

Country:
Date of submission

National Report to the Tenth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted at the ninth session of the Forum in February 2011¹. Accordingly, the Forum requested the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, (hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument)² and a balanced reporting of all its four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs).

The streamlined reporting format is the result of consultations with the members of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting. In addition, UNFFS and FAO consulted extensively with government representatives and international experts on this reporting format and its content. These consultations were conducted through five regional capacity-building workshops³ with the participation of UNFF and FRA national focal points. A total of 136 national and international experts from 78 countries and up to five international organizations participated in the workshops. The workshops also benefitted from the four on-going FAO pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument.

The reporting format is intended to complement ongoing reporting by other processes and focuses on identifying critical gaps in international and national reporting, and on issues that are not sufficiently covered by other reporting processes such as forest financing and forest contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will help to better measure the progress achieved across the full scope of the forest instrument and its GOFs.

The streamlined reporting format is prepared in a way that reduces the burden of multiple reporting exercises by countries. In this regard, the reporting format takes into account quantitative and qualitative information already submitted by countries to the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment* (FRA) 2005 and 2010⁴.

¹ United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the ninth session (1 May 2009 and 24 January to 4 February 2011_E/2011/42_E/CN.18/2011/20, Page 8)

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/261/57/PDF/N1126157.pdf?OpenElement>

² United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the seventh session (24 February 2006 and 16-27 April 2007)_E/2007/42, E/CN.18/2007/8

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/349/31/PDF/N0734931.pdf?OpenElement>

³ The workshops held in Bangkok, Thailand (10-12 October 2011), Nairobi, Kenya (13-15 December 2011), Accra, Ghana (6-8 February 2012), Beirut, Lebanon (11-13 April 2012) and Santiago, Chile (18-20 April 2012) were jointly organized by UNFFS and FAO.

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/67090/en/>

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

- I. The forest instrument
- II. The four Global Objectives on Forests
- III. The contribution of forests to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The forest instrument covers a broad spectrum of issues beyond forests. Its implementation requires close cooperation between different authorities. Consequently, the preparation of national reports may require a cooperative exercise among institutions and ministries such as ministries of environment, economic development, finance, agriculture, health and statistics, and in particular with national focal points for FRA, the NFP Facility, the ITTO C&I process and the Rio Processes, where applicable.

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the “yes” and “no” answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- The national reports should be submitted to UNFFS by **30 September 2012**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the UNFF10;
- Member States are kindly requested to submit the original signed copy of the national report with an official letter from their respective institution/ministry, via mail or email to the address below. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and the scanned copy of the official letter, as well as any graphic elements, should be provided in separate files.

United Nations Forum on Forests
Email: unff@un.org
United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
One UN Plaza DC1-Room 1256
New York, NY 10017
Tel: 1 212-963-3401, Fax: 1 917-367-3186

General information

Head of forest agency

Name:	Dr. Nyi Nyi Kyaw
Title:	Director General, Forest Department
Address:	Office Building 39, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
Phone:	95 67 405400
Fax:	95 67 405427
Email:	nnkforest@gmail.com

UNFF national focal point (please fill out if not same as above)

Name:	
Title:	
Address:	
Phone:	
Fax:	
Email:	

Person to contact concerning the national report, if other than the UNFF national focal point

Name:	Khin Maung Oo
Title:	Director, Planning and Statistics Division, Forest Department
Address:	Office Building 39, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
Phone:	95 67 405399
Fax:	95 67 405016
Email:	kmoplan1979@gmail.com

Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree
C & I: Criteria and indicators processes
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT: Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
FRA: FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF: Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree
NA: Not available
NFP: National forest programme
ODA: Official development assistance
SIDS: Small Island Developing States
SFM: Sustainable forest management
UN: United Nations
UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests
UNFFS: United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat

PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)⁵

Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument	<p>The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:</p> <p>1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management 1B: Financing sustainable forest management 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer 1D: Stakeholder participation 1E: Enhanced international cooperation</p> <p>2A: Forest law enforcement and governance 2B: International Trade in forest products 2C: Protection of forests 2D: Science and research 2E: Public awareness and education 2F: Private sector and industry 2G: Indigenous and local communities 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting</p> <p>Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).</p>
---	---

1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management

1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database⁷ (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
If yes, which sectors are actively involved:	√	
Agriculture		√
Climate Change		√
Energy		√
Tourism		√
Water		√
Other:		

Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words).

Agriculture: *Land Allocation Committee* chaired by Union Minister for MOECAF, that consists of *deputy ministers* from different line ministries including Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation deals with forest land utilization such as effective highland cultivation practices, agroforestry etc.

