

Asia Pacific Forestry Week 2016

Sustainable Forest Management in Myanmar and Its Role in Supporting the SDGs

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* Global Forest Cover	3,999 million ha	(30.6%)
* Asia-Pacific	723 million ha	
	(18.1 % of global for	orest)
Increase forest area	East & South Asia	
Decrease forest area	Southeast & Pacific	
Per capita	0.18 ha	
Natural Forest	Decline	
Planted Forest	Increase	
Forest management for the As	ia- Pacific region Positi	ve trends



SOUTH EAST ASIA:

- 3% of the world's total surface, but
- 20% of all known species live in its mountains, jungles, rivers, lakes and seas
- 30% of global coral reefs
- 35% of the global mangrove forests
- Over 200 Million hectares of forest cover



Forest Policy and legislation in Myanmar

Introduction: Country Profile



Climate

Temperature

25° C to 33° C (Rainy Season) 10° C to 25° C (Cold Season) 32° C to 38° C (Hot Season) 43° C (Maximum Temperature) Location

- Latitudes = 9° 58' to 28° 29' North
- Longitudes = 92° 10' to 101° 1 0' East

Area

- Total land area = 676,577 km²
- Length (north to south) = 2,09
 0 km Maximum width (west to east) = 805 km

<u>Rainfall</u>

Minimum rainfall = 500 mm Maximum rainfall = 5, 000 mm

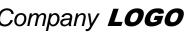
Population

- > 51.6 million (2014 Census)
- > Over 100 Ethnic groups



- FOREST POLICY (1995):
- POLICY IMPERATIVES
- **<u>PROTECTION</u>** of soil, water, wildlife, biodiversity and environment;
- <u>SUSTAINABILITY</u> of forest resources to ensure perpetual supply of both tangible and intangible benefits
- **BASIC NEEDS** of the people for fuel, shelter, food and recreation;
- <u>EFFICIENCY</u> to harness, in the socio-environmentally friendly manner, the full economic potential of the forest resources;
- <u>PARTICIPATION</u> of the people in the conservation and utilization of the forests;
- <u>PUBLIC AWARENESS</u> about the vital role of the forests in the well being and socio-economic development of the nation.





Forest Law 1992 & Rules 1995

- Protection of Wildlife & Wild Plants & Conservation of Natural Areas Law 1994 & Rules 2002
- Environmental Conservation Law 2012 and Rules 2014
- Community Forestry Instructions 1995
- MTE Extraction Manual 1948
- State Timber Board Act 1950
- Standing orders for Extraction Staff of MTE 1970
- Logging Rules 1936
- National Code of Forest Harvesting Practices 2000 Sectoral Plans
- 30-year National Forest Master Plan (2002-2031)
- 10-year District Management Plans
- 5-year action plan & Annual work plan
- National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP)



Company **LOGO**

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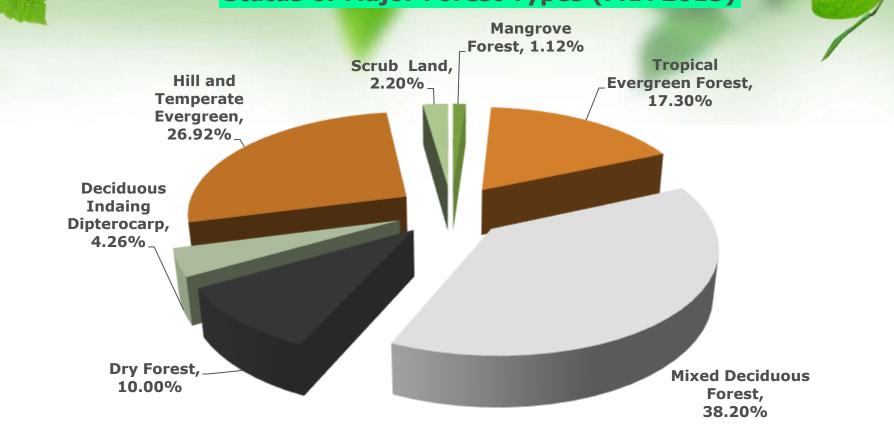






Sustainable Forest Management

Status of Major Forest Types (FRA 2015)



