognize shifting cultivation landscapes as a form of ICCA
16	Addressing illegal logging in Sagaing	There is the highest figure of seizure illegal timber in Myanmar, currently. There is closely the Kachin State where is neighbouring China and 2 main rivers are streaming wealthy catchment area with forest resources. Main legal extraction areas are being in the region	National and regional level involvement FD, Police, GAD and members of FLEGT Sagaing Region MSG	N5 Appropriate penalties applied for legal infractions N6 Transparency of documentation related to timber harvesting S8 Greater cooperation between the Forest Department and Forestry Police S11 Community co-managed monitoring programmes S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM

		and above 60% of total legal extraction of MTE.		
17	Strengthening Sagaing region's Indigenous Conserved Landscape / Community conserved and protected area related ICCA and KBAs	Sagaing have good forested area where is lived 2 major indigenous peoples who are Naga and Shan Ni (Tai Laing) with valuable species. Those forest areas are already being managed by local communities with their own traditional customary laws, rules and regulations such as ICCAs.	Sagaing Region (Mount Sarameti , Naga Hills near the Assam-Burma border in northwestern Myanmar and Taung Thone Lone Area, junction area among Homalin, Bhamouk and Pinlebu Townships) Sagaing Region government, FD and MOALI	N14 Operationalize adaptations to the regulatory framework fo REDD+ (including new Forest/Biodiversity & PA Laws and Community Forestry Rules) N17 Recognize shifting cultivation landscapes as a form of ICCA N18 Revise protected area establishment processes, supporting diversification of protected area categories S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM

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1259	Table 16. Required additional investments for REDD+ Phase 2 in Myanmar.

No.	Project	Project type	Geographic coverage	PAMs coverage	Status/ Implementation period	Budget/ Source(s)	Lead Agency
1	Myanmar Stoves Programme	Activity-based	National	S13 Incentivize production and distribution of improved/efficient cook stoves	Limited local activities		MOALI/DRD
2	Strengthening the NFMS and SIS, and updating the FRL	Readiness	National	N/A	Proposed financing through FAO	$1.6 million; possibly GCF	FD
3	Addressing Industrial Demand for Fuelwood and Charcoal as Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation	Driver-based	Southern Rakhine, Ayeyarwady, Bago, Yangon	S4 Promote retention of current forest cover and recovery of forest cover S12 Incentivize private sector and community plantations S14 Incentivize sourcing of biomass energy from sources other than natural forests S 17 Promote and apply sustainability measures in commodity supply chains S20 Undertake awareness raising and training N14 Operationalize adaptations to the regulatory framework for REDD+	Proposed financing through UNDP	$14.520 million; possibly GCF and donors	FD
4	Strengthening Tanintharyi Region's Indigenous Conserved Landscape / Peace Forest	Jurisdictional and Driver based	Tanintharyi	N17 Recognize shifting cultivation landscapes as a form of ICCA N18 Revise protected area establishment processes, supporting diversification of protected area categories	Under preparation	Tbd	CSO's, FD, KNU Tanintharyi Regional government
5	Continued readiness: Building capacities for implementation of REDD+ Phases 2 and 3 in Myanmar	Readiness	N/A (national)	All	Proposed gap filling	Approx. $0.55 million	FD
6	Addressing illegal logging in Myanmar	Driver based	National	N5 Appropriate penalties applied for legal infractions N6 Transparency of documentation related to timber harvesting S8 Greater cooperation between the Forest Department and Forestry Police S11 Community co-managed monitoring programmes S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM	Proposed gap-filling	Tbd	FD, Forest Police, GAD

7	Jurisdictional approach to REDD+ implementation in Chin State	Jurisdictional	Chin	S6 Empower law enforcement agencies to prioritize legal action against influential individuals S8 Greater cooperation between the Forest Department and Forestry Police S9 Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services S10 Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterprises S11 Implement incentivized community co-managed forest monitoring programmes S13 Incentivize production and distribution of improved/efficient cook stoves S14 Incentivize sourcing of biomass energy from sources other than natural forests S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM N17 Recognize shifting cultivation landscapes as a form of ICCA	Proposed gap filling		Chin State government
8	Jurisdictional approach to REDD+ implementation in Mon State	Jurisdictional	Mon	S4 Develop and implement processes to retain current forest cover and recovery of forest cover S6 Empower and incentivize law enforcement agencies to prioritize legal action against influential individuals S9 Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services S10 Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterprises S11 Implement incentivized community co-managed forest monitoring programmes S12 Incentivize private sector and community plantations, including fuelwood plantations S17 Promote sustainability measures in commodity supply chains S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM	Proposed gap-filling		Mon State government

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Myanmar REDD+ Investment Plan

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Project Portfolio

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Package number 1: Myanmar Stoves Programme

Rationale

Firewood and charcoal account for over 80% of total fuel consumption in Myanmar – one of the highest shares of any Asian country. This is due largely to the widespread use of firewood (and to a lesser extent charcoal) for cooking. Cooking using inefficient firewood and charcoal stoves has many negative impacts. These include health and safety risks, productivity losses (due to the significant time spent collecting wood) and localised deforestation, which can cause habitat loss, increase soil erosion and contribute to global climate change if firewood is unsustainably harvested. Women and children are the main groups affected by these negative impacts.

The development of a National Clean Cooking Strategy could help to accelerate progress on clean cooking by raising the political profile of the issue, improving co-ordination of the various actors involved and facilitating funding of clean cook stove programmes. In addition to access to finance and technology, changes in behaviours and increased knowledge and awareness amongst government, the private sector, civil society organisations and the general public will be needed to achieve lasting results. The aim of this paper is to spark discussion by proposing possible elements of such a strategy.

Policies to promote clean cooking need to be evidence-based and take into account existing trends and distributions of fuel uses and stove types. Firewood is the main fuel used for cooking in most parts of the country, with particularly high rates of dependency in rural areas in the North, East, West and South West. Firewood availability is lower in the central dry zone. Use of charcoal is generally far less common than firewood and its use is concentrated in urban areas and some townships in Kachin State, Kayin State and Tanintharyi Region.

Less than 40% of households have access to grid electricity and use of electricity for cooking is mainly confined to urban areas. The share of households using kerosene or other liquid fuels for cooking was less than 2% in all townships in 2014 except three townships on the western border of Rakhine State.

The Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policy, Strategy and Roadmap notes "the adoption of efficient technologies especially in cooking would make a significant contribution towards providing affordable and reliable energy supply to those living in rural areas and thus improving quality of life". The activities included in the roadmap include promoting more efficient firewood stoves and raising awareness of LPG stoves. The government has set a target to distribute LPG to one million households by 2020.

One of the activities listed in the draft Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2016–2030 is to "identify and promote energy-efficient technologies and practices - such as improved cooking stoves, off-grid and mini-grid energy and access to biomass - with a gender-sensitive approach"

Theory of Change

Results framework

The objectives of a National Clean Cooking Strategy for Myanmar would be:

1. **Increase use of safe and more efficient firewood stoves.** Efficient firewood stoves can help mitigate the negative health and environment impacts of inefficient firewood stoves. They also reduce the time that needs to be spent collecting wood (a task typically undertaken by women and children), which frees up more time for education or alternative income-generating activities.

1328 2. **Increase switching from firewood to alternative fuels for cooking, such as LPG and electricity.** Very few
1329 households use LPG at present. Progress to scale-up LPG distribution is likely to receive its biggest boost from
1330 industrial demand rather than households, at least initially. Uptake of electric stoves is constrained by grid
1331 expansion rates, which are likely to remain low in rural and peri-urban areas. However, falling solar panel and
1332 battery prices mean that the economics of cooking using solar energy are rapidly improving.
1333
1334 3. **Improve kitchen ventilation and change cooking behaviours.** The negative health risks of traditional firewood
1335 stoves can be significantly reduced by simple actions such as improving kitchen ventilation and designing
1336 buildings with a separate kitchen and a raised stand for the stove to keep it out of the reach of children. The
1337 common cultural practice of having outside kitchens in Myanmar is helpful in this regard.
1338
1339 4. **Improve firewood management and sustainable harvesting of woodlots.** Firewood is widely available in most
1340 parts of Myanmar and is likely to remain the dominant cooking fuel for many years to come. If well managed
1341 it can be a carbon neutral, sustainable, safe and easily-stored fuel. A focus is needed on maximising the
1342 efficiency of firewood use and minimising the local environmental impacts of firewood collection. Dry
1343 firewood collection and covered storage can help to improve efficiency. Increased use of woodlots and
1344 firewood plantations located close to rural villages together with co-cropping/agroforestry approaches could
1345 provide multiple local development benefits.
1346
1347 The actions and policy measures that could be implemented to achieve the objectives above could include:
1348
1349 **Supply side measures**
1350 a. Support innovation and research on clean cook stove designs that appeal to consumer preferences in
1351 terms of taste and appearance.
1352 b. Map target areas for residential LPG fuel transition programmes. These could include areas near likely
1353 hotspots for industrial LPG demand (see Indonesia's LPG conversion programme), areas where
1354 households are currently using kerosene and areas where charcoal is being produced in sensitive
1355 locations.
1356 c. Tender government licenses for LPG distribution networks.
1357 d. Provide training for entrepreneurs and retailers of clean cook stoves.
1358 e. Provide access to finance and technical support for small businesses at all stages of the supply chain.
1359 f. Improve knowledge sharing and co-operation between domestic and international stakeholders.
1360
1361 **Demand side measures**
1362 g. Provide public education and raise awareness of the multiple benefits of using clean cook stoves and
1363 changing cooking behaviours.
1364 h. Develop a standards and labelling scheme for efficient firewood stoves, to help influence consumer
1365 purchasing decisions. Facilitate technology demonstrations and trials to increase familiarity with clean
1366 cook stoves.
1367 i. Provide access to small loans to consumers for purchasing clean cook stoves. Experience from other
1368 countries shows that market-based approaches tend to work better in the long term than handing out
1369 subsidised cook stoves for free. (Alternatively, distributing free stoves that require consumers to purchase
1370 fuel can also work well – this was the approach taken for Indonesia's clean cook stove programme.)
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1372 **Budget**
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1374 <mark>To be determined.</mark>

Package number 2: Strengthening the NFMS and SIS, and updating the FRL

Rationale

There is an on-going need to develop a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for forest degradation from overharvesting of fuelwood and charcoal production in key land areas of Myanmar as part of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS). This will include a baseline for existing biomass stocks useful for fuelwood purposes, estimations of fuelwood harvest over a reference period and tracking forest restoration following the impact of key PaMs to address the respective drivers. Revised FRL's will need to be developed as part of this process.

During the Readiness phase, Myanmar developed its national approach to the Cancun Safeguards, designed a Safeguards Information System (SIS) and began to operationalize this system. There is a need for continued development and operationalization of Myanmar's safeguards approach and SIS, ensuring that the country is capable of collecting and processing information on a regular basis so as to generate Summaries of Information as required.

Theory of Change

Change that is envisaged: Myanmar capable of applying, monitoring and reporting key aspects of REDD+, including emissions and reductions of GHG from forests, and addressing and respecting the safeguards

Outcomes and outputs contributing to this change: as below

Results framework

Outcome 1: Capacities developed in the Forest Department at central and relevant subnational level to establish a baseline of fuelwood production and harvest from forests and woodlands consistent with the existing national level FRL

> *Output 1.1: Activity based accounting approach for a Reference Level on key subnational areas of major fuelwood harvest and consumption based on biophysical data sources (field inventory and remote sensing) and household surveys applying socioeconomic survey techniques.*

> *Output 1.2: Subnational offices of the FD at state/ region and relevant district levels trained and equipped (hard- software) for monitoring changes in fuelwood and charcoal production in areas of their jurisdiction*

> *Output 1.3: Maps of potential conflict areas (thematic and spatial) derived from results of socioeconomic survey in order to inform decision making on devising approaches for promoting conflict sensitive land management modalities*

Outcome 2: Forest degradation/restoration monitoring component added to the existing National Forest Monitoring System to be piloted in key areas of fuelwood harvest and commercialization.

> *Output 2.1: A combined remote sensing and field data based tracking tool for forest degradation and restoration* using FAO hosted open source forest monitoring instruments

Output 2.2: Data layers, standard queries and information retrieval tools for decision making at national and sub-national levels developed and added or linked to the web-based NFMS geoportal presently under development by Forest Department with support from UN-REDD programme, OneMap Myanmar and Servir-Mekong/ ADPC projects

Output 2.3: FD Personnel at central and subnational levels and personnel of relevant NGOs (technical staff and decisions makers) trained and enabled to use the new tools

Outcome 3: Developing capacities to apply safeguards and enhancing the interface of Myanmar's Safeguards Information System platform

Output 3.1: Capacities within the SIS host institution and lead institution developed to promote safeguards implementation and effective and efficient processing of data in the SIS.
The design of Myanmar's SIS recognized the need for the host institution to coordinate with other government agencies to access and process data related to safeguards. Activities under this output will develop the required capacities. Further, as recognized in Myanmar's safeguards roadmap and national safeguards approach document, the capacities of a range of stakeholders in REDD+ need to be developed in order to allow for effective application of REDD+ safeguards throughout REDD+ implementation.

Output 3.2: Initial summary of Information on respect for safeguards during REDD+ implementation in Myanmar.
A first summary of information on addressing safeguards has been prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC. As Myanmar moves into REDD+ implementation, it will be possible to assess and report on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected.

Budget

Outcome	Outputs	Total (USD)	GCF Amount (USD)	Co-financing Amount (USD)
Outcome 1: Capacities developed in the Forest Department at central and relevant subnational level to establish a baseline of fuelwood production and harvest from forests and woodlands consistent with the existing national level FRL	1.1.1 Activity based accounting approach for a Reference Level on key subnational areas of major fuelwood harvest and consumption	1,500,000	750,000	750,000
	1.1.2 Subnational offices of the FD at state/ region and relevant district levels trained and equipped (hard- software) for monitoring	330,000	80,000	250,000
	1.1.3 Mapping of potential conflict areas (thematic and spatial)	250,000	100,000	150,000
Outcome 2: Forest degradation/ restoration monitoring component added to the existing National Forest Monitoring System to be piloted in key areas of fuelwood harvest and commercialization	1.2.1 Tracking tool for forest degradation and restoration	200,000	150,000	50,000
	1.2.2 Data and information retrieval tools for decision making added or linked to the web-based NFMS geoportal	130,000	80,000	50,000
	1.2.3 FD Personnel at central and subnational levels and personnel of	175,000	75,000	100,000

Outcome	Outputs	Total (USD)	GCF Amount (USD)	Co-financing Amount (USD)
	relevant NGOs trained and enabled to use the new tools			
Outcome 3: Enhancing the interface of Myanmar's Safeguards Information System platform	1.3.1: Capacities within the SIS host institution and lead institution developed to promote safeguards implementation and effective and efficient processing of data in SIS	180,000	160,000	20,000
	1.3.2: Initial summary of Information on respect for safeguards during REDD+ implementation in Myanmar	120,000	105,000	15,000
Totals		2,885,000	1,500,000	1,385,000

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Package number 3: Addressing Industrial Demand for Fuelwood and Charcoal as Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

Rationale

The collection of fuelwood and production of charcoal are major drivers, especially in central and southern Myanmar, due to enormous demands for both domestic and industrial consumption. More than 70% of households in Myanmar rely on biomass as their primary source of energy for heating and cooking, and fuelwood accounts for more than 90% of biomass-sourced energy. The average annual consumption of fuelwood per household is estimated to be roughly 2.5 cubic tons (4.5 m^3) for rural and 1.4 cubic tons (2.5 m^3) for urban households[3]. Charcoal exports to China, which were almost non-existent in the early 2000s, boomed between 2006 and 2008, with volumes increasing by more than 2,500%. Overall volumes have stabilized around 0.5 million m^3, and charcoal now represents 32% of Myanmar's total wood product exports to China[4]. In addition, industries such as the rapidly growing garment industry and long-established seafood industry are heavy consumers of fuelwood and, to a lesser extent, charcoal.

The project will address excessive demand for fuelwood and charcoal by industry by supporting a network of CFUG's to develop Community Forest Enterprises providing supplies of sustainable biomass energy such as bamboo charcoal and rice husk briquettes. With private sector partners, the project will also address industrial demand-side management thus reducing volumes of biomass required for industry. Although industry accounts for less than 20% of all fuelwood/charcoal consumption in the country, measures to address domestic consumption are supported through the National Electrification Plan, so this project will complement the impacts of reducing domestic consumption.

Theory of Change

The theory of change recognizes that a fundamental change in energy sources for Myanmar industry and domestic users can be achieved. Such changes, from a reliance on, and consequent over-exploitation of wood-based energy, to widespread use of clean energy sources has occurred in other countries of the Lower Mekong Sub-region, such as Thailand and Viet Nam. In these countries, the change occurred over many decades. Without the project, similar changes would eventually occur in Myanmar, but over a similarly long time-scale, during which GHG emissions from forests would be reduced only very slowly. Through this project, widespread adoption of alternative, clean energy sources will occur more quickly. Specifically, the project will generate a paradigm shift on two levels:

1) Adoption of alternative, modern energy sources, will be stimulated by reducing costs of the alternatives through development of efficient distribution networks, and through subsidizing capital expenditures associated with establishment of such networks. The changes will be supported by awareness raising on the benefits of using clean energy and the costs of health and environmental impacts of biomass energy. Once these changes have been introduced, reversals are extremely unlikely, especially as historical over-harvesting means that the price of biomass energy is likely to rise, rather than fall below the reduced costs of the alternatives; as well as due to the changed attitudes towards biomass energy.
2) It will institutionalize improved policies designed to promote inclusivity in decision-making and diversification of opportunities to generate income for rural communities.

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[3] https://www.adb.org/documents/myanmar-energy-sector-initial-assessment
[4] Forest Trends, 2014. Analysis of the China-Myanmar Timber Trade. Policy Brief

Results framework

Outcome 1: Capacities developed to reduce fuel demand and make use of alternatives
The outputs to be delivered under this outcome are feasible in the short-term, and can therefore, provide an almost immediate reduction in demand for fuelwood. These include:

Output 1.1: Reduce fuelwood consumption (by an estimated 15-20%) by improved design and operation of boilers operators to reduce waste fuel waste
In many facilities, poorly trained boiler managers tend to maintain constant and high temperatures in boilers even when this is not necessary. Better training, for example, through the Ministry of Industry boiler operation training course, will allow boilers to be managed so as to better match demand for steam, thus reducing overall consumption of fuelwood

Furthermore, few facilities pre-heat their water feed lines, thus requiring more energy to heat the water to produce steam, yet solar water heaters are cheap (and increasingly so). The low rate of adoption is a result of a lack of awareness and limited availability. Therefore, the project will rise awareness of the cost benefits of pre-heating using solar water heaters and will also work with local entrepreneurs to produce low-cost heaters.

