



**ASEAN INPUTS TO THE EIGHT SESSION OF
THE UNITED NATIONS FORUM ON FOREST
(UNFF)**

*Forests in a Changing Environment and Means of
Implementation for Sustainable Forest Management*

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Forest sector and regional challenges

Forests in Southeast Asia region are of key importance to the economic, ecological and social development of the region. Millions of people in the region depend primarily on forests for their livelihood in one way or the other. Forest provides for food, shelter, income and employment. Forest exports and trade have contributed significantly to the economic development in the past and have the potential to continue to do so in the future. Forests are also vital to protect the soil, to ensure sustainable water supply, and to provide employment. The region has protected areas and biodiversity hotspots of global importance. Some key statistical data on ASEAN forest resource are shown in the Annexes.

However, the sector faces huge challenges. Forest ecosystems are under increasing pressure due to a growing population and the extension of agricultural land into forest. This is compounded by the excessive use of forest resources due to over-capacities and inefficiency of the forest industries, as well as the incidence of poverty.

ASEAN is also challenged to bring into reality the ASEAN Vision 2020 which, *inter alia*, in 1997 calls to promote the forestry sector as a model in forest management, conservation and sustainable development by harmonizing environmental, social and economic policies. More specifically, the ASEAN Report to WSSD 2002 underscores the need to address the underlying causes of deforestation by linking sustainable forest management with poverty alleviation. In addition, the Declaration of the ASEAN Concord (Bali Concord II) adopted in 2003, among others, underscored to promote the management of forest resources sustainably and to ecologically protect forests, as well as reaffirmed to reduce poverty and socio-economic disparities and raise the living standards of the rural population, including actively involving civil society and declared as common value the willingness to share information on trans-boundary issues such as environmental degradation.

In meeting these long-term perspectives, ASEAN Member States agreed to implement the Vientiane Action Programme (VAP), 2004 – 2010, by adopting common criteria for sustainable forest management and eradicating unsustainable forest practices, and strengthening ASEAN co-operation and joint approaches in addressing international and regional issues, as well as participate in the development of a global partnership for development.

1.2 ASEAN initiatives in support to the UNFF

At the Fourth session of the UNFF in May 2004, ASEAN was granted an observer status at the UNFF. Since then ASEAN continues to actively participate and develop common positions for negotiation at the UNFF. To enable effective coordination among ASEAN Member States in the deliberation and negotiation at the UNFF, the ASEAN Caucus on Forestry at the UNFF was established in 2007.

ASEAN has undertaken a number of regional initiatives in support to the UNFF's work program. In June 2006, ASEAN provided its input paper on "Regional Elements and Proposals for a Non-legally Binding Instrument (NLBI) on All Types of Forests". This ASEAN's input together with other inputs from regional and international organizations, as well as UNFF member countries, were then consolidated into a composite draft text for developing an NLBI as a platform for negotiation at UNFF-7.

ASEAN also contributed to the development of the UNFF's Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) for the period 2007-2015. The ASEAN common position on regional

perspectives towards a MYPOW was submitted to the Country-led Initiative (CLI) Meeting in support to the UNFF organized by Indonesia and Germany held from 13 – 16 February 2007 in Bali.

In view of strengthening interaction between UNFF and regional processes, ASEAN submitted a position paper to the Region Led Initiative (RLI), co-hosted by the Governments of Australia and Switzerland, held in Geneva, Switzerland from 28 – 30 January 2008. ASEAN sees regionalization of forest policy processes as an effective supplementary element to ensure a results-driven international forest dialogue. This would also allow the exchange of national and regional experiences and activities, as well as the sharing of best practices and lessons learned, including identifying constraints and challenges in advancing the UNFF's thematic issues.

ASEAN, as an accredited member organization of the UNFF, will continue strengthening regional interaction to ensure that the Forum's thematic issues are addressed, and in particular, to support and facilitate the implementation of its MYPOW, 2007-2015 and the NLBI on All Types of Forests towards the achievement of the four global objectives on forests. ASEAN will regularly update the UNFF on progress in the implementation of the MYPOW in the region using the ASEAN Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests and the ASEAN Guideline for the Implementation of the IPF/IFF Proposals for Action which were endorsed by the ASEAN Member States in 2007.