Source: FRA 2015

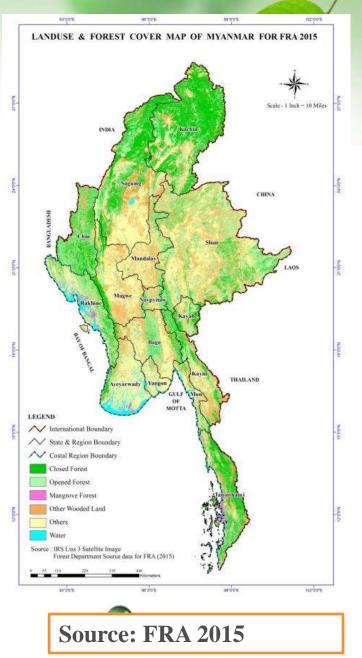


Forest Cover Status of Myanmar (FRA 2015)

	Area	% of total co
	(,000 ha)	untry area
Closed forest	14585	21.56
Open forest	14456	21.36
Total forest	29041	42.92
Other Wooded land	15080	22.28
Others	21634	31.97
Water body	1903	2.81
Total	67658	100

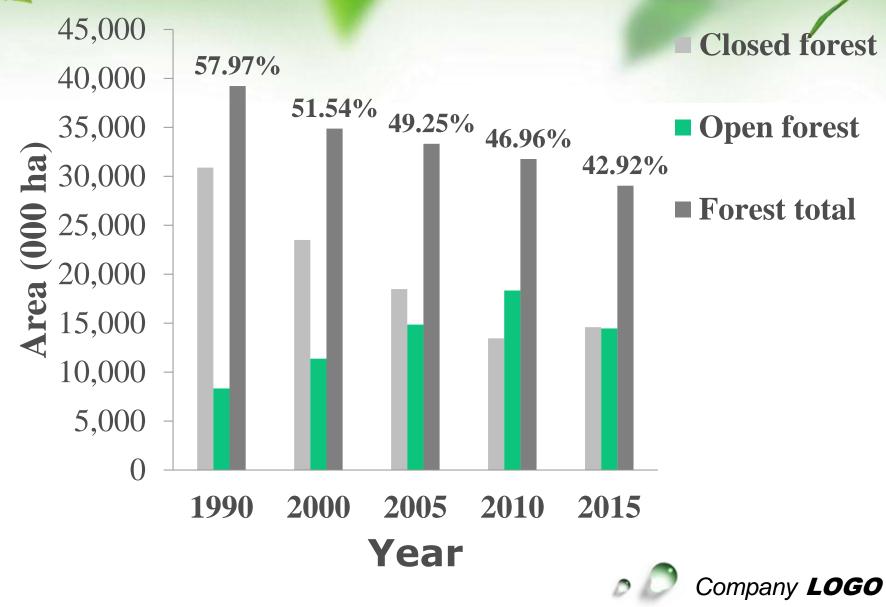
Policy target

RF+PPF – 30% of total country's area
 PAS – 10% of total country's area





Forest Cover Changes in Myanmar



DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION IN FORESTRY SECTOR

- Over-exploitation of forest: timber (legalillegal)
- Unstable or pioneering shifting cultivation
- (Not permanent conversion of forest into agricultural land)
- Over-harvesting of fuel wood and charcoal
- Over-grazing
- Forest fires
- Storms
- Pests



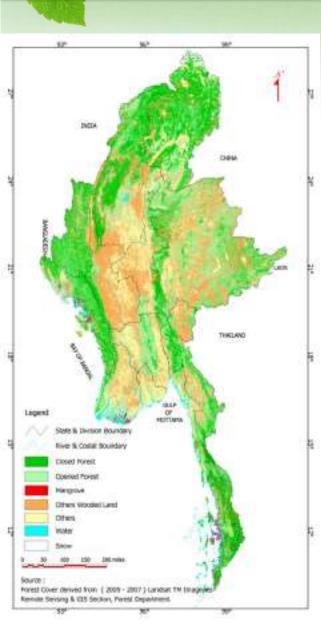




DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION IN OUTSIDE FORESTRY SECTOR