Output 1.2: Build capacity to make simple adjustments to boilers to allow the use of alternatives
Some of the reasons put forward for not adopting alternative fuels (e.g. rice husk pellets) are that the alternatives are not fuel efficient or produce too much ash. In fact, these short-comings can easily be overcome without the need to change equipment, but most boilers operators may not be aware of such solutions or not incentivized to implement them.

Outcome 2: Promote dependable supplies of sustainably produced fuelwood and alternatives
The UN-REDD survey revealed that fuelwood suppliers are increasingly having to source fuelwood from further afield as local supplies dwindle. Currently, the potential exists to advocare for, and promote source of fuelwood from plantation-grown trees, which will also reduce impacts on biodiversity.

Output 2.1: Raised awareness and incentivized sourcing of fuelwood from sustainable sources and plantations rather than mangroves/natural forest
Many factory owners and managers express a desire to be environmentally responsible. If producing products for European or North American markets, the markets themselves also have an expectation for environmental responsibility. Therefore the project will work on awareness raising of the benefits of reducing demand for and consumption of fuelwood and charcoal from natural forests.

Output 2.2: Incentivized seasoning of fuelwood
High consumption of fuelwood is also related to the low calorific value of "green" (fresh) wood, which is typical of much of the supply in Myanmar. The project will work with consumers to increase demand for seasoned wood and with suppliers to adapt their storage and transportation arrangements to allow for at least some air-drying of the wood (ideally below 20% of moisture content).

Output 2.3: A greater supply of plantation-grown wood
Myanmar farmers produce a wide diversity of crops, some of which are from plantation trees. There is also increasing interest in growing fast-growing trees like *Acacia mangium* as an alternative to low productivity crops. While the main stem from high quality trees can be used for high-value products like furniture, there is also significant potential to increase supply of plantation-grown wood for fuelwood.

1547	The project will work with Farmers and Producers Associations to increase the supply of fuelwood from
1548	plantation trees.
1549	
1550	*Output 2.4: Scaling up of production of alternatives*
1551	Numerous alternative fuels are available (agricultural waste pellets/briquettes, bamboo charcoal), but are
1552	not favoured, in part due to unpredictable quantities and variably quality of supplies. One company,
1553	Myanmar Biomass Power, is currently trying to develop a supply of biomass alternatives at scale. The
1554	project will work with this and other companies, and with the Forest Department to stimulate the
1555	production of rice husk pellets/briquettes and bamboo charcoal by Community Forest Enterprises in
1556	sufficient quantities and with acceptable quality control to meet potential demand. Work on bamboo
1557	charcoal will build on initial pilots undertaken by the Global Environment Institute
1558	(http://www.geichina.org/en/) to scale-up production in Bago, Ayeyarwady, Mandalay and southern
1559	Rakhine.
1560	
1561	The opportunity to partner with the Responsible Business Fund (RBF) will also be pursued. The RBF is
1562	part of Danish Development Assistance to Myanmar, designed to "increase the competitiveness and
1563	responsible behavior of Myanmar enterprises" by providing partial grants to SMEs for the implementation
1564	of innovative projects, including in the area of Energy Efficiency (http://www.rbfmyanmar.com/). is one
1565	alternative fuel company which could be part of a scale-up.
1566	

Lines:

1547 The project will work with Farmers and Producers Associations to increase the supply of fuelwood from
1548 plantation trees.
1549
1550 *Output 2.4: Scaling up of production of alternatives*
1551 Numerous alternative fuels are available (agricultural waste pellets/briquettes, bamboo charcoal), but are
1552 not favoured, in part due to unpredictable quantities and variably quality of supplies. One company,
1553 Myanmar Biomass Power, is currently trying to develop a supply of biomass alternatives at scale. The
1554 project will work with this and other companies, and with the Forest Department to stimulate the
1555 production of rice husk pellets/briquettes and bamboo charcoal by Community Forest Enterprises in
1556 sufficient quantities and with acceptable quality control to meet potential demand. Work on bamboo
1557 charcoal will build on initial pilots undertaken by the Global Environment Institute
1558 (http://www.geichina.org/en/) to scale-up production in Bago, Ayeyarwady, Mandalay and southern
1559 Rakhine.
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1563 responsible behavior of Myanmar enterprises" by providing partial grants to SMEs for the implementation
1564 of innovative projects, including in the area of Energy Efficiency (http://www.rbfmyanmar.com/). is one
1565 alternative fuel company which could be part of a scale-up.
1566

1567 Outcome 3: Long-term sustainability measures initiated
1568 The outputs under Outcomes 1 and 2 are designed to generate short and medium-term reductions in demand
1569 and increases in sustainable supplies. But longer-term measures to underpin the short- and medium-term
1570 initiatives are also needed. Under this outcome, the project will pursue two such measures.
1571
1572 *Output 3.1: Acquisition and installation of high-tech, low energy boilers*
1573 Outputs 1.1 and 1.3 can lead to reductions in consumption using existing boilers. But in the long-term
1574 outdated boilers need to be replaced by low-energy boilers. A high proportion of factory owners are
1575 Chinese, and China is a major producer of low-energy boilers. The project will therefore work with the
1576 China National Textile and Apparel Council (CNTAC), which is a non-profit federation of textile-related
1577 industries mission is to promote adoption of better policies and practices in textile and garment
1578 production, and which is very active in Myanmar, to promote (including through subsidies) installation of
1579 low-energy boilers.
1580
1581 *Output 3.2: Certification for fuelwood suppliers*
1582 Long-term, sustainable production of high-quality fuelwood is certainly feasible, given the resource base in
1583 Myanmar. As with many other commodities, certification can serve to incentivize moves towards greater
1584 sustainability. The project will adapt lessons from certification schemes in other countries to design such a
1585 scheme for Myanmar
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1587 **Budget**
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Outcome	Output	Total cost (USD)	GCF Amount (USD)	Co-financing (USD)
Outcome 1: Capacities developed to reduce	2.1.1: Reduce fuelwood consumption (by an estimated 15-20%) by improved design and	1,050,000	450,000	600,000

Outcome	Output	Total cost (USD)	GCF Amount (USD)	Co-financing (USD)
fuel demand and make use of alternatives	operation of boilers operators to reduce waste fuel waste			
	2.1.2: Build capacity to make simple adjustments to boilers to allow the use of alternatives	515,000	240,000	275,000
Outcome 2: Promote dependable supplies of sustainably produced fuelwood and alternatives	*2.2.1: Raised awareness and incentivized sourcing of fuelwood from sustainable sources and plantations rather than mangroves/natural forest*	480,000	380,000	100,000
	2.2.2: Promote seasoning of fuelwood	390,000	270,000	120,000
	2.2.3: A greater supply of plantation-grown wood	1,740,000	940,000	800,000
	2.2.4: Support scaling up of production of alternatives	7,800,000	4,100,000	3,700,000
Outcome 3: Long-term sustainability measures initiated	2.3.1: Acquisition and installation of high-tech, low energy boilers	2,195,000	320,000	1,875,000
	2.3.2: Certification for fuelwood suppliers	350,000	250,000	100,000
Total		14,520,000	6,950,000	8,045,000

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Package number 4: Strengthening Tanintharyi Region's Indigenous Conserved Landscape / Peace Forest

Rationale

In various parts of Myanmar, forest and biodiversity is under threat as a result of rapid agribusiness expansion, mining and resource extraction, dam development and infrastructure construction. Current conservation plans developed by the government and international conservation organisations have also run into problems; large proposed protected areas threaten to displace indigenous communities, limit the ability of returning refugees and IDPs to resettle their lands, and create significant political tensions between the government and ethnic stakeholders. Further, these conservation initiatives have failed to incorporate community conservation initiatives to protect land and biodiversity, seeing these communities instead as a threat to biodiversity.

Over the past 10-15 years, civil society organisations in many parts of the country have worked closely with indigenous communities to strengthen customary land and forest management practices. This work has resulted in the establishment ethnic Community Forests, providing support to communities for the strengthening of a number of village and landscape based ICCAs covering thousands of hectares.

In Tanintharyi Region, the proposed "Strengthening Tanintharyi Region's Indigenous Conserved Landscape project" will address threats to biodiversity and indigenous communities by supporting communities to develop a comprehensive plan for an Indigenous Conserved Landscape (ICL) in Tanintharyi Region. To do so it will bring local communities and relevant scientific and policy experts together to (1) document local conservation and resource management traditions before, and (2) build a conservation framework that is grounded in indigenous traditions while incorporating broader/global conservation imperatives and scientific management standards. Working with communities throughout the landscape, the project will support communities to document their customary practices, survey their biodiversity and resources and develop further their conservation plans. Through training and collaborative research, the project will bring outside and local expertise together to foster citizen science in the region and expand local conservation capacity, including developing tools for locals to inventory and assess populations of key species for responsive management. It will also support communities to combine community plans, connecting up areas of intact habitats to form a larger integrated ICL. The project will then support communities to register their territories as ICCAs and advocate for national and regional level protection of communities' territories and the biodiversity and wildlife, which is contained within them.

Article 25 (Interim Arrangements) of the National Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) calls for the Union Government and Ethnic Armed Organizations to "*carry out the following programmes and projects in cooperation with each other … environmental conservation*". To date, there have been few such examples, but in January 2020, the Union Forest Department and Karen Forest Department agreed to jointly designate a large landscape in southern Kayin and/or northern Tanintharyi as a "Peace Forest".

Theory of Change

Results framework

The Goal of the "Strengthening Tanintharyi Region's Indigenous Conserved Landscape project" is to protect tiger habitats, ecosystems and livelihoods through a landscape approach to ICCA management in Tanintharyi Region.

The project will support indigenous communities throughout Tanintharyi Region to demarcate their ICCAs, develop and strengthen conservation plans, restore and maintain key tiger habitats and connect up adjoining ICCAs to create an indigenous conserved landscape.

This will be achieved through the following objectives:
- To demarcate and strengthen ICCAs and local conservation capacity across 6 KBAs in Tanintharyi Region
- Develop and establish democratic governance system to connect adjoining ICCAs along with common community-based and scientific monitoring systems
- Advocate to Myanmar and Karen authorities for the recognition and protection of ICCAs

Project outcomes will include:

1. Improved land and forest tenure security of indigenous communities in Tanintharyi Region due to greater recognition and protections for ICCAs and community forest management practices.
2. Improved food and livelihood security of indigenous communities depending on traditional forest and land-based livelihoods as a result of strengthened livelihoods and value chains.
3. Stabilisation or increase of tiger population and other key stone species in Tanintharyi Region, and adjacent Kaeng Krachan National Park.
4. Reduction of agribusiness concessions and mining projects in community *territories a*nd forest areas, resulting in greater security for wildlife and biodiversity
5. Landscape style governance system for community conservation established comprised of territory committees and a landscape committee.
6. Increased coordination between conservation actors, including indigenous communities, civil society organisations and others.

Budget

Strengthening Tanintharyi Region's Indigenous Conserved Landscape project

Budget Categories	Total requested (EUR)
Project Management	
Project Staff	300,000
Office Equipment	60,000
Travel Staff	15,000
Field Implementation (Investments)	
Infrastructure Investments	17,000
Livelihood Activities	45,000
Training, workshops	60,000
Consulting services (studies, services, auditing, etc.)	90,000
Equipment & Transport	20,000
Awareness & Communications	30,000
Other Tiger Conservation Activities (anti-poaching, etc..)	75,000
Indirect costs (Overheads: max 6.47% of ITHCP contribution)	
Office rental, telecomm., office services, electricity, etc.	45,000
Total Budget	757,000

Package number 5: Building capacities for implementation of REDD+ Phases 2 and 3 in Myanmar

Rationale

To guide Myanmar through Phase 1 of REDD+ (= "Readiness"), several bodies were established. Most important of these was the National REDD+ National Coordination Committee (TF). The objectives of the TF were:

➢ To provide guidance and oversight for all REDD+ related programmes, projects and initiatives in Myanmar in order to support the effective and efficient development of all REDD+ actions in the country.
➢ To coordinate between and among all relevant REDD+ programmes, projects and initiatives in order to achieve consistency among all REDD+ actions to be implemented in national territory, avoid duplication and contradiction between and among them and assure coherent REDD+ performance, accounting and reporting to relevant national and international entities including the UNFCCC.

Membership of the TF was initially limited to representatives of four ministries: the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MoNREC), the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MoALI), the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), and the Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry (MoPFI), together with two non-government members, a representative of environmental NGO's and a representative of Indigenous Peoples ("Ethnic") NGO's. Subsequent TF decisions expanded membership to the Ministry of the Office of Union Government (MOUG) and Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MOSWRR), as well as adding Departments from within each ministry, and adding two representatives of the private sector.

In reviewing its own performance, the TF noted that representation from government agencies tended to be at too low a level to allow effective decision making, and attendance of some members was infrequent. Consequently, the TF concluded that for Phases 2 and 3 of REDD+, a reformed and more streamlined oversight body would be required, with higher-level government representation and clear reporting responsibilities to the National Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Central Committee.

Supporting the work of the TF during Phase 1 were three broad-based, multi-stakeholder Technical Working Groups: (i) Measuring, Reporting and Verification; (ii) Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards; and (iii) Drivers and Strategy. The TF concluded that, moving into Phases 2 and 3, the deformed oversight body would still require support from Technical Working Groups, but that with the exception of the Measurement, Reporting and Verification Technical Working Groups, new groups would be required. Also, there needs to be a more formal reporting/oversight relationship between the reformed TF and the Technical Working Groups.

During Phase 1, the functions of a National REDD+ Coordination Unit were assumed by the UN-REDD Programme Management Unit, which will cease to exist by the end of 2021. Consequently, during Phases 2 and 3, a new REDD+ Coordination Unit will need to be established, together with sub-national coordination bodies.

All of the reformed and new bodies required for Phases 2 and 3 need to be established and their capacities developed to allow them to undertake the roles envisioned in their ToR, which have already been developed.

1716　Theory of Change
1717
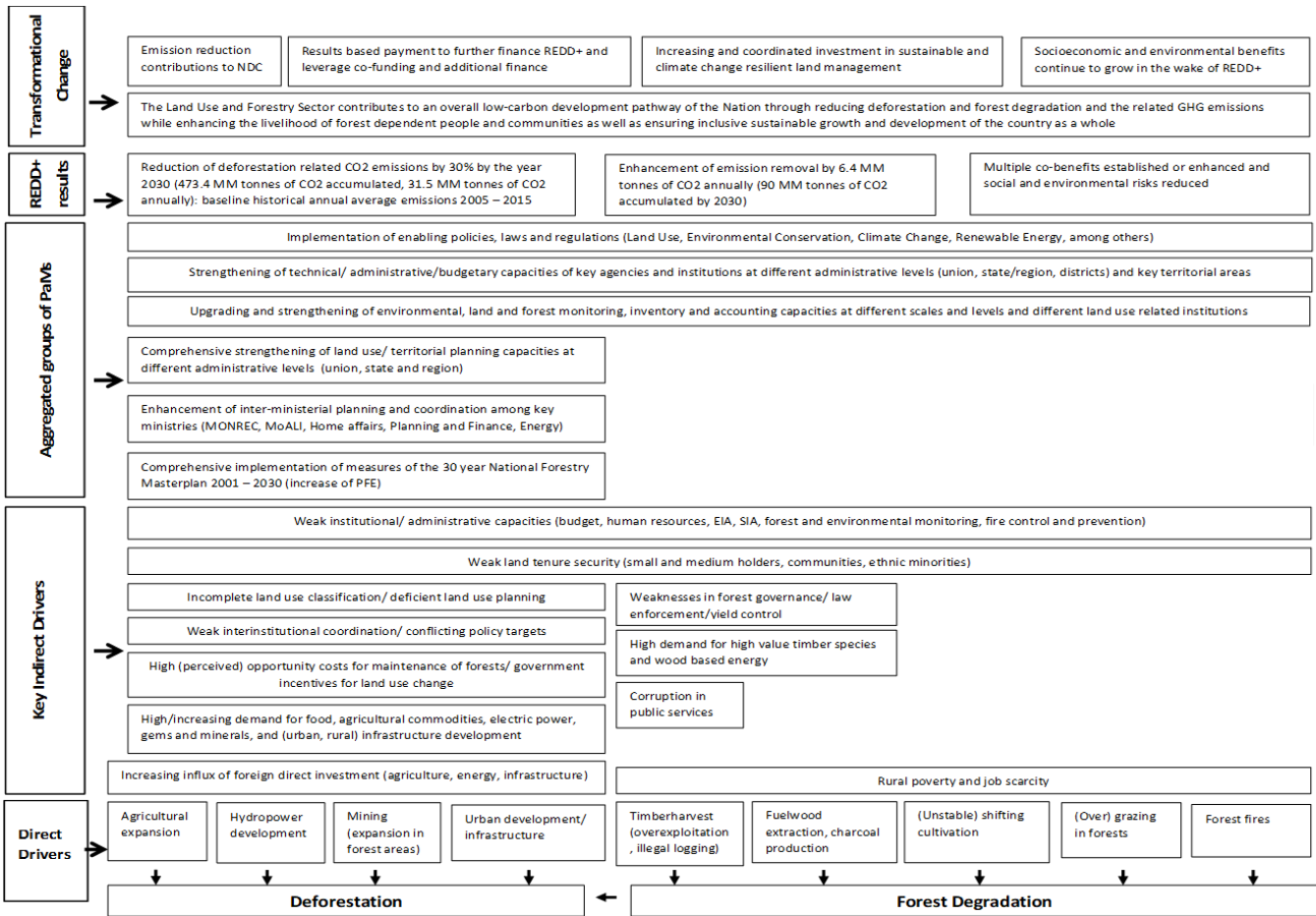
1718
1719

1720　Results framework

1721

1722　Outcome 1. Reformed TF ("REDD+ National Coordinating Committee") and supporting Technical Working Groups
1723　established and functioning effectively

1724　　　　　　Output 1.1.　　REDD+ National Coordination Committee formally established through an appropriate
1725　　　　　　　　　　　　　legal instrument (e.g. Climate Change Law)
1726

1727　　　　　　Output 1.2.　　REDD+ National Coordination Committee meets to establish standard operating
1728　　　　　　　　　　　　　procedures, including its reporting role to the NE5C, and to confirm its ToR and
1729　　　　　　　　　　　　　membership
1730

1731　　　　　　Output 1.3.　　Technical Working Groups established according to pre-determined ToR, and standard
1732　　　　　　　　　　　　　operating procedures, including reporting requirements of the TWG's to the REDD+
1733　　　　　　　　　　　　　National Coordination Committee
1734

1735　Outcome 2. Sub-national coordinating bodies established and functioning effectively
1736

1737　Note that while sub-national coordinating bodies will eventually be established throughout the country, priority
1738　will be given to those states and regions where jurisdictional REDD+ projects are planned, or where a significant
1739　number of non-jurisdictional projects are planned or being implemented.