⁵ <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/469/65/PDF/N0746965.pdf?OpenElement>

⁶ E.CN.18/2009/2, pp 4-5 (<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/240/37/PDF/N0924037.pdf?OpenElement>)

⁷ http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en

Climate Change: Designated National Authority for Clean Development Mechanism – DNA for CDM headed by Union Minister for MOECAF, consists of *representatives* from various relevant departments and organizations. REDD+ programs and activities are implemented project level at the moment with the technical and financial assistance of the Korea Forest Service under the ASEAN-Korea Forestry Cooperation – AFoCo. It will further be expended to the other parts of Myanmar depending on the availability of resources.

Energy: Eighty percents of energy consumption comes from biofuel. Energy for cooking especially in rural area is almost depends on fuelwood. In dry zone central area of Myanmar, fuelwood substitution activities such as use of efficient stoves, agriculture waste, cow dung, therefore, are being carried out to reduce the depletion of forest resources.

Ecotourism: Ecotourism is one of the potential areas for development of green economy in Myanmar. 21 ecotourism sites including protected areas have been designated under the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry and tourism sector.

Water: Sustainable management of forests in watershed areas is also one of the major activities for improving water quantity and quality of rivers and dams constructed for irrigation of agriculture crops and hydropower generation all over the country with the cooperation among the relevant ministries. Inle Lake which has a unique natural and cultural characteristic is very important not only for national hydro power generation but also for livelihood of ethnic groups who live in and around. Long term and Multisectoral Restoration Action Plans of Inle Lake including forest conservation in its watershed areas are being implemented with the cross-sectoral cooperation and coordination among line ministries and local authorities.

4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	No
If yes, please specify :	√	
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	Yes	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.	Yes	
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The government of the Union of Myanmar is being implemented a National Scheme for rural development and poverty reduction. The following forestry related activities and programs are contributing poverty eradication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Village Supply Plantations to support for basic needs of rural people, - Handing over Village Supply Plantations to villagers for their own management, - Establishment of Community forests to support both livelihood of rural people and their income generation, - People participation in tree planting activities such as one village – one-acre plantation, one household – twenty-tree planting. 		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
	√	
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated.		
All forest instruments are published in Myanmar language. English translation is also available.		
1B: Financing sustainable forest management: Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).		
1C: Capacity building and technology transfer		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment).		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework).		

Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
		√
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words). Major challenges:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to fulfill with skillful professional staff in various fields, such as forest research, forest inventory including RS-GIS, AR-CDM, REDD+, biodiversity conservation, etc. - to establish financial mechanism to implement effectively - to develop resource mobilization - to review existing institution mechanism and reorganize - to carry out forest certification scheme urgently - to promote technologies such as forest resource assessment, CERs calculation of CDM projects 		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
	√	
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country		
Recipient country	√	
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words). Myanmar Sustainable Forest Management is implemented with the technical assistance of ITTO, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, ASEAN, JICA, KOICA, Korea Forest Service - KFS, etc.:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Myanmar C&I for SFM, adopted in line with the ITTO Guideline, - REDD+ related technologies, introduced with the assistance of KFS, - Rehabilitation of mangrove forest with the assistance of JICA, - Dry Zone greening plantation with the assistance of KOICA, - Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan with the assistance of UNEP, - SFM related activities with the assistance of ASEAN 		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
	√	
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans		
Tax breaks	√	
Subsidies		
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets	On-going process	
Others; please specify (maximum 250): - NA		
1D: Stakeholder participation		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
	√	
National	√	
Sub-national		
Local		
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words). Community Forestry Program: - Mechanism: Community Forestry Instructions (CFI)		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders: Indigenous people, NGOs, Forest Department, local administrators 		
Private Forest Plantations:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanism: Private forest plantations regulation and procedure - Stakeholders: Private sector, Indigenous people, Forest Department, local administrators 		
Tree Planting Campaign		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanism: Voluntary and active participation program - Stakeholders: local people, social institution, NGOs, Forest Department , local administrators 		
1E: Enhanced international cooperation		
11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	Yes	No
	√	
North-South		√
South-South		√
Triangular		
Others:		
Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).		
Capacity building		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scholarship programs (Germany, Japan, ROK, Thailand, Australia, Semio Biotrop, Asia-Pacific Forestry Network - AFPNET etc ;) - Training courses 		
Bilateral Cooperation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Korea-Myanmar bilateral cooperation in forestry sector 		
Regional cooperation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEAN: implementing sustainable forest management - Greater Mekong Sub-regional Cooperation: implementing sustainable forest management 		
International cooperation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ITTO : implementing sustainable forest management in tropical forests among timber producer and consumer countries, - IMBAR: to conserve bamboo and rattan resources and to develop bamboo and rattan industries, 		
12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:		
Forests and climate change		√
Forest biodiversity		√
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests		√
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods		√
Forest degradation and rehabilitation		√
Others; please list:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal transboundary trade on forest resources and wildlife 		
2A: Forest law enforcement and governance		
13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).		
14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007 , have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
		√
15. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?	Yes	No
	√	

