Myanmar’s efforts towards the reduction of deforestation, forest degradation and restoration of forest ecosystem

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Trends of Forest Covers in Myanmar
Indicators of forest loss

- Trends of Annual Allowable Cut (AAC), calculated from forest inventory, and estimated for ten years.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>AAC (no. of trees)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006-07 to 2015-16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teak</td>
<td>48,897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other hardwoods</td>
<td>817,343</td>
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</table>

- Resource declination.
Indicators of forest loss

• Environmental degradation and natural disaster.

• Many other negative impacts to economic, social and cultural aspects behind the forest loss.
Reducing logging

- log export banned since 1\textsuperscript{st} April 2014.
- reduction of Teak and Hardwood Harvesting.
- stopped logging for 2016-17 fiscal year.
- ceased timber extraction in Bago Mountain Range, home of Teak in Myanmar, for ten years (2016-2017 to 2025-2026).
Greening Operations in Central Dry Zone of Myanmar

Area 81,650 Km², 12% of the country total area

Climatic and Edaphic Condition

Rainfall 300mm – 750mm

Temperature 7 °C – 45 °C (Avg. 26.7 °C)

Natural Vegetation

Open dry forest, Bushes

Desert like formations
Reforestation started since 1953.

In 1994, Nine District Greening Project was implemented.

Dry Zone Greening Department (DZGD) was setup under MONREC in July 1997.

Comprehensive master plan for 2001-02 to 2030-31.

The targets are:

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<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Target</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Establishment of Forest Plantation</td>
<td>0.425 million ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Protection of Remaining Natural Forest</td>
<td>0.728 million ha</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Expectation of Forest Cover Change after 30-year Master Plan Period
Some achievements

Shinmataung Hill 1995

Able to provide basic needs of local communities

Shinmataung Hill 2015
Some achievements

Shwe Bon Hill, Chauk Township, Magway Region
Satellite based land monitoring/Forest Cover Assessment

- Myanmar is regularly reporting forest cover assessment (FRA) to FAO at five-year interval, such as FRA 2005, 2010, 2015.
- FRA reports mainly based on projected data, for example for 2010 and 2015 FRA, forest cover assessment were based on 2006-07 satellite data and 2010 satellite data, respectively.
- Forest Department is now preparing “real time forest cover assessments”.
- Forest Cover Assessment for 2015 (Landsat 8 imageries, acquired during October 2014 to March 2015).
- Forest Cover Assessment for years 2005 (2005-2006 Landsat ETM) and 2010 (2010 IRS Liss III).
- The final products will be available by the end of August 2016, and used for FREL.
FD and FAO are implementing “Strengthening Myanmar’s National Forest Monitoring System - Land Use Assessment and Capacity Building” project.

Under the project, National Forest Inventory (NFI) design is being revised to be compliance with UNFCCC and MRV for REDD+.

The new NFI will cover to collect data of timber resources, non-timber forest products, wildlife, soil, land uses, water, forest fire and others including historical, religious, cultural values.
National Reforestation Programme

- Ten-year National Reforestation Programme is under preparation with consultation process.
- The draft programme will be available by the end of June 2016.
- It will be implemented by Forest Department and Dry Zone Greening Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.
- It is implementation of Myanmar’s NBSAP (2015-2020), as well as fulfilling the national commitments such as INDC, SDG, New York Declaration on Forests etc.

### Aichi Target 15

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<tr>
<th>National Target 15.2: By 2018, guidelines for a national forest restoration programme that incorporates best international practice formally adopted by government and pilot project initiated</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>15.2.1 Draft and adopt a national forest restoration strategy</strong></td>
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<td><strong>15.2.2 Implement pilot forest restoration project</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>15.2.4 Prepare guidelines for national forest restoration programme taking into consideration economic, including the value of ecosystem services, and ecological aspects</strong></td>
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National Reforestation Programme

Key activities

• development of forest plantation policy
• identifying drivers and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation
• restoring degraded forest, 8,100 ha, annually
• state owned forest plantation, 12,150 ha, annually
• private owned forest plantation, 8,100 ha, annually
• community forestry, 0.5 million ha
• maintenance of old forest plantation, 20,000 ha, annually
Conclusion

• Such the efforts would make Myanmar to reduce deforestation and forest degradation restore forest ecosystems and associated services contribute to implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2020) stable environment support Bonn Challenge and the New York Declaration on Forests improve livelihoods of forest dependent community, and support SDG
Thank you very much for kind attention