| 1740 | Output 2.1. | State and Region coordination bodies established according to pre-determined ToR and standard operating procedures established, including relationship to the National REDD+ Coordination Unit, and REDD+ National Coordinating Committee |

1740   Output 2.1.   State and Region coordination bodies established according to pre-determined ToR and
1741   standard operating procedures established, including relationship to the National REDD+
1742   Coordination Unit, and REDD+ National Coordinating Committee
1743

1744   Output 2.2.   Capacities established to allow State and Region coordinating bodies to fulfil their
1745   functions, particularly in relation to supporting implementation of safeguards and
1746   reporting on safeguards
1747

1748 Outcome 3. National REDD+ Coordination Unit established and functioning effectively
1749

1750   Output 3.1.   REDD+ National Coordination Unit established according to pre-determined ToR and
1751   standard operating procedures established, including relationship to the National
1752   REDD+ Coordination Unit, and State/Region coordinating bodies
1753

1754   Output 3.2.   Capacities established to allow National REDD+ Coordination Unit to fulfil its functions
1755

1756 Budget

1757

1758 The costs of maintaining Phase 2 and 3 bodies and their operating costs will eventually be covered by results-
1759 based payments received during Phase 3. Prior to that, funds will be required from other sources. The total
1760 funding required depends on an unknown, i.e., the time to receipt of results-based payments. Therefore the
1761 budget figures shown represent annual costs.
1762

Result	Operations (meetings, facilities)	Training, etc.	Salaries
Outcome 1. Reformed TF ("REDD+ National Coordinating Committee") and supporting Technical Working Groups established and functioning effectively			
Output 1.1. REDD+ National Coordination Committee formally established	-	-	-
Output 1.2. REDD+ National Coordination Committee meets to establish standard operating procedures	3 meetings annually = USD 4,500	-	-
Output 1.3. Technical Working Groups established according to pre-determined ToR, and standard operating procedures	9 meetings annually = USD 13,500	-	-
Outcome 2. Sub-national coordinating bodies established and functioning effectively			
Output 2.1. State and Region coordination bodies established according to pre-determined ToR and standard operating procedures established	3 meetings annually x 6 states/regions (in the short term) = USD 27,000	-	-
Output 2.2. Capacities established to allow State and Region coordinating bodies to fulfil their functions	-	1 training course per state/region = USD 24,000	-
Outcome 3. National REDD+ Coordination Unit established and functioning effectively			
Output 3.1. REDD+ National Coordination Unit established according to pre-determined ToR and standard operating procedures established	Equipment, website fees, etc. = USD 6,000	-	8 positions = USD 19,520
Output 3.2. Capacities established to allow RCU to fulfil its functions	-	1 training course = USD 3,000	-
TOTALS	USD 51,000	USD 27,000	USD 19,520

1763

1764   Allowing for a small contingency of $12,000, this amounts to USD 110,000 per year. At least five years need to

1765   be allowed for before RBP's can be expected to cover these costs, giving a total budget of USD 550,000.

1766

Package number 6: Addressing Illegal Logging in Myanmar

Rationale

Overall, illegal logging is a major driver of degradation, and locally, in hotspots, extremely significant. While illegal logging is conceptually quite simple to define, the issue is actually very complex due to the different elements of illegality. Unauthorized timber harvesting is the most obvious form of illegal logging, but the cutting of unmarked trees legal harvesting areas, the export of conversion timber, and export of timber across land borders represent other types of illegality.
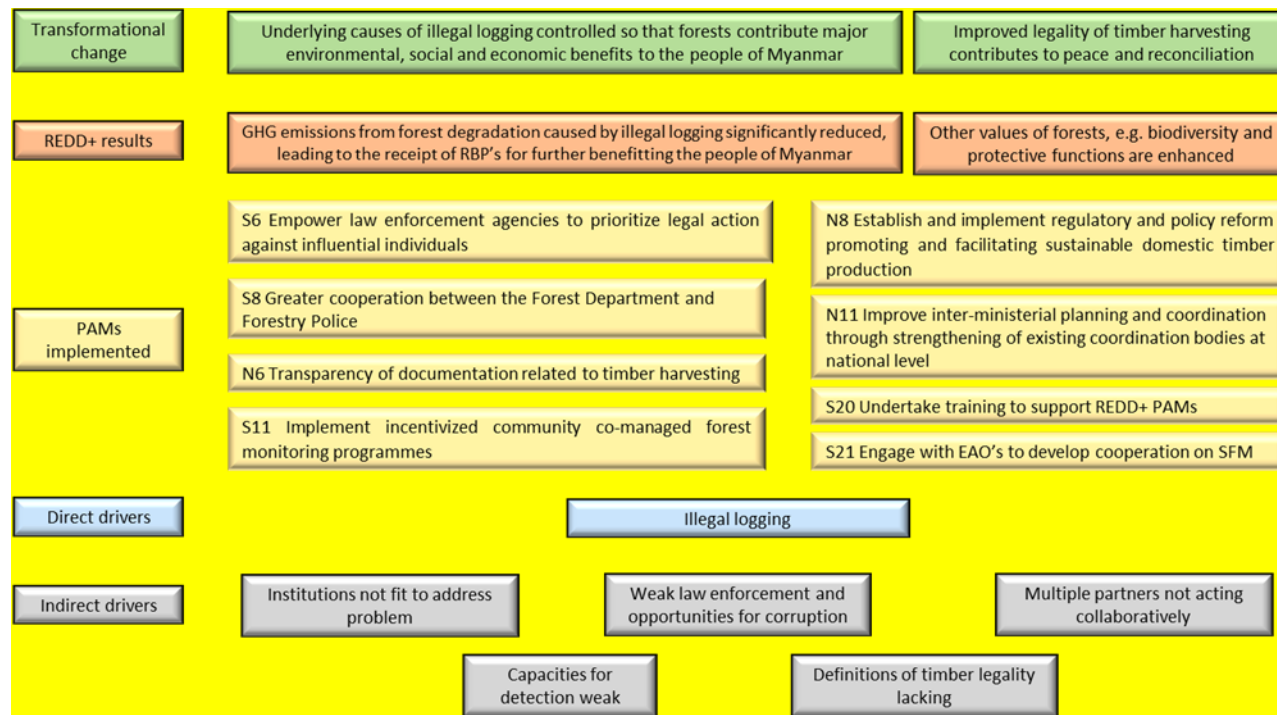
Illegal logging is taking place in many states and/or regions, although one hotspot appears to be northern Myanmar, where timber harvested in Sagaing and Kachin is exported illegally across land borders to China. Another hotspot is Bago Region.

A number of actors are blamed for illegal logging, including the Union government, EAO's, the Tatmadaw/Border Guard Forces, local villagers, and non-political influential individuals. Almost certainly each of these groups is responsible to some degree, but it is clear that Illegal logging, and other illegal activities, are more common in areas under mixed (Union government and EAO) administration since no one agency assumes responsibility for enforcement. On the other hand, where administrations cooperate (for example, Union government and Royal Thai government, or EAO and Royal Thai government), illegal activities in border areas are reduced.

The role of local villagers needs to be clarified. Many villagers undoubtedly fell trees for their own use, for example, for house repair. Fuelwood collection may also involve cutting of branches or whole trees. These activities are, technically, illegal, but are scarcely relevant when considering large-scale, industrial illegal logging. In such large-scale cases, it will also almost always be villagers, local or otherwise, who cut the trees, but they will be working for another actor, and being paid per day or per tree felled. For this reason, when illegal logging operations are detected, it is almost always villagers who are apprehended, but the main culprits are those who recruited the villagers to conduct the logging.

Various international partners such as the World Bank and European Union (through FAO) are undertaking or planning actions that partially address the Theory of Change (below). The budget table highlights those Outcomes and Outputs that require additional funcing.

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1812   **Theory of Change**

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Transformational change	Underlying causes of illegal logging controlled so that forests contribute major environmental, social and economic benefits to the people of Myanmar	Improved legality of timber harvesting contributes to peace and reconciliation
REDD+ results	GHG emissions from forest degradation caused by illegal logging significantly reduced, leading to the receipt of RBP's for further benefitting the people of Myanmar	Other values of forests, e.g. biodiversity and protective functions are enhanced
PAMs implemented	S6 Empower law enforcement agencies to prioritize legal action against influential individuals S8 Greater cooperation between the Forest Department and Forestry Police N6 Transparency of documentation related to timber harvesting S11 Implement incentivized community co-managed forest monitoring programmes	N8 Establish and implement regulatory and policy reform promoting and facilitating sustainable domestic timber production N11 Improve inter-ministerial planning and coordination through strengthening of existing coordination bodies at national level S20 Undertake training to support REDD+ PAMs S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM
Direct drivers	Illegal logging	
Indirect drivers	Institutions not fit to address problem Weak law enforcement and opportunities for corruption Multiple partners not acting collaboratively Capacities for detection weak Definitions of timber legality lacking	

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1817   **Results framework**

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1819   Given the complexity of stakeholders involved in illegal logging and the inevitable lack of information about the
1820   process, addressing the problem will necessarily require a broad and diverse range of interventions. These will
1821   include:

1822

1823   ➢   Establishing the institutional capacities required to control illegal logging
1824   ➢   Improving detection, especially early detection
1825   ➢   Improving law enforcement, including the suppression of corruption
1826   ➢   Creating an enabling environment for legal timber harvesting, thus disincentivizing illegal logging
1827   ➢   Promoting partnerships

1828

1829   These groups of interventions imply the need for the following Outcomes and Outputs of a programme to address
1830   illegal logging in Myanmar.

1831

1832   **Outcome 1. Develop institutional capacities required to control illegal logging**

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1834   Adequate institutional capacity is essential to support other Outcomes required to effectively and
1835   comprehensively address illegal logging. Institutions at the Union level are particularly important, but may also
1836   need to be supplemented by institutions at sub-national levels, especially in States and Regions that are hotspots
1837   for illegal logging.

Output 1.1. A national coordination body that includes all levels of administration to combat illegal logging.

An inter-sectoral task force will be led by the Forest Department to coordinate law enforcement data; improvement in early detection activities, investigations and prosecution. This will include investing in information management, collaboration with already available information systems and investments in necessary hardware and communication systems towards close to real-time detection; and investment in the development and implementation of an intelligence support system to help prioritize and coordinate action on the ground, manage scarce resources more effectively, and establish a system of reporting to members of the inter-sectoral task force;

Output 1.2 Improved monitoring of MTE. The MTE has long been subject to accusations of corruption. Environmental advocacy groups have blamed the MTE for operating its industry monopoly without transparency. On November 15 2016, such allegations appeared to be substantiated by a landmark overseas lawsuit that has established a new industry precedent. A Swedish court ruled that due the well documented governance issues in Myanmar, auction documents provided by the MTE could not be considered as sufficient proof of legal origin when applying due diligence under the European Timber Regulation. The court ruled that the Swedish company Almtra Nordic had imported Myanmar timber without being able to prove the legal origin of the timber beyond reasonable doubt (due diligence) in accordance with the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR). This ruling did not refer to the legality or illegality of the concerned shipment or Myanmar timber in general nor did it result in a import ban but it had an immediate impact on timber imports from Myanmar into the EU and triggered the need to provide better proof of legality and traceability of timber by the MTE.

The FD is supposed to monitor the MTE based on the AAC and entry/exit forest inventories in the plots harvested by the MTE. However, an improvement in monitoring of MTE by the FD (as defined by the law) is needed, including greater transparency when it comes to these monitoring results. This includes evidence of legality and traceability for exported timber, which should be 3rd party verified.

Outcome 2. Improved detection of illegal logging

In priority districts in Sagaing and Bago Regions (i.e those high rates of illegal timber activities; other regions might be added after consultation with stakeholders), there will be investments in

Output 2.1. Provision of equipment for law enforcement, including smart patrolling tools, communication devices, drones, video traps and other local detection technology. This output will address a barrier to more effective enforcement, namely lack of appropriate equipment, including vehicles, and modern technology. Technological approaches to detection of illegal logging may involve use of video cameras and/or discarded cell phones, programmed to detect the sound of chainsaws[5].

Output 2.2. Trained Forest Department staff and local stakeholders in community cooperation, smart patrolling management and information management. Whilst standard training procedures are appropriate for Forest Department staff, it will also be necessary to provide training to local stakeholders concerning their roles and responsibilities to detect illegal logging, This may be delivered through innovative partnerships, involving community leadership mentors to support detection. To mitigate the risk of intimidation of local communities, leadership mentors (e.g.: http://www.thabyay.org/service-learning-concept.html) will be mobilized in the pilot areas to raise the profile of the detection efforts.

Outcome 3. Increased transparency mitigates against the risk of corruption

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[5] https://www.ted.com/talks/topher_white_what_can_save_the_rainforest_your_used_cell_phone

In April 2014, Myanmar banned export of raw timber logs to slow deforestation and to boost its own processing capacity and value addition. The NLD-led government imposed a national logging ban in fiscal year 2016-17. During the ban, the country relied on stockpiled timber. Following the lifting of the logging ban, the MTE decided that it would use service providers in five different contracts – felling, skidding, road construction, trucking and loading/ uploading processes, due to the limitation of the MTE's institutional capacity to fulfil all the demands in extracting timber.

The service providers will not receive profit shares on timber trade and cannot buy the timber extracted. This is different from MTE's past practices in which private companies sub-contracted by the MTE enjoyed profit shares on extracted timber trade. Service providers submit proposals regarding their services and projects to the corresponding regional MTE officials. The regional MTEs then take the proposals to the central office of the MTE to decide which service providers should win the contracts. Increasing transparency over the way service providers are selected, and how resources and money are spent and used can reduce the potential for corruption, and incentivize legal timber production.

Output 3.1. Information and reporting on illegal activities and prosecution systematically and publicly available. A publicly accessible registry can serve different purposes: i) enhance transparency/competition and avoid corruption/favoritism during allocation of contracts, ii) provide information for enhanced independent scrutiny of MTE harvesting activities (before, during and after) by the FD, the general public, local administrations and NGOs, iii) create a roster of reliable service providers based on initial screening/accreditation and by using a complaints mechanism resulting in possible exclusion/blacklisting and public disclosure of wrongdoing and penalties.

A publicly available, online database could provide:
1) Information on the proposed harvesting activities, to seek pre-harvesting public feedback (if not yet done during FMU/district level forest management planning) or to facilitate monitoring (by all stakeholders, even MTE itself) of service provider activities during and after they have been completed
2) Information about activities and selection requirements to favor open competition among potential service providers
3) Inform the public and applicants about the outcome of the selection process
4) A dynamic registry of service providers which would reward good service providers and would name and shame wrongdoers and demonstrate consequences of non-compliance. Such a registry could make use of the monitoring results shared via an official complaints mechanism.

Any assurance or certification system (FSC or PEFC/National Certification scheme, MTLAS, VPA TLAS, etc.) would probably look into the compliance of different service providers and would be obliged to take into consideration any complaint against any wrongdoing. The reports generated through these systems (by government agencies or 2rd party auditors) could inform the maintenance of such a register or roster. Some of the general information on envisaged services, selection and contracting are likely to be included under the Public Information Disclosure obligations of the future VPA.

In terms of illegally harvesting timber, the ability of criminals to transport illegally harvested timber across borders contributes to the value of such products and thereby stimulates illegal logging. Frequently, criminals present false documents at border crossings, including fake export licences. The importing country (usually Thailand or China) may not be able to distinguish between genuine and false documents. One approach to counter this is therefore through the establishment of a registry of export licences that is publicly available, including to customs officials of neighbouring countries. Documents presented at border crossings that are not present in the registry therefore much be false.

Output 3.2 Empower law enforcement agencies to act against influential individuals. Violations of the Forest Law involving illegal harvesting of forest products are rarely successfully prosecuted. One of the reasons for this is that officials of the Forest Department, Police and other relevant authorities do not have the capacity and/or are not motivated to discharge their duties effectively.

Application of the Forest Law requires not only knowledge of the Law, associated regulations, and the standards and application of evidentiary process, but also the application of good judgement. Prosecution of minor offences while more serious offences are not pursued is counter-productive. Therefore, officials need both knowledge, which is frequently lacking, and the ability to prioritize legal action. This issue is also related to corruption, since the more serious offences often involve influential individuals.

Output 3.3. Enhanced cooperation between the Forest Department and Forest Police. The Myanmar Forestry Police were established in August 2014, under the Myanmar Police Force. With a staff of approximately 300, it is amongst the smaller specialized police forces in the country. The staff of the division is located almost exclusively in Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon areas. Its role is to support the Forestry Department and uphold its policies, protect Myanmar's forests, protect wildlife from illicit trafficking, and investigate and prosecute illicit logging.

The duties of the Forestry Police include the legal supervision of forests; advising the Forestry Department on strategic and policy-related matters; preventing, investigating, and prosecuting forest-related crimes; identifying and recording illegal loggers and illegal logging organizations; and fulfilling requests from the Forestry Department and the Home Affairs Department.

Coordination and cooperation between the FD and Forestry Police is constrained by the limited geographic distribution of the Forestry Police, lack of training, and administrative procedures which limit the authority of the Forestry Police. An additional obstacle is that internal regulations require the presence of FD personnel for any operational intervention of the Forestry Police. This results in very unpractical circumstances in situations where the police may need to intervene promptly, especially in relation to advanced investigations. define the role of the Forest Police and then strengthen the administrative procedures, training and logistics to make sure things happen.

In order to make the Forest Police more effective, there may also be a need to clarify their role, taking account of the current role of central and sub-national FD staff (and same for customs, regular police, and other security forces) and their forestry related law enforcement powers and responsibilities.

Outcome 4. Defining and applying criteria for timber legality

The definition of timber legality is a central element of the European Union's Timber Regulation, under which only 'legal' timber, which is defined as timber produced in compliance with the laws of the country where it is harvested, can be imported to the European Union. Therefore, establishing the definition of timber legality definition within the Myanmar context can serve to close many markets to illegally harvested timber.

Output 4.1. Develop and improve traceability systems or procedures to identify the origin of auctioned timber. The ability to trace logs to their point of origin is an essential component of legality. The current system for tracing involves marking all logs with hammer marks. However, missing or faked hammer marks leave open the potential for illegal logs to enter the auction process. Producing a publicly available summary of AAC and production Working Circles of current harvesting districts, posted on the Forest Department website, in English and Myanmar languages, including working circle maps, and the use of GPS technology and QR codes can help to improve traceability.

Output 4.2. Reliable and robust 3rd party verification of compliance with applicable legislation and improve or promote verification processes and systems. Third party verification may include compliance with the Myanmar Selection System and Reduced-Impact Logging regulations, and assessment of impacts of logging operations on local communities (e.g., increased sediment in water sources, landslides, etc.). The third parties may be NGO's/CSO's, but the system may also evolve to engage the private sector, with costs being born from the eventual sale of timber. Currently, while inspection reports following logging are prepared, they are only in the Myanma language, as are the regulations governing RIL. For increased transparency, these will need to be translated into English.

