ASEAN Secretariat

Food and Agriculture Organisation Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

supported by

European Forest Institute - EU FLEGT Asia Programme, ADB GMS Environmental Operations Center, GIZ and APAFRI

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ASEAN-FAO WORKSHOP ON STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN FORESTRY

21-23 March 2012

Chiang Mai, Thailand

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1 BACKGROUND

As part of the second Asia-Pacific Forestry Sector Outlook Study, eight nations in Southeast Asia engaged in consultative processes to draft country papers aimed at forecasting the future of forestry to 2020. Subregional and regional level reports for Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region respectively were also completed.[1] FAO was requested by the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission to provide support in disseminating the findings of the study with a focus on strategic planning, rationalization of forest policies, and re-orientation of policies to meet emerging challenges in forestry.

ASEAN and FAO jointly organised the workshop for country representatives to discuss major issues and develop policy guidance on the basis of information collected during the outlook study and other wide-ranging forestry-related initiatives.

2 OBJECTIVES

The workshop aimed to advance strategic planning in Southeast Asian forestry on the basis of studies completed under the Asia-Pacific Forestry Sector Outlook Study, and produce related policy briefs and recommendations.

3 PARTNERS AND PARTICIPANTS

The workshop was organized by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat and the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific with support from the European Forest Institute – EU FLEGT Asia Programme, ADB GMS Environmental Operations Center, GIZ, ITTO and the Asia-Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI).

Participants will included representatives from Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. Self financing participants from Brunei and Singapore were also invited but were not able to attend.

The FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific facilitated the workshop together with resource persons from partner agencies.

The meeting was held at the Suriwongse Hotel, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

4 WORKSHOP SUMMARY

The workshop aimed to develop policy briefs based on five thematic areas by proceeding through staged discussions and activities on key drivers of change and the regional forestry outlook, priority thematic areas and proposed policy responses, and the appropriateness of current national forest policies in relation to the proposed responses.

The workshop began with opening remarks from ASEAN Secretariat and FAO.

4.1 Opening remarks given by Pouchamarn Wongsanga (ASEAN Secretariat)

Dr. Patrick Durst and Mr. Jeremy Broadhead of FAO

Distinguished participants from the ASEAN Member States;

Distinguished representatives from Supporting Partners,

[1] See: http://www.fao.org/asiapacific/forestry-outlook

Ladies and Gentlemen;

Good morning.

Welcome to the ASEAN-FAO Workshop on Strategic Planning for Southeast Asian Forestry, which will be held on 21-23 March 2012 in Chiang Mai, Thailand.

It is indeed an honour and privilege for me to speak on behalf of the ASEAN Secretariat at the opening of the workshop today.

At the outset, allow me to express my appreciation to the co-organiser – FAO, with support from the European Forest Institute - EU FLEGT Asia Programme, ADB GMS Environmental Operations Center and APAFRI.

As introduced earlier by Jeremy, this workshop is a follow-up to the Second Asia-Pacific Forestry Sector Outlook Study. The aim of the workshop is to explore means by which future developments affecting forestry can be addressed through national strategies and policies.

Recognising the critical importance and contribution of the forestry sector in sustainable development, ASEAN Community building and attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as issues and challenges faced by the forestry sector in realising the shared vision of an ASEAN Community, where its peoples are outward-looking and living in peace, stability and prosperity, ASEAN Cooperation on Forestry is therefore very important.

Ladies and gentlemen, this workshop is a good opportunity that brings together government, civil society and private sector representatives from Southeast Asian countries to discuss major issues and develop policy briefs on the basis of the findings of the outlook study.

The Outlook and Prospect of Forestry Sector in Southeast Asia together with the outcomes from this workshop will be presented by FAO at the ASEAN Special Ministerial Meeting on Forestry, which planned to be organised at the end of August 2012.

I wish to thank FAO that had made it possible to bring participants nominated by ASEAN Member States, as well as participants coming from civil society and private sector, funded by the supporting organisations stated above.

With this remarks, I wish all of participants active participation and deliberation and a successful workshop. Thank you.

4.2 Opening remarks given by Patrick Durst (FAO)

Ladies and gentlemen,

I would like to welcome you today to the workshop on Strategic Planning for Southeast Asian Forestry. The FAO team and I are very pleased to be here after several months planning and we're also pleased that this workshop has received such firm support from the participating countries, from the ASEAN Secretariat, the ADB supported Greater Mekong Subregion economic cooperation programme, the European Forestry Institute and the EU Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade programme, GIZ, the FAO Philippines, Non-legally binding instrument project, the International Tropical Timber Organization and USAID. We are also pleased to have with us representatives of the ASEAN Secretariat and the Chair of the ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry.

With this workshop we are aiming to advance strategic planning in Southeast Asian forestry using the Asia-Pacific Forestry Sector Outlook Study as a foundation. The outlook study was launched at the 23rd meeting of the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission in Bhutan in June 2010. The study includes country papers from the eight Southeast nations represented here today and a Subregional report for Southeast Asia, all of which are available here today. The outlook study is now in the final stages of completion and we hope that this workshop, along with others already held for the South Pacific and South Asia, will help to disseminate the information collated and processed during the four or so years over which the outlook study ran. At this workshop we're going to review some of the major developments in the Asia-Pacific region and discuss how they will affect forestry and what the most appropriate ways to respond are.

At the moment the Asia-Pacific region is going through yet another period of unprecedented change and although this region continues to grow rapidly and show huge resilience, we've yet to see a robust advance out of the global economic slowdown and this could still threaten the Asia-Pacific region. At the same time, climate change has become a top priority and pressures on forest resources continue to rise. With increased attention to climate change – both with respect to adaptation and mitigation – and with the growing international importance of forest law enforcement, governance and trade, there are new opportunities for forestry to divert attention away from a singular focus on timber extraction and towards greater provision of environmental services, and truly sustainable forest management.

During this meeting, we'll be reviewing drivers of change in forestry and determining thematic priorities for the subregion's forestry sector. You'll assess how well your national forest policies are aligned to new demands and whether any gaps or necessary adjustments.

In most countries in the Asia-Pacific region, forest policy calls for implementation of sustainable forest management and has done for more than a decade and two decades in many cases. Implementation has, however, faltered due to insufficient allocation of resources, low institutional capacity and, in some cases, lack of consultation and consensus and lack of stakeholder support in the face of other local and national priorities. Many countries are now beginning to turn a corner, however, and are putting considerable effort and funding into forest conservation and rehabilitation – not just for environmental reasons but also to increase wood production and fuel economic growth.

To get to this point takes innovation, trust and consensus, political will, financing and... work.

On the final day of the workshop you'll finding out why we are calling this a WORKshop when we'll be asking you to draft policy briefs on specific issues developed during the first two days. We hope that these briefs will provide a foundation for future forestry development in the subregion and especially in relation to the current proposals to hold a special ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Forestry which will tentatively be held later this year in Korea.

The workshop agenda is a full one and, as well as being informative, I hope that the next three days will provide a chance for some positive interaction and entertainment - and on Friday, I hope we will have been able to move a step forward in forest sector planning and that this will be the beginning of deepening region-wide efforts to manage the region's forests in a more strategic, responsive and sustainable manner.

Thank you all again for coming.

4.3 Day 1 – The outlook to 2020

Following opening remarks, the workshop began with a presentation on 'Strategic planning in forestry and the outlook for forestry in the Asia-Pacific region' by Patrick Durst, FAO Senior Forestry

Officer for Asia and the Pacific. A presentation on the 'Outlook for forestry in Southeast Asia' was then given by Jeremy Broadhead of FAO and this was followed by presentations on the 'Outlook for tropical timber' by Fran Maplesden of ITTO and 'Changing markets and in-country requirements due to FLEGT, Lacey Act and public procurement policies' by Alec Hinrichs of EFI FLEGT Asia. Copies of the presentations are included in Section 6.

A discussion of drivers of change in forestry followed the presentations and participants then identified the most important drivers of change in forestry in their own countries. The most important drivers of change for the ASEAN region were then identified as follows:

1. Changing patterns of demand for forest products.
2. Investment in rural development and infrastructure.
3. Environmental issues, climate change, environmental shocks.
4. Cross cutting: Governance, politics and policies, science and technology, civil society pressure and poverty.

Participants then divided into three groups to discuss the potential impacts of the key regional drivers of change on key areas in forestry

1. Forest resources and forest products production,
2. Protection forests and provision of environmental services,
3. Forestry policies and institutions

Brief presentations of the results of the discussions were provided by each group using flip charts.

In the final session of the day, participants and facilitators/resource persons prioritised five important thematic areas for forestry to 2020 as follows:

1. Planning responsible investments in forest areas
2. Civil society participation in forestry
3. Legal forest products trade
4. Rural development through forestry
5. Regional cooperation on international agreements affecting forestry

4.4 Day 2 – Policy responses

On the second day, national forest policies and recent policy statements were reviewed by country groups in relation to the five thematic areas developed on day 1 to identify gaps where major issues were not addressed. Country groups were then asked to develop policy responses in relation to one or more of the thematic priorities considering the following points:

- What is the current situation?
- What is your proposal?
- Who will be responsible for implementation?
- What are costs and benefits and to whom?
- Who will pay?
- Who will receive benefits?
- What social and environmental impacts are likely?
- Who will monitor?

- What are the risks?

Country groups then presented their proposals in seven minute time slots with seven minutes for questions from the floor aimed at critically assessing the feasibility of the proposals in light of other considerations. Copies of the presentations are included in Section 6

4.5 Day 3 - Drafting

The day began with a presentations by Ms. Pouchmarn Wongsanga (ASEAN Secretariat) on 'ASEAN forestry policy and cooperation' and 'ASEAN multi-sectoral framework on climate change: agriculture and forestry towards food security.' An open session on 'Policy briefs – why, what and for whom?' was then facilitated by Mr. Patrick Durst. During the presentation Mr Durst touched on various points regarding the need for effective communications with decision makers and the use of policy briefs for this purpose.

Participants then split into four teams to draft policy briefs in relation to four of the five thematic areas, taking into account the issues highlighted in the previous day's presentation and assessment of proposals. The four thematic priorities addressed were as follows:

1. Planning responsible investments in forest areas
2. Civil society participation in forestry
3. Legal forest products trade
4. Regional cooperation on international agreements affecting forestry

The briefs were presented during the final plenary. where facilitators were able to and also made assessments on the quality of the briefs. The workshop organisers and resource persons make comments and judged the briefs. Following a brief consultation, a prize was awarded to group 2 for their proposal on 'Civil society participation in forestry.'

Lastly, participants were informed of financing mechanisms to support countries in addressing priority forestry issues by FAO, ITTO and USAID.

The workshop ended with some closing remarks from Mr. Patrick Durst.

5 WORKSHOP AGENDA

DAY 1 (Wednesday 21 March) THE OUTLOOK TO 2020		
8:00-8:30	Registration	
8:30-8:45	Opening remarks	ASEAN, FAO
8:45-9:05	Strategic planning in forestry and the regional outlook	P. Durst (FAO)
9:05-9:25	The Southeast Asian forestry outlook	J. Broadhead (FAO)
9:35-9:50	The outlook for tropical timber	F. Maplesden (ITTO)
9:50-10:05	Changing markets and in-country requirements due to FLEGT, Lacey Act and public procurement policy	A. Hinrichs (EFI)
10:05-10:30	**Coffee**	
10:30-10:45	Explanation of workshop structure and outputs	J. Broadhead
10:30-11:00	Drivers of change at the national level	Group
11:00-11:30	Selection of key regional drivers of change	
11:30-11:45	Description of working groups session	J. Broadhead
11:45-13:00	Working Group 1 – Impacts of drivers of change on production forests and forest products production	J. Broadhead
	Working Group 2 – Impacts of drivers of change on protection forests and environmental services	Facilitator
	Working Group 3 – Impacts of drivers of change on policies and institutions	P.Durst
13:00-14:00	**Lunch**	
14:00-14:30	Continuation of pre-lunch session	
14:30-15:00	Working group presentations	Working groups
15.00-15.30	**Coffee**	
15:30-16:30	Identification of five regional thematic priorities	J. Broadhead
16:30-16:45	Explanation of day 2 activities and distribution of forest policies for evening reading	J. Broadhead
18:30	**Reception dinner**	

DAY 2 (Thursday 22 March) POLICY RESPONSES		
8:30-8:45	Welcome and reiteration of tasks	J. Broadhead
8:45-10:30	Country groups review forest policies in relation to thematic priorities, identify gaps and develop policy proposals.	Country groups
10:00-10:30	**Coffee**	
10:30-13:00	Continuation of pre-coffee session	Country groups
13:00-14:00	**Lunch**	
14:00-15:00	Country groups present proposals at a policy hearing	Country groups
15.00-15.30	**Coffee**	
15:30-16:30	Continuation of pre-coffee session	Country groups
16:30-16:45	Explanation of day 3 activities	J. Broadhead

DAY 3 (Friday 23 March) DRAFTING AND ACCESSING SUPPORT		
8:30-8:45	Welcome and reiteration of tasks	J. Broadhead
8:45-9:00	ASEAN forestry policy and cooperation	Pouchamarn Wongsanga (ASEAN Secretariat)
9:00-9:15	Policy briefs – why, what and for whom?	P. Durst
9:15-10:15	Thematic groups begin draft 2 page policy briefs	Group
10.15-10:45	**Coffee**	
10:45-11:45	Thematic groups complete drafting policy briefs	Group
11:45-13:00	Policy briefs are distributed in hard copy and presented by authors. Votes for each are counted and a prize awarded for the best.	Group
13:00-14:00	**Lunch**	
14:00-14:10	Presentation on available funding for policy development work, contacts and how to apply.	P. Durst
14:10-14:20	ITTO funding support	Fran Maplesden
14:20-14:30	USAID regional programmes and support	Winston Bowman (USAID)
14:30	Workshop closing remarks	P. Durst

6 PRESENTATIONS

6.1 Strategic planning in forestry and the outlook for forestry in Asia and the Pacific (FAO)

Strategic planning in forestry and The outlook for forestry in Asia and the Pacific

Patrick Durst, Senior Forestry Officer
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
Chiang Mai, 21 March 2012

Strategic planning

- Why plan?
  - Planning approaches have received varying levels of commitment around the world
- Is forestry a special case?
- Key questions:
  - What do we do?
  - For whom do we do it?