2. SUBSTANTIVE MATTERS OF THE FORUM

2.1 Forests and climate change

Deforestation is by far contributor to greenhouse gas emission in developing countries. According to the Inter-government Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), land conversion and deforestation in developing countries emits around 1.7 billion tonnes of carbon annually, the fourth highest cause of global emissions. According to the World Bank (2008)¹, agriculture and deforestation are major sources of greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries. Their contribution is estimated at 22 - 30 percent of total emissions, more than half of which is from deforestation.

In respond to forests and climate change issues, the ASEAN Leaders at their 13th Summit held on November 2007 in Singapore signed the "ASEAN Declaration on Environmental Sustainability" which calls, among others, to work closely with the international community to better understand and adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, including, in particular, the related issues of greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sinks. The Leaders also encourage the efforts to develop an ASEAN Climate Change Initiative.

The Thirteenth Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-13 of UNFCCC) held in Bali in December 2007 adopted the Bali Action Plan which identifies reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) in developing countries as a key focus for any future climate agenda. REDD is now considered as mitigation strategy to be included in a successor to the Kyoto Protocol.

With regard to the new concept on REDD, the Third ASOF Policy Roundtable on East-Asia Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (EA-FLEG) held in Chiang Rai, Thailand from 6-7 March 2008 had agreed to task the ASEAN Experts Group on

¹ World Development Report 2008: Agriculture for Development, page 17.

International Forest Policy Processes (AEG-IFPP) to develop project proposals on REDD and prepare ASEAN input for REDD process including sustainable forest management option under the UNFCCC. The Meeting also suggested AEG-IFPP to monitor the regional activities related to REDD and update the developments of REDD mechanism to the ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry (ASOF) on a regular basis. Cambodia as the Lead Country of the AEG-IFPP has initiated one of the world's first avoided deforestation projects in UDDAR MEANCHEY province with the goal of generating, registering, and selling carbon credits through a community forestry programme involving 12 communities of 60,500 ha of deciduous and semi-evergreen forests.

As there are still some ambiguities over the REDD concept, ASEAN would need to develop common understanding on issues related to the implementation of REDD. These will include: (1) the reference year to be used to assess changes in forest cover and associated carbon stocks and greenhouse gas emissions; (2) incremental changes due to sustainable management of forests; (3) definitions of key terms, such as forests, deforestation and forest degradation; (4) simplified methodologies to be used for estimating forest carbon stocks and greenhouse gas emissions, especially from forest degradation; and (5) the approaches to be adopted for such estimations as to whether they should include those at the sub-national level, besides at the national level. In addition, the issues of additionality, leakage, permanency and baseline, as well as the governance structure of REDD, would also need to be addressed and resolved.

ASEAN Member States would also need to identify the types of technology required to improve the estimation of emission from deforestation and forest degradation and for assessing and quantifying changes in forest carbon stock of forest stands managed under different management options and for different forest types found in ASEAN countries; as well as the financial resources required to enable them to undertake pilot projects or demonstration activities in avoiding deforestation and reducing forest degradation, including the needs for endogenous capacity-building and institutional strengthening. This is pertinent as the issue of deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries which has been vigorously debated at UNCED in 1992 and since then will, perhaps for the first time, be brought under a legally binding framework.

2.2 Reversing the loss of forest cover, preventing forest degradation in all types of forests and combating desertification, including low forest cover countries

ASEAN recognises that forests play an important role in preventing land degradation, as well as in the rehabilitation of degraded lands, while advances in sustainable forest management will contribute to combating desertification, conserving forest biological diversity, mitigating climate change, and enhancing water resources.

The "Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy and the Environment" signed by the Leaders of ASEAN plus the other six East Asian Countries (Japan, Korea, China, India, Australia, and New Zealand) on the occasion of the Third East Asia Summit (EAS) in Singapore on 21 November 2007, calls for Member States to collectively work towards achieving an aspirational goal of significantly increasing the cumulative forest cover in the East Asia region by at least 15 million hectares by 2020. This political statement is clearly supportive to the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests. Furthermore, the ASEAN Declaration on Environmental Sustainability has also declared to increase the cumulative forest cover of ASEAN by at least 10 million hectares by 2020.