Output 4.3: Indicators and verifiers (in Myanmar and English) demonstrating compliance with applicable legislation. The definition of legality requires the development and application of a system of indicators and verifiers which can be applied simply and comprehensively to logs and logging operations. The development of such a system will be based on multi-stakeholder consultations.

Output 4.4. Identify needs for legal and regulatory reform to address excessive complexities, weaknesses, contradictions, loopholes and gaps for specific areas of legality, verification, timber sources, etc. The current complexity of regulations governing timber harvesting means that there are loopholes that can be exploited to represent illegally harvesting timber as being legal. It is essential to close these loopholes through a comprehensive review of policy, regulations and standard operating procedures.

Outcome 5. Innovative partnerships support actions to combat illegal logging

Output 5.1. Participatory Monitoring Mechanisms (ex. Existing Community Monitoring Reporting System, Independent Forest Monitoring) with National, State, Regional authorities. Community co-managed monitoring increases transparency of timber harvesting operations and thereby reduces the opportunity for illegal actions such as exceeding the AAC, or harvesting outside defined boundaries. Community co-managed monitoring of protected areas can also serve to locate and report illegal activities leading to deforestation or forest degradation. Because of the risk of intimidation, such measures need to be implemented in conjunction with other PAMs, such as establishing safeguards for informants and whistle-blowers. Community co-managed monitoring programmes can coordinate with FLEGT and also with community-managed protected areas and other types of protected areas where communities have a role in monitoring and co-management.

Output 5.2. Enhanced border cooperation. Since the major profits from illegal logging stem from export to neighbouring countries, enhanced cooperation at borders can serve to reduce the flow of illegal timber. UNODC has conducted some pilot exercises at six key regional and international border crossings and trading zones in the central, eastern and northern parts of the country, covering Shan, Mandalay and Kachin states.

The ability of criminals to transport illegally harvested timber across borders contributes to the value of such products and thereby stimulates illegal logging. Frequently, criminals present false documents at border crossings, including fake export licences. The importing country (usually Thailand or China) may not be able to distinguish between genuine and false documents. One approach to counter this is therefore through improved coordination and sharing of documentation, such as export licences among customs officials of neighbouring countries.

Enhanced border cooperation between the governments of Myanmar and Thailand/China/India can involve more effective sharing of information and improved communications. However, long parts of the border of Myanmar are under the control of Ethnic Armed Organizations, so partnerships with such organizations will also be essential to effectively control export of illegal timber.

2032 Output 5.3. Build awareness and understanding of regulatory framework and forestry data among all actors to be
2033 involved in enforcement and monitoring. This output is required to develop innovative partnerships to combat
2034 illegal logging, but it also supports actors responsible for many of the outputs under Outcomes 1-4.
2035
2036 Budget
2037
2038 Activities have not been rigorously costed. However, the following Table provides cost estimates by Output, based
2039 on figures from projects with similar activities, and assuming a five-year period of implementation. For several of
2040 the Outputs –3.1, 4.2, and 5.1 – on-going operational costs will be covered from results-based payments and/or
2041 from a levy on revenues from timber sales.
2042

Outcome/Output	Estimated cost (USD over 5 years)	Notes
Outcome 1. Develop institutional capacities required to control illegal logging		
Output 1.1. A national coordination body that includes all levels of administration to combat illegal logging.	75,000	Some WB funding ear-marked
Output 1.2 Improved monitoring of MTE.	160,000	
Outcome 1 Total	235,000	
Outcome 2. Improved detection of illegal logging		
Output 2.1. Provision of equipment for law enforcement, including smart patrolling tools, communication devices, drones, video traps and other local detection technology.	1,500,000	Some WB funding ear-marked
Output 2.2. Trained Forest Department staff and local stakeholders in community cooperation, smart patrolling management and information management.	70,000	
Outcome 2 Total	1,570,000	
Outcome 3. Increased transparency mitigates against the risk of corruption		
Output 3.1. Information and reporting on illegal activities and prosecution systematically and publicly available.	80,000	Requires on-going funding from results-based payments
Output 3.2 Empower law enforcement agencies to act against influential individuals.	125,000	As above
Output 3.3. Enhanced cooperation between the Forest Department and Forest Police.	75,000	
Outcome 3 Total	280,000	
Outcome 4. Defining and applying criteria for timber legality		
Output 4.1. Develop and improve traceability systems or procedures to identify the origin of auctioned timber.	140,000	
Output 4.2. Reliable and robust 3rd party verification of compliance with applicable legislation and improve or promote verification processes and systems.	600,000	On-going costs from levy on timber sales
Output 4.3: Indicators and verifiers (in Myanmar and English) demonstrating compliance with applicable legislation.	45,000	
Output 4.4. Identify needs for legal and regulatory reform to address excessive complexities, weaknesses, contradictions, loopholes and gaps for specific areas of legality, verification, timber sources, etc.	75,000	
Outcome 4 Total	860,000	
Outcome 5. Innovative partnerships support actions to combat illegal logging		

Output 5.1. Participatory Monitoring Mechanisms (ex. Existing Community Monitoring Reporting System, Independent Forest Monitoring) with National, State, Regional authorities.	220,000	On-going costs from levy on timber sales
Output 5.2. Enhanced border cooperation.	150,000	
Output 5.3. Build awareness and understanding of regulatory framework and forestry data among all actors to be involved in enforcement and monitoring.	80,000	
Outcome 5 Total	450,000	
GRAND TOTAL	3,395,000	

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Package number 7: Jurisdictional approach to REDD+ implementation in Chin State

Rationale

Chin State was identified as a priority for a jurisdictional approach to implementation of REDD+ on the basis of its rate of deforestation and forest degradation, the presence of illegal logging, excessive fuelwood collection, and due to the social benefits that accrue from its forests.

The primary drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the State are illegal logging, fuelwood collection and unsustainable shifting cultivation. Sustainable management of forests and conservation are also important REDD+ activities.

Being a sub-national approach to REDD+ implementation, almost all of the proposed PAMs are sub-national, including:

- ➢ S6 Empower law enforcement agencies to prioritize legal action against influential individuals
- ➢ S8 Greater cooperation between the Forest Department and Forestry Police
- ➢ S9 Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services
- ➢ S10 Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterprises
- ➢ S11 Implement incentivized community co-managed forest monitoring programmes
- ➢ S13 Incentivize production and distribution of improved/efficient cook stoves
- ➢ S14 Incentivize sourcing of biomass energy from sources other than natural forests
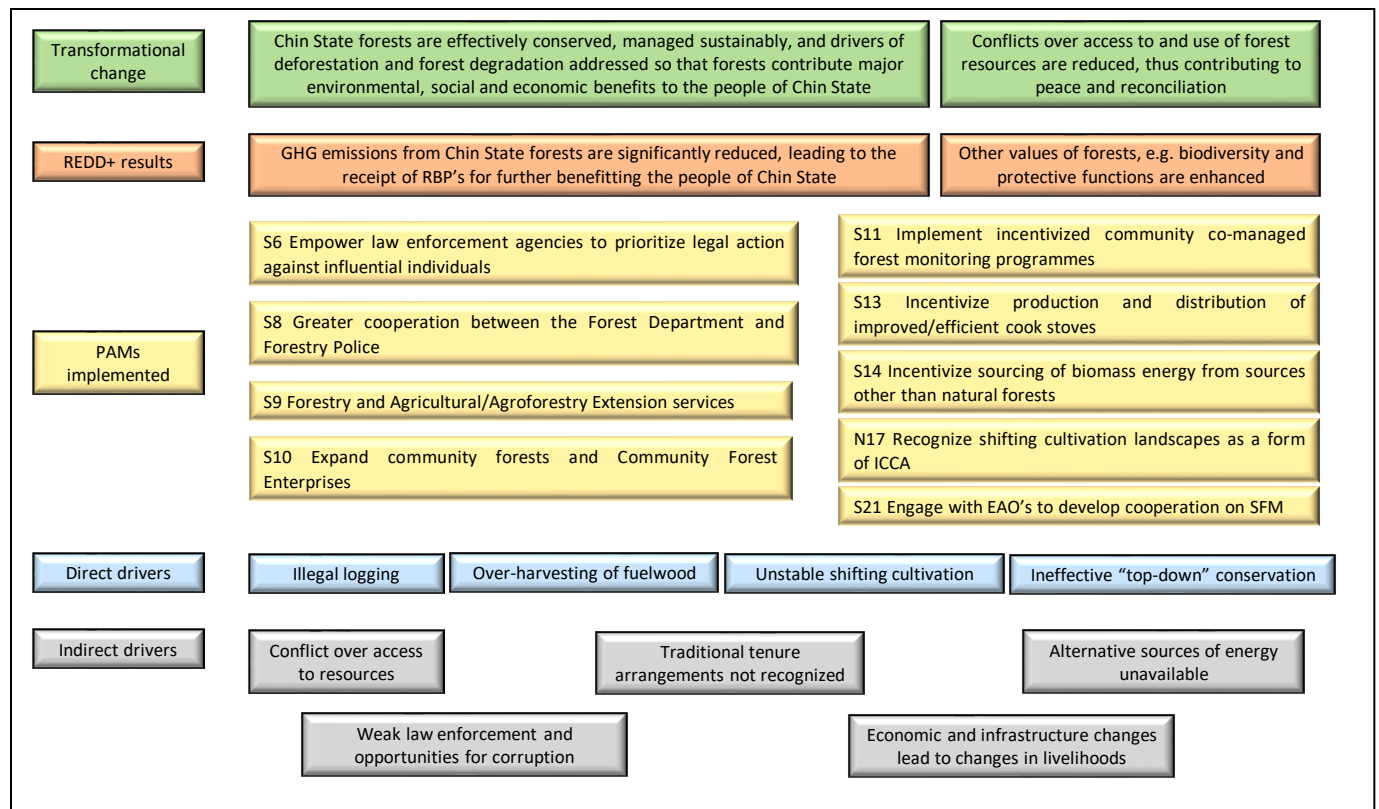- ➢ S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM

However, one national-level PAM, namely N17 "Recognize shifting cultivation landscapes as a form of ICCA" can also be piloted in Chin State in order to learn lessons that are applicable nationally.

The State government needs to take the lead in implementation of a jurisdictional approach to REDD+ implementation, with the State Forestry Department playing a major role. A Chin State REDD+ Coordination Body will be formed, with capacity building provided through Investment Package 6, but operational costs provided through the jurisdictional approach.

As the Chin National Front (CNF) occupies a small amount of forested territory in the northern part of the State, cooperation will be required between the State government and CNF. Other Chin ethnic CSO's, including the Chin Human Rights Organization, will also need to be involved.

Theory of Change

The theory of change for this jurisdictional approach is shown in the diagram below.

Transformational change	Chin State forests are effectively conserved, managed sustainably, and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation addressed so that forests contribute major environmental, social and economic benefits to the people of Chin State	Conflicts over access to and use of forest resources are reduced, thus contributing to peace and reconciliation
REDD+ results	GHG emissions from Chin State forests are significantly reduced, leading to the receipt of RBP's for further benefitting the people of Chin State	Other values of forests, e.g. biodiversity and protective functions are enhanced

PAMs implemented

- S6 Empower law enforcement agencies to prioritize legal action against influential individuals
- S8 Greater cooperation between the Forest Department and Forestry Police
- S9 Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services
- S10 Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterprises
- S11 Implement incentivized community co-managed forest monitoring programmes
- S13 Incentivize production and distribution of improved/efficient cook stoves
- S14 Incentivize sourcing of biomass energy from sources other than natural forests
- N17 Recognize shifting cultivation landscapes as a form of ICCA
- S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM

Direct drivers: Illegal logging | Over-harvesting of fuelwood | Unstable shifting cultivation | Ineffective "top-down" conservation

Indirect drivers: Conflict over access to resources | Traditional tenure arrangements not recognized | Alternative sources of energy unavailable | Weak law enforcement and opportunities for corruption | Economic and infrastructure changes lead to changes in livelihoods

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Results framework

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To deliver the REDD+ results and transformational change indicated in the Theory of Change, above, the following Outcomes and outputs are required.

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Outcome 1. Stakeholders in Chin State have the required capacities to implement PAMs and deliver results

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This Outcome represents a changed condition from the current situation, where the required institutional arrangements are absent and Chin State stakeholders lack the necessary capacities to implement REDD+ PAMs effectively. The outputs leading to the Outcome are:

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Output 1.1. Chin State REDD+ Coordination Body established with broad representation, including from non-governmental actors and CNF. Capacity building of the Coordination Body will be provided through Investment Package 6, above, assuming it is fully funded.

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Output 1.2. Chin State non-governmental organizations provided with capacity to raise awareness among grassroots stakeholder, and to report on the application of REDD+ safeguards. This would include mobilization of information generation networks that can also serve as part of an FPIC process and GRM, and the establishment of reporting protocols and processes with the REDD+ National Coordination Unit.

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Output 1.3. Partner organizations responsible for specific PAMs receive training required for effective implementation of PAMs. Government agencies and NGO's involved in implementing some of the priority PAMs will need to receive targeted training for this purpose. In some cases, this might be provided through other Investment Packages (e.g., # 6 above), but some level of training will be required.

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Outcome 2. Conservation enhanced, including through recognition of shifting cultivation landscapes as community conservation areas

Historically stable areas of shifting cultivation, which have been essentially carbon neutral, are increasingly becoming unstable, either through expansion of the total area under cultivation, or through a reduction in the fallow period. There are several underlying causes of this. For example, improved infrastructure makes it possible to access markets that were previously inaccessible, making market-based livelihoods more attractive. But also, lack of clarity over land tenure creates incentives to maximize benefits from land because of a far of land grabbing. Strengthening land tenure, for example through recognition of shifting cultivation landscapes as ICCA's, can therefore help to reduce the move towards unstable shifting cultivation.

Output 2.1. Identify communities interested in securing recognition for their traditional land-use practices as ICCA's. It is essential that a rigorous FPIC procedure be used in identifying such communities.

Output 2.2. Support those communities in securing recognition of their landscapes as an ICCA. This would involve meeting all requirements as laid out in the Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas Rule (2020), including the possibility of identifying amendments to the Rules that would simplify the process. This would lead to the issuance of an ICCA certificate for the communities, providing evidence of tenure over the land and resources.

Output 2.3. Establish new Community Forests and financially viable Community Forest Enterprises. Based on the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of participating communities, this output will accelerate the establishment of Community Forests above the targets envisioned in the MRRP. Thus communities would have the option of having their land rights recognized through designation as an ICCA (Output 2.2) or a CF (this Output). Establishing financially viable Community Forest Enterprises would also increase household incomes within the communities, lessening incentives to change land use to non-forest.

Output 2.4. Upgrade Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services. To further support revenue generating activities that do not involve land-use change, the quality of advice and training available to rural stakeholders through forestry and agricultural (especially agroforestry, reflecting the target of Myanmar's 2020 NDC) extension services will be improved. While costs will initially be covered through a jurisdictional REDD+ project, long-term costs will be covered from results-based payments earned by Myanmar.

Outcome 3. Illegal activities, especially illegal logging controlled

Investment package 6 will address the underlying drivers of illegal logging at the national level, but through the Chin State jurisdictional programme, there will be a need to implement measures specifically in Chin State.

Output 3.1. Implement incentivized community co-managed forest monitoring programmes. Models of community monitoring from other parts of Myanmar – for example, monitoring of mining concessions in Tanintharyi – have demonstrated that properly incentivized communities are willing to undertake monitoring at minimal, or no cost, if they perceive that it benefits them and their livelihoods. Illegal activities such as logging deplete a resource that could otherwise benefit communities, especially under conditions of greatly expanded community management established through Outcome 2. This Output will therefore provide the necessary training and equipment, and establish institutional arrangements to effectively mobilize community monitoring in Chin.

Output 3.2. Empower law enforcement agencies to prioritize legal action against influential individuals. A major barrier to empowerment of law enforcement agencies to take action against influential individuals is fear of possible reprisals, and this in turn is related to non-transparent handling of information in illegal activities. Under

this output, law enforcement agencies will receive training in under-developed competencies, and institutional arrangements will be established to ensure full transparency of information related to illegal activities. These arrangements will link seamlessly with the arrangements for community monitoring established under Output 3.1.

Output 3.3. Greater cooperation between the Forest Department and Forestry Police. The Forestry Police are a division of Myanmar's People's Police Force under the Ministry of Home Affairs. They consist of regular police officers who have received special training related to forest crime. Legally, only police officers can effect an arrest in criminal cases. Currently, the Forestry Police have limited geographical reach, meaning that arrests for forest crimes must often be effected by regular police officers who have not been trained in, for example, securing evidence of forest crimes. Under this Output, the Chin State Police Force will develop a division of Chin State Forestry Police, who will be trained in appropriate methodologies for detecting, investigating and prosecuting cases of forest crime.

Output 3.4. Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM. Article 25 of the National Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) anticipates cooperation between the Union and State governments and Ethnic Armed Organizations. The Chin National Front (CNF) is a NCA signatory, and can therefore cooperate on addressing environmental concerns, including forest crime. The CNF has a statement of Land Policy Principles, which (*inter alia*) state that "*the local ethnic people are the primary owners of land, meaning forest , water, fishery and all natural resources …*", and "*land policy, land law and land rules* [must be] *in accordance with customary law of the ethnic Chin people*". Given these policy commitments to the rights of communities, the CNF have effectively stated their position on forest crime, especially by influential individuals. Therefore, addressing forest crime is a natural area for cooperation between the CNF and Union and State governments, which can serve to build trust, leading to cooperation in other areas related to sustainable forest management.

Outcome 4. Demand for fuelwood reduced

The Myanmar Stoves Programme (Investment Package #1) is designed to undertake various measures to reduce domestic demand for fuelwood at the national level. Outputs under this Outcome will complement the Myanmar Stoves Programme with actions specifically targeting Chin State.

Output 4.1. Incentivize production and distribution of improved/efficient cook stoves. Under this output, a number of actions anticipated in the Myanmar Stoves Programme will be adapted to and implemented for Chin State. These will include research on clean cook stove designs that appeal to Chin consumer preferences; training for entrepreneurs and retailers of clean cook stoves; and facilitating access to finance and technical support for small businesses at all stages of the supply chain. The availability of small loans to consumers for purchasing clean cook stoves will also be considered.

Output 4.2. Incentivize sourcing of biomass energy from sources other than natural forests. There are a number of ways by which sourcing of biomass energy that is not from natural forests can be incentivized. For example, some Community Forest Enterprises (Output 2.3) may specialize in sustainable biomass production. Increased capacity to detect and prosecute forest crimes (Outcome 3) will add to the cost of illegally source fuelwood. These measures will be supplemented by public education and raising awareness of the multiple benefits of using sustainably sourced biomass energy.