What is strategic planning?

- Strategic planning = the *process* by which an organization determines *what* it intends to be in the future and *how* it will get there
  - Involves developing a vision and the necessary priorities, procedures, and operations (strategies) to achieve that vision
  - Strategic planning assumes that certain aspects of the future can be created or influenced by the organization
  - Ongoing process of self-examination, confronting difficult choices, and establishing priorities

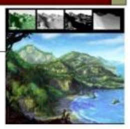
Strategic planning

- Many methodologies exist to assist planning:
  - Scenario analysis
  - Consultation
  - Analysis of trends
  - SWOT analysis
  - Adaptive planning
  - Delphi methods

Strategic planning

- The Second Asia-Pacific Forestry Sector outlook Study used:
  - Analysis of trends
  - Scenario analysis
  - Consultation
- We aim to support integration of results into national forestry planning processes

Asia-Pacific Forestry Sector Outlook Study



Background
First APFSOS completed in 1998
- Enormous economic and social change during past 10 years
- APFSOS II: Asia-Pacific forestry - Assessing the future to 2020

Rationale
The future is arriving faster than ever before
- Changing society-forest relationships
- Need to understand directions of change to prepare and adapt

Objectives
Identify emerging socio-economic drivers of change
- Analyze probable scenarios for development
- Outline priorities and strategies to address challenges and opportunities

Asia-Pacific Forestry Sector Outlook Study

Background
First APFSOS completed in 1998
- Enormous economic and soci… 10 years
- APFSOS II: Asia-Pacifi… …e to 2020

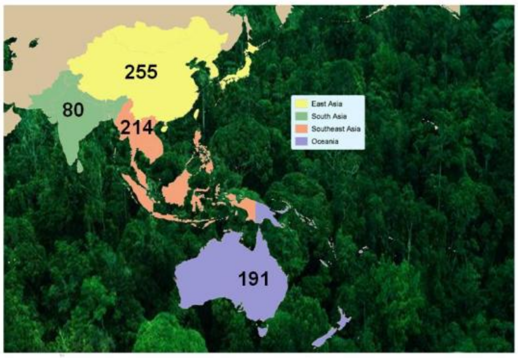
Rationale
The fu…
- …
- N… …re and adapt

Objectives
Identify em… …e drivers of change
- Analy… …cenarios for development
- Outlin… …ities and strategies to address challenges and opportunities

Around 50 country reports, thematic studies, subregional and regional studies completed.
www.fao.org/asiapacific/forestry-outlook

The forests of Asia and the Pacific - 2010

Forest area by sub-region - 2010 (million ha)

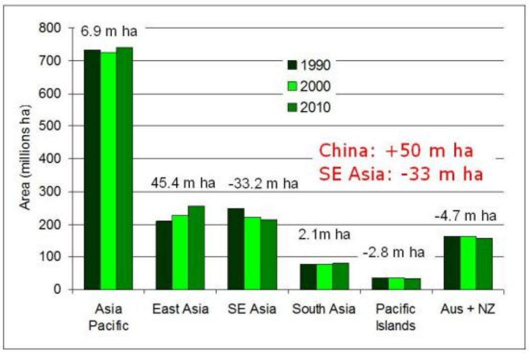


Primary forests comprise...

Other naturally regenerated forests....

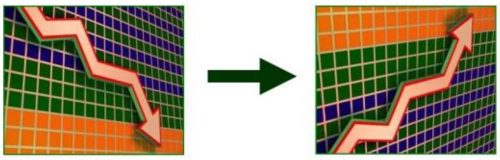
Planted forests comprise....

Forest area change: 1990 - 2010



Forest transitions

What is a forest transition?
- A reversal in the forest cover trend?
- A change in emphasis from production to protection and conservation?
- A transition to sustainable forest management?
- A societal transition, cultural change?



Forest transitions

Reversals may be seen with one or more of the following conditions:

1. Response to scarcity of forest goods or services, either locally or nationally (or internationally)
2. Pressure removed from forests as alternative sources income become available (low labour availability)
3. Pressure removed from forest resources, e.g.:
   - Agricultural intensification
   - Reduction in agricultural commodity prices (low demand for land)
4. Large cash reserves

Forest transitions

Forest cover expansion between 2000 and 2010 has been reported in:

1. China (1.6% growth per annum),
2. Viet Nam (1.6% growth per annum),
3. Philippines (0.7% growth per annum), and
4. India (0.5% growth per annum).

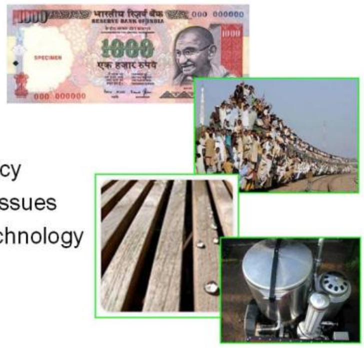
But - deforestation and forest degradation remains widespread in natural forests

What will affect future progress towards SFM?

What happens to forests and forestry is determined to a large extent by what happens outside the forestry sector and by larger societal changes

Drivers of change

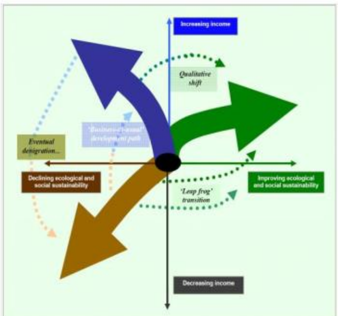
- Demography
- Economy
- Agriculture
- Infrastructure
- Politics and policy
- Environmental issues
- Science and technology
- Governance



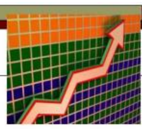
Future scenarios

Three possible/probable scenarios:

1. High growth and low social and ecological stability
2. Low growth and low social and ecological stability
3. Green economy – Moderate economic growth, but high levels of social and ecological stability



High-growth scenario



Main features

- Recovery within 2 to 3 years from economic crisis
- Middle class grows, increasing demand for goods and services
- Increasing incomes raise demands for food, fiber and fuel
- Globalization accelerates foreign direct investments, trade, travel and access to technology
- Energy use increases with GDP growth, although some reduction in energy input per unit of GDP

Implications for forests and forestry:

- Forest area increases in developed and emerging economies, but declines in forest-rich developing countries
- Demands for wood and wood products increase significantly – but no general shortages (scarcity in some localities)
- Declining wood use for fuel
- Subsistence use of NWFPs declines; commercially important NWFPs are cultivated outside forests

Low-growth scenario

Main features

- Prolonged sluggishness of national economies
- High dependence on land as a source of income persists
- Reduced capacity to invest in sustainable forest management
- Globalization in reverse gear, affecting trade, investments and migration

Implications for forests and forestry:

- Slow growth of manufacturing and services sectors
- Increased dependence on agriculture, with potentially more forest clearing
- But declining demand for commodities slowing pressure to clear forests
- Demand for wood and wood products increases at a much slower pace
- Mixed situation with regard to woodfuel use
- Subsistence use of non-wood products continues

Green economy scenario

Main features

- Balancing growth with social and ecological sustainability
- Increased human resource development
- Improved efficiency in the use of energy and raw materials
- Improved land and water management, higher productivity and focus on conserving biological diversity

Implications for forests and forestry

- Increasing areas and improved quality of forests
- Reduced deforestation and forest degradation
- Increased thrust on recycling and reuse of wood increases supplies of wood products
- Focus on better wood fuel technology, but also shift towards other renewable energy sources
- Certification and fair trade practices ensure that more timber and NWFPs are grown under appropriate conditions and collectors/ producers are paid remunerative prices

Priorities

- Focus on social and ecological sustainability and moving towards a "green path"
- Rebuilding natural resource bases and conserving existing resources

- Rural development, employment generation and poverty alleviation
- Enhancing efficiency of raw material/energy use
- Governance

Strategies

- Improvements in policy, legal and institutional frameworks
  - Tenure
  - Institutional reform
  - Land use planning
  - Enabling environments

- Building capacities for grassroots forestry
- Strengthening science and technology capacities
- Improving education and awareness
- Developing societal consensus
- Strengthening leadership and communication

6.2 The outlook for forestry in Southeast Asia (FAO)

Second Asia-Pacific forestry sector outlook study

The outlook for forestry in Southeast Asia to 2020

Jeremy Broadhead
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
Bangkok, Thailand
Jeremy.Broadhead@fao.org

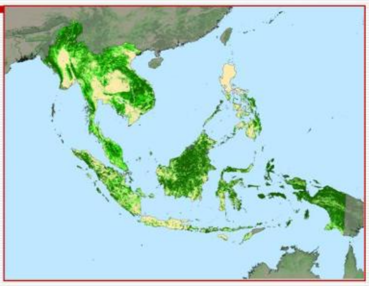
Chiang Mai, 21 March 2012

Presentation structure

- Trends in forestry
  - Forest resources of Southeast Asia
  - Forest products production
  - Forest policies
- Drivers of change to 2020
- New international initiatives
- Priorities and strategies

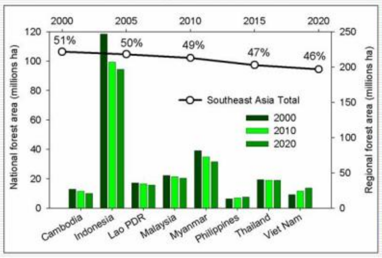
Southeast Asia outlook countries

- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Lao PDR
- Malaysia
- Myanmar
- Philippines
- Thailand
- Vietnam



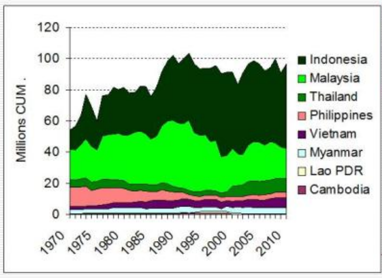
Forest resources

Demands rising, resources declining



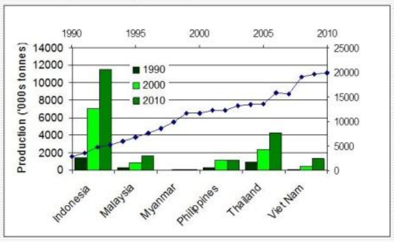
Wood production

Resurgence after 2001



Paper and paperboard production

Still growing fast



Forest policies: status and trends

- SFM has been at the centre of forest policy in most Asia-Pacific countries for >10 years
- Greater attention to forest conservation/environmental services
- Logging bans, log export bans
- FLEG/T efforts
- Greater attention to participation
- Forest tenure reform
- Forest rehabilitation

Progress towards forest cover targets

Moving away from targets:

↓Cambodia (target = 60%)
↓Indonesia (target = increase in forested area)
↓Lao PDR (target = 70%)
↓Myanmar (target = 50%)
↓Nepal (target = 40%)

Target below current forest area:

↓Malaysia (target = 50% in each state)

Progress towards forest cover targets

Moving towards targets

- ↑ Philippines (target = 27%)
- ↑ Thailand (target = 40%)
- ↑ Viet Nam (target = 47%)

Attained target

- ☑ China (target = 20%)

Main trends in forestry

- Falling forest cover and associated values (wood/timber, carbon, watershed biodiversity)
- Forest health threatened, climate change
- Falling wood production from natural forests
- Gradually increasing plantation development – mostly for pulp production
- Greater international interest in forests
- Forest "transitions" beginning in some countries

Drivers of change in forestry

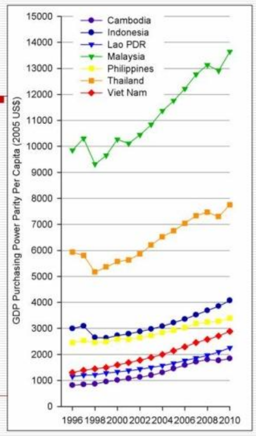
- Economic development
- Demographic changes
- Infrastructure development
- Agricultural expansion
- Governance
- Technology
- Environmental issues



GDP

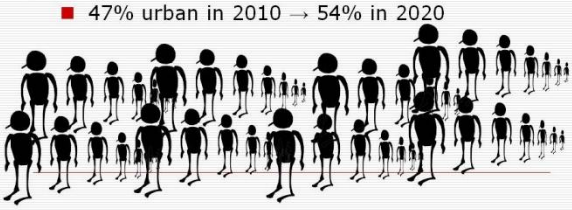
Economies still growing rapidly and demands on forest resources will increase

Poverty remains a key issue



Drivers of Change: Demography

- Southeast Asia population:
  - 593 million in 2010 → 657 million in 2020
- Rapid urbanization:
  - 47% urban in 2010 → 54% in 2020

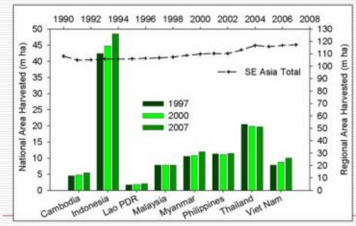


Road development

Road network expansion greatest in Vietnam and Thailand


Agricultural area

Rate of agricultural expansion in Southeast Asia increased from 0.7% pa between 1997 and 2002 to 1.2% between 2002 and 2007



Drivers of change Governance

- The World Bank defines governance as:
  - "the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised"
- The Centre for People and Forests refers to governance as:
  - "a system of rules and institutions that provides the basis for societies to make decisions and take action."

