#### Day Two

## NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE MEETING ON C&Is FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION

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#### 1. Introduction

The National Consultative Meeting on C&Is for Forest Management Certification was held on 4 March 2016 at the International Business Centre in Yangon. It was attended by 79 participants.

U Shwe Kyaw, Chairman of MFCC explained the second day agenda of the meeting. The morning session was occupied by WWF- Myanmar's presentations. It consisted of the WWF-Myanmar Forest Strategy, FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) overview, FSC's National Standard Development Process, Certification for Ecosystem Services and Market Overview.

The evening session of Day 2 covered the presentations on The National Standards in Myanmar and the development of Myanmar C&Is for forest management certification. U Shwe Kyaw reported the meeting the progress of the development of the C&Is. He mentioned that C&I for the natural forest management in Myanmar was developed in 2007 based on the ITTO's C&I and it needed to be revised. The draft C&Is for natural forest and plantation were prepared by a consultant who was financially assisted by GAPCC (ASEAN-German Programme on Response to Climate Change).

The drafts were discussed at the meetings of the Technical Working Group of MFCC and circulated to the forest related stakeholders for comments. The suggestions and comments were already received from some stakeholders and the drafts will be further discussed in this consultative meeting for improvement.

#### 2. Presentation by WWF Myanmar

Ms. Amalia Maling, Forest Project Manager of WWF Myanmar explained about WWF Myanmar Forest Programme (2015-2020). Her presentation appears in Annex-3.

The programme aims at, by 2020, Government, Civil Society and Private Sector design and successfully implements a Green Economy that sustains natural capital over the long run for the benefit of biodiversity and human communities.



The priority landscapes of the project are Ayeyarwady and/or Salween rivers and Dawna Taninthari Landscape (DTL) (84441.73 km<sup>2</sup>).

It could be achieved the followings at the end of the project period.

- Ecological integrity and ecosystem services are protected, maintained and restored in DTL priority landscape.
- Overall forest deforestation rate stays below 0.07% in DTL area.

The key project activities are,

- Securing resources rights for local communities
- Conservation- based enterprise development
- Strategic partnership with CSOs
- Policy engagement with government

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#### 2.1 Discussion points

- Q. Ask about the programme to rescue the Ayeyarwady dolphin and deforestation due to establishing Oil Palm and Rubber plantations.
- A. WWF Myanmar started working at Tanintharyi area and it hasn't start along the Ayeyarwady River yet. As looking at the supply chain of rubber and oil palm in Indonesia and Thailand cases, there should be a way to balance the ecosystem/habitat.
- C. After 1994, Forest Department allowed only degraded areas for the establishment of rubber and oil palm plantations.



### 3. Presentations on Forest Stewardship Councils' (FSC) certification process by WWF Myanmar

Ms. Shizuka Grover, the quality Assurance Coordinator of FSC in the Asia and Pacific gave the following four presentations on FSC and they are provided in Annexes 4-7.

- (a) FSC overview
- (b) FSC National Standard Development Process
- (c) FSC Certification for Ecosystem Services
- (d) FSC Market opportunity

#### (a) FSC overview

The private FSC forest certification scheme was established in 1993 and now has over 800 members to carry out for forest



management certification. FSC conducts Forest Management and Supply Chain (COC) certifications. It is mentioned that on average, forestry companies can earn an extra US\$ 1.80 for every cubic meter of FSC certified round wood or equivalence. Group certification is also allowed to reduce the cost and time of certification.

#### (b) FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard Development Process

The FSC's Principles, criteria and generic indicators were developed for forest management certification. These indicators are adopted, adapted or dropped and new indicators be added based on the country's legislations in the development of national standards. The Standard Development Group is established with the balanced participation of forest related stakeholder groups. The drafts of the standard are needed to be public-consulted before approval. It was mentioned that 11 National Standards be approved by 2017 in the Asia and Pacific.

#### (c) FSC Certification for Ecosystem Services(ES)

The responsible forest management contributes many ecosystem services and their impacts on the specific services are verified with the market requirements. FSC conducted ES certification of water, soil, NTFP, REDD+, Ecotourism etc.; in different forest types of Chile, Nepal, Indonesia and Vietnam.

#### (D) FSC Market Opportunity

The needs for eco-friendly forest products are increasing in all markets. FSC is doing forest certification to provide green products to the global market. The areas of FSC certified forest are increasing year by year and over 10.7 million ha of forest (6% of global certified area) are certified in the Asia and Pacific in 18 countries.

With regard to FSC Supply Chain (COC) Certification, 8579 certificates (30% of global COC certificates) have been issued in 38 countries in the Asia and Pacific region. One certificate included from Myanmar issued in November 2015. On 19 February 2016, FSC reached 30000 COC certificates issued globally. As FSC's labeled products are sure to get market access and can get premium prize, many companies around the world choose FSC for their market promotion.

#### 3.1 Discussion points

- Q: Could you please provide more information about one FSC certificate from Myanmar?
- A: I think that is the supply chain (COC) certificate. A company can claim their timbers are certified if they buy or use certified products.
- O: The FSC certificate from Myanmar could be COC one and if a company can afford to pay the certification fees they recognized can invite the **FSC** certification bodies to audit their products. What is the cost of certification?