- Expansion of Agriculture (Subsistence and
- Commercial)
- Mining
- Hydro-power Development
- Infrastructure (road, pipeline, Special economic zones, power lines)
- Our Content of Cont
- Development of aquaculture

Permanent Forest Estate



Legal classification	Area (Acres)	% of land area
Reserved forest (RF)	29,619,415	17.82
Protected public forest (PPF)	11,718,243	6.97
Protected area system (PAS)	9,607,490	5.75

Forest Policy target

RF+PPF – 30% of total country's area
 PAS – 10% of total country's area



Myanmar Selection System - MSS

- Exploitation-cum-cultural System.
- Monitoring forest for Fixing of AAC for teak and hardwood
- Felling cycle of 30 years.
- Felling is regulated by area and exploitable size of trees (DBH≥63 cm).
- Girdling of teak, selection felling of other hardwood
- Removal of inferior trees interfering with the growth of teak and other valuable species.
- Thinning of congested teak stands
- Enumeration of future yield trees down to fixed sizes
- Leaving high quality teak tree as seed tree (mother tree)







Forest Management System Approach for SFM

- District Forest Management Plan (2016-2026)
- Forest Management Unit (FMU) is District Level.
- □ 68 Districts (68 FMU) across the country.
- □ Each FMU works SFM through following 6 Working Circles:
 - * Production Working Circle (PWC),
 - * Planted Forests Working Circle (PFWC),
 - * Local Supply / Community Forestry Working Circle (LS/CFWC)
 - * Watershed Forests Working Circle (FWC) and
 - * Non-wood Forest Products Working Circle (NFPWC)
 - * Protected areas working circl
 - * Special working circle (eg. Bamboo, resin etc) C

Salient points of Community Forestry

- Any land at the disposal of the state can be alienated as community forests
- □ Land tenure is initially granted for 30 years
- □ The tenure right is inheritable
- Forest products harvested from CF for local use are tax-free
- Seeds and seedlings needed for the first rotation and technical assistant are provided by FD free of charge
- No restriction is imposed on the selling and pricing of the surplus forest products

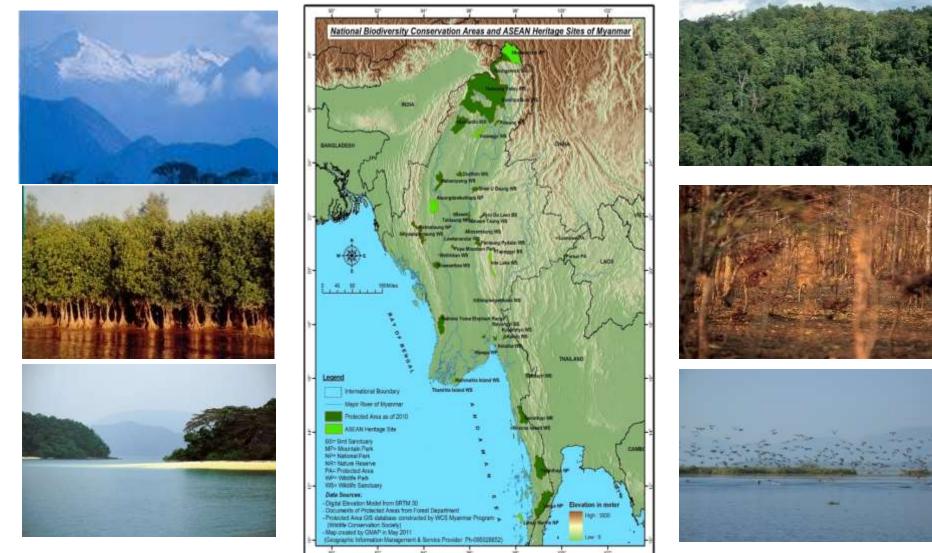






Biodiversity conservation

Myanmar's PAs cover marine ecosystem to sub-alpine forest ecosystem.
Seven of 39 Myanmar's PAs are enlisted as ASEAN Heritage Park.
One MAB