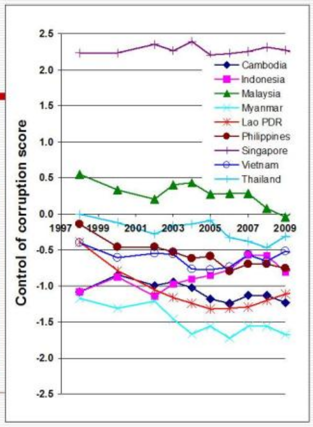
Drivers of change
Governance

World Bank governance indicators measure the quality of six aspects of governance:

1. Control of Corruption,
2. Rule of Law,
3. Regulatory Quality,
4. Government Effectiveness,
5. Political Stability, and
6. Voice and Accountability

Control of corruption

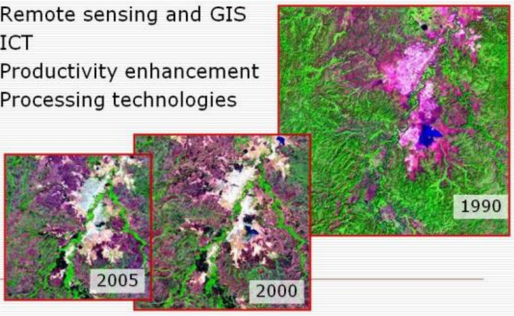
Corruption worsening except in Indonesia



Source: World Bank

Drivers of change: Technology

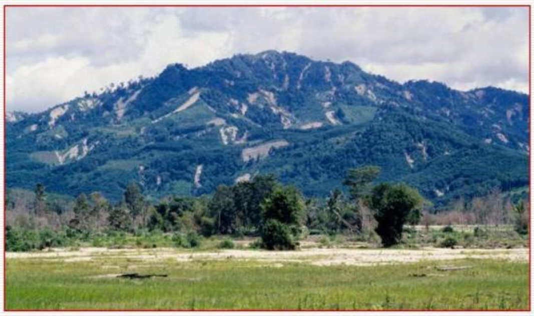
- Remote sensing and GIS
- ICT
- Productivity enhancement
- Processing technologies



Drivers of change
Environmental issues

- Local and national issues and actions
- Public interest litigation and "green courts"
- Global and regional environmental drivers:
  - International commitments and the outcomes of climate change negotiations
  - Pressure from stakeholders in the "global forest resource"

Drivers of change
Environmental issues



New international initiatives to support SFM

- Forest products legality legislation
  - US Lacey act
  - EU Illegal timber regulation
- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation [*including conservation, the sustainable management of forests and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks*] (REDD+)

Priorities

1. Economic production
2. Biodiversity protection

With trade-offs between the two balanced through:

3. Improved governance.

Strategies

- Recapitalize forest resources
- Conserve forest biodiversity
- Utilize available incentives
- Involve stakeholders
- Reinvent forestry institutions
- Revitalize field-level forestry
- Improve education

6.3 The outlook for tropical timber (ITTO)

The Outlook for Tropical Timber

Frances Maplesden
ASEAN-FAO Workshop on Strategic Planning for Southeast Asian Forestry
21-23 March 2012
Chiang Mai, Thailand

TROPICAL TIMBER SUPPLY

Area of natural-forest production PFE, sustainably managed and with management plans, tropical producers by region, 2005 & 2010

Source: ITTO 2011: Status of Tropical Forest Management 2011

Supply – Policy Issues and Responses

Issues

- Deforestation and forest degradation of natural forests
- Legality: wood supply, industry and trade
- Vulnerability of forests to climate change
- Indigenous and community ownership, land tenure disputes

International, government and consumer responses

- REDD+, CITES listings
- EUTR, EU VPAs, US Lacey Act amendments
- Government procurement policies, CSR policies
- Certification and SFM

CONTENT

- Tropical timber forests and supply
- Tropical timber production and trade
  - Logs, sawntimber, plywood, secondary processed wood products
- Global market trends and drivers

Forest Area (1000 hectares)

Country/Area	Forest area 2010	Annual Change rate 1990-2000	Annual Change rate 2000-2010
Brunei-Darussalam	380	-2	-2
Cambodia	10 094	-140	-145
Indonesia	94 432	-1 914	-498
Lao PDR	15 751	-78	-78
Malaysia	20 456	-79	-114
Myanmar	31 773	-435	-310
Philippines	7 665	55	55
Singapore	2	0	0
Thailand	18 972	-55	-3
Timor-Leste	742	-11	-11
Viet Nam	13 797	236	207
Total Southeast Asia	214 064	-2 422	-898
TOTAL WORLD	4 033 060	-8 323	-5 211

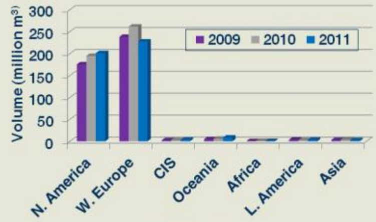
Source: FAO State of the World's Forests 2011

Forest plantations by region

REGION	AREA OF FOREST PLANTATIONS(1) (million hectares)			PLANTATION SHARE OF ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION(2) (%)
	year 1990	year 2000	year 2010	
Asia-Pacific	74 .2	90.6	119.9	46.1
• *of which SEAsia*	*10.1*	*11.7*	*14.5*	
Africa	11.7	13.0	15.4	8.0
L. America & Caribbean	9.1	10.9	15.0	63.4
World	178.3	214.8	264.1	47.9

(1) Source: FAO State of the World's Forests 2011 (2) Source: STCP fieldwork

Estimated volume of industrial roundwood from certified forests, 2009-2011

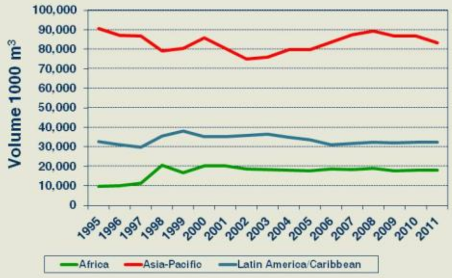


Source: UNECE 2011

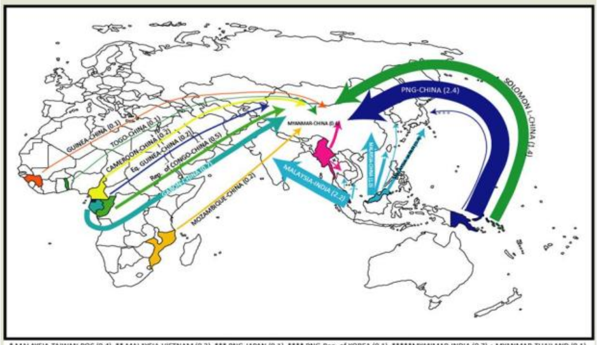
TROPICAL TIMBER PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Data source: ITTO Draft Annual Review and Assessment of the World Timber Situation 2011

Production of Tropical Roundwood by Region, 1995-2011

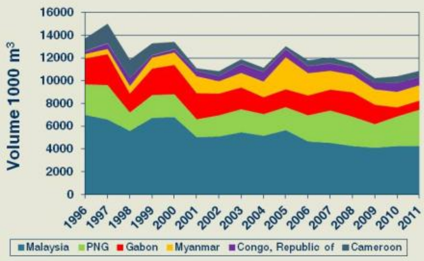


MAJOR TRADE FLOWS: TROPICAL LOGS, 2010 (million m^3)

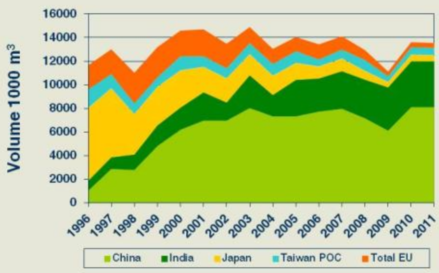


* MALAYSIA-TAIWAN POC (0.4), ** MALAYSIA-VIETNAM (0.2), *** PNG-JAPAN (0.1), **** PNG-Rep. of KOREA (0,1), *****MYANMAR-INDIA (0.7),+ MYANMAR-THAILAND (0.1). ++ MALAYSIA-Rep. of KOREA (0.1), +++ MALAYSIA-THAILAND (0.1).
Sources: ITTO, COMTRADE. Major directions of trade as recorded by exporting countries.

Tropical Log Exports, Major ITTO Countries 1996-2011



Tropical Log Imports, Major Countries 1996-2011

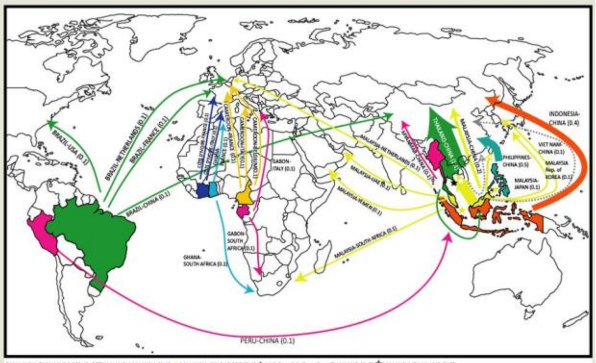


Tropical Hardwood Log Price Trends October 2005 - December 2011

Source: ITTO Market Information Service
Prices in constant 1990 $US/m3, deflated by the IMF CPI for industrialised countries

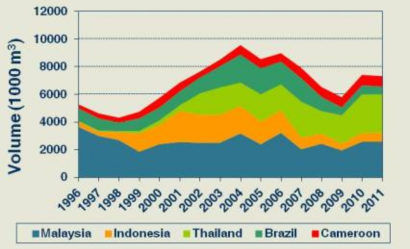
Exchange rates index vs $US (Dec 2004=100) January 2008 – October 2011

MAJOR TRADE FLOWS: TROPICAL SAWNWOOD, 2010 (million m^3)

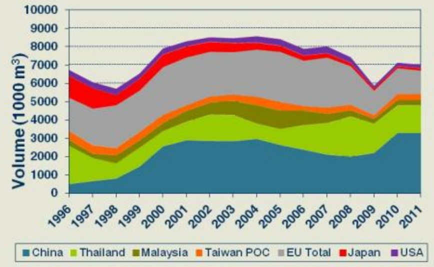


*MALAYSIA-TAIWAN POC (0.1), **THAILAND-MALAYSIA (0.1), ★ MALAYSIA-SINGAPORE (0.1),★ LAO People's Dem Rep.-THAILAND (0.6),☆MALAYSIA-THAILAND (0.7).
+VIET NAM-HONG KONG SAR (0.1), ++MALAYSIA-PHILIPPINES (0.1). Sources: ITTO, COMTRADE. Major directions of trade as recorded by exporting countries.