2217 **Budget**
2218
2219 Activities have not been rigorously costed. However, the following Table provides cost estimates by Output, based
2220 on figures from projects with similar activities, and assuming a five-year period of implementation. For several of
2221 the Outputs – all in Outcome 1, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 – on-going operational costs will be covered from results-
2222 based payments. Therefore, the project rationale anticipates that Myanmar will qualify for results-based
2223 payments within five years of the start of a Chin jurisdictional approach, and/or arrangements can be made for
2224 Chin State to receive results-based payments independently of progress being made at the national level.
2225

Outcome/Output	Estimated cost (USD over 5 years)	Notes
Outcome 1. Stakeholders in Chin State have the required capacities to implement PAMs and deliver results		
Output 1.1. Chin State REDD+ Coordination Body established with broad representation, including from non-governmental actors and CNF.	75,000	Assume costs of $15,000/year for meetings and other events
Output 1.2. Chin State non-governmental organizations provided with capacity to raise awareness among grassroots stakeholder, and to report on the application of REDD+ safeguards.	120,000	Cost of training and 20+ events/year
Output 1.3. Partner organizations responsible for specific PAMs receive training required for effective implementation of PAMs.	60,000	Mostly up-front training, with some refresher course
Outcome 1 Total	255,000	
Outcome 2. Conservation enhanced, including through recognition of shifting cultivation landscapes as community conservation areas		
Output 2.1. Identify communities interested in securing recognition for their traditional land-use practices as ICCA's.	200,000	Costs of FPIC estimated from pilot in Mon State
Output 2.2. Support those communities in securing recognition of their landscapes as an ICCA.	300,000	Assume 30 communities @ $10,000 each
Output 2.3. Establish new Community Forests and financially viable Community Forest Enterprises.	300,000	Assumptions as above
Output 2.4. Upgrade Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services.	250,000	Initial training and operations for 5 years; replaced by RBP's
Outcome 2 Total	1,050,000	
Outcome 3. Illegal activities, especially illegal logging controlled		
Output 3.1. Implement incentivized community co-managed forest monitoring programmes.	120,000	Assume 100 communities; initial training and operational costs
Output 3.2. Empower law enforcement agencies to prioritize legal action against influential individuals.	85,000	Training and running of transparency systems
Output 3.3. Greater cooperation between the Forest Department and Forestry Police.	350,000	Training and operational costs for 5 years; replaced by RBP's
Output 3.4. Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM.	200,000	Joint operations with CNF
Outcome 3 Total	755,000	
Outcome 4. Demand for fuelwood reduced		
Output 4.1. Incentivize production and distribution of improved/efficient cook stoves.	200,000	Based on experiences elsewhere
Output 4.2. Incentivize sourcing of biomass energy from sources other than natural forests.	600,000	As above
Outcome 4 Total	800,000	
GRAND TOTAL	2,860,000	

Package number 8: Jurisdictional approach to REDD+ implementation in Mon State

Rationale

Mon State was identified as a priority for a jurisdictional approach to implementation of REDD+ on the basis of its rate of deforestation and forest degradation, and excessive fuelwood collection.

The primary drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the State are conversion of forest to other land uses and fuelwood collection. Conservation and afforestation (enhancement) are also important REDD+ activities.

Being a sub-national approach to REDD+ implementation, almost all of the proposed PAMs are sub-national, including:

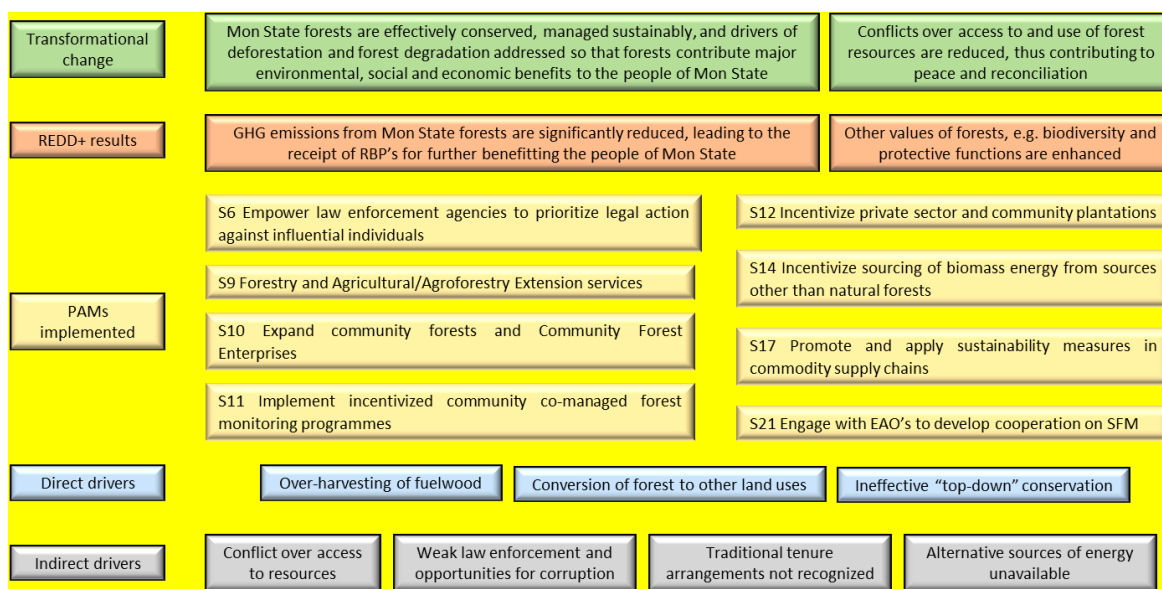➢ S6 Empower law enforcement agencies to prioritize legal action against influential individuals
➢ S9 Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services
➢ S10 Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterprises
➢ S11 Implement incentivized community co-managed forest monitoring programmes
➢ S12 Incentivize private sector and community plantations
➢ S14 Incentivize sourcing of biomass energy from sources other than natural forests
➢ S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM

The State government needs to take the lead in implementation of a jurisdictional approach to REDD+ implementation, with the State Forestry Department playing a major role. A Mon State REDD+ Coordination Body will be formed, with capacity building provided through Investment Package 6, but operational costs provided through the jurisdictional approach.

As the armed wing of the New Mon State Party (NMSP) occupies areas of forested territory in the State, especially in the south (ye Township), cooperation will be required between the State government and NMSP. Other Mon ethnic CSO's, including, for example, the Remonya Peace Foundation, will also need to be involved.

Theory of Change

The theory of change for this jurisdictional approach is shown in the diagram below.

The diagram shows a Theory of Change framework with the following elements:

Transformational change:
- Mon State forests are effectively conserved, managed sustainably, and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation addressed so that forests contribute major environmental, social and economic benefits to the people of Mon State
- Conflicts over access to and use of forest resources are reduced, thus contributing to peace and reconciliation

REDD+ results:
- GHG emissions from Mon State forests are significantly reduced, leading to the receipt of RBP's for further benefitting the people of Mon State
- Other values of forests, e.g. biodiversity and protective functions are enhanced

PAMs implemented:
- S6 Empower law enforcement agencies to prioritize legal action against influential individuals
- S9 Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services
- S10 Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterprises
- S11 Implement incentivized community co-managed forest monitoring programmes
- S12 Incentivize private sector and community plantations
- S14 Incentivize sourcing of biomass energy from sources other than natural forests
- S17 Promote and apply sustainability measures in commodity supply chains
- S21 Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM

Direct drivers:
- Over-harvesting of fuelwood
- Conversion of forest to other land uses
- Ineffective "top-down" conservation

Indirect drivers:
- Conflict over access to resources
- Weak law enforcement and opportunities for corruption
- Traditional tenure arrangements not recognized
- Alternative sources of energy unavailable

Results framework

To deliver the REDD+ results and transformational change indicated in the Theory of Change, above, the following Outcomes and outputs are required.

Outcome 1. Stakeholders in Mon State have the required capacities to implement PAMs and deliver results

This Outcome represents a changed condition from the current situation, where the required institutional arrangements are absent and Mon State stakeholders lack the necessary capacities to implement REDD+ PAMs effectively. The outputs leading to the Outcome are:

Output 1.1. Mon State REDD+ Coordination Body established with broad representation, including from non-governmental actors and CNF. Capacity building of the Coordination Body will be provided through Investment Package 6, above, assuming it is fully funded.

Output 1.2. Mon State non-governmental organizations provided with capacity to raise awareness among grassroots stakeholder, and to report on the application of REDD+ safeguards. This would include mobilization of information generation networks that can also serve as part of an FPIC process and GRM, and the establishment of reporting protocols and processes with the REDD+ National Coordination Unit.

Output 1.3. Partner organizations responsible for specific PAMs receive training required for effective implementation of PAMs. Government agencies and NGO's involved in implementing some of the priority PAMs will need to receive targeted training for this purpose. In some cases, this might be provided through other Investment Packages (e.g., # 6 above), but some level of training will be required.

Outcome 2. Illegal activities, especially illegal logging controlled

Investment package 6 will address the underlying drivers of illegal logging at the national level, but through the Mon State jurisdictional programme, there will be a need to implement measures specifically in Mon State.

Output 2.1. Implement incentivized community co-managed forest monitoring programmes. Models of community monitoring from other parts of Myanmar – for example, monitoring of mining concessions in Tanintharyi – have demonstrated that properly incentivized communities are willing to undertake monitoring at minimal, or no cost, if they perceive that it benefits them and their livelihoods. Illegal activities such as logging deplete a resource that could otherwise benefit communities, especially under conditions of greatly expanded community management established through Outcome 3, below. This Output will therefore provide the necessary training and equipment, and establish institutional arrangements to effectively mobilize community monitoring in Mon.

Output 2.2. Empower law enforcement agencies to prioritize legal action against influential individuals. A major barrier to empowerment of law enforcement agencies to take action against influential individuals is fear of possible reprisals, and this in turn is related to non-transparent handling of information in illegal activities. Under this output, law enforcement agencies will receive training in under-developed competencies, and institutional arrangements will be established to ensure full transparency of information related to illegal activities. These arrangements will link seamlessly with the arrangements for community monitoring established under Output 2.1.

Output 2.3. Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM. Article 25 of the National Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) anticipates cooperation between the Union and State governments and Ethnic Armed Organizations. The New Mon State Party (NMSP) is a NCA signatory, and can therefore cooperate on addressing environmental concerns, including forest crime. The NMSP has expressed support for the conservation and sustainable management of forests, and is in the process of recognizing the first Community Forest in land under its jurisdiction. Therefore, addressing forest crime is a natural area for cooperation between the NMSP and Union and State governments, which can serve to build trust, leading to cooperation in other areas related to sustainable forest management.

Outcome 3. Community-based measures to conserve and sustainably manage forests

Threats to forests in Mon, resulting in high levels of deforestation in recent decades, stem ultimately from a number of underlying causes, which include a lack of opportunities to earn income from forests, and a perception that communities are excluded from management of forestland. Direct drivers such as excessive demand for fuelwood, not only locally, but to serve the demand in Yangon and other urban centres, have been strengthened by these underlying causes. A range of Outputs are therefore required to address these underlying causes.

Output 3.1. Expand community forests and Community Forest Enterprises. Based on the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of participating communities, this output will accelerate the establishment of Community Forests above the targets envisioned in the MRRP. Establishing financially viable Community Forest Enterprises would also increase household incomes within the communities, lessening incentives to change land use to non-forest.

Output 3.2. Incentivize private sector and community plantations. Throughout large parts of Mon State, former policies of the Forest Department included leasing areas of Forest Reserves to local stakeholders, particularly for rubber production. Due to poor productivity and low quality of the latex (related also to the lack of effective training), many small-holders find that rubber production is not financially attractive and are considering alternative tree crops that may generate greater profits. This could include *Acacia mangium* for fuelwood or fibre production, as well as a number of other species. Stakeholders will be supported in diversifying and expanding forest plantations to serve various markets, supported by the strengthened extension services generated through Output 3.4, below.

2343 Output 3.3. Incentivize sourcing of biomass energy from sources other than natural forests. There are a number
2344 of ways by which sourcing of biomass energy that is not from natural forests can be incentivized. For example,
2345 some Community Forest Enterprises (Output 3.1) may specialize in sustainable biomass production. Increased
2346 capacity to detect and prosecute forest crimes (Outcome 2) will add to the cost of illegally source fuelwood. These
2347 measures will be supplemented by public education and raising awareness of the multiple benefits of using
2348 sustainably sourced biomass energy.
2349
2350 Output 3.4. Upgrade Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services. To further support revenue
2351 generating activities that do not involve land-use change, the quality of advice and training available to rural
2352 stakeholders through forestry and agricultural (especially agroforestry, reflecting the target of Myanmar's 2020
2353 NDC) extension services will be improved. While costs will initially be covered through a jurisdictional REDD+
2354 project, long-term costs will be covered from results-based payments earned by Myanmar.
2355
2356 **Budget**
2357
2358 Activities have not been rigorously costed. However, the following Table provides cost estimates by Output, based
2359 on figures from projects with similar activities, and assuming a five-year period of implementation. For several of
2360 the Outputs – all in Outcome 1, plus 3.4 - on-going operational costs can be covered from results-based payments.
2361 Therefore, the project rationale anticipates that Myanmar will qualify for results-based payments within five years
2362 of the start of a Mon jurisdictional approach, and/or arrangements can be made for Mon State to receive results-
2363 based payments independently of progress being made at the national level.
2364

Outcome/Output	Estimated cost (USD over 5 years)	Notes
Outcome 1. Stakeholders in Mon State have the required capacities to implement PAMs and deliver results		
Output 1.1. Mon State REDD+ Coordination Body established with broad representation, including from non-governmental actors and NMSP.	75,000	Assume costs of $15,000/year for meetings and other events
Output 1.2. Mon State non-governmental organizations provided with capacity to raise awareness among grassroots stakeholder, and to report on the application of REDD+ safeguards.	120,000	Cost of training and 20+ events/year
Output 1.3. Partner organizations responsible for specific PAMs receive training required for effective implementation of PAMs.	60,000	Mostly up-front training, with some refresher course
Outcome 1 Total	255,000	
Outcome 2. Illegal activities, especially illegal logging controlled		
Output 2.1. Implement incentivized community co-managed forest monitoring programmes.	120,000	Assume 100 communities; initial training and operational costs
Output 2.2. Empower law enforcement agencies to prioritize legal action against influential individuals.	85,000	Training and running of transparency systems
Output 2.3. Engage with EAO's to develop cooperation on SFM.	200,000	Joint operations with NMSP
Output 2.1. Identify communities interested in securing recognition for their traditional land-use practices as ICCA's.	200,000	Costs of FPIC estimated from pilot in Mon State
Outcome 2 Total	605,000	
Outcome 3. Community-based measures to conserve and sustainably manage forests		
Output 3.1. Establish new Community Forests and financially viable Community Forest Enterprises.	300,000	Assume 30 communities @ $10,000 each

Output 3.2. Incentivize private sector and community plantations	800,000	Training in cultivation, value chains and facilitating market access.
Output 3.3. Incentivize sourcing of biomass energy from sources other than natural forests.	600,000	Based on experiences elsewhere
Output 3.4. Upgrade Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services.	250,000	Initial training and operations for 5 years; replaced by RBP's
Outcome 4 Total	1,925,000	
GRAND TOTAL	2,785,000	

2365

Annex 1: Draft Terms of Reference for a "REDD+ National Coordination Committee" for REDD+ Phase 2 and beyond

1. ## Objectives
   D. To provide guidance and oversight for all REDD+ implementation [in territory under the control of the Union government] in Myanmar in order to support the effective and efficient reduction of net GHG emissions from forests in the country.
   E. To serve as the governing body for Development Partner projects involving implementation of REDD+ [in territory under the control of the Union government]
   F. To coordinate between and among all relevant government and non-governmental stakeholders, REDD+ programmes, projects and initiatives in order to achieve consistency among all REDD+ actions to be implemented in national territory, avoid duplication and contradiction between and among them and assure coherent REDD+ performance, accounting and reporting to relevant national and international entities including the UNFCCC.

The REDD+ National Coordination Committee will work under the overall guidance of the National Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Central Committee (NE5C), through its Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Working Group.

2. ## Membership and participants
The REDD+ National Coordination Committee will be chaired by the [Director General of the Department of Forestry] [Permanent Secretary of MONREC]. Its members will be at Deputy Director General level, or equivalent for non-government member entities.

Members will include those agencies that have a leadership responsibility for a significant number of policies and measures (PAMs), and/or a significant role in mobilizing support to REDD+ implementation. Membership will be kept to a number conducive to convening focused and decisive meetings (membership will not exceed 10.

Members will include:
   ➢ Forest Department (MONREC)
   ➢ Department of Agricultural Land Management Statistics (MOALI)
   ➢ Department of Rural Development (MOALI)
   ➢ Department of Planning (MOPF)
   ➢ General Administration Department (MOUG)
   ➢ An NGO which serves in an umbrella role representing environmental NGO's
   ➢ An NGO which serves in an umbrella role representing ethnic rights NGO's
   ➢ A representative of NCA-S EAO's
   ➢ A representative of UMFCCI

The Head of the REDD+ National Coordination Unit under the [Minister's Office of MONREC] will serve as Secretary to the National Coordination Committee.

Senior representatives of other government agencies or non-governmental organizations may be invited to join specific meetings where their expertise is relevant to agenda items to be discussed.