If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?					
Donor country					
Recipient country		√			
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words).					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enactment of Environmental Conservation Law in 2012, - Reviewing and amending existing forest legislation. - Ongoing process on Timber Certification Scheme in line with the ASEAN phased-approach Schedule 					
2B: International trade in forest products					
16. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes, please provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000):		Yes		No	
		√			
		Import		Export	
		2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products		-	-	500,000	750,000
Fuelwood		-	-	-	-
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes. please list the most important and provide estimated market value:		Yes		No	
		√			
		Import		Export	
		2007	2011	2007	2011
Bamboo, Rattan		-	-	NA	NA
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words).					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing Forest Certification Scheme 					
2C: Protection of forests					
18. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).					
19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).					
Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words).					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protected areas expanded from about 3.8% of the country land area in 2007 to 5.6% in 2010. 					
2D: Science and research					
20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?		2007		2011	
		177,939		283,735	
21. Please specify the sources of financing:		2007		2011	
		Public sector		278,868	
Private industry		NA		NA	
Bilateral cooperation		NA		NA	
Multilateral cooperation		8,000		4,867	
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).					
22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?		Yes		No	
		√			
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?		Yes		No	
		√			

How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011
Forest owners	NA	60
Local communities	15	102
Private sector	NA	27
Indigenous communities	15	102
2E: Public awareness and education		
23. Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research).		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women		
24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests?	Yes	No
	√	
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words).		
<p>In Myanmar, the following International Year of Forests activities were implemented in accordance with the guidelines and the agreement of the various conference meetings of the United Nations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In honors of the International Year of Forests-2011, Myanmar Forestry Week ceremonies were organized starting from (20-10-2011) to (28-10-2011) around the country with the objectives of promoting public awareness and encouraging people participation in all of the environmental conservations and forestry sectors development programs. - World Environment's Day ceremony was also held at a date of (2-6-2012) in Myanmar International Convention Centre (MICC), Nay Pyi Taw, by involving various stakeholders' concerns environment and forestry sectors. - Myanmar has also celebrated the World Wetlands Day nationally for the first time in 2nd February 2012 jointly organized by Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF), Ramsar Convention and Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association (BANCA), and NGOs. 		
25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	√	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.		√
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society		√
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management		√
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF), Forest Department has been implemented to strengthen the public awareness activities for SFM not only by contributing pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc but also by celebrating meeting, workshop, seminar involving related stakeholders and also conducting extension programs to the media such as news paper, TV programs, journals, magazines, etc. 		
2F: Private sector and industry		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
	√	

27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	√	
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To support the private sectors and stakeholder participation mechanisms for sustainable forest management in Myanmar, there are six Forest Policies were adopted such as Forest Protection, Sustainability, Biodiversity Conservation, Basic Needs, People Participation, and Public Awareness. - To fulfill the aim of the Forest Policy, Myanmar Criteria and Indicators (C&I) for Sustainable Forest Management was already adopted including private sectors and stakeholders participation mechanisms in accordance with the guidelines of ITTO since 1998. 		
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To encourage the private sector and stakeholder participation mechanisms for sustainable forest management in Myanmar, (204858) acres of teak plantations and (98371) acres of hardwood plantations were established by (2251) private sectors and Village Supply Plantations, Community Forests, tree planting activities such as one village – one-acre plantation, one household – twenty-tree planting activities have also been implemented by local and indigenous communities especially for the people who totally depended on the forest ecosystem since 2006. 		
2G: Indigenous and local communities		
28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
	√	
Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to Community Forestry Instruction (CFI) in Myanmar, (30) yrs land tenure and user right for the peoples who established community forests was already applied since 1995. 		
29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁸	Yes	No
	√	
Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to Community Forestry Instruction (CFI) in Myanmar, local communities and indigenous peoples are getting benefits from their owned-forests by means of utilization, marketing and processing of the forest products with the agreement of the user-groups which are already mentioned in their community forest management plan. 		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
		√
Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NR 		
31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
	√	
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	√	
Local communities	√	
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Village Supply Plantations to support for basic needs of rural people - Handing over Village Supply Plantations to villagers for their own management - Establishment of Community forests to support both livelihood of rural people and their income generations - People participation in tree planting activities such as one village – one-acre plantation, one household – twenty-tree planting. 		

⁸ Benefit-sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber, among others.

32. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes	No
	√	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	NA	81662
Local	NA	81662
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;		
33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words). - According to Global Objective on Forest 1, Myanmar is still implementing REDD+ program as a demonstration pilot project, has designated protected area system (PAS) and also ongoing process for timber certification schemes to reverse the loss of forest cover and to reduce forest degradation.		
Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people		
35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)		
36. Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005	2010
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³)		
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)		
37. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?	Yes	No
		√
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words). - NR		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
	NA	NA

39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	NA	NA
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	NA	NA
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Village Supply Plantations to support for basic needs of rural people - Handing over Village Supply Plantations to villagers for their own management - Establishment of Community forests to support both livelihood of rural people and their income generations - People participation in tree planting activities such as one village – one-acre plantation, one household – twenty-tree planting. 		
Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;		
41. Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		
42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
		√
If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - About (5.6)% of total land area is designated as protected area in Myanmar and Timber Certification Committee was established at 1998 according to ITTO guidelines which are now revising to get internationally recognized certification programs such FSC, PEFC, etc. 		
Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;		
43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes	No
	√	
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007	2011
	78,564	14,397
45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:		
Agriculture		
Energy		
Water		
Climate change		
Nature conservation		√
Others; please specify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0.726 million US\$ in 2007 and 0.85 million US\$ in 2011. 		
46. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources:	Yes	No
	√	
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
	78,564,705	14,397,647
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
	NA	NA
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
	NA	NA

If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).				
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes		No	
	√			
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor		Recipient	
			√	
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2010	2007	2011
			27,937	1808
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are (10) forestry development projects have implemented in Myanmar since 2007 with the assistant of ODA such as Japan International Cooperation Agency-JICA, Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Centre-JIFPRO, International Network for Bamboo and Rattan-INBAR, Wildlife Conservation Society-WCS, California Academy of Science-CAS, Kyoto University, International Tropical Timber Organization-ITTO , Mottama Gas Transportation Company Limited-MGTC and Taninthayi Pipeline Company Limited-TPC, and etc. - There are (7) forestry development projects have been implementing in Myanmar since 2011 with the assistant of ODA such as Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Centre-JIFPRO, International Tropical Timber Organization-ITTO, Institute of Oikos, Korea Forest Service-KFS, Mottama Gas Transportation Company Limited-MGTC and Taninthayi Pipeline Company Limited-TPC, and etc. 				

PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Forests can make significant contributions to poverty reduction, improved health, education and gender equity. Sustainable forest management aims to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the evidence of this contribution and greater recognition of the value of sustainably managed forests are difficult to gather.

Currently the only forest-related official MDG indicator that provides information on the proportion of land area covered by forest is Indicator 7.1 under Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. This indicator, however, neither reflects the full range of benefits and services including socio-economic benefits of forests to society, nor the contributions of forests to the achievement of other MDGs. Establishing the direct and indirect links between forests and MDGs is pivotal to ensure that concrete efforts are being taken to reverse the loss of forest cover and to prevent forest degradation while maximizing the benefits of forests for achieving sustainable development.

The aim of this part of the reporting format is to explore the existing data, evidence basis and cases demonstrating the contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to MDGs, at the same time identifying gaps in the monitoring systems and lack of adequate indicators.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:

Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	√	

Please list the indicators.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Village Supply Plantations to support for basic needs of rural people, - Handing over Village Supply Plantations to villagers for their own management, - Establishment of Community forests to support both livelihood of rural people and their income generation, - People participation in tree planting activities such as one village – one-acre plantation, one -household – twenty trees planting. 		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of Community owned forests and private plantations for income generations - Development of Tree planting activities for Rural housing, basic needs - Water resources development and availability of clean water for daily uses - Encouraging integrated farming systems such as agroforestry, silvo-pastoral system, contour band, and home-garden for sustainable livelihood income 		
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		NR
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		NA
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		NR
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		NR
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
		NR
Please list the indicators. NR		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
		√
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	√	
Please list the indicators. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Myanmar is involving and implementing for sustainable development as a member of International organizations such as ITTO, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, ASEAN, UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCCD, UNFF, GMS, INBAR, and etc. 		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). Myanmar Sustainable Forest Management is still implementing in corporation with the technical and financial assistance of the global partnership such as ITTO, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, ASEAN, JICA, KOICA, Korea Forest Service - KFS, etc.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Myanmar C&I for SFM, adopted in line with the ITTO Guideline, - REDD+ related technologies, introduced with the assistance of KFS, - Rehabilitation of mangrove forest with the assistance of JICA, - Dry Zone greening plantation with the assistance of KOICA, - Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan with the assistance of UNEP, - SFM related activities with the assistance of ASEAN 		
Please provide a short description of case studies and success stories on data collection on the contribution of forests to achieve MDGs that could serve as examples of good practice for other countries (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NA 		