- A: The fee for certification is not for the cost for certificate but it is for Audit. It differs the size and business of the company and is also depends on a company or group of companies. The audit fee is decided by certification bodies (CB).
- Q: Where can we contact the certification bodies?
- A: The FSC certification bodies must be accredited by ASI (Accreditation Service International). If there are CBs in Myanmar you can invite them to do audit for forest management or COC certification.

C: Certification scheme is not mandatory. It is voluntary. If a company satisfies itself with its activities to comply with the relevant standards it depends on the company to be certified its products to get market access.

#### 4. Presentation on National Quality Infrastructure in Myanmar

Dr War War Moe, Deputy Director, National Standard and Quality Department (NSQD) of Department of Research and Innovation (DRI) Ministry of Sciences and Technology (MOST) explained about the National Quality Infrastructure in Myanmar and her presentation in full text appears in Annex-8.

She highlighted the development of National Quality Policy, standards, National Standard Bodies and the development processes. The Standard Development and Accreditation Divisions of the NSQD carry out the detailed technical activities in standard development, accreditation of certification bodies and inspection. To develop the Myanmar Standard, 19 technical sub-committees have been set up to review the draft standards and put forward for necessary actions.



One of the committees is for wood-based product. She mentioned that 77 draft Myanmar standards were received and is now preparing for enquiry stage to get public comments through media and website.

The National standard and Quality Department of the Department of Research and Innovation is implementing projects together with the international organizations to strengthen the development of Myanmar Standards and setting up the National Accreditation bodies.

#### 4.1 Discussion Points

U Win Naing, Deputy General Manager of Myanma Timber Enterprise elaborated the standardization process in Myanmar. He said that the ISO standards can

now be adopted in Myanmar without referring to ISO. There are now 77 draft standards and it is opened to everyone to give comments. Six types of product are included in the woodbased product standard and there is no subcommittee or sector for the forest management standard and it is the system or process standard which is needed to be developed.



- C: FSC follows IAC (International Alliance of Certification) and ASI (Accreditation Service International) for accreditation and monitoring
- Q: What are the responsible matters to follow by companies?
- A: It needs to understand the objectives and procedure of ISO. To get access the exported products to the international markets, the corresponding standard must

be in line with the international requirements and the activities be complied with the set standard.

### 5. Presentation on Draft C&Is for Forest Management Certification (Natural Forest and Plantation)

U Ohn Lwin, Professor, University of Forestry presented on the preparation of draft C&Is for natural forest and plantation management certification which is provided in Annex-9.

He pointed out the major instruments and actions to support Sustainable Forest Management and C&Is development in Myanmar. The issues and challenges to implement the

C&Is were given and suggestions to overcome these issues were also made.

In the drafts, FSC's Principles and Criteria were applied and the generic indicators were adopted or dropped to suit Myanmar Legislations. He mentioned that the present draft of C&Is are implementable and also meets the international requirements.



#### 5.1 Panel Discussion



After the presentation, the Panel discussion was made with the following panelists.

- U Shwe Kyaw, Chairman, MFCC
- U Soe Win Hlaing, Chairman, Myanmar Forest Association
- U Kyaw Htun, Representative for CSO
- U Zaw Win, Representative for Wood-based industry and Private Plantation
- Dr Maung Maung Than, Coordinator of RECOFTC
- U Myo Min, Director, Forest Department

U Barber Cho facilitated the discussions.

The panelists gave the introductory remarks.

U Shwe Kyaw: reported the meeting the progress of the current Myanmar C&I development and mentioned that the suggestions and comments from different organizations and individual have been received to revise the drafts. It is intended to further discuss the drafts in this meeting.

**U Soe Win Hlaing:** stressed the C&Is should be implementable in the field and suggested Climate change indicators be added.

**U Kyaw Htun:** pointed out that indicators related to CF are needed to put in the C&Is as the timber from these forests would be very important in the near future, the separate C&Is for CF should be prepared.

**Dr Maung Maung Than:** suggested that the drafted C&Is cover FPIC and needed to include the indicators for laborers in forestry operations and the laws for land and customary rights are also important to be considered in the C&Is.

**U Zaw Win:** suggested the separate C&I for CF should be prepared and stressed the participation of all stakeholders. It should be careful about the conversion of natural forests to plantations.

**U Myo Min:** pointed out that some laws are being revised and enacted soon and the related indicators with these laws need to be revised.

- Q: AAC is important in the C&I for forest management. The mortality rate should be considered in calculating the AAC?
- A: FD is now revising the management plans for FMUs and the AAC is calculated based on the existing growing stock.
- C: AAC is important in forest management. The data from one-shot inventory and pre-harvest (SF marking) inventory should be reliable. The logging should be stopped for some time in Bago Yoma region as yield per unit area is low now.



C: AAC is just a parameter of number of trees or volume of timber to log from a forest. It is important to check the working stock of a forest for a felling series. It there is not enough working stock logging should be stopped and rest the forest until working stock is restored.



- C: The C&Is refers to the Code of forest harvesting in some of the indicators. There are some activities in the code which are difficult to be implemented under Myanmar conditions and it needs to be revised.
- C: Participant from private sector: The multi-stakeholder involvement in this meeting is important because the laws and procedures are prepared by authorities and experts and implemented by the private people (traders).
- Q: Participant from FD: Are the unclassified forests (UCF) included in the AAC calculation? Just resting the forest is not enough to improve the forest.
- A: U Myo Min (FD): The UCF are included in the AAC calculation and silvicultural operations will be carried out based on the budget and law enforcement be exercised to prevent illegal logging.
- C: Assistant Director of Bago District (FD): With the present strength of staff it is difficult to control illegal logging and to implement other forest operations.
- C: Participant from Attorney-General office: There are disciplines in setting the law, acts to follow and acts for rights and privileges are included in the Laws.
- C: Participant from MTE: Annual cut is determined in consultation with FD and MTE. The logging policies of neighboring countries should also be considered.