3. ## Technical Working Groups
Three Technical Working Groups (TWG's) will be established to provide advice to and support the work of the National Coordination Committee. These are:

2414
2415　　i)　TWG/Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV). The main role of this TWG will be to support
2416　　　　continuous updating of Myanmar's FREL/FRL, improvements to the NFMS, and to support the CSO in
2417　　　　collection of data related to safeguards.
2418　　ii)　TWG/Implementation Monitoring. The main role of this TWG will be to oversee implementation of PAMs
2419　　　　[throughout the national territory], assess their effectiveness, propose changes where the impacts are
2420　　　　not as expected, and ensure that safeguards are applied.
2421　　iii)　TWG Finance and Benefits. The main role of this TWG will be to advise the REDD+ National Coordination
2422　　　　Unit and National Coordination Committee on an approach to ensure fair and effective benefit sharing
2423　　　　among all relevant stakeholders, including NCA-S EAO's, and improvement to such an approach.
2424
2425　Membership of TWG's will be broad-based, including both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders.
2426　The chair of each TWG will be appointed by the chair of the National Coordination Committee.
2427
2428　More information on ToR of the TWG's is found in document xxx.
2429
2430　4.　Meetings
2431　The REDD+ National Coordination Committee will quarterly or at a frequency decided by the National
2432　Coordination Committee itself.
2433
2434　Each meeting will have the following items on the agenda:
2435
2436　　➢　Reports from each [national-level] TWG on activities undertaken to support the National Coordination
2437　　　　Committee and recommendations for consideration by the National Coordination Committee
2438　　➢　A report from the NE5C Working Group on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation summarizing the
2439　　　　results of meetings of the Working Group and/or NE5C, and including requests for action by the National
2440　　　　Coordination Committee.
2441
2442　In addition to these standard agenda items, the REDD+ National Coordination Unit will advise on issues and topics
2443　for consideration by the National Coordination Committee.
2444
2445　One segment of a regular National Coordination Committee meeting may serve as the governing body of a REDD+
2446　implementation project; or alternatively, an extraordinary meeting of the National Coordination Committee may
2447　be called for such a purpose.
2448
2449　A National Coordination Committee meeting will be valid if at least 50% + 1 of the members are present in the
2450　meeting.
2451
2452　Minutes of National Coordination Committee meetings will be drafted by the Secretary and circulated to members
2453　for review, after which they will be signed by the chair. Signed minutes will be posted on the REDD+ Myanmar
2454　website, except for when the National Coordination Committee is serving as governing body for a REDD+
2455　implementation project, if circumstances dictate that those minutes should have a restricted circulation.
2456
2457　The proposed agenda for a National Coordination Committee meeting, including relevant briefing papers, will be
2458　sent to TF members at least one week ahead of the meeting.
2459
2460　Draft minutes will be prepared for circulation within one week of the meeting.
2461
2462　5.　Duties of REDD+ National Coordination Committee members

2463 ➢ Attend each meeting of the National Coordination Committee;
2464 ➢ If circumstances prevent attendance, delegate at as high a level as possible including delegation of decision-
2465   making authority to the delegate;
2466 ➢ Read all briefing papers prepared for each meeting ahead of the meeting and, if necessary, brief the
2467   delegate on implications for decisions that might be taken by the National Coordination Committee;
2468 ➢ Promptly review minutes of National Coordination Committee meetings (or ensure the delegate reviews
2469   the minutes promptly);
2470 ➢ When requested by the chair of the National Coordination Committee, represent the National Coordination
2471   Committee in meetings of the NE5C Working Group on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation or in
2472   other meetings as appropriate;
2473 ➢ Ensure that the Department/Ministry/Organization being represented by the member is fully aware of the
2474   decisions of the National Coordination Committee (and relevant decisions of the NE5C);
2475 ➢ Advocate for increased commitment to REDD+ by the Department/Ministry/Organization being
2476   represented by the member.
2477
2478 The Secretary will maintain a record of attendance by National Coordination Committee members at meetings
2479 and will regularly brief the chair on participation.
2480
2481 In the event that the chair concludes that a member is failing to show adequate commitment either by failing to
2482 attend sufficient meetings and/or by delegating at too low a level, the chair will discuss with the member ways to
2483 rectify these shortcomings.
2484
2485 ## 6. Decision making
2486 Decision making of the National Coordination Committee is by consensus either during the meetings or by email
2487 or other kind of valid communication to the REDD+ National Coordination Unit or the Secretary.
2488
2489 ## 7. Funding for the development of meetings
2490 Financial support for operations of the National Coordination Committee meetings, will be provided through
2491 voluntary contributions from REDD+ implementation projects and/or from other sources.
2492
2493

2. Annex 2: Draft Myanmar REDD+ FPIC and GRM Guidelines (extracts)

Activities requiring FPIC

There are over 40 "policies and measures" (PAMs) [proposed] in the [draft] National REDD+ Strategy. In deciding whether these require FPIC, they are compared against the following check-list, taken from UN-REDD global guidelines on FPIC, which in turn extracted the list from the UNDRIP.

1. Will the activity involve the relocation/resettlement/removal of an indigenous population from their lands?

2. Will the activity involve the taking, confiscation, removal or damage of cultural, intellectual, religious and/or spiritual property from indigenous peoples / forest-dependent community?

3. Will the activity adopt or implement any legislative or administrative measures that will affect the rights, lands, territories and/or resources of indigenous peoples / forest-dependent community (e.g. in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources)?

4. Will the activity involve mining and oil and/or gas operations (extraction of subsurface resources) on the lands/territories of indigenous peoples / forest-dependent community?

5. Will the activity involve logging on the lands/territories of indigenous peoples / forest-dependent community?

6. Will the activity involve the development of agro-industrial plantations on the lands/territories of indigenous peoples / forest-dependent community?

7. Will the activity involve any decisions that will affect the status of indigenous peoples' / forest-dependent community's rights to their lands/territories or resources?

8. Will the activity involve the accessing of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?

9. Will the activity involve making commercial use of natural and/or cultural resources on lands subject to traditional ownership and/ or under customary use by indigenous peoples / forest-dependent community?

10. Will the activity involve decisions regarding benefit-sharing arrangements, when benefits are derived from the lands/territories/ resources of indigenous peoples / forest-dependent community?

11. Will the activity have an impact on the continuance of the relationship of the indigenous peoples/forest dependent community with their land or their culture?

At what level is FPIC applied?

The UN-REDD global guidelines on FPIC recognize that when specific activities (i.e., PAMs) with potential impacts on a specific community are proposed, consent should be given or withheld collectively by the community. However, the guidelines also recognize that some PAMs implemented at a national level (e.g. proposed legislation related to changes in land tenure or agreements on benefit sharing, etc.) also require some form of consent, and that therefore, in the development of its National REDD+ Strategy, a country should ensure effective, good faith

consultations with indigenous peoples and forest-dependent communities with a view to reaching agreement in the validation phase of the Strategy.

Consent at the national level (e.g. for a national REDD+ strategy) does not remove the State's duty and obligation to secure FPIC at the community level for a specific proposed activity (after the approval of the National REDD+ Strategy).

The foundation for effective, good faith consultations has been has been applied in the case of Myanmar through the following actions:

> More than 50 consultation events[6] were organized on the text of the National REDD+ Strategy and/or the formulation of PAMs. Of these, 17 events were specifically for different ethnic groups (16 for individual ethnic groups and one for multiple groups), while representatives of ethnic organizations were involved in most of the other events;
> Feedback received from each event was incorporated into updated drafts of the Strategy;
> Representatives of all rights-holders consulted we invited to participate in the National Validation Workshop for the National REDD+ Strategy, held in September 2019;
> In the [draft] Strategy, [proposed] PAMs are characterized according to whether they will be implemented at the national level (e.g., policy changes, capacity building of national institutions), or at the local level. Approximately equal numbers fall under each category;
> Based on feedback at the National Validation Workshop, it is considered that national level PAMs will be approved once the government has approved the Strategy, for those parts of the territory of Myanmar under effective government control;
> A NCA-S EAO REDD+ Action Plan will be developed for those parts of the territory of Myanmar under effective control of NCA signatory EAO's. PAMs included in the Action Plan which require implementation at a non-local level will be considered approved once the Action Plan is adopted by NCA-S (and potentially also be non-NCA-S EAO's;
> PAMs involving local implementation in both the Strategy and EAO Action Plan will still require local-level FPIC.

Operational Framework

REDD+ implementation will mostly occur through the medium of discrete projects. Many of these may be donor-supported, but some will be government (or EAO) projects, or initiatives of other stakeholders such as CSO's or the private sector.

In the case of donor-funded projects, the costs associated with the implementation of the operational framework will be borne by the project. In the case of other projects for which there is no external donor, mobilizing funding to cover the costs will be the responsibility of the implementing agency. It may be possible to reduce costs by partnering with donor-funded projects, but lack of funding to implement the operational framework is not a justification for not following it. The costs of implementing the FPIC operational framework should be viewed as integral to activity budgeting, and just as an activity cannot be undertaken if the budget is inadequate, if there are insufficient funds for the costs of implementing the FPIC operational framework, the activity cannot proceed.

1. Capacity and information needs of the lead agencies and/or rightsholders that need to be addressed before the FPIC process can take place

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[6] Data on gender was collected at all consultations, and efforts were repeatedly made to increase the proportion of female participants. In early consultations, the percentage of female participants was typically around 20%; for ethnic consultations, the percentage rose to 25%; the National Validation Workshop had 32% female participants, and the national FPIC consultation, 42%

2588

2589 Of the [currently] 21 PAMs in the [draft] National REDD+ Strategy that will be implemented locally/sub-nationally,
2590 the Forest Department is proposed as the lead agency for one-third; departments of MOALI (DoA/DRD) are
2591 proposed as lead agencies for one-third and the remaining one-third will be led by a number of other agencies.
2592 Therefore, capacity and information needs of lead agencies will mainly involve FD and MOALI.

2593

2594 In the case of the Forest Department, a training module on FPIC will be developed and incorporated into the
2595 standard training curriculum offered by the Training and Extension Division to all FD staff. Similarly, in the case of
2596 MOALI, an equivalent module will be incorporated into training courses offered by the Department of
2597 Agriculture's In-service Training and State Agricultural Institute Section. Staff of other government agencies
2598 identified as lead agency for one or more sub-national PAMs will be encouraged to participate in relevant training
2599 sessions offered by the FD or MOALI.

2600

2601 The needs of rights-holders will normally involve awareness raising about (a) climate change, and the role of
2602 forests; (b) REDD+ PAMs proposed for their locality, and (c) their rights, including FPIC. Such awareness raising
2603 will be provided through an initial consultation event with the community (see Section 3, below), supplemented
2604 by awareness materials (see Section 5, below). Subsequently, if community members request additional
2605 awareness raising before engaging in any decision-making process, such a request may be made to the local
2606 facilitator (Sections 2 and 3).

2607

2608 2.   A designation of whether the process will require a facilitator and, if so, who it should be

2609

2610 Because of a level of mis-trust between local communities and government officials from most government
2611 institutions, a process led by officials of lead agencies would not be considered valid by many rights-holders.
2612 Consequently, a facilitator will be required. The facilitator should be an individual or from an organization that is
2613 known to, and trusted by members of the local communities from which consent is being sought. In many cases,
2614 this is likely to be a local CSO/CBO, but other possibilities are local (ethnic) youth or women's associations.

2615

2616 It is possible that such local organizations may not be philosophically neutral on REDD+, so some care is required
2617 to try to ensure neutrality. The process of identification of an appropriate facilitator and development of
2618 necessary capacity should therefore involve:

2619

2620 a) Consultation with local FD, MOALI or other lead agency officials and/or EAO officials (both groups of
2621 officials in mixed-administration areas;
2622 b) Consideration of any previous experience in the area or nearby areas in facilitating FPIC;
2623 c) Consultation will Village Tract administrators and other local leaders to validate recommendations
2624 generated under steps (a) and (b).

2625

2626 It is highly likely that the identified facilitator will require training and awareness raising on REDD+ and on FPIC.
2627 The facilitator should therefore, where necessary, receive similar training to that provided to lead agency
2628 officials and should also have full access to all awareness raising materials (Section 5).

2629

2630 3.   Where and how the consultations will take place

2631

2632 Preparation for FPIC is crucial. In order to adhere to all the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent, the
2633 preparation process, specifically gathering of the primary data should start at the village level. Identifying rights-
2634 holders, examining how communities record and make decisions, whether any conflicts or discrimination towards
2635 indigenous people exist, understanding the legacy issues/past conflict of the targeted area including beyond the
2636 village tract level, if relevant. Information gathering can be undertaken by the facilitator.

2637

2638 By default, consultations leading to a decision on FPIC will normally be held at the level of Village Tract. There are
2639 two reasons for this. Firstly, as there are tens of thousands of villages in Myanmar in or near forests, and therefore
2640 possibly impacted by activities undertaken in relation to forests, the costs of conducting FPIC in each village would
2641 be greater than the resources available to implement PAMs to which consent is given. Secondly, many of the sub-
2642 national PAMs are likely to be implemented at a scale that more closely matches the size of Village Tracts than
2643 individual villages.

2644

2645 However, there are a number of circumstances which might override the default. The clearest example of this is
2646 where PAMs are implemented in a way or at a scale that may involve only one or a few villages in a Village Tract.
2647 Mangrove ecosystems, being linear, may occupy only a small portion of a Village Tract, with only a few or a single
2648 village affected. In other cases, even though the PAM may be implemented at scale, there may be clear divisions
2649 of opinion within a Village Tract, necessitating consultations at individual village level to resolve the divisions.

2650

2651 *Initial consultation*
2652 Under the default approach, an initial consultation should be organized at a location and time of mutual
2653 convenience to representatives of all villages likely to be involved in, or affected by the PAM. This might be the
2654 Village Tract Administrator's office, or another communal meeting place such as at the local temple.

2655

2656 The purpose of this initial consultation includes:

2657

2658 ➢ Share information regarding community rights including introduction of the concept of Free, Prior,
2659   Informed Consent, key goals, objectives and estimated timeline
2660 ➢ Raise awareness on climate change and the role of forests, the REDD+ program, and specific proposed
2661   PAMs, including understanding potential benefits and challenges associated with the PAMs relevant to
2662   the Village Tract
2663 ➢ Discuss and agree with community representatives on the culturally-appropriate FPIC, including who
2664   should represent and make a decision, how the decision should be made (open or secret voting), how the
2665   views and concerns of the men, women and youth in the communities can be heard equally
2666 ➢ Explain the Grievance Redress Mechanism process and have an input on the process
2667 ➢ Identify perceived issues with each PAM and categorise the issues as well as the rights-holders who raised
2668   the issue
2669 ➢ Introduce additional support facilitators, including contact details of the facilitator or the focal person for
2670   the GRM if there are queries before the follow-up consultations.

2671

2672 The event might be opened by the Village Tract Administrator or another local government (or EAO) official, but
2673 the event should be managed by the facilitator, who should have distributed information to all rights-holders
2674 ahead of the event. The means for distributing information can involve public loudspeaker announcements
2675 and/or the posting of notices, but in the latter case, two factors need to be taken into account. Firstly, the notices
2676 should be in one or more languages in which the local rights-holders are literate (and is therefore of limited value
2677 in areas of very low literacy. Secondly, the locations for posting notices should be those which members of the
2678 local community will likely visit, such as places of worship or shops (not local government facilities). The
2679 disseminated information should make it clear that all are welcome to participate, but that different groups
2680 (villages, ethnic groups, women, youth, livelihood groupings) should also identify representatives of their group
2681 to participate.

2682

2683 At the initial consultation, the facilitator should provide information on climate change and forests, the details of
2684 the PAM being proposed, and the rights-holders' rights, including the purpose and process of FPIC. Ideally, a

2685 representative of the lead agency should be present to answer any questions on the details of the PAM that the
2686 facilitator may be unable to answer, but should not play an active role in the discussion.
2687
2688 The key output of the initial consultation should be an outline of the local process (including the decision-making
2689 process, see Section 6) and timeline identified by the rights-holders to reach a decision.
2690
2691 *Follow-up consultations*
2692 A follow-up consultation, or multiple consultations will often be necessary to provide clarifications requested by
2693 rights-holders, to secure additional information from the rights-holders (for example, information related to
2694 implementation of the PAM that was not previously known to the lead agency), and/or to reconfirm the decision-
2695 making process and timeline.
2696
2697 Depending on the identified purpose(s) of the follow-up consultation, not all groups may need to be present – for
2698 example, a request for more information on the likely impact on fisheries might only need to involve fisher-folk.
2699 The location would normally be the same as the initial consultation, unless circumstances dictate otherwise (in
2700 the example provided, a coastal community centre might be preferred).
2701
2702 *Decision-recording consultation*
2703 At the time defined by local rights-holders, one or more further events will be organized to:
2704
2705 ➢ Understand concerns and suggestions of the men, women and youths in the communities on PaMs and
2706 FPIC process and provide feedback;
2707 ➢ Build understanding on the specific terms of consent or reasons for withholding a consent, areas of
2708 improvement of the PaMs, and how these terms may be different between men and women in the
2709 communities;
2710 ➢ Record consent or barriers of the consent in culturally-appropriate and gender sensitive way; and
2711 ➢ Facilitate decision-making if community representatives are ready to, but have not yet made a decision;
2712 ➢ Evaluate the effectiveness of the Grievance Redress Mechanism
2713 Again, the location and timing of this event would normally be the same as for the initial consultation, unless
2714 circumstances dictate otherwise.
2715
2716 4. A timeline for the proposed consultation process to seek FPIC
2717
2718 The time required to apply the FPIC process depends on factors such as:
2719
2720 ➢ The scale of proposed implementation of the PAM;
2721 ➢ The diversity of rights-holder groups that are potentially affected;
2722 ➢ The remoteness/accessibility of the local communities;
2723 ➢ The range of governance arrangements (government control/EAO control/mixed administration).
2724
2725 Based on experiences in UNDP's piloting of FPIC in Mon State, a period of 1-2 months is required for initial
2726 organization in any given area. This includes consultations with local government (and where relevant, EAO)
2727 officials, the identification and training of an organization serving as facilitator, collection of information relating
2728 to local conditions that might affect the design and implementation of the proposed PAM(s), and making
2729 arrangements for the initial consultations.
2730
2731 Each initial consultation requires 1-2 days for travel and holding of the event, so the total time required for this
2732 stage is a function of the scale of the proposed intervention and number of distinct units (Village Tracts or villages)
2733 involved.

Follow-up consultations can take place in the weeks following the initial consultation, the total time being again a function of the size of the intervention.

The time between initial and follow-up consultations and decision-making is at the discretion of the local communities, but is generally in the order of one month.

The total time required, while dependent on scale, is therefore in the range of 4-6 months.

5. The appropriate language and media for information sharing and distribution

A fundamental principle of the "Informed" component of FPIC is that rights-holders should have access to all relevant information in a language and a form which is easily comprehensible to them. Therefore, by default, information should be available in the mother tongue of the local rights-holders. Even if a high proportion of them may have some degree of competency in a *lingua franca* (such as Myanma), it must be assumed that they are better able to comprehend issues in their mother tongue. One possible exception to this would occur if literate rights-holders have been taught to read in a language that is not their mother tongue, in which case while verbal communication should still occur in their mother tongue, written communication in the alternative language may be acceptable. This information should be collected during the gathering of primary data.

Frequently there will be multiple mother tongues among rights-holders in any given area. In such cases, the default approach is to provide information in all languages. There may be circumstances where this is not feasible. For example, firstly if there are a very small number of speakers of a language, it might be prohibitively expensive to prepare all materials in that language. However, it is also possible that speakers of that language form a much larger proportion in some other area and that therefore materials are already translated and can be used. Secondly, as there is always debate among linguists as to what constitutes distinct languages, rather than dialects, a judgement call may be needed where there are two languages/dialects that are largely mutually intelligible.

Where literacy rates are high, written communications can be valuable, providing they are written using "everyday language" and avoid using academic or obscure phraseology. Written communications are still valuable in areas of moderate literacy where it can be assumed that literate rights-holders are able to assist less literate rights-holders in understanding the content. However, in areas of low literacy, non-written communications will be essential. These include cartoon depictions of issues and videos.