ASEAN has been taking significant steps to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, including by preventing forest fires, combating illegal logging, rehabilitating degraded forest areas, and establishing new forest plantations. The ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Pollution of 2002, the ASEAN Strategic Alliance for Combating Illegal

Logging (2004), and the ASEAN Statement on Strengthening Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (2007) are examples of regional achievements in this regard. ASEAN also actively participate in other regional and multi-lateral processes working on these issues such as the Asia Forest Partnership, and the East Asia Forest Law Enforcement and Governance. In addition, the endorsement of the ASEAN Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests and development of ASEAN Guideline on the Implementation of Phased-approach to Forest Certification provide regional reference framework for national initiatives towards SFM.

2.3 Forests and Biodiversity Conservation, including Protected Areas

The ASEAN region has a land area of approximately 4.47 million sq km (447 million hectares). The total forest cover in the region in 2005 was 203 million ha or about 45% of the region's total land area. Although the region occupies only 3% of the world's total surface area, 20% of all known species are found to live deep in its mountains, jungles, rivers, lakes and seas. Three of the world's 17 megadiversity countries, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines are in ASEAN.

ASEAN's commitment to the conservation and sustainable use of its rich biological resources is encapsulated in the specific programme areas and measures in the Vientiane Action Programme (VAP) on natural conservation and biodiversity, as follows:

- (1) Significantly reduce the current rate of loss of biological diversity by 2010 (WSSD and CBD target,);
- (2) Promote further listing and coordinated management of ASEAN Heritage Parks as a platform for ecosystem-based protected areas management;
- (3) Facilitate access and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the region's biological and genetic resources, by effectively implementing the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Access to, and Equitable Sharing of Genetic and Biological Resources;
- (4) Set in place measures to minimize impacts of transboundary movement of living modified organisms in accordance with the ASEAN Guidelines on Risk Assessment of Agricultural GMOs;
- (5) Promote national and regional cooperation to address measures related to the cluster of multilateral environmental agreements addressing biological diversity such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, CITES, and RAMSAR;
- (6) Establish a functional regional database or network of national databases containing inventory of the biological resources of the ASEAN Region;
- (7) Enhance the role and capacity of the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity to function as an effective regional centre of excellence in promoting biodiversity conservation and management; and
- (8) Address issues pertaining to invasive alien species.

The establishment of the ASEAN Heritage Parks (AHP) Programme in 2003 to preserve the rich fauna and flora of the region was an important part of ASEAN's efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals with respect to reducing biodiversity loss. The AHP Programme has the following components: (1) capacity development, (2) information sharing network, (3) technical staff exchange program, (4) promotion of tourism, (5) participation in joint research program, (6) biannual conference of managers, and (7) management improvement program. The ASEAN Heritage Parks (AHPs) are of high conservation value, preserving in total a complete spectrum of representative ecosystems of the ASEAN region. To date, 27 sites have been designated as AHP in ASEAN (See in Table 9).

In 2004, ASEAN Member States adopted the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The programme aims to establish and maintain “comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically representative systems of protected areas that, collectively, will significantly reduce the rate of loss of global biodiversity.

The ASEAN Ministers responsible for the implementation of CITES officially launched the establishment of the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) in December 2005. This follows the adoption and endorsement of the ASEAN Regional Action Plan on Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (2005-2010), in particular to fulfill the second objective of the Action Plan which aims "to promote networking amongst relevant law enforcement authorities in ASEAN countries to curb illegal trade in wild fauna and flora".

ASEAN is also in the process of concluding the draft ASEAN Framework Agreement on Access to, and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from, the Utilization of Biological and Genetic Resources which aims, among others, to ensure consistency of access regulations among the Parties by setting minimum standards for national implementation and to maximize opportunities for the conservation and sustainable use of biological and genetic resources.