- C: U Myo Min (FD): AAC should be supply-based. If the demand is more than supply, there will be illegal logging. Now we engage the EU-FLEGT VPA process to strengthen our MTLAS to meet the requirement of EU.
- C: Participant from MTE: The Standing orders for Subordinates (FD and MTE) should be revised to be in line with the current situation.

U Barber Cho facilitated the meeting by winding up the discussions of the participants.

Finally the panelists gave their comments on the improvement of the draft C&Is based on the outcomes of the meeting, law enforcement and governance, field test of the draft before adoption, involvement of all stakeholders, social and environmental considerations.

#### 6. Meeting resolutions

- Prepare separate C&I for CF and small holders of forest.
- Revise the draft C&Is for natural forest and plantation management according to the suggestions and comments
- Conduct field test of the revised draft.
- Prepare final draft based on findings of field test
- Acquire suggestions and comments of the final draft from the stakeholders before adoption.

#### 7. Closing session

U Shwe Kyaw closed the National Consultative Meeting on C&Is for Forest Management Certification.

He mentioned that with the earnest contributions of the participants, suggestions and comments were made during the workshop for the improvement of the draft C&Is which will be implementable by FMUs and acceptable by the international requirements.

He highlighted that the FMUs (Forest District), the basic units of forest management in Myanmar need to comply fully with the



C&I requirements to be certified their forests by any certification bodies. It is important to carry out the prescriptions of the management plans successfully and FD, MTE, private sector and local communities work together to achieve the C&I requirement. If the C&Is for forest management are adopted and implemented by FMUs successfully, the state's forest resources will be sustainable and the products from those forests get market access and value.

He expressed his gratitude to WWF Myanmar Programme for financial support to convene this meeting and his appreciation to Ms. Amalia Maling and Ms. Shizuka Grover of WWF Myanmar Programme and Dr. War War Moe from Department of Research and Innovation for their presentations.

He concluded his remarks thanking to the panelists and participants for their attendances and invaluable contributions to the meeting.

#### ANNEXES

#### **Annex. 1** Agenda of the Meeting







#### National Consultative Meeting on C &I for Forest Management Certification

Day Two (4-3-2	016)	
Introductory Se	ession	
09:00 to 09:15	Introduction to the National Consultative Meeting on C & I for Forest Management Certification	U Shwe Kyaw, Chairman of MFCC
09:15 to 09:30	WWF Myanmar Forest Strategy (FSC Overview)	Ms. Amalia Maling, Forest Project Manager WWF-Myanmar
09:30 to 09:45	Question & Answer	
09:45 to 10:00	Coffee Break	
Morning Sessio	n	
10:00 to 10:30	FSC National Forest Steward Standard development Process	Ms. Shizuka Grover Quality Assurance Coordinator of FSC in Asia Pacific
10:30 to 10:40	Question & Answer	
10:40 to 11:10	Certification for Ecosystem Services	Ms. ShizukaGrover Quality Assurance Coordinator of FSC in Asia Pacific
11:10 to 11:20	Question & Answer	
11:20 to 11:50	Market Overview (FSC products, buyers, including NTFPs)	Ms. Shizuka Grover Quality Assurance Coordinator of FSC in Asia Pacific
11:50 to 12:00	Question & Answer	
12:00 to 13:00	Lunch Break	
Afternoon Sessi	ion	
13:00 to 13:30	Introduction of National Quality Infrastructure	Dr. War War Moe, Deputy Director Ministry of Science & Technology
13:30 to 15:00	Explanation of the draft C & I for Natural Forest and Plantation	U Ohn Lwin, Prof. (UoF)
15:00 to 15:15	Coffee Break	
15:15 to 16:15	Panel Discussion on C & I	Panelist & Participants
Closing Session	,	
16:15 to 16:30	Closing Remarks	U Shwe Kyaw, Chairman of MFCC

