



Sub-regional Capacity Building Workshop on Forest Biodiversity and Climate Change

Status of National Implementation on Forest Biodiversity and Climate Change in Myanmar

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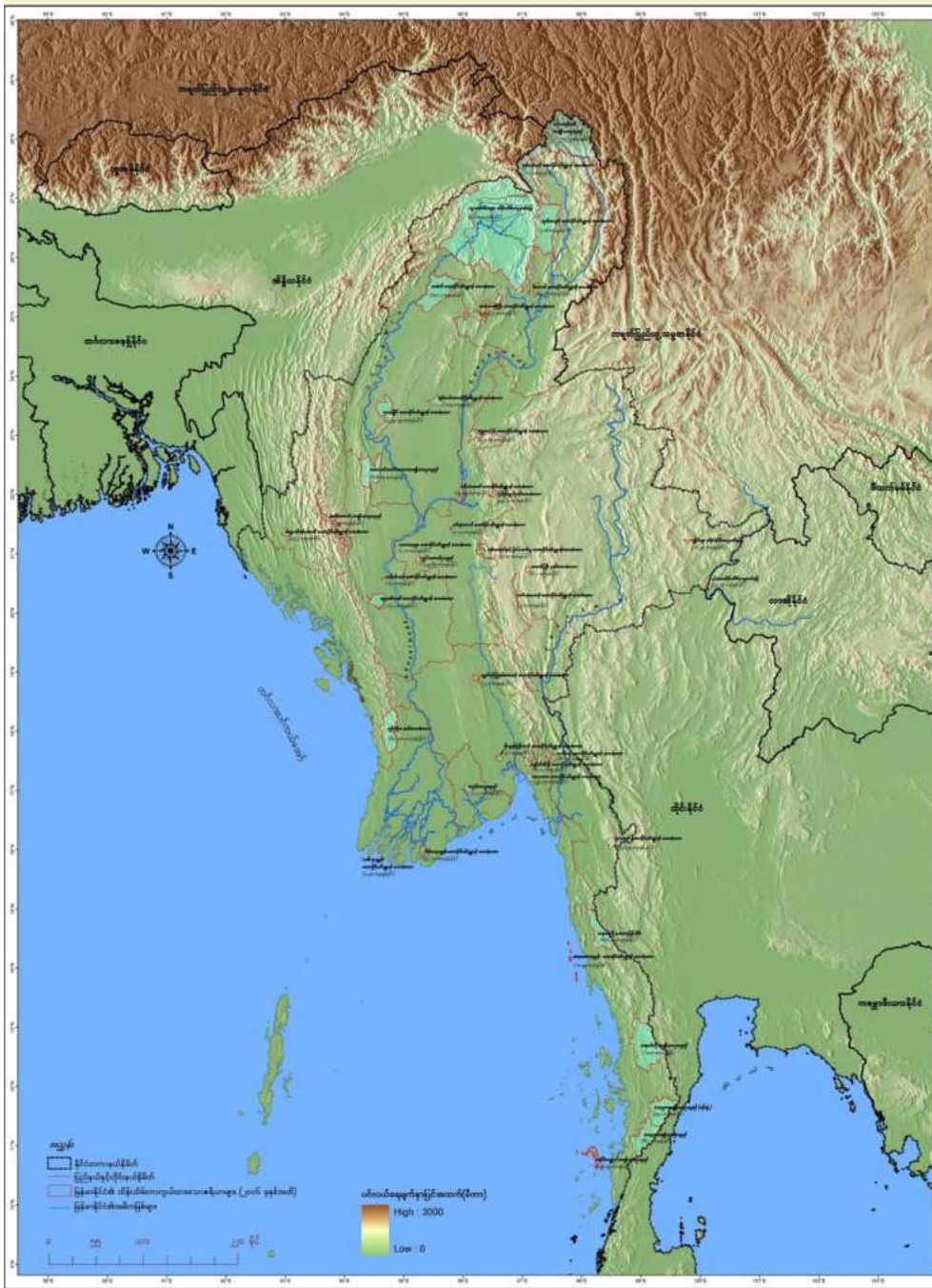
Forest Department

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Introduction

- Total area of Myanmar is 676,577km²
- Wide range of topography , temperature and rainfall
- Richness of biodiversity because of diverse ecosystems and of different elevations from sea level to high mountains
- More than 50% of the country's total land area covers with forests





Major Forest Types in Myanmar

No.	Forest Types	% of Total forest area
1	Tidal Forest, Beach and Dune forest, Swamp Forest	4
2	Tropical Evergreen Forest	16
3	Mixed Deciduous Forest	38
4	Dry Forest	10
5	Deciduous Indaing (Dipterocarps) Forest	5
6	Hill and Evergreen Forest	25
7	Fallow land	2
	Total	100