Notwithstanding the above, three ASEAN Member States (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia) in February 2007 had signed the Heart of Borneo Declaration where a total of up to 24 million hectares will be designated as protected areas, production forests and sustainable land-use areas. In fact, Indonesia and Malaysia were among the first few countries in the world to embark on trans-boundary conservation area of biological diversity, the Lanjak-Entimau Sanctuary- Batang Ai National Park—Betung Kerihun National Park with a total area of 1.1 million hectares. Second trans-boundary conservation area is Pulong Tau National Park – Kayan Mentarang National Park with a total area of 1.36 million hectares. This represents one of the largest, most extensive, totally protected areas in the world.

2.4 Means of implementation for sustainable forest management

The role of regional organizations is extremely important in terms of policy coordination, consensus building and identifying localized solutions for localized problems. ASEAN has a well-established governance structure to effectively develop, coordinate and implement regional initiatives and programmes in the forestry sector. The ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry (ASOF) pursues regional cooperation in forestry, based on the Strategic Plan of Action of ASEAN Cooperation in Forestry (2004 – 2010), which serves as the collective framework in implementing joint actions towards the overall goal of sustainable forest management. The implementation of activities is carried out by subsidiary bodies of ASOF, such as working or expert groups and national focal points. More specifically, the *ASEAN Experts Group on International Forest Policy Processes* was established to function as a dialogue mechanism to promote the implementation of the international forest related commitments and agreements in the region. The ASEAN Secretariat plays an important coordinating and enabling role in developing policy coherent and implementing joint activities.

To improve forest policy and management practices in member countries, ASEAN developed a forest policy compliance assessment with regional and international standards through a Peer Consultation Framework (PCF). The ASEAN PCF in forestry is based on mutual trust and commitment to shared principles by ASEAN national forestry agencies through the ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry (ASOF) mechanism. It is consistent with the ASEAN Vision 2020, the Vientiane Action Programme (VAP) – 2004-2010 and the Strategic Plan of Action of ASEAN Cooperation in Forestry. Specifically, the

ASEAN PCF is intended to help raise the profile of forest policy issues and promote the identification and dissemination of best practices in sustainable forest management (SFM) in the ASEAN region. The first ASEAN PCF exercise was conducted in Brunei Darussalam during 19-24 March 2007. The Assessment Team comprised two members each from the assessing Member States, Cambodia and the Philippines, led by a Chairperson from the ASEAN Secretariat. A second exercise is planned to be held in early July 2008 with a specific thematic issue on the implementation of forest law enforcement and governance in the Philippines.

ASEAN has also developed appropriate tools to support ASEAN Member States in evaluating their efforts in contributing towards the Four Global Forest Objectives and their linkages to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. These regional instruments, among others, are the “ASEAN Criteria and Indicators (C&I) for Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests”, the “Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting (MAR) Format for Sustainable Forest Management in ASEAN”, and the “ASEAN Guideline for the Implementation of the IPF/IFF Proposals for Action”. Using these documents ASEAN would be able to submit periodic reports on progress of implementation of sustainable forest management and the IPF/IFF Proposal for Action, including lessons learned, constraints and impediments faced in implementing them by ASEAN Member States to the UNFF according to its MYPOW. The ASEAN MAR Format is also supported by the ASEAN Forest Clearing House Mechanism as part of its knowledge based management system which facilitates exchange of best practices of Member States and serves as a platform for regional forest policy dialogue. ASEAN recognizes that the quality of services delivered by regional inter-governmental organizations is, among others, determined by their ability to assist Member States to enhance the implementation of activities agreed in the international forest policy dialogue. The ASEAN Secretariat in its coordinating role will compile national reports and provide periodic regional reports to UNFF in the future.

Sustainable forest management, conservation and development and the associated trade in forest products are key priorities of ASEAN Member States. Among ASEAN Member States, Indonesia and Malaysia have developed and implemented their national certification system. Others are still on the process of developing a national certification system. Indonesian system was developed with reference to the sustainable forest management principles and criteria of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), as well as the environmental management system developed by International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The Malaysian system follows a phased approach, using the Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification [MC&I 2002], developed based on the principles and criteria of the FSC.