## Annex. 2 List of {participants NATIONAL PARTICIPANTS

## National Consultative Meeting on C&I for Forest Management Certification 4 March, 2016

Sr. No	Name	Designation	Department
1	U Shwe Kyaw	Chairman	MFCC
2	U Ko Ko Lin	Assistant Director	Labour
3	Daw Cherry Mang Mann	Director	Planning, MFCC Member
4	Daw Cho Tu Mar	Deputy Director	Planning
5	Dr. San Thwin	Professor	University of Forestry, MFCC Member
6	U Aung Soe	Assistant Director	FRI
7	U Win Naing	Director	MOECAF, MFCC Member
8	Dr. War War Moe	Deputy Director	Ministry of Science and Technology
9	U Win Tint	Senior Metrology	Ministry of Science and Technology, MFCC Member
10	Daw Aye Aye Win	Director	Attorney General, MFCC Member
11	U Aung Myin	Deputy General Manager(Retired)	MTE, MFCC Member
12	U Mehm Ko Ko Gyi	Vice Chairman	ECCDI, MFCC Member
13	U Tin Ohn	E C Member	FREDA, MFCC Member
14	U Ohn Lwin	Professor	University of Forestry
15	U Hla Htut Win	Staff Officer	MOECAF
16	U Myo Min	Director, FD	EU FLEGT VPA (ITF)
17	U Min Min Oo	Staff Officer	Forest Department
18	U Zaw Win	Assistant Director, FD	EU FLEGT VPA (ITF)
19	U Kyaw Htike	Assistant General Manager, MTE	EU FLEGT VPA (ITF), MFCC Member
20	Dr. Tin Tin Myint	Manager, MTE	EU FLEGT VPA (ITF)
21	U Ngwe Soe	Deputy Director, Trade	EU FLEGT VPA (ITF)
22	Dr. Sein Win	President ,MFPMF	EU FLEGT VPA (ITF), MFCC Member
23	U Tin Oo	Vice President ,MFPMF	EU FLEGT VPA (ITF)
24	U Maung Mg Thein Htike	CEO, MFPMF	EU FLEGT VPA (ITF)
25	U Barber Cho	Advisor, MFPMF	EU FLEGT VPA (ITF), MFCC Secretary

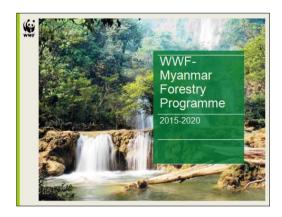
Sr. No	Name	Designation	Department
26	U Zaw Win	Advisor, MFPMF	EU FLEGT VPA (ITF)
27	U Kyaw Htun	Deputy Director General, MOECAF(Retired)	
28	U Kyaw Min Htun	Thuriya Sandar, Region of Sagaing ,CSO	EU FLEGT VPA (ITF)
29	U Tet Toe	Assistant Director	Forest Department
30	U Phyo Zin Mon Naing	Assistant Director	Forest Department
31	U Chit Oo	Assistant Director	Forest Department
32	U Nyunt Win	Assistant Director	Forest Department
33	U Soe Myint Thein	Assistant Director	Forest Department
34	U Thaung Oo	Assistant Director	Forest Department
35	U Soe Tint	Assistant Director	Forest Department
36	U Hla Oo	Assistant Director	Forest Department
37	U Saw Ba Hein	Assistant Director	Forest Department
38	U Htay Maung	Assistant Director	Forest Department
39	U Aye Cho Thaung	Deputy General Manager	Myanma Timber Enterprise
40	U Khin Maung Kyi	Deputy General Manager	Myanma Timber Enterprise
41	U Aung Htun Kyaw	Assistant General Manager	Myanma Timber Enterprise
42	U Soe Yee	Assistant General Manager	Myanma Timber Enterprise
43	U Ye Htun	Assistant General Manager	Myanma Timber Enterprise
44	U Thiha	Assistant General Manager	Myanma Timber Enterprise
45	U Tin Min	Assistant General Manager	Myanma Timber Enterprise
46	U Zaw Win Thein	Assistant General Manager	Myanma Timber Enterprise
47	U Zaw Zaw Tun	Manager	Myanma Timber Enterprise
48	U Aung Htay	Manager	Myanma Timber Enterprise
49	U Win Ko Ko	Manager	Myanma Timber Enterprise
50	U Min Aung Naing	Manager	Myanma Timber Enterprise
51	U Kyaw Ko Win	Assistant Manager	Myanma Timber Enterprise
52	U Khun Min Htike	Assistant Manager	Myanma Timber Enterprise
53	U Kyaw Myo Lin	Assistant Manager	Myanma Timber Enterprise
54	U Kyaw Zay Ya	Assistant Manager	Myanma Timber Enterprise
55	U Soe Win (4)	Assistant Director	Dry Zone Greening Department, Sagaing
56	U Moe Zaw Aung	Assistant Director	Dry Zone Greening Department, Mandalay

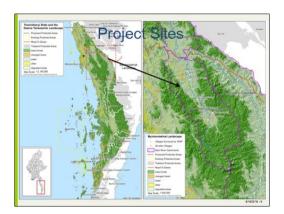
Sr. No	Name	Designation	Department
57	U Min Zaw Oo	Staff Officer	Dry Zone Greening Department, Magway
58	U Zaw Win	Assistant Director	Environmental Conservation Department
59	U Khin Maung Te	Assistant Director	Environmental Conservation Department
60	U Khaing Tun	Staff Officer	Environmental Conservation Department
61	U Myo Htun	MD, Kaung Myanmar Aung Forestry Enterprise	MFPMF
62	U Myint Thein	CEO, Wood-based Furniture Association	MFPMF
63	U Nay Win	MD, Tin Win Tun Company	МЕРМЕ
64	U Thein Naing Tun	Project Assistant	MFPMF
65	U Soe Win Hlaing	Chairman	Myanmar Forest Association
66	U Win Hlaing	Advisor	FFI
67	U Myint Soe Oo	Senior CF Officer	FFI
68	Daw Yu Za Na Wai	Program Assistant	MERN
69	U Zin Lin Tun	Forest Sector Project Officer	WWF-Myanmar
70	Dr. Maung Maung Than	Coordinator	RECOFTC
71	U Myo ZayYar Aung	CF	(Rakhine)
72	U De Khun Taung	CF	( Kachin)