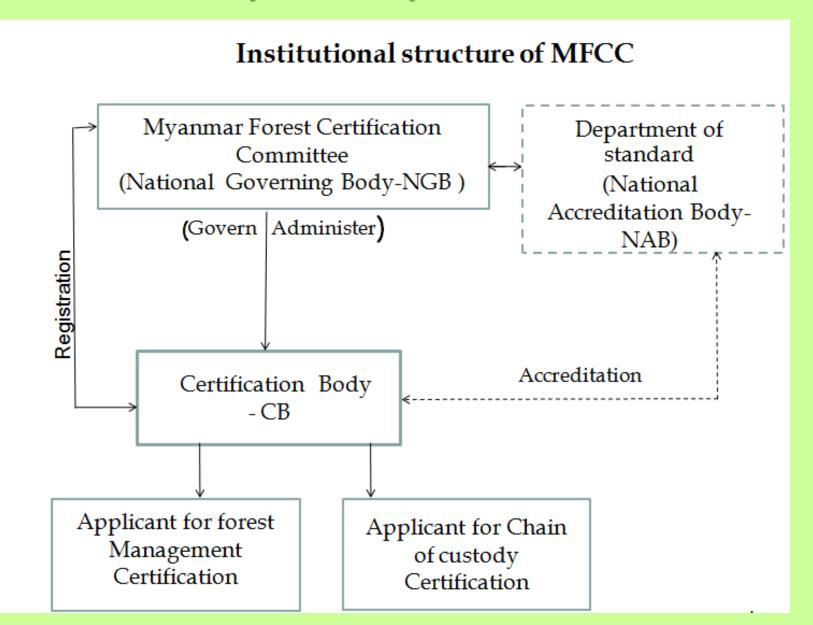
Overview Status of Biodiversity

Varied forest types are home of numerous flora and fauna

Category	No. of Species
Plants	11,800
Mammals	258
Birds	1065
Reptiles	297
Amphibian	82
Fresh Water Fish	310
Marine Water Fish	465
Sharks	20
Marine Turtle	5
Coral	52



Implementation of Timber Certification and Legality Assurance System in Myanmar



Preparation of FLEGT – VPA Process

- According to EU FLEGT Action Plan, Myanmar is now moving forward to involve Voluntary Partnership Agreements –VPA's Partner Country to export Myanmar's timber to EU market since Forest Law, Enforcement, Governance and Trade Workshop held in July 2013, Myanmar.
- On behalf of Myanmar, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF) informed to EU to initiate the VPA process starting from "Request for a dialogue on a FLEGT VPA approach" which is a preparation phase in country consensus building.
- In accordance with the bilateral trade agreements between the EU and Myanmar, MOECAF is now implementing the information dissemination about VPA to multi-stakeholders for consensus building.

- National Land Use Policy
- National land use policy has been adopted by Union Cabinet in January 2016.
- Objectives
 - To benefit to the people and country, harmonize land use systems, balance between development and conservation;
 - ✤ To protect the land use right of the citizens and
 - To improve land administration system;

Implementation of REDD+ Readiness Roadmap

- Myanmar joined UN-REDD Programme in December 2011 and completed REDD+ Readiness Roadmap June 2013.
- Myanmar has been implementing REDD+ readiness activities with the supports of UN-REDD Programme and partner organizations (ITTO, Korea Forest Service, RECOFTC, ICIMOD, FFPRI, Asia Air Survey Co., Ltd etc.)





The Way Forward for SFM

SFM and its Contribution to SDGs



The Way Forward to Addressing Challenges in the Forests and Forestry Sector

- Extending Permanent Forest Estate (Reserved Forest+ Public Protected Forests) up to 30% of total country areas while Protected Areas up to 10 %.
- Strengthening SFM and forest governance
- Developing Timber Legality and Assurance System (Timber Certification)
- Implementation of REDD+ Readiness Roadmap
- Adoption of land use policy and a land law
- Promoting payment for ecosystem services (PES) and green economy in forestry sector
- Capacity building and institutional strengthening
- Decentralization in forest management through promoting CF, JFM, long lease, Private PT) including Corporatization of MTE
- Resource mobilization and developing sustainable financing
- More collaboration with International/ Regional Partners for SFM, biodiversity, watershed management, mangrove conservation, dry zone rehabilitation

THANKYOUVERY MUCH!