ASEAN Member States have been implementing national initiatives with their own resources as well as in collaboration with international agencies, multi- and bi-lateral donors to promote sustainable forest management, rural development, and sustainable economic growth. The National Forest Programme Facility (Facility) has provided financial support to six ASEAN Member States (Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam) to implement SFM activities, including the IPF/IFF proposals for action. The ASEAN-German Regional Forest Programme (ReFOP) has been providing support to the ASOF and the ASEAN Secretariat in streamlining forest-related multi-lateral environmental agreements into ASEAN’s forest policy approach and in developing national forest programmes as overall policy framework.

In view of enhancing the implementation of joint actions at the regional level, ASEAN Member States are exploring options for resource mobilization. The services of the ASEAN-German ReFOP include capacity development on financial mechanisms for SFM.

ReFOP can advise on a possible structure of an 'ASEAN Forest Fund', including e.g. donor and private sector contributions, trust fund and carbon fund components.

III. CHARACTERISTICS OF REGIONAL COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

ASEAN has played a catalytic role in supporting the efforts of Member States to achieve sustainable forest management. The development of the ASEAN C&I for Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests and the ASEAN Guideline on the Implementation of Phased Approach to Forest Certification, for example, provide a reference framework for ASEAN Member States. The development of the ASEAN Forest Clearing House Mechanism provides a medium for exchange of information and the sharing of best practices among ASEAN Member States, as well as facilitates development of a common understanding on specific issues such as the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action and national forest programme (nfp) processes. In addition, the ASEAN mechanism for forest policy cooperation and coordination, among others through experts/working groups and a series of roundtable meetings, has been an effective tool to synchronize joint actions on regional issues of common concern.

ASEAN recognises that multi-stakeholder dialogues and participation are important processes to ensuring transparency and a credible regional forest policy. ASEAN invites civil society groups for sharing reliable information on the nature and extent of forestry issues in the region. The civil society groups that have been dealing first-hand with such issues are valuable resources and can also help provide on-the-ground assessments. ASEAN has established a sound working relationship with non-governmental organizations such as The Nature Conservancy, TRAFFIC International, World Resources Institute, to help facilitate the implementation of the thematic activities under the East Asia Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (EA-FLEG) process.

To support the implementation of sustainable forest management in the region, ASEAN has undertaken joint activities with member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF). During 2005 – 2006, ASEAN and the FAO's regional office in Asia and the Pacific conducted regional assessment on the development and implementation of national codes of practice for forest harvesting. ASEAN is also in close collaboration with the World Bank in strengthening the East Asia Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (EA-FLEG) process.

Presently, two ASEAN Member States (Indonesia and Malaysia) are actively involved in the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)-CITES timber program in "Ensuring International Trade in CITES-listed Timber Species is Consistent with their Sustainable Management and Conservation" so as to ensure that the trade of *Gonystylus* species is from legal and sustainably managed sources.

The formulation of this ASEAN input paper was a process which has been discussed widely with government representatives in ASEAN and resource persons from the Dialogue Partners. Inputs and feed-backs were received and compiled by the ASEAN Secretariat for finalization and presentation to the ASOF before submission to the UNFF Secretariat.

IV. PERSPECTIVES

As forestry issues are interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral in nature and have impacts at the regional and global levels, concerted efforts have been made to coordinate

joint activities with all ASEAN Member States, and other regional and international institutions. However, there is still much work and research needed for ASEAN in terms of building better understanding and addressing forestry issues at the international arena. At present many Member States will be able to implement their international commitments fully and effectively if they overcome their resource capacity and capacity constraints. There is political will to pursue sustainable forest management among the policy and decision-makers. Local implementation such as logging operations and forest plantation activities needs to be better enhanced through better effort and regulations.