Women are more likely to be marginalized by language than men. Commonly men will travel to other areas for work and will thus be exposed to other languages, whereas women frequently remain in the immediate area of their home and are less likely to be familiar with languages other than their mother tongue. Two possible approaches can be used to overcome this risk of women's marginalization. Firstly, women tend to be more engaged in religion, so working with and through religious leaders can help to facilitate the communication of information to women. Secondly, where women's organizations exist locally, these can also play the same role.

The existence of linguistic and literacy maps would greatly facilitate decisions on the languages and forms of communications. Unfortunately, these do not exist (at a scale of relevance for FPIC). Over time, through implementation of an FPIC process in many areas, a biproduct of the process will be data that can be used for language and literacy maps.

6. How decisions will be taken by the community in accordance with their traditions and customs, and whether special measures have to be adopted to ensure the participation of women and other vulnerable groups within the community

2783
2784 One of the basic principles of "Consent" is that communities be allowed to use their traditional interpretation of
2785 consent. Communities in some cultures may have a traditional of a simple majority of all community members;
2786 others may have systems such as consensus among a committee of "elders", or some other system.
2787
2788 Where there is no such tradition (unlikely to be encountered often, but possible in more recent, mixed ethnicity
2789 communities), it is proposed that a figure of 70%[7] be used as a threshold to determine consent (i.e., at least 70%
2790 of concerned rights-holders must provide their consent).
2791
2792 Where it is evident that women and/or other vulnerable groups are at risk of being excluded or marginalized in
2793 decision-making, steps can be taken to mitigate this risk, for example, by actively engaging women's groups in the
2794 implementation of the FPIC process, as noted in Section 9.
2795
2796 7. The geographical territory and communities that the decision will cover
2797
2798 The geographic extent of the proposed PAM will be the fundamental determinant of the territory and
2799 communities that the decision will cover. For example, if it is proposed to afforest a large area of degraded land
2800 within a Township, the number of communities involved will be the number affected by the afforestation
2801 proposal.
2802
2803 Most sub-national PAMs are divisible or malleable, meaning that if it is proposed to implement over an area
2804 involving a number of Village Tracts, and rights-holders in all-but-one Village Tract provide their consent, the PAM
2805 can be implemented but not in the Village Tract that withholds its consent. Or alternatively, implementation
2806 could be proposed for another Village Tract not included in the original proposal (subject to FPIC). If the PAM is
2807 indivisible, the withholding of consent from one Village Tract prevents any implementation of the PAM (but
2808 subject also to any conditions attached to the provision or withholding of consent) – see Section 8.
2809
2810 8. How FPIC will be given, recognized and recorded
2811
2812 Consent (or the withholding of consent) will be provided using a form, or an amendment of the form contained
2813 in Annex 2. Attachment 2 to that form includes the conditions under which consent has been provided or
2814 withheld. These conditions may provide the basis for further discussions/negotiations, and the basis for a future
2815 review of the decision.
2816
2817 One copy of the form and its attachments will be retained by the lead agency, one copy by the designated
2818 representative of the community, one copy by the facilitator, and one copy by the national REDD+ Coordination
2819 Unit, which will also maintain a national database of all FPIC decisions, which will be electronically available to all
2820 with internet access.
2821
2822 9. The role of others in the process, including local government officials, EAO officials, independent observers
2823 and other rights-holders
2824
2825 Since the **GAD** plays a coordinating role in local administration (in government-controlled territory), it should be
2826 kept fully informed of the process and progress towards a decision. In EAO-controlled territory, the equivalent
2827 body of the **relevant EAO** should be kept informed. In areas under mixed administration, both agencies should
2828 be kept informed. Such officials should not normally attend community consultation events since their presence
2829 could be interpreted to undermine the "Free" component of FPIC.

---

[7] Participants at the national FPIC consultation in November 2019 felt that this figure should be well above 50, so that confidence in the result is assured, but not so high as to be unreasonable – 7o was felt to be an appropriate compromise

2830

2831 Local **members of parliament** from the State/Region Hluttaw should be kept fully informed of the process and
2832 progress. They may also be able to play a role in receiving complaints and negotiating recourse (see Section 12,
2833 below). Members of parliament may be involved in community consultations if the community expresses their
2834 willingness.
2835

2836 Local **religious leaders** are usually well-trusted among the members of local communities. Their presence will
2837 usually be beneficial. Depending on local culture, community members may look on religious leaders as a source
2838 of advice, but local religious leaders can also serve as independent overseers of the process.
2839

2840 Leaders of local **women's** and **youth organizations** should be engaged at the start of the process as they may be
2841 able to promote participation by women and youth who might otherwise be under-represented in the process.
2842

2843 10. Methods of verifying the process including, where relevant, participatory monitoring arrangements
2844

2845 The GRM (see Section 12), being independent of the FPIC process itself, provides a means for monitoring and
2846 verification of the process. Any concerns among community members about the process, the interpretation of
2847 their decision, or subsequent developments can be recorded through the GRM.
2848

2849 11. Terms and frequency of review of the agreement(s) to ensure that conditions are being upheld
2850

2851 Attachment 1 to the decision form (see Annex 2) may contain conditions including a proposal for a review of the
2852 decision at a specific time. The GRM provides an additional mechanism through which rights-holders may indicate
2853 that they feel conditions merit a review of the decision, including changed circumstances, or a failure of the lead
2854 agency to abide by the conditions for implementation of the PAM.
2855

2856 12. Process for voicing complaints and seeking recourse on the FPIC process and proposed policy or activity
2857

2858 One of the elements of effective FPIC process is an establishment of Grievance Redress Mechanism ('GRM') which
2859 would address concerns promptly and fairly. The GRM is also a mechanism through which suggestions for
2860 improvements in REDD+ implementation or administration can be submitted by community members.
2861

2862 The principles governing the functioning of the GRM are:
2863 (i)   Deal with grievances at lowest level possible: communities usually have an effective (traditional and/or
2864   culturally appropriate) mechanism for grievances although there still needs to be a mechanism for
2865   recording the grievance and the result;
2866 (ii)   The GRM needs to be impartial and be able to deal objectively with grievances involving parties with
2867   different power levels
2868 (iii) The GRM needs to work and report promptly as well as be predictable and transparent by indicating
2869   expected number of days for each stage of the GRM process
2870 (iv)   The GRM needs to be continually available but cannot be costly;
2871 (v)   There needs to be a mechanism to record a grievance against a grievance officer;
2872 (vi)   Communication materials or information on the GRM should be provided in a language that is understood
2873   by the community;
2874 (vii) KPIs/Targets should be identified with input from the community to ensure that grievances are received,
2875   acknowledged, and closed out in a timely manner and reflective of the expectations of the
2876   community/users.
2877

2878 Based on lessons learned and community feedback secured during FPIC piloting in Mon State, the following
2879 process for establishment and operation of a GRM which can be scaled up to the national level is proposed.
2880

2881 A. Appoint one or more grievance officers for VT's in each Township. This/these will be representatives of the
2882   local CSO(s) selected to facilitate the FPIC process, as they meet two important criteria: (a) trusted by the
2883   communities; and (b) neutral on REDD+. If and where appropriate, it may be possible to identify people at
2884   the village level who may have worked at a CBO or CSO and therefore have the skills and understanding to
2885   become a grievance officer and help to facilitate the GRM locally.
2886

2887 B. Train grievance officers in the principles and process of grievance recourse. Training can occur at a Township
2888   or District level, including also local officials of [the] PAM lead agency/agencies, and involves:
2889   ➢ Building the capacity of the CSOs and local lead agency officials on REDD+ and PAMs, FPIC and GRM.
2890   ➢ Training on how to conduct village level awareness raising as well as learn how to operate the GRM,
2891   information on GRM to villagers and how to collect grievances
2892   ➢ Training to understand and practice the GRM reporting system.
2893

2894 C. Grievance officers provide awareness raising on the purposes and operation of the GRM during the initial
2895   Village Tract (or village) level consultations associated with the FPIC process. Information is provided on:
2896   ➢ The methods to communicate grievances, including contact information of the chair of the State/Region
2897   REDD+ Implementation Body to whom any grievances about the grievance officer can be submitted;
2898   ➢ Key performance indicators governing processing of the grievance – the maximum times to be taken in
2899   acknowledging the grievance and in responding to the grievance.
2900   Information from community members is also gathered on location of grievance materials, consultations to
2901   take place, KPIs, a process for review of grievances received etc.
2902

2903 D. The operation of the GRM involves:
2904   1. Community members perceiving a grievance submit the grievance (in the language of their choice) by
2905   letter or by phone to the grievance officer (CSO). In the event of a grievance about the grievance officer,
2906   it should be submitted to the chair of the State/Region REDD+ Implementation Body. It is possible that
2907   this communication would need to be in a non-local language, in which case the assistance of multi-lingual
2908   community members may be required;
2909

2910   2. Grievance officers (or chair of the State/Region REDD+ Implementation Body) record the date of receipt
2911   of the grievance, translate the grievance into Myanma, if necessary, and submit a copy in Myanma to the
2912   REDD+ National Coordination Unit;
2913

2914

2915   3. The REDD+ National Coordination Unit updates the grievance database on the national REDD+ website
2916   within 2 working days of receipt of the grievance, recording the date received, and tagging the grievance
2917   as "pending resolution", except in the case of a purely local grievance (see 5[b], below), in which case it
2918   is tagged as "referred to local grievance recourse processes for resolution";
2919

2920   4. Grievance officers (or chair of the State/Region REDD+ Implementation Body) provide a response
2921   acknowledging the receipt of the grievance and the subsequent process to be undertaken within 2
2922   working days of receipt of the grievance;
2923

2924   5. Grievance officers analyze the nature of the grievance:
2925   (a) The nature of the grievance – which PAM it concerns, or whether it concerns general administration
2926   of REDD+

2927   (b) Whether the grievance concerns only local actors
2928   (c) Whether the grievance concerns actors of a different power level compared with the community
2929   (e.g., private sector entities, Township government officials, national-level government officials)
2930

2931 6. In the case of category (a), above, grievance officers communicate the grievance (if necessary, in
2932   translation) to local officials of the PAM lead agency, with a request to provide a response within the time
2933   determined by the key performance indicator. If the grievance is not related to REDD+, it will be referred
2934   to the local GRM or appropriate local agencies
2935

2936 7. In the case of category (b), above, the case is referred to the local grievance recourse mechanism,
2937   conforming to principle (i) of the GRM
2938

2939 8. In the case of category (c), above, grievance officers request the chair of the State/Region REDD+
2940   Implementation Body (or, if the grievance involves national-level actors, the REDD+ National Coordination
2941   Unit) to collaborate with the appropriate level of the PAM lead agency to provide a response within the
2942   time determined by the key performance indicator.
2943

2944 9. Handling of the response:
2945   (a) Once a response has been received from the local official of the lead agency, chair of the State/Region
2946   REDD+ Implementation Body, or REDD+ National Coordination Unit, as appropriate, the grievance
2947   officer transmits the response to the originator of the grievance (in translation, if necessary) and to
2948   the REDD+ National Coordination Unit within 2 working days of receiving the response;
2949   (b) In the case of a grievance against the grievance officer, the chair of the State/Region REDD+
2950   Implementation Body transmits a response to the originator of the grievance and to the REDD+
2951   National Coordination Unit within the time period determined by the key performance indicators;
2952

2953 10. The REDD+ National Coordination Unit posts the response to each grievance (except those referred to
2954   local resolution mechanisms) on the national REDD+ website within 2 working days of receipt of the
2955   response, recording the date the response was received, and tagging the grievance as "resolved".
2956

2957 11. In the event that the originator of the grievance considers that the response received under 9 (a) or (b),
2958   above, is inadequate, he/she may refer the case directly to the REDD+ National Coordination Unit;
2959

2960 12. At the end of each quarter, the REDD+ National Coordination Unit publishes a summary report of:
2961   ➤ All grievances received,
2962   ➤ The responses provided,
2963   ➤ The time taken to respond to each grievance noting cases where key performance indicators were
2964   not met,
2965   ➤ Instances where the originator of the grievance communicated that the response provided was
2966   inadequate.
2967

2968 **GRM**
2969

2970 Based on lessons learned and community feedback secured during FPIC piloting in Mon State, the following
2971 process for establishment and operation of a GRM which can be scaled up to the national level is proposed.
2972

2973 E. Appoint one or more grievance officers for VT's in each Township. This/these will be representatives of the
2974   local CSO(s) selected to facilitate the FPIC process, as they meet two important criteria: (a) trusted by the
2975   communities; and (b) neutral on REDD+

2976

2977 F. Train grievance officers in the principles and process of grievance recourse. Training can occur at a Township
2978   or District level, including also local officials of [the] PAM lead agency/agencies, and involves:
2979   ➢ Building the capacity of the CSOs and local lead agency officials on REDD+ and PaMs, FPIC and GRM.
2980   ➢ Training on how to conduct village level awareness raising as well as learn how to operate the GRM,
2981   information on GRM to villagers and how to collect grievances
2982   ➢ Training to understand and practice the GRM reporting system.

2983

2984 G. Grievance officers provide awareness raising on the purposes and operation of the GRM during the initial
2985   Village Tract (or village) level consultations associated with the FPIC process. Information is provided on:
2986   ➢ The methods to communicate grievances, including contact information of the chair of the State/Region
2987   REDD+ Implementation Body to whom any grievances about the grievance officer can be submitted;
2988   ➢ Key performance indicators governing processing of the grievance – the maximum times to be taken in
2989   acknowledging the grievance and in responding to the grievance.

2990

2991 H. The operation of the GRM involves:
2992   13. Community members perceiving a grievance submit the grievance (in the language of their choice) by
2993   letter or by phone to the grievance officer (CSO). In the event of a grievance about the grievance officer,
2994   it should be submitted to the chair of the State/Region REDD+ Implementation Body. It is possible that
2995   this communication would need to be in a non-local language, in which case the assistance of multi-lingual
2996   community members may be required;

2997

2998   14. Grievance officers (or chair of the State/Region REDD+ Implementation Body) record the date of receipt
2999   of the grievance, translate the grievance into Myanma, if necessary, and submit a copy in Myanma to the
3000   REDD+ National Coordination Unit;

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3002

3003   15. The REDD+ National Coordination Unit updates the grievance database on the national REDD+ website
3004   within 2 working days of receipt of the grievance, recording the date received, and tagging the grievance
3005   as "pending resolution", except in the case of a purely local grievance (see 5[b], below), in which case it
3006   is tagged as "referred to local grievance recourse processes for resolution";

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3008   16. Grievance officers (or chair of the State/Region REDD+ Implementation Body) provide a response
3009   acknowledging the receipt of the grievance and the subsequent process to be undertaken within 2
3010   working days of receipt of the grievance;

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3012   17. Grievance officers analyze the nature of the grievance:
3013   (d) The nature of the grievance – which PAM it concerns, or whether it concerns general administration
3014   of REDD+
3015   (e) Whether the grievance concerns only local actors
3016   (f) Whether the grievance concerns actors of a different power level compared with the community
3017   (e.g., private sector entities, Township government officials, national-level government officials)

3018

3019   18. In the case of category (a), above, grievance officers communicate the grievance (if necessary, in
3020   translation) to local officials of the PAM lead agency, with a request to provide a response within the time
3021   determined by the key performance indicator.

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3023   19. In the case of category (b), above, the case is referred to the local grievance recourse mechanism,
3024   conforming to principle (i) of the GRM

20. In the case of category (c), above, grievance officers request the chair of the State/Region REDD+ Implementation Body (or, if the grievance involves national-level actors, the REDD+ National Coordination Unit) to collaborate with the appropriate level of the PAM lead agency to provide a response within the time determined by the key performance indicator.

21. Handling of the response:
    (c) Once a response has been received from the local official of the lead agency, chair of the State/Region REDD+ Implementation Body, or REDD+ National Coordination Unit, as appropriate, the grievance officer transmits the response to the originator of the grievance (in translation, if necessary) and to the REDD+ National Coordination Unit within 2 working days of receiving the response;
    (d) In the case of a grievance against the grievance officer, the chair of the State/Region REDD+ Implementation Body transmits a response to the originator of the grievance and to the REDD+ National Coordination Unit within the time period determined by the key performance indicators;

22. The REDD+ National Coordination Unit posts the response to each grievance (except those referred to local resolution mechanisms) on the national REDD+ website within 2 working days of receipt of the response, recording the date the response was received, and tagging the grievance as "resolved".

23. In the event that the originator of the grievance considers that the response received under 9 (a) or (b), above, is inadequate, he/she may refer the case directly to the REDD+ National Coordination Unit;

24. At the end of each quarter, the REDD+ National Coordination Unit publishes a summary report of:
    - All grievances received,
    - The responses provided,
    - The time taken to respond to each grievance noting cases where key performance indicators were not met,
    - Instances where the originator of the grievance communicated that the response provided was inadequate.

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Annex 3: Recommendations for considering safeguards in the design and implementation of the REDD+ PaMs included in the Myanmar REDD+ Investment Plan. Based on the analysis of potential benefits and risks

This annex provides an overview of the key recommendations on how the Policies and Measures (PaMs) included in Myanmar's REDD+ Investment Plan portfolio should be designed and implemented, in order to ensure that they are aligned with the national clarification of the Cancun safeguards, and that they achieve significant social and environmental benefits while minimizing risks.

The recommendations draw on the participatory analysis of potential benefits and risks of REDD+ PaMs that was conducted through a national workshop and a series of subnational consultations and consultations with ethnic groups between 2017 and 2019, as well as on the principles and criteria of the national safeguards clarification.