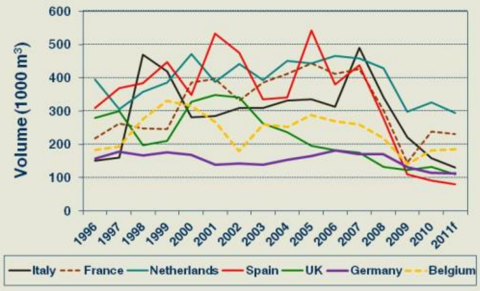
Tropical Sawnwood Exports, Major Countries 1996-2011



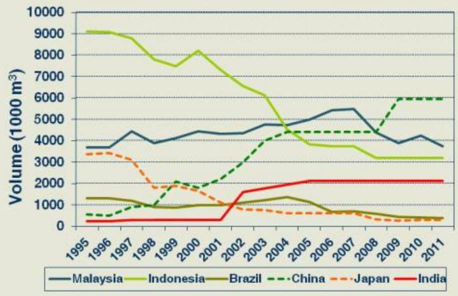
Tropical Sawnwood Imports, Major Countries 1996-2011



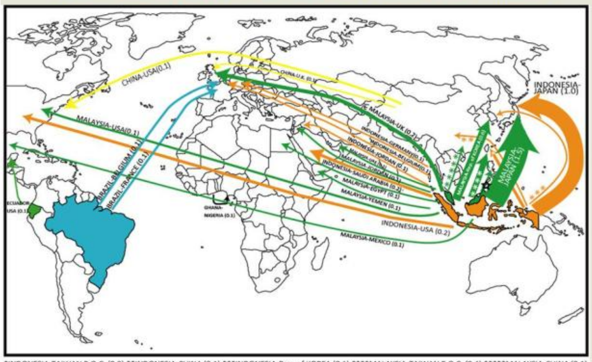
Major EU Countries, Tropical Sawnwood Imports 1996-2011



Tropical Plywood Production Major Countries, 1996-2011



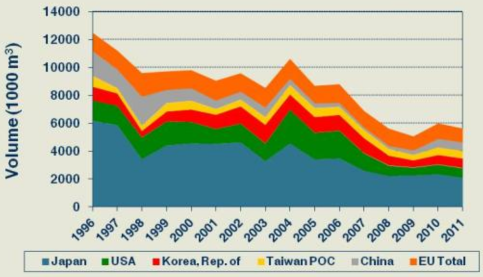
MAJOR TRADE FLOWS: TROPICAL PLYWOOD, 2010 (million m³)



*INDONESIA-TAIWAN P.O.C. (0.2),**INDONESIA-CHINA (0.1),***INDONESIA-Rep. of KOREA (0.1),****MALAYSIA-TAIWAN P.O.C. (0.4),*****MALAYSIA-CHINA (0.1).
☆ MALAYSIA-PHILIPPINES (0.1), Sources: ITTO, COMTRADE.

Tropical Plywood Exports, Major Countries 1996-2011

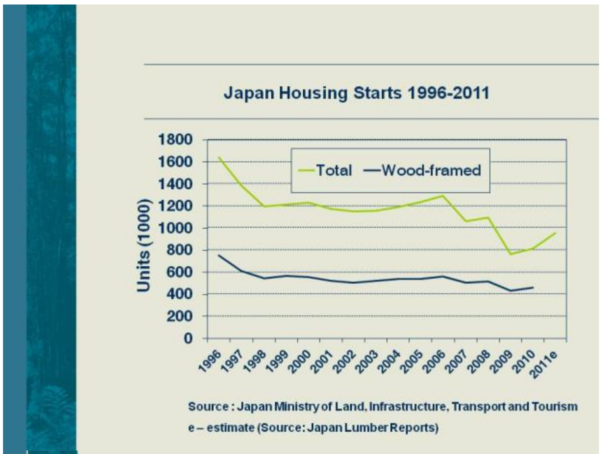
Tropical Plywood Imports, Major Countries 1996-2011



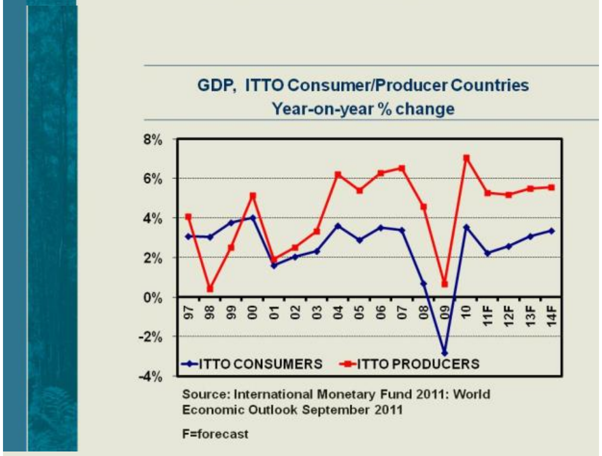
Tropical Plywood Price Trends January 2005 – December 2011

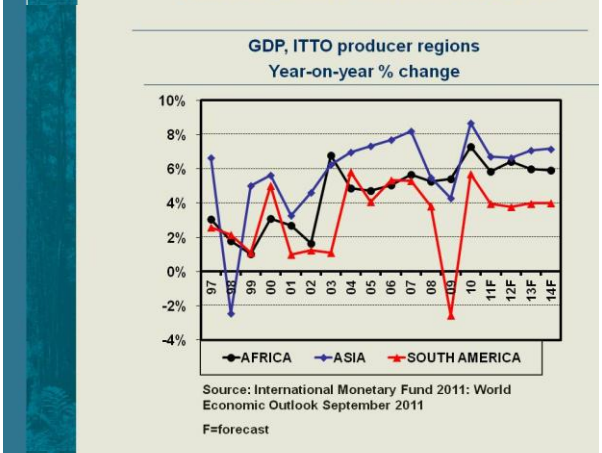
Source: ITTO Market Information Service

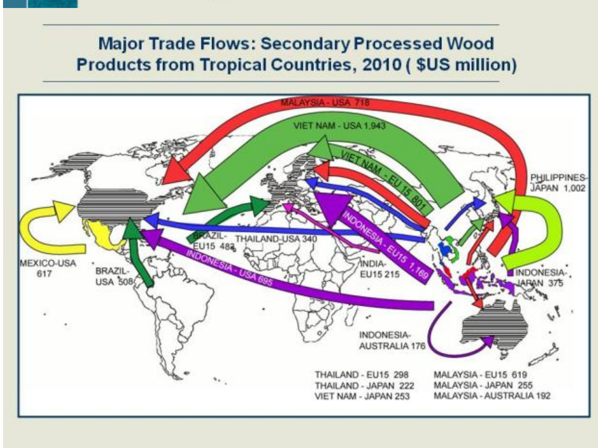
Prices in constant 1990 $US/m³, deflated by the IMF CPI for industrialised countries

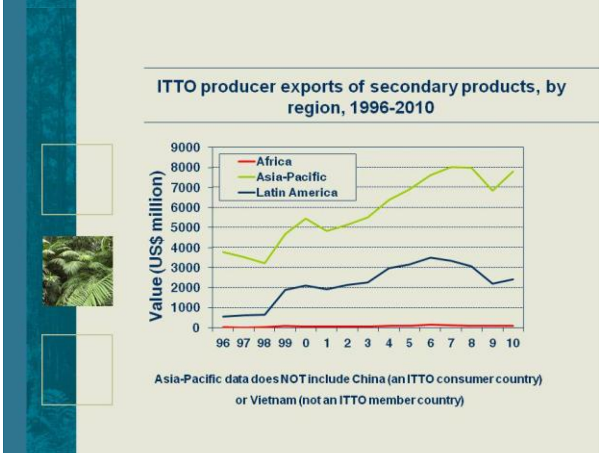

Japan Housing Starts 1996-2011
Total
Wood-framed
Units (1000)
Source : Japan Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
e – estimate (Source: Japan Lumber Reports)

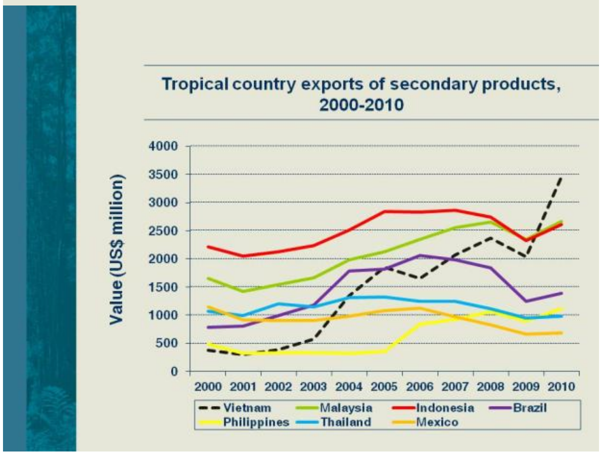

US Housing Starts 1959-2011
Housing starts (million)
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2011
Note: US single and multi-family privately owned housing units
f - forecast using seasonally adjusted annual rate as at August 2011

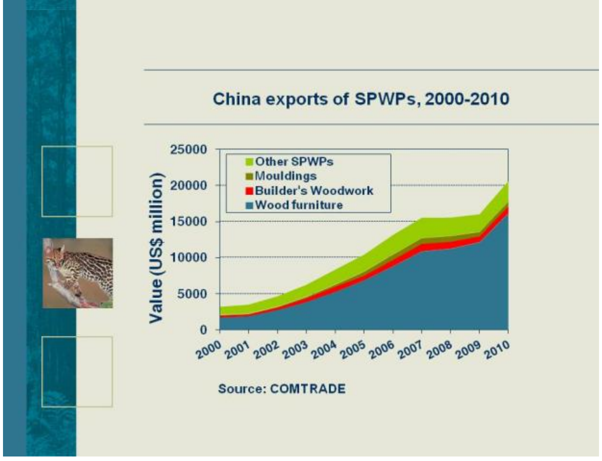

GDP, ITTO Consumer/Producer Countries
Year-on-year % change
ITTO CONSUMERS
ITTO PRODUCERS
Source: International Monetary Fund 2011: World Economic Outlook September 2011
F=forecast


GDP, ITTO producer regions
Year-on-year % change
AFRICA
ASIA
SOUTH AMERICA
Source: International Monetary Fund 2011: World Economic Outlook September 2011
F=forecast

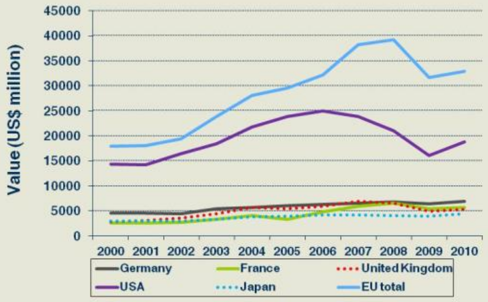

Major Trade Flows: Secondary Processed Wood Products from Tropical Countries, 2010 ($US million)
MALAYSIA - USA 718
VIET NAM - USA 1,943
VIET NAM - EU 15 801
PHILIPPINES-JAPAN 1,002
BRAZIL-EU15 488
THAILAND-USA 340
INDONESIA - EU15 1,166
MEXICO-USA 617
BRAZIL-USA 508
INDONESIA - USA 695
INDIA-EU15 215
INDONESIA-JAPAN 375
INDONESIA-AUSTRALIA 176
THAILAND - EU15 298
THAILAND - JAPAN 222
VIET NAM - JAPAN 253
MALAYSIA - EU15 619
MALAYSIA - JAPAN 255
MALAYSIA - AUSTRALIA 192


ITTO producer exports of secondary products, by region, 1996-2010
Africa
Asia-Pacific
Latin America
Value (US$ million)
Asia-Pacific data does NOT include China (an ITTO consumer country) or Vietnam (not an ITTO member country)


Tropical country exports of secondary products, 2000-2010
Value (US$ million)
Vietnam
Malaysia
Indonesia
Brazil
Philippines
Thailand
Mexico


China exports of SPWPs, 2000-2010
Other SPWPs
Mouldings
Builder's Woodwork
Wood furniture
Value (US$ million)
Source: COMTRADE

Major importers of secondary processed wood products, 2000-2010



STEEPV - Global Drivers of Change

Social: demographic profiles in producer and consumer countries - China, India, EU and the USA; urbanisation; migration; lifestyles

Technological: building and infrastructure, materials and products, business and transport innovations: ICT

Economic: global interconnections; GDP growth in BRIIC and emerging economies; uncertain global economic outlook : euro-zone and US debt crises, restriction of capital flows, FDI; rising costs of raw materials

Environmental: climate change; deforestation and loss of biodiversity; vital resource depletion (oil, water, food, arable land); transition to biofuels

Political: political conflict (Middle East, Africa), financial and trade protectionism; new regional and political trading blocs; corruption and governance

Key Tropical Forestry and Market Issues

Long-term effects of global economic crisis; uncertain outlook: euro-zone and US debt crises, political unrest in Middle East, implications for medium to long-term demand

Market demand shift to emerging economies: China and India, tropical producers are growing consumers, intra-regional trade

Global tropical supply chain becoming more complex - policy implications

Corruption and poor forest governance is limiting tropical forestry investment: REDD+ , PES can assist but will it achieve its potential?