#### **INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS**

Sr. No	Name	Designation	Department
1	Ms. Rachel Butler	Independent Advisor	Global Timber Forum
2	MR. Thibault Ledecp	Forest Coordinator	WWF
3	Ms. Amalia Maling	Forest Project Manager	WWF
4	Ms. SHIZUKA GROVER	Quality Assurance Coordinator	FSC
5	Ms. BRISSONNENAU Delphine	Programme Coordinator, EU Delegation	EEAS-Yangon
6	Mr. Art Klassen	Regional Director	Tropical Forest Foundation-Indonesia
7	Mr. Richard Laity	South East Asia Projects & Deve9lopment	PEFC

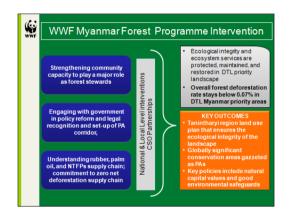
#### Annex. 3 Presentation by Ms. Amalia Maling, WWF Myanmar









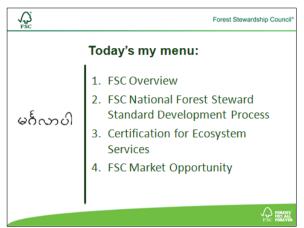


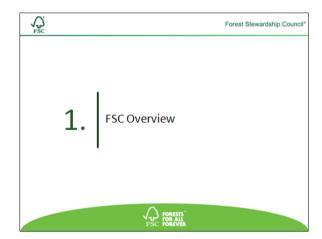




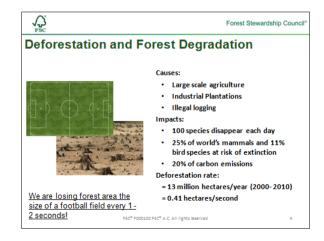
#### Annex. 4 Presentation by Ms. Shizuka Yasui, FSC Asia Pacific Regional Office















Forest Stewardship Council

#### Oh, Not enough, What should we do?

- Failure of governmental commitment at Earth Summit encouraged many non-governmental organizations to come together and gather support for the innovative idea of a non-governmental, independent and international forest certification scheme.
- Following intensive consultations in ten countries to build support for the idea of a worldwide certification system, the FSC Founding Assembly was held in Toronto, Canada in 1993.

We should achieve sustainable forest management by our hands!





Forest Stewardship Council®

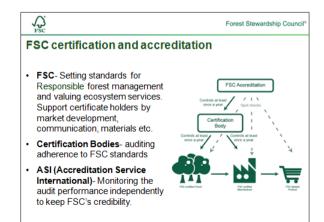
#### So, here comes FSC!

- The first private forest certification schemes established in 1993 by 130 business representatives, social groups, and environmental organizations
- Membership organization with now more than 800 members
- Promotes environmentally responsible, socially beneficial and economically viable management of the world's forests
- Values on multi stakeholder democratic decision making process.







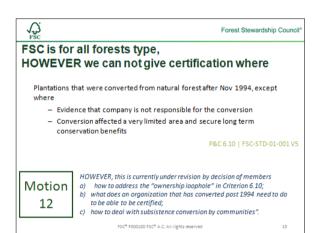




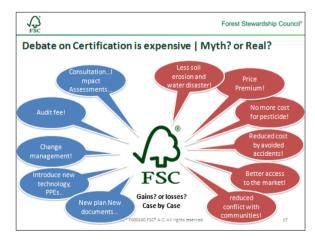


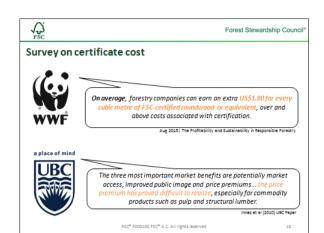














Forest Stewardship Council®

#### FSC has feasible options to certificate holders And trying to find better solutions

#### Down the cost

- Group Certification
- Streamlined procedures and system for smallholders (SLIMF- Small and Low Intensity Managed Forest)

#### Up the gains

- Minimum living wage criteria (for workers)
- Fairtrade collaboration (from market)
- Market access support

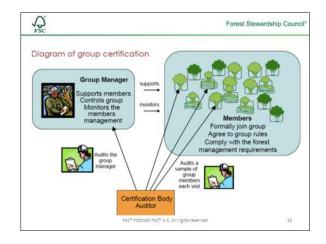
AND the audit fee will be reduced by competition amongst CBs and raise efficiency by having more number of certificate in the country

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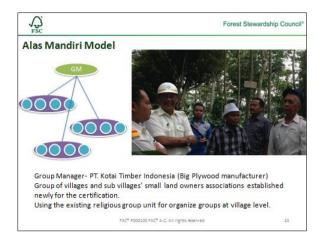
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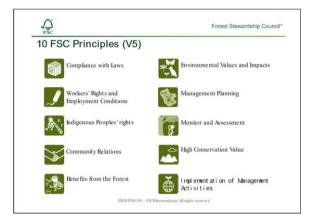


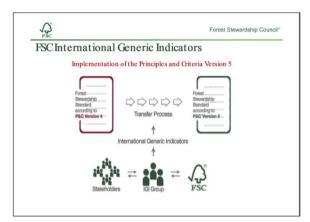




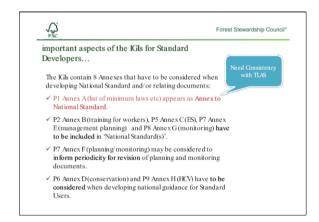
#### Annex. 5 Presentation by Ms. Shizuka Yasui, FSC Asia Pacific Regional Office