Forest types by Vegetation and Productivity

Types of Vegetation	Productive Forest(km ²)	Unproductive Forest(km ²)	Total(km ²)
Closed broad-leaved	206,550	119,080	325,630
Mangrove	3,820	4,030	7,850
Bamboo	9,630	-	9,630
Conifers	10,640	-	10,640
Total	230,640	123,110	353,750



Source: Forestry in Myanmar (2008)



Forest Cover Status

Forest Category	Area(km ²)	% of Land area
Forests	32,222	48%
Other wooded land	10,834	16%
Other land	22,699	34%
Inland water bodies	1,903	3%
Total	67,658	100%

Source: Forest Department (2008)



Permanent Forest Estate in Myanmar

- **Status of Permanent Forest Estate is as follows:**
 - Reserved forests/Protected Public Forests coverage is 24.01%
 - Protected Area System(PAS) represents 7.3 %
(notified 3.37 % + 3.93 % proposed protected areas)



Strategies

- Myanmar National Environmental Policy
- Myanmar Agenda 21 to achieve sustainable development in Myanmar
- National Forest Master Plan covering a time span of 30 years from 2001-2002 to 2030-2031
- National Bio-safety Framework
- Dry Zone Greening Action Plan





Strategies (Cont.)

- National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) in 2006 in line with the UN's mandate of Article 162 of World Summit of Sustainable Development (WSSD)
- Reduce pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use
- Draft action plan to UNCCD to control desertification and reduce pollution and its impact on biodiversity
- Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution



Actions

Like many countries in the tropics, Myanmar is faced with the issue of deforestation;

- MOF is taking measures with a view to eradicating illegal logging;
- Strict enforcement of the existing forest law, rules and regulations;
- Setting up the checkpoints along the main shipping routes across the country;
- Inspection of logging operations to ensure that they are carried out in accordance with the procedures and prescribed rules and regulations;



Actions (Cont.)

- Adoption of an incentive scheme for the staff and those who are actively engaged in protecting illegal logging;
- Forming a partnership with the institutions concerned and local communities in combating illegal logging; and
- Cooperation and coordination with the neighboring countries in fighting the illegal logging along the borders

Major Activities

- Bago Yoma Greening Project
- Establishment of forest plantations
- Teak Plantations
- Watershed Plantations
- Industrial Plantations
- Local Supply Plantations
- Conservation of remaining natural forests
- Introducing and promotion of wood-fuel substitutions
- Securing water resources and management



Major Activities (Cont.)

A/R CDM Project Activity

- A small-scale A/R CDM project entitled “Community Small Scale Reforestation Project in Mangrove Forest of Ayeyarwady Delta in Myanmar” is being formulated;
- The overall objective of the project is “To rehabilitate mangrove forests through A/R CDM project thereby mitigating climate change, conserving biodiversity, and supporting livelihoods of local communities

Major Activities (Cont.)

- The above proposed A/R CDM project aims to rehabilitate the mangrove forests in Ayeyarwaddy Delta which was hard hit by Tropical Cyclone Nargis in May 2008;
- These low-lying areas are naturally exposed to storms and monsoon winds blowing from the southwest;
- This vulnerability to natural disasters is significantly enhanced by losses of natural forest vegetation;
- The spin-offs expected from the A/R CDM project are employment and income generation; poverty alleviation; development of community forestry; carbon sequestration; and mangrove ecosystem restoration.



Establishment of Forest Plantations up to 2009

Sr. No.	Plantation type	Area (ha)	Percent of total area(%)
1	Commercial	419,292	53%
2	Industrial	72,485	9%
3	Village Supply	176,091	22%
4	Watershed	123,810	16%
Total		791,678	100%



Forest Plantations by Species up to 2009

Sr. No.	Species planted	Area (ha.)	Percent of total area(%)
1	Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i>)	321,156	41%
2	Pyinkado (<i>Xylia kerri</i>)	48,644	6%
3	Padauk (<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>)	15,592	2%
4	Pines (<i>Pinus species</i>)	19,637	2%
5	Others	386,649	49%
Total		791,678	100%



Major Threats

- Forest depletion and degradation due to Illegal logging and unsustainable land-use practices
- Encroachment into forests
- Infrastructure developments
- Forest fire
- Poverty
- Global warming and climate change



Constraints

- Gaps in effective and scientific implementation in REDD
- Weakness in promotion of environmental awareness among public and local authorities concerned
- Poor capacity building and institutional capabilities of Climate change related Institutions
- Inadequate data on biodiversity conservation, management and assessment
- Insufficient technical and financial input for climate change reductions



Constraints (Cont.)

- Limited human capacity and human resources at national level
- Ownership/Assess/Incentives to forest resources by local communities and stakeholders needs better definition and clarification
- Inconsistent participation of appropriate resource persons



THANK YOU !