Perceptions of : environmental performance, legality of tropical wood products; tropical plantations; and chemicals (wood composites) are increasingly affecting consumer choice

Tropical wood products losing ground and challenged by conformance costs of legal trade; prices constrained by competitors and illegal operations

GLOBAL MARKET TRENDS AND DRIVERS

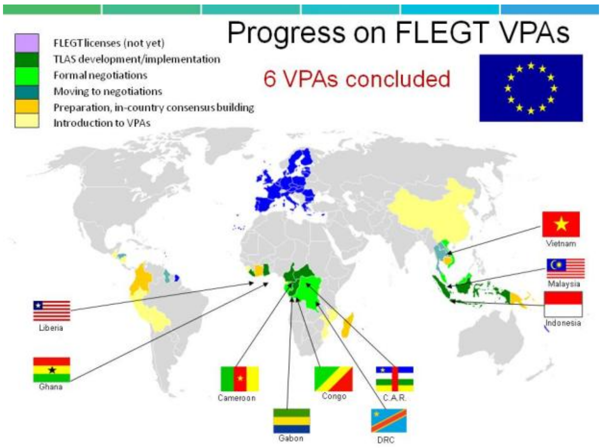
STEEPV - Global Drivers of Change (contd.)

Values:

- post-materialism and green consumerism
- 'apparent' ethical business practices
- self determination, 'communitarianism', Indigenous values
- access to knowledge and education
- urban values
- conditional and strategic aid
- safety and security, protected lifestyles
- national, individual and product branding

fran_map@clear.net.nz

6.4 Changing markets and in-country requirements due to FLEGT, Lacey Act and public procurement policies



Green Public Procurement Policies

- Promotion of use of legal and sustainable produced timber in public buildings, mainly on central level
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development OECD (2001):
  - Council Recommendation "to improve the environmental performance of public procurement"
- EU Member States
  - Policies for timber in place: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, UK
  - Under development: Spain, Italy, Sweden, Finland
  - Spending of public authorities in EU = 16-18% of GDP
- US, Canada, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, (China)

Private Sector Initiatives

- Businesses and their associations working to eliminate illegal forest products from their supply chains since 1990s
  - Promotion of sustainability initiatives like voluntary forest certification (FSC, PEFC) and verification of legal timber (VLO/VLC)
  - Green purchasing policies and sourcing programmes (Code of Conduct) by timber associations and individual companies

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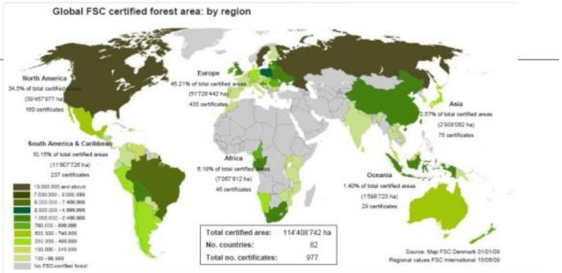
Progress on voluntary SFM Certification

- Between 1994 and 2010, 8% of the worlds forest were certified
- Area > 350 Million Ha in > 80 countries (2010); Companies (FSC CoC): 20000
- Value (FSC market share) : USD 30 billion (2010)



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Other trade & policy related Government Initiatives

- US Lacey Act (2008): Regulation to exclude illegal timber on US markets
  - Importers and traders to ensure that the products they handle are legally sourced
  - Declaration requirements for timber exporters
- Australian Illegal Logging Prohibition Bill (draft 2011)
- Bi-lateral MoUs, Free trade & Comprehensive Economic Partnership agreements

… Building sector, … Finance Sector, …

Impact on markets?

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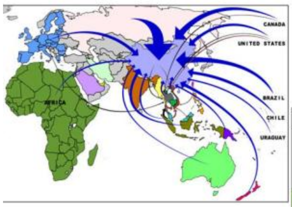
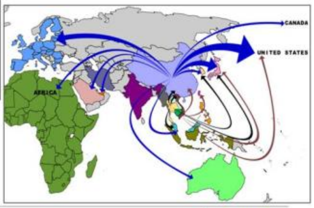
China, Thailand and Vietnam Forest Product Import and Exports (Volume in million m³ RWE)



Source: China: Chinese Customs data (2009); Thailand and Vietnam: European Forestry Institute, as compiled by James Hewitt (2008).



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New Market Requirements – old Markets ?

- Encourage market participants
  1. Negotiation of FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements between the EU and timber-exporting countries (development of a FLEGT TLAS)
  2. Private sector initiatives (e.g. voluntary forest certification and legality verification, b2b solutions)
  3. Use other means of providing information on legality/sustainability
- Discourage market participants
  1. Trend to less demanding markets
  2. Trend to halt natural forest and promote plantation management
  3. Trend to substitute forests (e.g. agri-business) and products (e.g. furniture sector)
- Is this only a national issue or is also a regional response needed?

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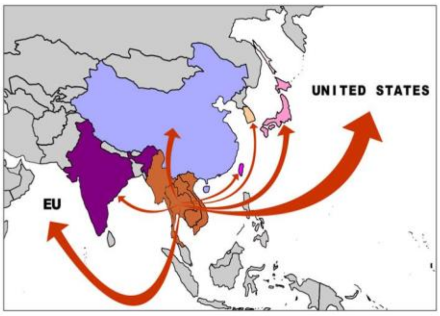
Forest Product Exports by Value from Mekong countries (2008)



Source: European Forestry Institute, as compiled by James Hewitt (2008).

ASEAN position

► ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint (2007)

- "Strengthen efforts to combat illegal logging"
- "Enhance competitiveness of ASEAN's Forest Products" and "enhance market access"
- "Promote Cooperation, joint approaches" within ASEAN

➢ Some Actions

- ASEAN Ministerial Statement on strengthening FLEG (2007)
- Development of a regional reference framework on phased-approach to forest certification by 2015

For more information, please consult

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/flegt.htm
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/home_en.htm
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/illegal_logging.htm

Or contact us

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www.euflegt.efi.int/portal/the_facility/flegt_asia/

6.5 Country group presentations on proposals to address regional thematic priorities

Cambodia – Civil society participation in forestry

Thematic Priority: Civil society participation in forestry

Proposal: Amendment of the Sub-decree on Community Forestry in Cambodia

Contents

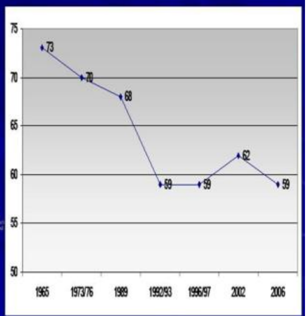
- Current Situation
- Background of the proposal
- Key activities
- Responsible organization
- Donors and beneficiaries
- Social and environmental impacts
- Monitoring
- Risks

Current Situation

Country Profile:

- Cambodia shares borders with Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam.
- Total land area: 181,035 Km2,
- Population: 14; 80% in rural areas
- Total forest cover: 10.73 millions ha. (59.09%) in 2006.

Forest Cover: 59% as of 2006



Forest Types

N.	Forest Types	Forest Area	%
1	Evergreen forest	3,668,902	20.20
2	Semi evergreen forest	1,362,638	7.50
3	Deciduous forest	4,692,098	25.80
4	Other forest	1,007,143	0.20
	Total Forest Land	10,730,781	59.09
5	Non Forest	7,429,893	40.91

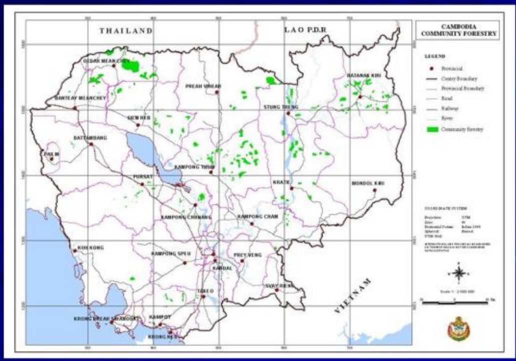
Forest Management Systems

- Natural Forest: production and protection
- Community Forestry
- Plantation

Background

- Community forestry has gradually developed since the mid 1990s
- Sub-decree was issued in 2003
- CF Guideline issued in 2006
- In 2009 there were 401 CFs on 380,587ha involving 717 villages with 79,924 households
- But as of 2009 there were only 94 CF sites that have been legalized

Background of the proposal



Background

- CF regularity Framework
  - After 15 years (length of CF Agreements), tenure security is not guaranteed,
  - Taxation/royalty rates are uncertain, No → large investment
  - Harvesting of timber for commercial purpose is allowed only after 5 years of the approval on CF Management Plan
  - Yet, the legalization process for CF establishment is very complicated, especially the regulatory framework on CF inventory

Our proposal: Amendment of Subdecree on CF

Objectives: Revise some articles in the current Sub-decree on CF development regarding:

- Length of CF agreement (currently 15 years)
- Taxation and royalty rate on Timber and NTFPs from CF areas
- Harvesting time
- Simple CF Guideline
- Other necessary articles

How to implement?

- Establishment of a Review Team comprising of relevant stakeholders
- Draft the revised version
- Organize public consultation
- Revise and submit to the Government for approval

Responsible organizations

- Implementing Agency: Department of Forest and Community Forestry of the FA
- Stakeholders: Local communities, civil society, private sector and local authorities

Donors and beneficiaries

- Donors: Government and Jica
- Beneficiaries:
  - local forestry administration staff
  - local communities

Social and environmental impacts

- Broader involvement of civil society in CF management
- Larger and long-term investment in CF by local community
- Less conflicts due to a more secure tenure
- Better projection of forests and environment
- Value of carbon from CFs realized
- CF's increased contribution to livelihoods and poverty reduction


Monitoring and Risks
Monitors: The Forestry Administration and the donor
Risks:
- Inadequate capacity of communities to get involve in the amendment process
- Lack of motivation of FA staff and policy makers to support CF development (other land use are more competitive)


Thank You

Indonesia – Accelerating the operationalization of forest management units

Accelerating the Operationalization of Forest Management Units
(Planning Responsible Investments in Forest Areas)

INDONESIA
Drajad Kurniadi
Lastri Simanjuntak
Miranti Triana Zulkifli

ASEAN-FAO Workshop on Strategic Planning for Southeast Asian Forestry

Current Situation

1. Law on 41/1999 stated the management units must be established to manage the forest area (Forest Management Units 'FMUs')
2. Currently, out of 132 million ha forest area, about 41 million ha are not under any management units
3. High encroachment and illegal activities especially in the unmanaged forest areas.
4. Deforestation and Degradation rate are still high (± 1million ha/year).
5. Numerous conflicts with society due to inexistence of forest managers in the field.
6. Unseen rehabilitation results (500.000 ha/year) in the field because no managers maintain the plantations

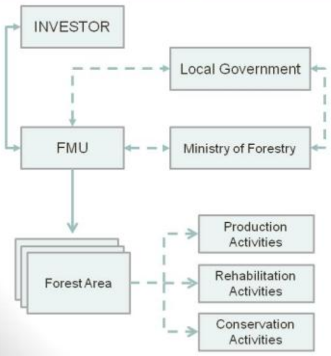
Current Situation

1. 600 FMUs have been established but only 40 FMUs are 'operational' (organization structure established but lack of business plan and infrastructure)
2. Limited resources from the Government Revenue and Expenditure Budgeting (APBN) : less than USD 5 per ha per year for forestry sector
3. FMUs operationalization has not been the main priority from the Ministry of Forestry

The Proposal: new commitments

1. Prioritize the FMU operationalization in the Ministry of Forestry programs → the implication is on the budgeting allocation (more fund can be allocated to this activity)
2. Encourage more cooperation from development partners to invest in the FMU development
3. Strengthen the role of FMUs to be able to cooperate with private sectors and community in forest production investment

Accelerate the FMUs' operationalization as Forest Managers



1. FMUs build partnership with investor to open investment opportunity in their areas.
2. Requirements for FMU in order to fully operate:
   - Boundary demarcation
   - Management
   - Asset
   - Human resources
   - Business Plan
   - Infrastructures
   - Capital

Who will be responsible for the implementation?

GOVERNMENT
- Ministry of Forestry
- Managers on FMUs
- Ministry of National Development Planning
- Ministry of Finance
- Local Government

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Benefit and Cost

Benefit
- Government (Central and Local)
- Development Partners
- Community
- Private Sectors

Cost
- Public Funding (Central Government and Local Government)
- Development Partners Funding

Social and Environmental Impacts

- Optimalization of the utilization of forest resources
- Improvement the investment from private sectors
- Reducing the encroachment and other illegal activities in forestry sector because of the managers' existence in the field.
- Increasing the community legal access in the forest area under FMUs → social forestry
- Decreasing the deforestation rate and forest degradation rate
- Reducing the emission and enhance the carbon stock globally through the implementation of SFM principles.


Who will monitor?
• Government
• Development Partners (as the funding sources)
• House of Representative
• NGO
What are the risks?
• Decreasing fund allocation for other priorities
• Long term investment → FMU can only be self funding after seven years (harvesting cycle)

Lao PDR – Legal forest products trade

Strategic Planning for Lao Forestry to the Year 2020

ASEAN-FAO WORKSHOP ON
STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN FORESTRY
21-23 March 2012, Chiang Mai, Thailand
By Thong Eth Phayvanh and Thongsavanh Soulignamat

Current Situation

Background: Forest cover been dramatically declined, estimated 70% in 1940; 47% in 1982; 43% in 992; 41% in 2002; and 40% in 2010

FS 2020 main Target: to attain forest cover 65% in 2015 and 70% in 2020 in the country

Approaches to increase forest cover: (1) protection of existing forests of the country (9.55 M ha, 40.34%); (2) rehabilitation of degraded forest areas (5.85 M ha); and (3) expansion of plantation (0.15 M ha) to reach 0.5 M ha.