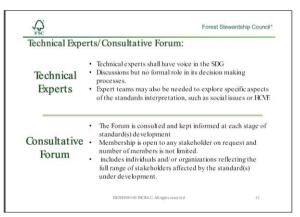


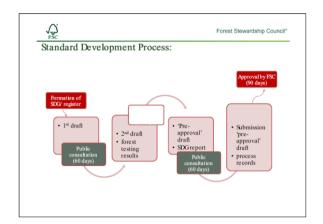




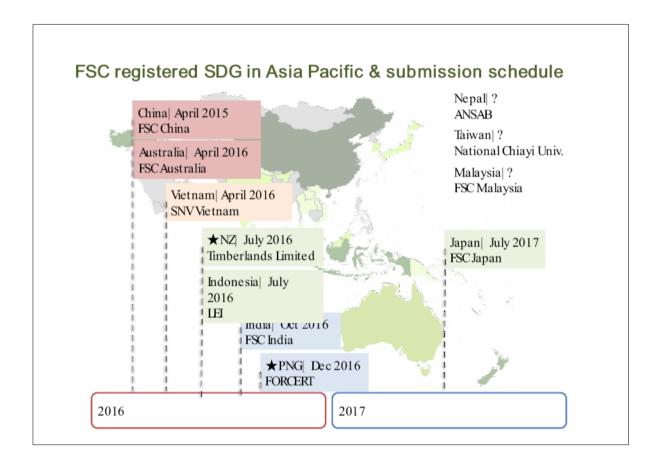






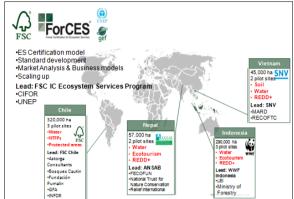






#### Annex. 6 Presentation by Ms. Shizuka Yasui, FSC Asia Pacific Regional Office





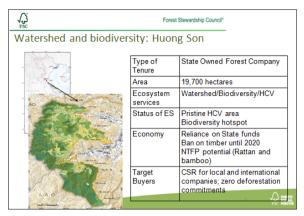


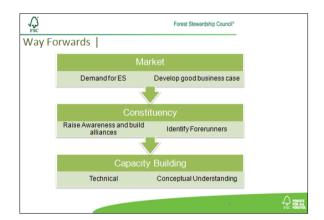














#### Annex. 7 Presentation by Ms. Shizuka Yasui, FSC Asia Pacific Regional Office



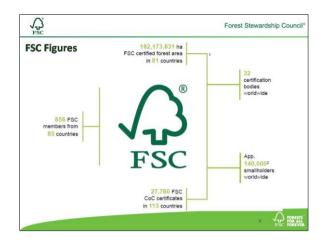


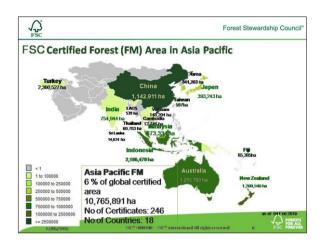














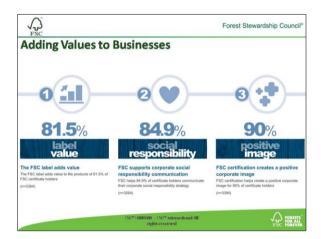




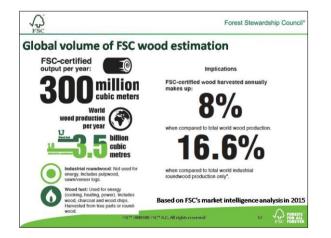
























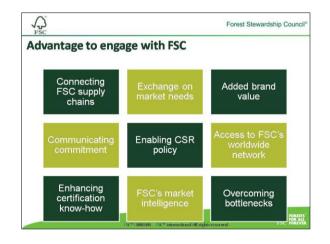




























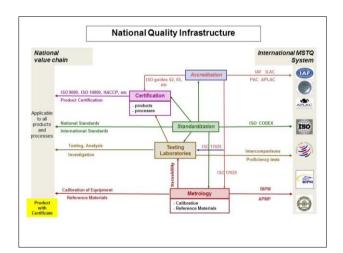




### Annex. 8 Presentation by Dr. War war Moe, Deputy Director, Standards Development Division









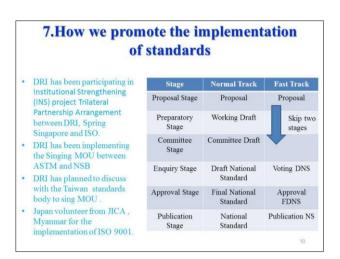
## Vision \* To access international markets, assist regional integration and preserve domestic markets through an increase in the efficiency of industry, an improvement of Myanmar's competitiveness, an increase in the volume of trade and investment, whilst ensuring the health and safety of consumers in the domestic, regional and international markets through the production, trade and marketing of quality goods and services.