General recommendations / recommendations that apply to more than one PaM

#1: Raise **awareness** among all staff (from government and other agencies) who will be involved in the prioritization, planning and implementation of PaMs at the national, subnational or local level **about REDD+ safeguards and Myanmar's national safeguards clarification,** as well as safeguards-relevant **PLRs** and any REDD+ specific **requirements and procedures** for safeguards

#2: Build the capacity of staff involved in PaMs selection and planning to **assess potential social and environmental impacts**, including risks of reversals and emissions displacement, e.g. by providing guidance on key issues to watch out for in relation to specific PaMs

#3: Ensure that **spatial information/maps** on existing land uses (including customary use), natural forest and environmentally sensitive/high biodiversity areas are accessed/collected and used to inform site selection for PaMs and land use/management planning. Ways to close gaps in information could include participatory mapping or collaboration with CSOs/NGOs

#4: Provide **training** on the following topics to staff involved in PaMs that include management planning and land use planning:

- Management of participatory processes and conflict resolution
- Spatial planning to identify suitable areas for different uses, taking into account both social and environmental factors (e.g. livelihood considerations, sensitive ecosystems)

#5: Encourage full **participation** of stakeholders, including **vulnerable groups** (e.g. illiterate people, poor people, people without documented land use rights, speakers of minority languages) and **women** in PaMs that include management planning and land use planning, including through capacity-building/targeted support, and ensure that all existing land uses are taken into account

#6: Ensure that implementation of PaMs aiming to improve law enforcement is **focussed primarily on combatting serious/large-scale offences** and avoids criminalization of land users carrying out livelihood activities based on traditional or customary rights; **combine PaMs** on law enforcement with PaMs that promote alternative livelihood options and recognition of traditional or customary rights

#7: Apply transparency measures to **prevent corruption of government staff** involved in the implementation of PaMs (this may include arranging for officers to work together in small teams, and adjusting salaries where needed so that staff members' cost of living can be covered without need for additional income)

Recommendations for PaMs that will be implemented mainly at subnational level

S4: Promote retention of current forest cover and recovery of forest cover (IP 3, IP 6, IP 7, IP 12, IP 13, IP 14, IP 15)

3104   •   If existing statutory or customary land use rights are affected by the PaM, apply FPIC and ensure that
3105   appropriate forms of compensation are offered, agreed and provided
3106   •   Fully assess legal consequences of the PaM for local stakeholders, including eligibility for land use
3107   certificates or government support; if land users are offered access to alternative areas, or alternative
3108   use rights within the same area (e.g. through community forestry) such agreements should be
3109   documented in a legally binding way
3110   •   Where possible, involve local communities in actions to restore forest cover (e.g. through community
3111   forestry) and allow the continuation of sustainable uses of existing forest (e.g. NTFP collection)
3112   •   Provide clear information to local stakeholders about any agreed changes in the status of land (incl.
3113   through boundary demarcation)
3114   •   Ensure this PaM is well coordinated with other land use planning processes
3115   •   See also general recommendations #3-5 and 7

3116 **S5: Develop and implement participatory protected area management plans including sustainable financing**
3117 **measures (IP 7)**
3118   •   Raise awareness among protected area staff and local stakeholders about the particular environmental
3119   and cultural values of their area, and ensure these are taken into account when assessing the potential
3120   impacts of proposed measures to generate funds (e.g. ecotourism)
3121   •   Conduct FPIC for any initiatives that are likely to have socioeconomic or cultural impacts for local
3122   communities
3123   •   Establish strict transparency measures to avoid misuse of protected area revenues
3124   •   Identify opportunities to create benefits for local communities, e.g. through generation of employment,
3125   and ensure these benefits are shared fairly and equitably, taking into account the particular needs of
3126   vulnerable community members and women
3127   •   See also PaM S4 and general recommendations #3-5 and 7

3128 **S6: Empower and incentivize law enforcement agencies to prioritize legal action against influential individuals**
3129 **(Priority 1)**
3130   •   Take precautions to minimize risk of retribution against staff engaged in law enforcement and against
3131   communities who collaborate with the authorities
3132   •   Apply transparency measures to ensure appropriate selection of staff to participate in training and
3133   perform law enforcement duties
3134   •   Include the severity of (actual or potential) damage caused by illegal activities to local communities and
3135   environmentally sensitive areas among the criteria for prioritizing law enforcement effort
3136   •   See also general recommendation #7

3137 **S8: Ensure greater cooperation between the Forest Department and Forestry Police (Priority 3; IP 11)**
3138   •   Build the capacity of the Forestry Police to investigate offences against workers' rights, local communities'
3139   rights and environmental regulations as part of their work
3140   •   See also general recommendations #6 and 7

3141 **S9: Establish gender-responsive Forestry and Agricultural/Agroforestry Extension services in rural and upland**
3142 **areas (Priority 1; IP 8, IP 12, IP 13, IP 14, IP 15)**
3143   •   Ensure that extension services promote practices that are economically viable, environmentally
3144   sustainable, and suited to local conditions (climate, soils, traditional practices, culture, economic
3145   situation, tenure situation, access to technology, distance to markets, etc.); where possible, identify
3146   information needs in consultation with beneficiaries and close information gaps (e.g. by collaborating
3147   with academic institutions or NGOs/CSOs)
3148   •   Provide sufficient levels of capacity support to enable successful adoption of new practices and minimize
3149   the risk of failed investments or inappropriate application resulting in health or environmental damage
3150   •   Avoid the promotion of high-risk strategies such as focus on a narrow selection of crops or products that
3151   are susceptible to market fluctuations

- Design extension services to facilitate access for disadvantaged groups, such as remote populations, illiterate people, speakers of minority languages, farmers without official land rights, etc., and promote equitable participation
- Reduce the risk of increased conflict over land use within and between communities, including by combining this PaM with measures on clarifying land tenure or participatory land use planning
- Communicate about gender aspects in a culturally sensitive way and avoid fuelling tensions between women and men
- Take precautions to reduce the risk of rebound effects, i.e. more profitable forms of land use leading to increased pressure for the conversion of natural forests, including by combining this PaM with measures on participatory land use planning, improved law enforcement or establishment of protected areas

S10: Expand the number and area of community forests and support the development of Community Forest Enterprises (Priority 1; IP 3, IP 7, IP 8, IP 9, IP 12, IP 13, IP 14, IP 15)

- Build the capacity of government staff and community members to ensure that the establishment of community forests is based on a participatory and inclusive discussion process that takes into account existing land uses (including customary uses) and avoids the marginalization of women or vulnerable stakeholder groups (such as poor people, ethnic minorities or those who practice certain livelihoods)
- Ensure that the establishment of community forests does not lead to the conversion of natural forest to planted forests or agroforestry, or to the expansion of extractive uses to previously unused forest areas. (These risks could occur if intact natural forests are included in the community forest area or if existing land uses are displaced from the community forest to other areas)
- Build the capacity of community forest user groups to identify safe and sustainable practices and develop management plans that adequately protect natural resources and biodiversity and are economically sustainable, and monitor implementation of the plans
- Build the capacity of community forest user groups to take decisions in a transparent and participatory manner in order to reduce the risk of increased conflict over land use within the groups and between the groups and other community members
- When supporting the development of Community Forest Enterprises, take care to promote products that are viable, sustainable and suited to local conditions, offer access to sufficient levels of capacity support, and avoid the promotion of high-risk strategies that could lead to failed investments (see PaM S9 for more detailed recommendations)
- Take precautions to reduce the risk of rebound effects (i.e. success of Community Forest Enterprises leading to increased pressure on forests - see PaM S9 for more detailed recommendations)

S11: Implement incentivized community co-managed monitoring programmes (Priority 2; IP 5, IP 7, IP 9, IP 11,IP 12, IP 13, IP 14, IP 15)

- Design the planning and implementation stages of the PaM to minimize the risk of creating conflict within or between communities, including by defining monitoring procedures through a participatory and inclusive process and conducting FPIC with clear time-bound milestones
- Avoid criminalization of community members who use land or natural resources for their livelihood based on customary rights (see also general recommendation #6), and raise awareness of existing options to use natural resources legally
- Take precautions to minimize risk of retribution against community members (including those not directly involved in monitoring) or attacks on monitoring patrols
- Provide training to community members, especially those involved in monitoring, about the existing legal requirements, including on workers' rights, land rights and environmental protection, to enable them to monitor all aspects of legal compliance
- Apply transparent criteria to select community members to participate in monitoring, and ensure that women and vulnerable groups have fair opportunities to become involved if they wish; communicate clearly about the commitments and obligations associated with the role, including anticipated time commitment

3201	•	Ensure that incentives are provided through a fair, transparent and culturally appropriate mechanism to be established in consultation with the community, and take care to avoid unintended outcomes (e.g. rewards for reporting illegal activities could provide an incentive for allowing crimes to continue)
3204	•	Apply transparency measures to prevent corruption of the community members engaged in monitoring
3205	•	Set up procedures for transparent and diligent follow-up to reports of illegal activities, making sure reported crimes are properly investigated while taking into account the risk of abuse through false accusations

S12: Incentivize private sector and community plantations, including fuelwood plantations (Priority 3; IP 3, IP 4, IP 6, IP 8, IP 9, IP 18)

- Build the capacity of government staff, community members and private investors, and design incentives, to ensure that site selection for plantations takes into account existing land uses (including customary uses), environmental suitability and existing legal requirements, and that appropriate species and management practices are selected
- The selection of species and management practices should be based on an assessment of the long-term economic and environmental sustainability of the plantation in order to avoid failed investments and environmental degradation
- Ensure that the establishment of plantations does not lead to the conversion or degradation of natural forest (including through displacement of existing land uses from the plantation site to other areas)
- Where plantations are to be established on land customarily used by local communities, give priority to projects implemented by / in collaboration with local communities, promote the involvement of women and vulnerable stakeholder groups (such as poor people, ethnic minorities, stakeholders without documented use rights), and conduct FPIC for projects involving external investors
- Offer continued capacity support for plantation maintenance, and prioritize investment in improved maintenance of existing plantations over the establishment of new ones
- Bear in mind that the establishment of fuelwood plantations should be an interim measure, and should not hinder the promotion of alternative renewable sources of energy where these are a viable option
- See PaM S10 for more detailed recommendations on how to reduce risks of:
    - Increased conflict over land use and/or benefit-sharing
    - Investment in products that are not economically viable
    - Rebound effects (e.g. when increased profitability of plantations leads to their expansion, or when established markets and processing facilities for value-added products (e.g. charcoal, furniture) create an incentive for unsustainable and/or illegal timber extraction from natural forests)
- See also general recommendation #3

S13: Incentivize production and distribution of improved/efficient cook stoves (Priority 2; IP 17, IP 18)

- Design incentives to enable access to the stoves for vulnerable groups such as poor people, people in remote locations, speakers of minority languages
- Bear in mind that increasing efficiency of fuelwood use should be an interim measure, and should not hinder promotion of alternative renewable energy sources where that is viable (as for PaM S12)

S14: Incentivize sourcing of biomass energy from sources other than natural forests (IP 6, IP 12, IP 13, IP 14, IP 15, IP 18)

- When investigating more specific options for this PaM, take into account:
    - Possible environmental and health impacts (e.g. degradation of soils due to depletion of organic matter, air pollution from burning contaminated residues),
    - Social implications (e.g. affordability and accessibility for vulnerable groups, impacts on existing livelihoods and energy prices/choices) and
    - Long-term economic viability (also considering the possible impacts of rising demand on prices and supply)

S17: Promote sustainability measures in commodity supply chains (Priority 2; (IP 4, IP 6, IP 8, IP 9)

3250	• Take the following factors into account when choosing partners for implementation of this PaM among
3251	existing sustainable commodity initiatives:
3252	o Credibility (including transparent monitoring and documentation requirements to demonstrate
3253	deforestation-free production)
3254	o Inclusion of relevant social standards (e.g. respect for rights of local communities, health and
3255	safety requirements for workers, consumer protection) and environmental standards (e.g.
3256	minimizing pollution risks from agrochemicals, protecting sensitive ecosystems and habitat
3257	features)
3258	o Practicability and transaction costs of meeting requirements, including for smallholder farmers
3259	and community groups
3260	• Find ways to enable the participation of land users relying on customary rights / without land use
3261	certificates
3262	• When developing capacity-building, awareness raising and support measures for producers, pay
3263	particular attention to the needs of smallholders, including women and members of vulnerable groups
3264	(poor people, speakers of minority languages, etc.)
3265	• Prioritize products for which there is a stable demand, and which are economically viable if produced with
3266	sustainable methods (noting that enhanced legal requirements and enforcement of sustainability
3267	regulations can help to ensure a level playing field for participating producers)
3268	• Consider potential impacts of the PaM on community members who are unable to participate, including
3269	through impacts on local food security
3270	• Reduce the risk of displacement effects (e.g. sustainable commodity production on existing agricultural
3271	land while other land uses are displaced into forest areas) by combining this PaM with measures on
3272	participatory land use planning, improved law enforcement or establishment of protected areas and
3273	community forestry
3274	**S21: Within the context of the work of the UPDJC, engage with EAOs, political leaders, representatives of ethnic**
3275	**people, NGOs and religious leaders to develop cooperation on sustainable forest management (Priority 1; IP 11,**
3276	**IP 12, IP 13, IP 14, IP 15)**
3277	• Discuss the notion that REDD+ safeguards should be applied to a similar standard in areas under
3278	government and under EAO control, and exchange views on the best way to achieve this, especially with
3279	regard to FPIC processes, engagement with local stakeholders and achieving conservation objectives (for
3280	protected areas) and the need to avoid risks to local communities (for actions against illegal logging)
3281	
3282	**Recommendations for PaMs that will be implemented mainly at the national level**
3283	**N3: Enact and implement regulations controlling access to and use of chainsaws (Priority 2)**
3284	• Design regulations so that access to chainsaws for legitimate purposes (e.g. plantation management) is
3285	still possible
3286	**N5: Ensure appropriate and proportionate penalties applied for legal infractions (IP 11)**
3287	• Take precautions to minimize risk of retribution against staff engaged in law enforcement and against
3288	communities who collaborate with the authorities
3289	• Include violation of local communities' rights or environmental regulations by logging operators or
3290	investors among the offences to be addressed by the PaM
3291	• See also general recommendations #6 and 7
3292	**N6: Ensure full transparency of documentation related to timber harvesting (IP 11)**
3293	• Include information on requirements related to labour conditions (e.g. health and safety), respect for
3294	local stakeholders' rights and environmental protection among the details to be published in the registry
3295	• Include violations of workers' or local communities' rights or environmental regulations among the
3296	reasons for blacklisting poorly performing service providers
3297	**N8: Establish and implement regulatory and policy reform promoting and facilitating sustainable domestic timber**
3298	**production (Priority 3)**

- Design reforms to:
  - Include strong sustainability requirements that prevent risks such as expansion of timber extraction to previously unused forest areas, overharvesting, damage to environmentally sensitive areas, conflict between plantation establishment and existing land uses or health and safety risks to workers, and promote beneficial practices such as Reduced Impact Logging
  - Facilitate the involvement of local stakeholders, in particular vulnerable groups and women, in sustainable timber production, including by recognizing customary use rights and providing targeted outreach and capacity-building
  - Prevent elite capture of use rights
- Build the capacity of timber producers, including local communities, to understand and comply with sustainability requirements
- Build the capacity of government staff at the local level to assess compliance of timber harvesting with sustainability requirements and take measures in case regulations are not observed

N13: Incentivize adoption of alternative fuels and non-woody biomass fuels and development of distribution networks (Priority 2)

- Assess the potential environmental and social impacts of planned actions to implement this PaM for different parts of the country, taking into account:
  - Potential for reducing impacts of energy use on forests and overall carbon emissions (e.g. will alternative fuels be affordable and accessible enough to replace fuelwood use; what level of emission reductions can be expected from reduced fuelwood use; what are the anticipated emissions from using alternative fuels; is there a risk of rebound effects if easy access encourages increased usage, or if increasing demand for alternative fuels cannot be met from sustainable sources)
  - Social and environmental values of the forest areas that could be protected from degradation, e.g. importance of forest for the collection of NTFPs or environmental services such as soil conservation or watershed protection, biodiversity
  - Possible socioeconomic and sociocultural impacts (e.g. increased marginalization of poor and vulnerable people who cannot afford to use the alternative fuels, impacts on livelihoods linked to traditional energy sources)
- Use information from the assessments to design implementation of the PaM to avoid negative impacts (including from indirect effects such as increased uptake of alternative fuels outside of targeted areas)
- Ensure that measures to promote uptake of alternative fuels are designed to be accessible to poor and vulnerable people, to benefit both men and women, and to include appropriate levels of awareness raising and capacity-building for safe usage

N14: Operationalize adaptations to the regulatory framework for REDD+ (including new Forest/Biodiversity & PA Laws and Community Forestry Rules) (Priority 2; IP 6, IP 8, IP 9)

- Carefully assess the social, environmental and economic implications of different options for operationalizing the new laws, including through comprehensive stakeholder consultations, and try to increase positive/minimize negative impacts on the livelihoods and rights of vulnerable stakeholder groups and the protection of ecosystems/natural resources
- Include the following skills in capacity support for government staff (see also general recommendations #1-4):
  - Communication with stakeholders and conflict resolution
  - Management of participatory processes
  - Identification of suitable locations for different types of land use, bearing in mind livelihood needs and use rights of local communities, ecosystem values / sensitivity, and displacement risks
  - Sustainable land use practices

N17: Recognize shifting cultivation landscapes as a form of ICCA, with management plans incorporating a temporally (but not spatially) stable area with tree cover (with conditionality) (Priority 3; Ip 12, IP 13, IP 14, IP 15)

3348	• Ensure that a participatory, transparent and inclusive FPIC process is conducted prior to ICCA
3349	establishment, and that local communities are fully aware of the amount of effort and obligations to
3350	which they commit, as well as possible penalties they might incur through non-fulfilment of management
3351	plans
3352	• Conduct a transparent and non-discriminatory process to review applications for ICCA recognition
3353	• When developing rules and best practice guidelines for ICCA establishment and management, take into
3354	account the following issues:
3355	o Possible approaches for monitoring the forested area, as well as other requirements of the
3356	management plan
3357	o Approaches to reduce the risk of unintended incentives, e.g. for expanding the cultivated area
3358	prior to ICCA establishment
3359	o Wider conservation objectives to be included in the management plans, e.g. protection of
3360	sensitive habitats or species from over-exploitation
3361	o The need to address risks of unsustainable intensification on cultivated areas
3362	o Ensuring a fair and transparent decision-making process to determine the distribution of benefits
3363	and burdens associated with ICCA recognition, avoiding the risk of elite capture and
3364	marginalization of vulnerable stakeholders
3365	• When providing capacity-building to communities applying for ICCA recognition, include awareness
3366	raising on the conservation values of their area (e.g. presence of endangered species or rare habitats),
3367	and provide advice on appropriate choice of cultivation methods and sites to maintain biodiversity and
3368	ecosystem services such as erosion control and watershed protection
3369	**N18: Revise protected area establishment processes, supporting diversification of protected area categories**
3370	**(Priority 2; IP 19)**
3371	• Ensure that, regardless of the administrative level in charge of protected area establishment and
3372	management, the following are in place:
3373	o Participatory, transparent and inclusive FPIC processes to obtain the consent of local stakeholders
3374	to protected area establishment, including the delineation of boundaries and core/buffer zones,
3375	based on a complete understanding of implications for their rights, obligations and development
3376	opportunities
3377	o Capacity for planning and implementing protected area delineation and management, based on
3378	a clear definition of objectives and an understanding of the characteristics of the area, ecological
3379	concepts such as high conservation value forest, habitat sensitivity, landscape-scale linkages and
3380	connectivity, and sustainable practices for land use and forest restoration
3381	o Monitoring mechanisms to assess implementation of activities included in the management plan,
3382	as well as achieved conservation outcomes
3383	• See also PaM N17, and general recommendations #3-5 and 7
3384	