Forest Areas of Lao PDR

State forest areas	Forest areas outside state forest areas
Production Forest Areas (3.1 M ha)	Village Forests (1.56 M ha)
Conservation Forest Areas (4.7 M ha)	Industrial Tree Plantations (0.50 M ha)
Protection Forest Areas (8.2 M ha)	Smallholder Woodlots (<0.50 M ha)

Legal Forest Product Trade

Current situation:

- GoL's commitment: Forestry Law, FS 2020, Decree 59/PM
- Participatory and sustainable management plan
- PSM-PFA piloted in 8 PFAs in 4 provinces in 2004-2008; applied in 16 PFAs in 9 provinces and been up-scaled to all 51 PFAs, especially in Northern Lao; through WB/IFA-Finland financial/technical support
- Forest certification
- Number and capacity of wood processing factories far exceed sustainable supply from natural forest and this is a cause of illegal logging and smuggling.

Our Proposal

- Revision of Forestry Law and related regulations
- Revision of coordination mechanism between MAF, MONRE, MOIC and local Authorities
- Strengthening monitoring, inspection and evaluation of forest products trade according to the management plan (DOF, DOFI, PAFO, NA).
- Reducing the number of wood factories in order to balance of raw materials/wood supply
- Capacity building for all stakeholders
- Continuation of the regional and international cooperation

Responsibilities

- Central level: DOF, DOFI
- Local level: PAFOs, DAFOs, DFOs, VFUs
- Other stakeholders: civil society, villagers, companies

Benefit Sharing

Financial sources:

- GoL, donors, enterprises, privates

Benefits: (taxes, development funds, income,),

- GoL, villagers, enterprises, privates

Impacts

- Forest areas under sustainable management system
- Contribute to environment and biodiversity conservation
- Sustainable development: income for state and villagers, consistent wood supply for industry
- Ownership been developed for local staff , national experts and villagers

Risks

- Limited funds for implementation
- Limitation of experienced staff
- Lack of information on and access to market
- Illegal logging and trade

Monitoring

- To lead by GoL agencies: NA, DOF, DOFI, PAFO, DAFO
- Capacity building for all stakeholders
- Updating of the legal framework, especially FLEGT program
- Other aspects: benefit sharing, knowledge management, etc.

Malaysia – All thematic priorities

REVIEWING THE MALAYSIAN

NATIONAL FORESTRY POLICY (Revised 1992)

INTRODUCTION

- 13 states and 3 Federal Territories (Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya and Labuan)
- Under the Federal Constitution, land is a state matter
- Forested Area – 18.48 million ha (56.4%)
  - Permanent Reserved Forest : 14.61 m ha (79.1%)
  - National Park/Wildlife & Bird Sanctuary : 1.83 m ha (9.9%)
  - State and Alienated Land : 2.04 m ha (11.0%)

NATIONAL FORETSRY POLICY (Revised 1992)

- Interim Forest Policy in 1952
- National Forestry Policy 1978
- National Forestry Policy (Revised 1992)
  - 17 policy statements
  - 17 policy implementation

GAP ANALYSIS

FAO THEMATIC PRIORITIES	NFP (Revised 1992)
Planning responsible investments in forest areas	2.2.1: PFE/PRF 2.2.2: SFM 2.2.3: Forest Development 2.2.4: Forest Operation 2.2.7: Forest Plantation 2.2.9: Non Wood Forest Products 2.2.11: Private Sector Involvement 2.2.12: R&D 2.2.13: Preservation of Flora & Fauna
Civil society participation in forestry	?
Legal forest products trade	2.2.2: SFM (National Forestry Act 1984 which regulate licensing of production but not on trade)

GAP ANALYSIS

FAO THEMATIC PRIORITIES	NFP (Revised 1992)
Rural development through forestry	2.2.2: SFM 2.2.6: Bumiputra participation 2.2.8: Local Community 2.2.13: Publicity and Extension 2.2.15: Community Forestry
Regional cooperation on International agreements affecting forestry	2.2.17: International Co-orporation (for better understanding in the management and development of the tropical rain forests)

NEEDS TO REVIEW AND REVISED NFP (Revised 1992)

- REASONS
  - Country's Commitment to ensure at least 50% of the land area under forest & green cover
  - Government target to increase forestry sector trade contribution to GDP (NATIP- National Timber Industry Plan)
  - Civil society participation in forestry / Stakeholder Consultation / NGOs
  - International and Regional Initiatives and Agreements
  - Issues regarding Climate Change
  - Forest Management Certification / Chain of Custody
  - Legal Forest Product Trade (Locally and Global)
  - Investment in Rural Development (Agriculture, Mining and Infrastructure)
  - Technology and ICT
  - Interlectual Property Rights and Traditional Knowledge
  - Forest Connectivity (National Physical Plan (NFP) – Biological Corridor)
  - Reposition in relation to National Biodiversity Policy 1998, National Biotecnology Policy 2005, National Menaral Policy 2 (DMN2), NATIP, NFP 2010

NEEDS TO REVIEW AND REVISED NFP (Revised 1992)

- **PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO PROMOTE AND ENHANCE CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN FORESTRY**
  - To conduct public hearing regarding any degazettement of PRF for any land base and infrastructure development;
  - To conduct consultation with the local community affected by the forest operation and development;
  - To formulate mechanism to resolve any dispute raise by the local community and aborigines;

NEEDS TO REVIEW AND REVISED NFP (Revised 1992)

- **PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO PROMOTE AND ENHANCE CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN FORESTRY**
  - **Advantages**
    - Avoid public out cry;
    - Recognize win-win situation;
    - Identified and implemented mitigation measures;
    - Increase public awareness in conserving forest areas.

➢ Politically sound

NEEDS TO REVIEW AND REVISED NFP (Revised 1992)

- **PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO PROMOTE AND ENHANCE CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN FORESTRY**
  - **Executing Agencies**
    - Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia
    - Sarawak Forestry Department; and
    - Sabah Forestry Department.
    - Monitor by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE)

Myanmar – Legal forest products trade

Legal forest products trade

Current Situation

•Myanmar is located between two growing and giant markets, China and India. Both are log-hungry countries.

• Economic sanctions are mainly constraint and due to the sanction, timber export prices are mostly below the actual market price and this issue leads to illegal dealing.

Legal forest products trade

Current Situation

•Timber Certification Committee is formed independently. The committee operates step by step to gain *Chain-of-custody or timber tracking* of all later steps in the supply chain (manufacturing and trading steps) are specified in the ASEAN Chain of Custody Guidelines.

• Protect the illegal extraction by forest law(1992) and forest rules (1995)

•We will prepare to reduce timber extraction from the natural forest year by year up to 2015 to match with AAC under the SFM concept. According to the log export ban policy, we will gradually reduce the portion of log form in timber export and we will promote the value added timber products.

Legal forest products trade

Current Situation

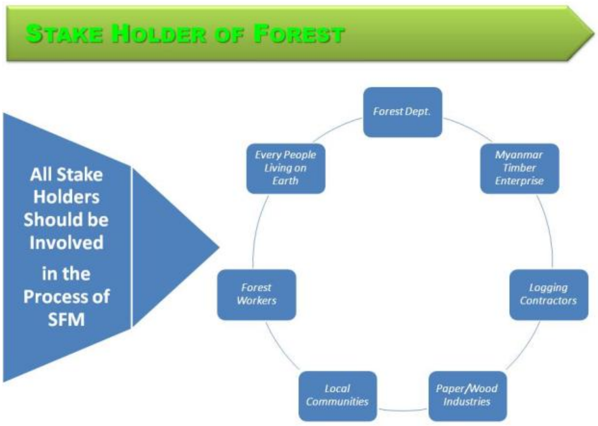
- **C & I** for SFM in line with the latest revision of ITTO's C & I (7 criteria & 50 indicators)
- **CoC** is being prepared
- **Assessment form** have be drafted
- **National Code of Harvesting** has been developed **in 2000** and **revised version in 2003**
- RIL and Code Implementation trainings been conducted.
- **Internal assessment** is being conducted for C & I with the cooperation of FD & MTE
- **Internal inspection** for CoC is being conducted.
- **Cooperation** with the working group on an **ASEAN Timber Certification initiative**
- Developed RIL guidelines in 2008

Proposal

•We need to reach Timber Certification Criteria at least minimum level in 2015.

Responsible for implementation

•Timber Certification Committee and all stakeholders



Social and environmental impacts

- Can generate maximum benefit from minimum utilization.
- More efficiently conserve forest land and environment.
- Can use natural resources efficiently and effectively.

Costs and benefits

Costs

- Time and budget.

Benefits

- Can get more world timber market share.
- Can save environmental issues.
- Can use natural resources efficiently and effectively.

Who will monitor

- ITTO and Myanma Timber certification committee
- **A third party** gives written assurance that a product, process or service **conforms with specified requirements**

Risks

- Economic sanctions
- Conflict of interest in other sectors, the objectives of SFM are incompatible with other sectors,
- lack of proper land use plan,
- Shortage of skilled forest manager,
- lack of understanding SFM practices,
- lack of understanding certification schemes process,
- lack of understanding certification standards,
- Insufficient financial assistance,
- implementation under limited budget allocation
- Need to aware all stakeholders.

Philippines – Implementation of sustainable forest management

Policy Response Towards SFM

Philippines

Current Situation

- *There is a need to move forward Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in the country.*
- *To do this, initially, we need to formulate the Implementing Rules and Regulation (IRR) of Executive Order No. 318 to provide clarity for its implementation*

.

Current situation

- *We need a clear and concrete guideline on SFM to address:*
  - **Inadequate production but increasing demand for wood and wood products.**
    - ***we produce less than what we need,***
    - ***if not address will lead to further deforestation and forest degradation***
  - **Poverty situation in the uplands**
    - ***20 million population living below poverty line***
    - ***If not address will lead to heightened pressure on our remaining forest***

Current situation

- ***We need a clear and concrete guideline on SFM to address:***
  - **A climate resilient and responsive forestry in the country**
    - Current forest cover is inadequate to provide adaptation and mitigation services
    - If our forest are not climate-resilient will aggravate disasters.

Our Proposal:

- We formulate the IRR of EO 318, **involving our partners** for us to provide clear guidance in the implementation of SFM **and therefore, we can initiate activities addressing the:**
  - *Inadequate supply but increasing demand for wood ;*
  - *Poverty situation in the uplands; and*
  - *Need for a climate resilient and responsive forestry*
- In addition, we also have our PNRPS, within which is a benefit sharing scheme that will provide revenue to government. For this, we also propose for the formulation of a complementary policy which we can do simultaneously with the formulation of the SFM IRR

Formulation Cost

It will only entail a minimal amount to cover cost for:

- Policy research
- Meetings with officials and decision-makers on the need to formulate IRR
- National and local workshops on IRR drafting
- PTWG meetings for the approval
- Orientation at national and local level on the IRR
- Official publication of at least two (2) papers of national circulation
- Production and dissemination of knowledge products (multi-media)

Formulation Financing Mechanism

1.) Partnership: Government, NGO-CBFM consortium and PO CBFM Federation and other CSOs

2.) New funding windows from existing donors

Social and Environmental Impacts

- **The IRR will facilitate sound forest management in the country; and**
- **Will initiate multi-stakeholder/sectoral and multi-level participation on SFM by providing clarity of roles among stakeholders**

Thailand – ASEAN cooperation in addressing REDD+

PROPOSAL ON:

ASEAN COOPERATION IN ADDRESSING REDD+

PRESENT TO: ASEAN MINISTERS

- Presented by: Thailand group
- Presented date: 22 March 2012

CURRENT SITUATION

- On going cooperation:
  - Existing regional cooperation on International agreements:
    - CBD: WGNCB, AHP, GMS-BCI, ACB
    - UNFCCC: REDD+, ARKN
    - CITES: AEG-CITES, ASEAN-WEN
    - UNFF: ASFN, ITTO
  - On going negotiation:
    - EU-FLEGT

WHAT IS YOUR PROPOSAL?

- Implementation of REDD+ towards SFM
- Set up regional project proposal for REDD+ implementation
- Develop strategic plans for REDD+
  - National level: set targets, MRV, stakeholder consultations/ participations
  - Regional level: set regional targets, standardize regional MRV?, knowledge sharing & networking, capacity building
- Piloting for REDD+ sites in each country

WHO WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION?

- Regional cooperation
  - Government of ASEAN countries
  - Support partners for ASEAN countries

WHAT ARE COSTS AND BENEFITS AND TO WHOM?