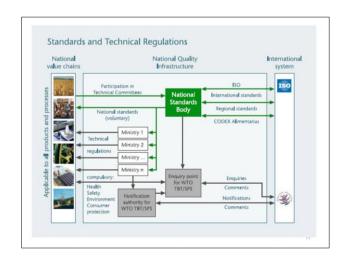




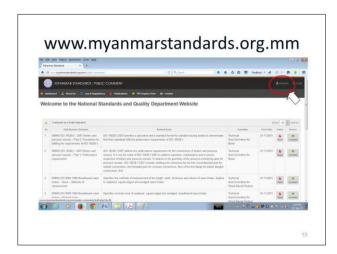


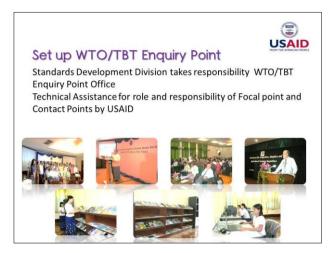
# The Development Process: Standards(ISO) 0. Preliminary stage 1. Proposal stage 2. Preparatory stage 3. Committee stage 4. Enquiry stage 5. Approval stage 6. Publication stage





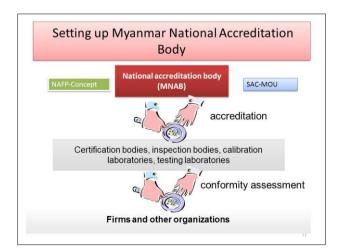












# Training Program for MNAB As NAFP concept, Singapore Accreditation Council (SAC) has been selected as Partner Accreditation Body Set up organizational structure and QMS for MNAB Try to organize technical assessor pool Laboratory Network Training Program for ISO 17011,17025&17065 Donate IT facilities and Copier from PTB PTB (Germany) and UNIDO will provide on job training for staffs from MNAB and technical assessor in 2016.



#### Proficiency Testing (PT) Program

By the assistance of PTB (Germany), Accreditation division has so far organized the following PT programs:

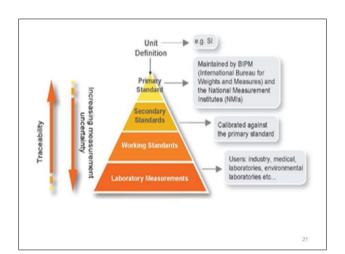
- 1st PT program on "Measurement of 7 heavy metals (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb, Zn) and pH values in water" is completed on December 2013.
- completed on December 2013 .

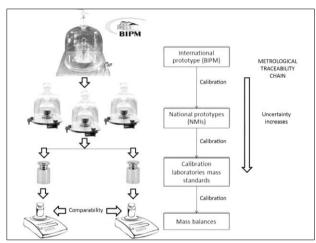
  2nd PT program on "Measurement of 3 heavy metals (Fe, Cu and Cd) and pH values in drinking water " is

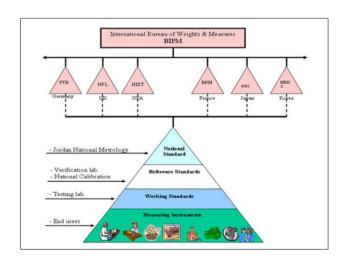
completed on November 2014.



- 3rd PT program on "Measurement of pesticides in black tea for endosulfan sulfate and bifenthrin" and 4th PT program on "Measurement of heavy metals (Cd, Co, Mn) in drinking water "will be completed on 11 December 2015.
- 5th PT program on "Measurement of Cd, Ni and Zn in Waste Water" will be started on 11 December 2015.
- 6<sup>th</sup> PT program on "Measurement of As, Cd, Moisture Content and Ash in Rice Flour" will be started on 11 December 2015.







#### **Setting up National Metrology** laboratory · Renovate and provide controlled conditions Send reference standards to calibrate NIMT or accredited laboratory Measurement uncertainty, Training and preparing Calibration Procedure Establish Calibration Services Implement Quality Management System To be accredited Laboratory for Mass, Temperature and Electrical.

#### Advanced Training in NMIT







#### Metrology Strategy

- Establish national measurement standards
- Establish traceable calibration services
- Establish verification services for Legal Metrology
- Support the establishment of accredited second-tier calibration services
- 5. Engage with stakeholders
- 6. Conduct research on measurement issues





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#### National Metrology Institute (Myanmar)

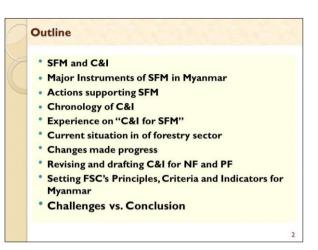




## THANK YOU FOR KIND ATTENTION

#### Annex. 9 Presentation by U Ohn Lwin, Professor, University of Forestry, Yezin





SFM and C&I: Sustainable Forest Management and Criteria and Indicators Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) as a global concern at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, UNCED (the Earth Summit). SFM consists of formulating national forest programmes, forest assessment criteria and indicators (C&I), Initiatives to promote SFM at the international, national and regional levels. Thematic area of SFM set in Rio Extent of forest resources Biological diversity Forest health and vitality Protective functions of forests Productive functions of forests Socio-economic functions Legal policy and institutional framework

#### Major Instruments of SFM in Myanmar Myanmar Agenda 21 (1997) together with environmental policy (1994), Forest law (1992); Forest rules (1995); Protection of wildlife and wild plants and conservation of natural areas law (1994); Forest Policy (1995) 30 years Forest Master Plan (2001-2031) · Community forestry instructions (1995, 2016); Departmental Instructions, Standard Operation Procedures, · National forestry action plan (1995); Criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management Format and guidelines for district forest management plans (1996); National Code of Forest Harvesting Practices (NCOHP) (2000) revised in 2003): Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) (2008). • Environmental Conservation law (2012); Rules (2013), Standard Operation Procedures (2015) National Land Use Policy (2016)