ASEAN welcomes more resources including technical and financial assistance from development partners to support the ASEAN's efforts in meeting its regional and international commitments. ASEAN also looks forward to closer cooperation with the UNFF Secretariat to augment and strengthen what has been achieved so far by ASEAN in the implementation of the Non-legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests and the UNFF's Multi-year Programme of Work (MYPOW), 2007-2015. ASEAN, as an accredited member organization of the UNFF, will continue to be instrumental in strengthening regional interaction to ensure that the Forum's thematic issues are effectively addressed and that regional inputs and perspectives are also provided to the Forum.

ANNEXES

Table 1. Basic data on countries and areas

Country	Land Area	Population 2004				GDP 2004	
		Total	Density	Annual growth rate	Rural	Per capita	Annual growth rate
	(1000 ha)	(1000)	(Pop./km ²)	(%)	(% of total)	(US\$)	(%)
Brunei Darussalam	527	361	68.6	1.4	23.2		
Cambodia	17,652	12,824	77.0	1.7	84.0	328	4.6
Indonesia	181,157	217,588	120.1	1.4	53.3	906	5.1
Lao PDR	23,080	5,792	25.1	2.3	78.8	372	6.0
Malaysia	32,855	25,209	76.7	1.7	35.6	4,221	7.1
Myanmar	65,755	49,910	75.9	1.1	70.0		
Philippines	29,817	82,987	278.3	1.8	38.2	1,079	6.2
Singapore	67	4,335	6470.2	2.0	0.0	23,636	8.4
Thailand	51,089	62,387	122.1	0.6	67.8	2,399	6.1
Viet Nam	32,549	82,162	252.4	1.0	73.8	500	7.5

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005, FAO and country update (Cambodia)

Table 2. Extent of forest area and annual change 1990-2005

Country	Forest Area, 2005				Annual change rate			
	Total Forest	% of land area	Area per capita	Forest Plantations	1990-2000		2000-2005	
	(1000 ha)	(%)	(ha)	(1000 ha)	(1000 ha)	(%)	(1000 ha)	(%)
Brunei Darussalam	278	52.8	0.8	-	-2	-0.8	-2	-0.7
Cambodia	10,730	60.8	0.8	1,733	-55	-0.5	-93	-0.8
Indonesia	88,495	48.8	0.4	-	-1,872	-1.7	-1,871	-2.0
Lao PDR	16,142	69.9	2.8	404	-78	-0.5	-78	-0.5
Malaysia	20,890	63.6	0.8	-	-78	-0.4	-140	-0.7
Myanmar	32,222	49.0	0.6	849	-466	-1.3	-466	-1.4
Philippines	7,162	24.0	0.1	620	-262	-2.8	-157	-2.1
Singapore	2	3.4	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	14,520	28.4	0.2	3,099	-115	-0.7	-59	-0.4
Viet Nam	12,931	39.7	0.2	-	236	2.3	241	2.0

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005, FAO and country updates (Cambodia, Malaysia).

Table 3. Designated functions of forest – primary function 2005

Country	Forest						
	Total area	Production	Protection	Conservation	Social services	Multiple purpose	None or unknown
	1000 ha	%	%	%	%	%	%
Brunei Darussalam	278	62.6	6.8	29.1	1.4	-	-
Cambodia	10,730	31.4	3.8	34.7	0.9	3.8	25.4
Indonesia	88,495	53.9	27.5	18.6	-	-	-
Lao PDR	16,142	21.6	54.7	23.5	0.2	-	-
Malaysia	20,890	56.6	18.2	5.4	-	19.8	-
Myanmar	32,222	77	4.7	15.2	-	3.2	-
Philippines	7,162	75	11	12	-	-	2
Singapore	2	-	-	100	-	-	-
Thailand	14,520	13.8	7.6	58.3	-	1.1	19.3
Viet Nam	12,931	39.8	45.5	14.7	-	-	-

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005, FAO and country updates (Cambodia).