- **Who will pay?**
  - **Tools and methodology: Development partners, e.g. CSO, existing funds, governments**
  - **Capacity building: existing regional platforms (e.g. RECOFTC, ACB)**
  - **Implementation: Existing funds e.g. carbon fund, FCPF**
- **Who will receive benefit?**
  - **Local , national, regional, global levels**

WHAT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ARE LIKELY?

- Social impacts:
  - Increased engagement of partnerships and stakeholders at all level
  - Improved livelihood conditions, promoted SFM
  - Increased awareness on SFM & environmental management
- Environmental impacts:
  - Increased carbon stock
  - Opportunities for sustainable financial mechanism e.g. PES, carbon credit

WHO WILL MONITOR?

- An institution at regional level
  - to be established or use an existing institution

WHAT ARE THE RISK?

- Complication and continuation of the supporting program
- Country's commitment
- Policy conflicts
- Political will
- Delay in approval process
- Incomplete institution/ infrastructure
  - MRV system
  - Human resource

THAILAND GROUP

- Puchmamarn W.
- Rungnapar P.
- Prasnee T.
- Benjamaporn P.
- Chirapa C.

Vietnam – Strengthening effective participation of CSOs to implement Viet Nam's forest protection and development plan 2011-2020

Strengthening Effective Participation of CSO to Implement Vietnam's Forest Protection and Development Plan 2011-2020

Trieu Van Khoi
Nguyen Viet Dung
Huynh Van Hanh

1. What is the current situation?

1.a. The forest protection and development plan 2011-2020 of Vietnam approved by PM on Jan, 09th 2012

- National target program
- Objectives:

(i) to well manage existing forests; to sustainably and effectively utilise forest resources and forestry land;

(ii) to increase the forest cover to 42-43% by 2015 and 44-45% by 2020, improve the productivity, quality and values of forests, restructure forestry sector, meet basic demands of timber and forest products for domestic use and export; and

(iii) to generate more jobs, improve income for forest dependants, contributing to poverty reduction and ensuring national security.

1. What is the current situation? (cont'd)

1.a. The forest protection and development plan 2011-2020 of Vietnam approved by PM on Jan, 09th 2012

- Call for the involvement of mass organisations (item 3, session IV, article 1):

Request the Central Committee of Vietnam Fatherland Front and its member organisations to actively participate to implement the plan.

Gap1. Do not mention specifically the roles and responsibility of CSOs as well as their participation to implement the plan.

1. What is the current situation? (cont'd)

1.b. Historical experience of Vietnam's forestry sector and lessons learnt from 5 Million Hectare Reforestation Program 1998-2010 appreciated broad involvement and significant contribution of CSO in forest protection and development e.g. 70% investment from social resources.

- Community forestry, land allocation
- Community forest management; collaborative management
- Protected area management, biodiversity conservation
- Alternative livelihood improvement for forest dependants
- Training, awareness raising and capacity building
- Media's investigation and disclosure with regard to illegal cases

1. What is the current situation? (cont'd)

1.c. Challenges for CSO to effectively participate and take actions towards forest protection and development

- Political challenges: CSO with democratic and right-based approaches, grass-root participation and criticisms on government performance having seen as threat and sensitiveness to political systems, particularly in land-use (ownership), extraction and trade of timber and wildlife (e.g. illegality)
- Legal challenges: no specific legal framework for CSO; "community institution" is not recognised in the constitution, but Forest Protection and Development Law 2004 accepted "village community" as a key stakeholder but not yet specifically institutionalized.
- Technical and financial challenges
- Top-down approach by GoV v.s Bottom-up approach by CSO

2. What is your proposal?

2.a Objectives: Promoting institutionalization and effectively participation of CSO at both policy-making and grass-root performance in the forestry sector.

2.b Key activities

(1) Institutionalizing and legislating CSO in the forest laws and other related laws, focusing on CBO establishment and operation;

(2) Formulating and facilitating a national focal point responsible for networking and coordinating the engagement between the Gov and CSO;

(3) Creating and promoting forums to dialogue, exchange and consultation between CSO and the Gov in forest policy development on different thematics;

(4) Supporting to establish and maintain grass-root CBOs with capacity and resources to effectively and sustainably participate in forest co-management, benefit-sharing, community forests,...

(5) Developing and disseminating guidelines for CBOs in the forest sector and facilitating media's monitoring.

3. Who will be responsible for implementation?

- The Forest Sector Support Partnership (FSSP), Coordination Office being managed by Vietnam Administration Forestry (VNForest) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development.
- But need some institutional reforms e.g. more local NGOs in the Steering Committee and/or Policy Advisory Board

4. What are the costs and benefits and to whom?

4.a What are the costs?

- Administrative and staff costs for national focal point e.g. FSSP
- Operational costs for policy-level dialogues, exchange and consultation of different thematic working groups;
- Co-financing between CSO and Gov to develop piloting CBO based forest management projects;
- Communication, publication, training and capacity building costs
- International consultants

4.b What are the benefits and to whom?

- Local community (forest dependants): job, livelihood and income generation; rights to forest ownership/access recognised, awarenes-raising, community solidarity; preservation of indigenous cultural values,...
- Local authorities (commune, district, province) and forest management boards: better management of forests resources, mitigating forest related crimes/illegal activities, reducing management costs, avoiding conflicts,...

4. What are the costs and benefits and to whom?

4.b What are the benefits and to whom?

- Government/MARD: improved policies and legislations with higher concensus, mobilizing more resources to implement the plan, reducing burdens from state budget to invest for the forestry sector, enhancing management capacity of forest managers,..
- Public/society: ensuring ecological and environmental security, social and political stability

5. What social & environmental impacts are likely?

5.a Social impacts

- Maintaining and harmonizing relations between GoV and CSO in order to promote grass-root democracy and rights of people;
- Roles, responsibilities and rights of people and state agencies towards forest management well awared and performed;
- Reducing forest resources conflicts
- Improving/sustaining community solidarity and traditional values

5.b. Environmental impacts

- Forest resources, biodiversity and environmental services secured; deforestation and forest degradation reduced;
- Natural disasters mitigated

6. Who will monitor?

- Independent experts/consultants/evaluators
- NGOs and local communities
- Donors/sponsors

7. What are the risks?

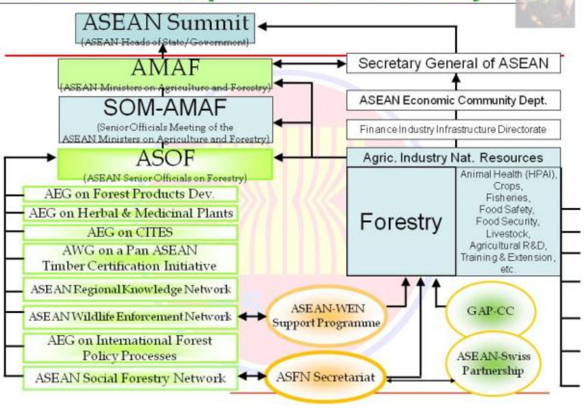
- Do not have proper legal frameworks e.g. law on CSOs to support institutionalizing and legalizing CSOs in the forestry sector;
- Attitude barriers from grass-root authorities
- Difficult to access to those areas having assumed as “politically sensitive” e.g. the Central Highlands, ethnic minorities, etc.
- Local community expect to have quick and short-term (material) benefits rather long-term ones.

6.6 ASEAN forestry policy and cooperation

Importance of Forestry in ASEAN

- Contribution to sustainable development, ASEAN Community Building and attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- Upto 300 million people – or half the ASEAN population – across ASEAN Member States depend, directly or indirectly on the range of economic, environmental, and socio-cultural benefits serves derived from forests
- ASEAN forests currently cover approximately 213 million hectares (mha) of land across 10 ASEAN Member States - or the size of 8 of our 10 ASEAN countries combined Thailand (less Cambodia and Indonesia)
- ASEAN forests provide habitat for upto 20% of the world's plant and animal species, many of which are endemic to the region (ASEAN Secretariat 2009)

ASEAN Cooperation in Forestry



ASEAN Cooperation in Forestry
"Achievements and Strategic Alliances"

Achievements and Strategic Alliances

Through continuously working on sustainable forest management and addressing the threats and challenges faced by the sector, ASEAN has:

- Strengthened sustainable forest management through enhancing forest law and governance as well as improvement of Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting processes;
- Helped sustain development of forest products, including herbal and medicinal plants;
- Implemented timber certification and chain of custody to combat illegal logging in process;
- Enforced regulations on International trade of endangered species and wildlife

Achievements and Strategic Alliances

ASEAN is also:

- Addressing impact and adapting/mitigating the impact of the climate change to our forests;
- Bringing people to the center of sustainable forest management and in enhancing the contribution of the forestry sector to food security; and
- Promoting ASEAN Mangrove Network

Achievements and Strategic Alliances

Some of ASEAN cooperation on forestry that will help support the current momentum to ensure sustainable forest management, food security and climate change include:

- German Regional Forestry Programme (ReFoP),
- ASEAN-ROK Forest Cooperation (AFoCo),
- ASEAN-Swiss Partnership on Social Forestry and Climate Change (ASFCC),
- ASEAN-German Programme on response to climate change: Agriculture, Forestry and related Sectors (GAP-CC), and
- Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP)

Achievements and Strategic Alliances

- ASEAN Member States' dedication to the forestry sector have engaged various stakeholders (i.e., private sector, forest communities and civil society organisations)

ASEAN and International Year of Forests 2011

- The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) recognises that forests provide multiple values and play a vital role in maintaining a stable global climate and environment and declared the International Year of Forests 2011 (Forests 2011) themed "Forests for People."
- ASEAN supports this global efforts to raise awareness on sustainable management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests, and to celebrate the central role of people in sustainable management, conservation and sustainable development of our world's forests.

ASEAN and International Year of Forests 2011

- "forest and people" is an approach
  - in bringing people to the center of sustainable forest management and in enhancing the contribution of the forestry sector to food security, climate change adaptation and mitigation; and
  - in achieving ultimate goals in sustainable development, ASEAN Community Building and attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- The 33rd AMAF Meeting (6 October 2011)
  - issued a Ministerial Statement on ASEAN and International Year of Forests 2011 and
  - pledged to fully support the initiatives, partnership and cooperation
    - It tasked the senior agriculture and forest officials to implement necessary actions to promote cooperation in forestry

ASEAN and International Year of Forests 2011

- The 33rd AMAF held a Ministerial Special Event on 7th October 2011 in Jakarta to pay tribute to the UN International Year of Forests 2011: "Forests for People".
- The International Year of Forests 2011 also marked as the 11th anniversary of forest cooperation between ASEAN and Republic of Korea(ROK) and "ASEAN and ROK Agreement on Forestry Cooperation (AFoCo)" was signed by the Ministers of ASEAN Member States and ROK at the occasion of the 14th ASEAN-ROK Summit in Bali on 18 Nov.2011
  - support and strengthen ASEAN efforts in addressing emerging issues on forestry and climate change

Conclusion and Ways Forward

- ASEAN - dedicated to sustainable forest management and addressing the threats and challenges faced by the sector in the region—as advocated by the International Year of Forests 2011—as seen through the key achievements and continuing efforts
- ASEAN is committed to realising the ASEAN Community by 2015 ASEAN Cooperation in Forestry is an integral part of this Roadmap--and will promote sustainable forest management in the region as well as contribute to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- Current efforts of ASEAN Member States to collectively address common issues and challenges in forestry provide the foundation for future cooperation
  - Enhancing the capacity of people and institutions to manage forests effectively and equitably will further allow the forest to provide multiple products and ecosystem services for people's needs

www.asean.org

6.7 ASEAN multi-sectoral framework on climate change: agriculture and forestry towards food security

ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security (AFCC)

Goal

Contribute to Food Security through sustainable and efficient Use of Land and Water Resources by minimizing the Impacts of and the Contribution to Climate Change

2

Objectives

- **Coordination of adaptation and mitigation strategies**
- **Cooperation on the implementation of integrated adaptation and mitigation measures**

3

Components

1. Integration of climate change mitigation & adaptation strategies into the economic & social development framework
2. Cooperation on the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures
3. Strengthening of regional information, communication and networking on climate change and food security
4. Developing a more comprehensive multisectoral strategic framework & a roadmap for implementation