Actions supporting SFM

Forest Management Plans (FMP)

Development of Model Forests,

National Code of Harvesting Practices (NCOHP)

Measures taken to illegal Logging Control

Private Investment in Forestry sector (2005),

(C&I) for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)

Myanmar Timber Legal Assurance System (MTLAS)

Pan ASEAN Timber Certification Initiative (PATCI)

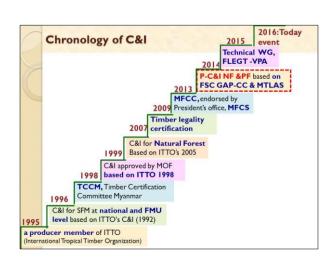
Collective Actions to contribute SFM

Introduced log export ban starting from 1st April, 2014,

Processing Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) to get license of Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) under EUTR,

Developing ISO standards in wood Based Industry.

Planning social affairs of workers in forest certification and wood based Industries, Building Wood Industry (BWI),



#### Experience on C&I for SFM

	Criteria	Indicators
1	Enabling condition for Sustainable Forest Management	10
2	Extent and condition of Forest	6
3	Healthy biological functioning of forest ecosystems	2
4	Forest Production	12
5	Biological diversity	4
6	Soil and water protection	5
7	Economic, social and cultural aspects	12
	{(7-C) &(51-I) 2007}	51

#### Workshop and meeting on C&I in Myanmar

January 2007, October 2009, February 2010, March 2010

#### Experience on C&I for SFM(cont;)

#### ISSUES on implementing C&I in National and FMU levels in Myanmar

- Inflexibility of standards to be applicable in **diverse local** conditions,
- Lack of recognition of broader local land use issues,
- Conflicts and/or incompatibility between legal settings and certification standards.
- Legitimizing forest harvesting which may conflict with traditional
- Uncertain benefits for primary producers,
- Cost burden heaviest for developing countries and small-scale forest owners. (Sharing of costs and benefits is uneven)
- Unsure demand for certified products,
- Wide gap between reality of management and certification standards, and
- Weak ability in enforcing policies, laws and regulations.

#### Experience on C&I for SFM(cont;)

#### Suggestions and recommendations to overcome

- To strengthen human resource, capacity building, awareness, technology and budget allotment,
  To support FMU's requirement for implementing C&I,
- To review C&I through the multi-stakeholder consultative process for every 5 year,
- To conduct biodiversity inventory, to list CITE appendix, endanger
- To estimate carbon storage,
- To build database system for up to date information,
- To set up target for forest certification in 2015,
- To translate C&I with both languages,
- To estimate valuation of environmental service,
- To assess the impact of applying NCFHP,
- To draw up action plan for each FMU to undertake actions and activities which were identified in assessment,

#### Current situation in forestry sector

- Natural forest (PFE 30.73% 197,899.36 km<sup>2</sup>. Forest Policy's Target 40%, (30+10)
- Plantation established by FD, (since 1981 with the amount of 2,175,911 acres in which some of those have been reaching marketable size)
- Plantation by private Companies (since 2005. Up till now, teak 116,429, and hardwood 67,094 acres )
- Community owned Forest ( 277,137 acres managed by 1990 user groups consisting 53,811 members)
- Small holders? Group certification possible?
- NTFPs (Non Timber Forest Products)

#### Changes made progress?

- √ Political (International, regional)
  - ✓ Parliament: legislative body
- √ Clean government, governance,
- √ Social, Economic, environment,
  - ✓ Administrative Reform
- ✓ Democratization, Decentralization, Federation
  - ✓ Media, Transparency, public commenting
    - ✓ All inclusive, People centered
- √ Role of development partners, CSO (Civil Society) Organization)
  - √ Government system

#### Revising and drafting C&I for NF and PF

- So far, Myanmar does not have any internationally recognized certification standard such as Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), like other neighboring countries..,
- · TOR of Consultancy work on revising and drafting the standards for NF and PF,
- Financial assisted by GAP-CC (ASEAN-German Programme on Response to Climate Change)
- Desk review all standards, asking to experienced persons, (ITTO, PEFC, FSC, others..)

	for Myanmar		
	FSC's Principles	C&I (Natural forest)	C&I Planta- tion
ı	Compliance with Laws and Principle	6+12	6+12
2	Tenure and Use Rights and Responsibilities	3+5	3+5
3	Indigenous People's Rights	4+9	4+8
4	Community Relations and Worker's Rights	5+14	5+14
5	Benefits from the Forest	6+10	6+10
6	Environmental Impact	10+25	10+24
7	Management Plan	4+6	4+6
8	Monitoring and Assessment	5+6	5+6
9	Maintenance of High Conservation Value Forest	4+7	4+7
10	Plantation Development	-	8+14
	Total C&I (Natural Forest and Plantation)	47+94	55+106

#### Challenges / Way forward

- Draft standard: be implementable and to meet international requirements,
- How to update existing tools (policy, legal, regulatory framework, etc;)
- · Piloting for field testing the standard,
- Update as a live standard at initial stage of implementation,
- Awareness and capacity building for MSG, CSOs,
- Standard: Scheme (MFCS): Implementers,
- Group certification of forest products from small holder and community (user) groups,
- Standard development process and group!

1.4

Thank you for your kind attentions and welcome comments and suggestions to improve C&I of SFM for MFCC

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