Table 4. Change in extent of forest plantations 1990-2005

Country	Area of forest plantations			% of total forest area			Annual change rate	
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005	1990-2000	2000-2005
	1000 ha	1000 ha	1000 ha	%	%	%	ha/yr	ha/yr
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	3.27	9.25	28	0.03	0.086	0.26	598	3,750
Indonesia	2,209	3,002	3,399	1.9	3.1	3.8	79,300	79,400
Lao PDR	4	99	224	n.s.	0.6	1.4	9,500	25,000
Malaysia	1,956	1,659	1,573	8.7	7.7	7.5	-29,700	-17,200
Myanmar	394	696	849	1.0	2.0	2.6	30,200	30,600
Philippines	1,780	852	620	16.8	10.7	8.7	-92,800	-46,400
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	2,640	3,077	3,099	16.5	20.8	21.3	43,700	4,400
Viet Nam	967	2,050	2,695	10.3	17.5	20.8	108,300	129,000

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005, FAO and country updates (Cambodia).

Table 5. Production, trade and consumption of wood-based panels, pulp for paper, 2004

Country	Wood-based panels				Pulp for paper			
	(1000 m3)				(1000 tonnes)			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Cons.	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Cons.
Brunei Darussalam	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	0.133	0	0.133	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	5,393	171	4,511	1,053	5,587	629	1,677	4,539
Lao PDR	13	1	5	9	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	6,963	468	6,587	844	124	94	16	202
Myanmar	118	4	53	68	15	1	0	16
Philippines	777	236	75	937	212	66	21	257
Singapore	355	314	147	522	0	7	0	7
Thailand	1,565	272	1,447	389	990	412	192	1,210
Viet Nam	117	309	13	413	710	105	0	815
ASEAN	15,346	1,791	12,853	4,281	7,638	1,314	1,906	7,046

Source: State of the World's Forests 2007, FAO and country updates (Cambodia).

Table 6. Production, trade and consumption of roundwood and sawnwood, 2004

Country	Industrial roundwood				Sawnwood			
	(1000 m3)				(1000 m3)			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Cons.	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Cons.
Brunei Darussalam	217	0	0	217	90	0	1	89
Cambodia	4248	0	0	4,248	na	na	na	na
Indonesia	32,497	152	934	31,714	4,300	199	2,008	2,521
Lao PDR	392	0	63	330	182	0	131	51
Malaysia	22,000	116	5,459	16,657	5,598	1,160	3,352	3,406
Myanmar	4,196	0	1,476	2,720	1,056	0	275	781
Philippines	2,975	177	2	3,150	339	246	125	460
Singapore	0	35	14	22	25	224	195	54
Thailand	8,700	520	0	9,220	288	1,994	1,793	489
Viet Nam	5,237	236	19	5,454	2,900	427	36	3,290
ASEAN	76,339	1,237	7,970	69,607	14,782	4,250	7,916	11,145

Source: State of the World's Forests 2007, FAO and country updates (Cambodia).

Table 7. IUCN-Classified Protected Areas in ASEAN

Country	National Park	National Monument	Management Area	Wilderness	Land/ seascape	Managed Protected Area
Brunei Darussalam	1	0	0	24	6	0
Cambodia	7	0	18	5	3	0
Indonesia	36	15	47	154	79	738
Lao PDR	0	0	17	0	0	0
Malaysia	17	1	12	113	1	0
Myanmar	2a	0	0	0	2	0
Philippines	5	0	1	2	11	0
Singapore	0	0	1	0	4	0
Thailand	74	46	37	0	1	0
Viet Nam	9	0	45	0	0	0
ASEAN	151	62	168	298	107	738

Source: Third ASEAN State of the Environment Report 2006.

Note: a – Forest Department, Myanmar

Table 8. Protected Areas (based on national classification)

Country	Land Area Protected		
	Number	Size (km ²)	PA/Land area (%)
Brunei Darussalam	41	1,212	21
Cambodia	33	46,240	25.4
Indonesia	1,320	345,000	18.2
Lao PDR	22a	33,900a	14.30a
Malaysia	306	35,000a	10.60a
Myanmar	n.a	26,613a	3.93a
Philippines	347	14,540	4.8
Singapore	16	29	4.2
Thailand	224	82,100a	16.00a
Viet Nam	65	25,400a	7.60a

Source: Third ASEAN State of the Environment Report 2006 and country updates (Cambodia).

Notes: Countries differ in their classification of protected areas. a – data updated by respective member countries (Aug 2006), na – not available