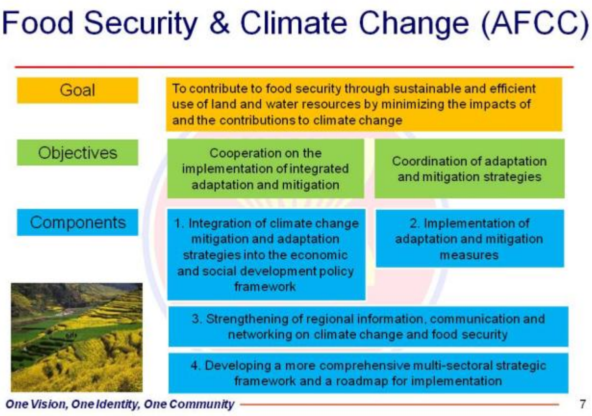
4

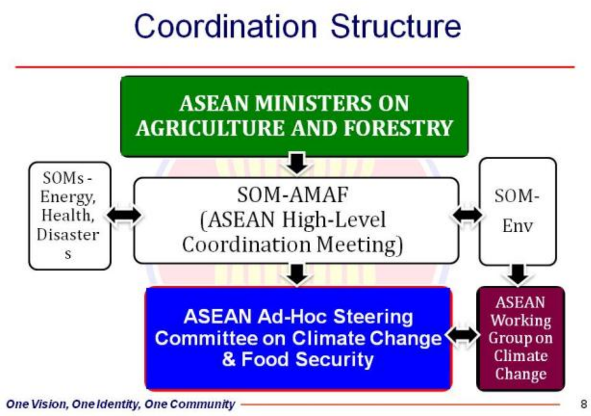
TOR AdHoc SC on Climate Change and Food Security

- to develop a comprehensive strategy and a roadmap for the implementation of the AFCC;
- to provide policy recommendations;
- to provide guidance to relevant ASEAN Sectoral Working Group/Bodies in the implementation of initiatives as identified under the AFCC;
- to develop a mechanism for cross-sectoral coordination, including mutual learning processes and networking in dealing with climate change mitigation and adaptation issues towards food security; and
- to provide and to promote regional coordination and platform for coordination and partnership among relevant sectoral bodies, development partners and donors and other stakeholders in order to reduce duplication of efforts in handling climate change issues at national and regional levels

Way forwards

- Exploring more partners to support the AFCC implementation → International/Regional Partners
- Establishment of Ad-Hoc Steering Committee on Climate Change and Food Security
- Exploring partnership with other stakeholders


Food Security & Climate Change (AFCC)
Goal
To contribute to food security through sustainable and efficient use of land and water resources by minimizing the impacts of and the contributions to climate change
Objectives
Cooperation on the implementation of integrated adaptation and mitigation
Coordination of adaptation and mitigation strategies
Components
1. Integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies into the economic and social development policy framework
2. Implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures
3. Strengthening of regional information, communication and networking on climate change and food security
4. Developing a more comprehensive multi-sectoral strategic framework and a roadmap for implementation
One Vision, One Identity, One Community
7


Coordination Structure
ASEAN MINISTERS ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
SOMs - Energy, Health, Disasters
SOM-AMAF (ASEAN High-Level Coordination Meeting)
SOM-Env
ASEAN Ad-Hoc Steering Committee on Climate Change & Food Security
ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change
One Vision, One Identity, One Community
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6.8 Policy briefs on regional thematic priorities

Forest land use planning (FLUP) as an approach towards planning investment

FOREST LAND USE PLANNING (FLUP) AS AN APPROACH TOWARDS PLANNING INVESTMENT

GROUP 1:

1. ORLY T. CARIAZO
2. RUNGNAPAR P.
3. TRIEU VAN KHOI
4. LASTRI SIMANJUNTAK

INTRODUCTION

- FLUP is a participatory process in determining and allocating forest lands according to their best uses.
- It emphasizes the need for putting forestlands into different management arrangement with effective managers for on-site management, protection and development.
- Facilitates the determination of which areas are best for protection and production purposes, recreation and into other uses.

INTRODUCTION

- It guides government and stakeholders (communities, CSOs) to make decisions and take colaborative actions towards managing forestlands.
- Facilitates decision an appropriate development investment in forestlands.
- Development interventions in the forestland without an appropriate FLUP may lead to futher environmental damage.

OBJECTIVES

- To strengthen sustainable Forest Management.
- To mainstream appropriate development interventions in forestlands.
- To improve productivity in forestlands in account of its multiple-uses.
- To enhance environmental services (clean air, water, biodiversity, climate change and adaptation).

OBJECTIVES

- To promote collaboration among development sectors for improving forestlands management.
- To estabish forestlands system stability under sub-zone, plot, plot on map and boundary demarcation on the ground.

CONCLUSION

- FLUP provides a biophysical and sosio-economic framework (tenure, investment, hazard reduction, production) for a more effective forest governance.
- Provides option for enhancing the value of forestlands and forests as natural resources assets that will benefit the government and other sector in revenue collection and for creation of livelihood among forest communities.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- FLUP should be use as a fundamental guide for management and development of forest areas.
- The use of FLUP should be benificial to household livelihood and urban development in term of safeguarding securing life and property from natural disasters
- FLUP should be adopted and institutionalized as an approach/strategy in planning appropriate investment options in forestlands

CSOs and GOVERNMENT CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE in ASEAN FORESTRY

- There is a growing demand for forestry services that entails participation of CSOs, them being working with the indigenous and local communities
- International treaties now call for effective and meaningful participation of CSOs to ensure that interests of ILCs are safeguarded

IS IT POSSIBLE TO HAVE THE CSOs IN THE DECISION-MAKING LEVEL OR PROCESS OF THE ASEAN? **YES**

- There is already an openness from the ASEAN on CSO participation but not yet at the decision-making level or process
  - ASEAN Charter provides for CSO participation in building ASEAN Community
  - ASFN meetings include CSO starting in Jakarta and Brunei meetings
  - AMAF meeting recently allowed CSO to make presentation

THEREFORE, we recommend that under the current ASEAN set up, CSOs can be in the decision-making process of the ASEAN on forestry through the following mechanisms:

- **Pre- meeting with ASOF as official event during ASOF meetings**
- **Adoption of a system of official submissions from CSOs for ASOF action/s**

THE ABOVE MECHANISMS WILL

1. Encourage transparency
2. Make information and options available
3. Enhance capacity of CSOs
4. Provide sharing of expertise between CSOs and government
5. Lead to harmonization in terms of projects implementation
6. Enable having common views and position
7. Create platform for CSO to engage with government
8. Garner support from public and development agencies
9. Promote cost-sharing and sponsorships
10. Establish communication platform
11. Improve relationship between government and CSOs through facilitation, mediation and negotiation
12. Provide for genuine representation through agreed selection process

HAVING CSOs in ASEAN FORESTRY therefore IS A WAY FORWARD!

Legal forest products trade

Introduction:

Overview

- Current problem is because of EU Commission imposes the new regulation e.g. FLEG and ASEAN Countries as the producing countries for forest products
- ASEAN Countries are closely on geographic and some countries sell forest products to other, so it is very difficult to control legal forest products, especially for LACEY Act and FLEGT

Objectives:

- Promote Sustainable Forest Management through Forest products Certification and Chain of Custody

Recommendations:

- Reference the framework for timber legality was endorses by the ASEAN Minister of Agriculture & Forestry on Nov. 2009 in Brunei. We suggest for more details on:
  - ASEAN forest management policy
  - Definition of timber legality, same Criteria, Indicator, …
  - Timber Legality Assurance System of each country.
- Notify the information of species on CITES, species & volume for export, list of the areas do not allow for exploitation
- Support for promotion of Timber Legality at customers.
- To implement Chain of Custody (CoC) process effectively.
- To promote to accept CoC certified by a third party.

Back ground:

Previously, most of the ASEAN countries trade and export to inter-region or other countries legal timber and illegal timber. Nowadays, timber import countries request to show legality certification for our export timber.

Analysis:

Some of ASEAN countries are selling forest products to the other, especially on timber; but until now we have no a common policy, and ASEAN licenses and criteria or indicator to control timber legality.

Conclusion:

We hereby submit to the Ministers of Agriculture & Forestry of ASEAN that:
(1) A common policy, (2) A common licenses and (3) TLAS. Is an urgent needs.

<u>Group 3</u>: Mr Thongsavanh (Laos) , Myo Min (Myanmar) , Drajad Kurniadi (Indonesia), Huynh Van Hanh (Vie).

Regional cooperation on international agreements affecting forestry

Regional Cooperation on International Agreement Affecting Forestry

Thongeth Phayvanh
Sokh Heng
Miranti Triana Zulkifli

Introduction

- There are numbers of international dialogues on forestry and agreements such as UNFF, UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCSD
- At the regional level, ASEAN, as a regional cooperation, has taken the lead to coordinate the ASEAN members.
- ASOF-ASEAN as the forum of the senior official on forestry consists of Experts Working Groups on Forestry sector which each WG has the Action Plan to achieve the goal of Regional Cooperation

Statement of Problems and Objective

- The Action Plan does not cover many ground activities in the national level of the ASEAN members
- The Expert Working Group does not have the follow up actions on existing ground activities for ASEAN members
- The ASEAN members have not been able to optimize the benefit of the regional cooperation on forestry sector
- To urge the Expert Working Groups to put ground activities into their Action Plan and establish the follow up actions for the ASEAN members

Recommendation

- The Action Plan should cover more ground activities funded through the ASEAN Secretariat and follow up actions for implemented ground activities

Evidence

- Action Plan of Expert Working Groups on International Forest Policy Process does not cover any ground activities
- ASEAN WEN only cover the policy directions for the national level but not support any ground activities
- Even though many meetings have been held to discuss the forestry issues, but limited impact on the ground level are experienced

Evidence

- The ASEAN C&I For Sustainable Forest Management has been tested in Cambodia with involvement of other ASEAN members and for use by the other ASEAN members
- However, this does not happen on the other countries due to lack of support and monitoring from the Expert Working Groups

Conclusion

It is extremely important for the Expert Working Groups to formulate their action plan in such a way to optimize the benefit of ASEAN members from the learning on the activities on particular ASEAN members

6.9 FAO funding to support forestry policy development

Funding to support policy development

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23 March 2012

Technical Cooperation Projects

- To provide short-term, catalytic technical support to address well-defined problems
- Any areas within FAO's mandate
- Up to $500 000, 24 months
- Submitted by Government to FAOR

TCP Facility

- TCPF responds to requests for technical assistance from national institutions and regional organizations.
- Follows TCP criteria
- Specifically aims at:
  - rapidly solving a specific technical problem;
  - formulating project proposals or documents;
  - preparing documents, studies or assessments, including to facilitate field programme development.
- Up to USD 200 000 per country, subregion or region, and per biennium. Can be increased subject to funding availability

Trust fund projects

Government Cooperative Programme (GCP)

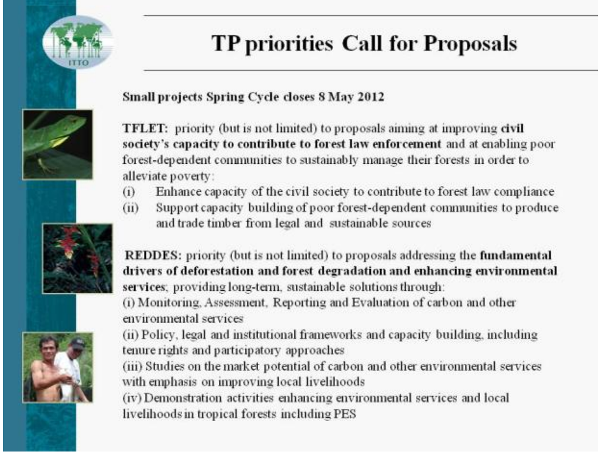
- Provided by a developed country directed at an individual recipient country or group of countries
- Often donor driven
- Usually multi-million dollar and multi-year

Trust fund projects

Unilateral Trust Fund Projects (UTF)

- Provided by a country for FAO to conduct work within the same country

6.10 ITTO project funding



	Submitted by	Title	Funding	Project Total
	Cambodia	Strengthening Capacity of Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (Cambodia)	$ 561,195	$ 561,195
	Thailand	Strengthening the capacity of local communities of Chaiyapum Province (Thailand) to manage community forest	$56,970	78,678
	Indonesia	Strengthening the capacity of related stakeholders in Java on implementing new Indonesian TLAS	$474,163	555,163
	Indonesia	Developing collaborative management in the Cibodas Biosphere Reserve, West Java Indonesia	$496,670	$591,278
	Indonesia	Enhancing forest carbon stock to reduce emission from deforestation and degradation through sustainable forest management (SFM) initiatives in Indonesia	$447,071	$539,617
	Indonesia	Promoting the partnership efforts to reduce emission from deforestation and forest degradation of tropical peatland in south Sumatra through the enhancement of conservation and restoration activities	$149,493	$181,287
	Malaysia	Reducing forest degradation and emissions through sustainable forest management (SFM) in peninsular Malaysia	$590,922	$864,622
	Myanmar	Capacity building for developing REDD+ activities in the context of sustainable forest management	$571,890	$645,692
	Thailand	Improving the quality and coverage of the estimates of carbon stocks in Thailand's forests and trees outside forest: Phase I	$113,373	$158,279
	Indonesia	Promoting Local Community Initiative on the Rehabilitation of Mangrove Ecosystem with Demonstration Activities in Bintan Island to Reduce further Deforestation and Forest Degradation	$504,317	$555,887
	Indonesia	Strengthening capacity of stakeholders for the development of community-based plantation forest at 3 selected areas in Indonesia	$465,151	$553,711
	Thailand	Increasing access to markets and capital for teak plantation smallholders in Thailand	$31,104	$53,904

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