INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION
ITTO

PROJECT DOCUMENT

TITLE:	**STRENGTHENING SFM STANDARDS AND TIMBER LEGALITY FRAMEWORK IN MYANMAR**
SERIAL NUMBER:	**PP-A/56-342A**

SUMMARY

Myanmar is a forest resource rich country with around 28.5 million hectares of forest areas which represent about 42.19% of the total land area. The country has also around 18.7 million hectares of other wooded land. Forests are tremendously important in Myanmar for the well-being of its over 34 million rural people out of its total population of 54 million, especially poor, as well as the country's ecological integrity and economic development. They support basic household needs and livelihoods, commercial production, export earnings, and employment. Although Myanmar possesses quite a remarkable forest management system with a large number of highly qualified forestry professionals, Myanmar has faced challenges in its efforts towards sustainable forest management certification and timber legality systems.

The project's development objective is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable forest management in Myanmar through strengthening national certification systems of forest management and chain of custody as well as a timber legality verification system. The project will address the challenges Myanmar faces with market access for timber and focus on the continued improvement of Myanmar Forest Certification System (MFCS), and Myanmar Timber Legality Assurance System (MTLAS) and their efficient and effective implementation. Significant capacity building interventions, including the application of QR codes for log tracking, will be implemented to develop the robustness of the mechanisms and infrastructures that underpin Myanmar's timber certification systems. Standard and system development will hinge on wide stakeholder consultation, with international best practice processes that will serve to foster an environment of mutual trust and ownership amongst forest sector stakeholders. The project results will be sustainable through creating economically viable certification systems, ensuring capacity interventions can be multiplied, and supporting locally generated, cost effective timber tracking technologies. In the longer term the systems created will play an important role in advancing sustainable forest management while enhancing the sustainable supply of vital goods and various ecosystem services from valuable tropical forests in Myanmar to support the achievements of SDGs in particular SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption) and SDG 15 (life on lands).

EXECUTING AGENCY:	MYANMAR FOREST CERTIFICATION COMMITTEE (MFCC)
DURATION:	24 MONTHS
STARTIGN DATE:	1 FEBRUARY 2021

PROPOSED BUDGET AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES:

Source	Contribution (US$)
ITTO (Goverment of Japan)	378,930
MFCC (in-kind)	139,860
TOTAL	518,790

1.   TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROJECT BRIEF

As the second largest country in Southeast Asia (after Indonesia) Myanmar has a total area of 676,577 km^2. Myanmar's forests are central to livelihoods and value chains, generating economic benefits through wood and related products. In addition, whilst Myanmar's forests are essential to its own environmental conservation they should also be seen in the broader context. They lie in the globally critical and highly threatened Indo-Burmese hotspot of biodiversity and endemism (Hughes, 2017), and likewise provide "an essential source of biodiversity and environmental sustainability for Southeast Asia" (Kyaw, Wu, 2015, page 17).

Myanmar has witnessed a decline in its forest resources - the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, 2015) estimated that Myanmar's forest cover dropped from 58% of the country's total land area in 1990 to 43% in 2015, amounting to a loss of about 10 million hectares. On average, 407,000 hectares of forest were lost per year between 1990 and 2015, or an annual deforestation rate of 1.2%. Myanmar is ranked third in the countries with the highest deforestation rates after Brazil and Indonesia (Sloth, Kyaw, 2020, Basnet et al 2018). Additionally, according to the FRA 2020, Myanmar now stands in the seventh position in the deforestation rate and forest cover is 28.54 million ha or 42.19% of the total land area.

Possibly the most common words in the current production forestry are (timber) "legality" and (forest) "sustainability". Whilst usually the former would precede the latter, in the Myanmar context sustainability has been the front runner. In Myanmar, the forest management system dates from around 1885 with the Burma Selection System, which was later modified as the Myanmar Selection System (MSS). In basic terms MSS is formulated to calculate the optimum yield of the year whilst assuring the future yield to be sustainable. However, MSS is not only one phenomenon of forest management, but also produces an impressive SFM system when combined with District Forest Management Plan (of Forest Department), and Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines (of the state-owned Myanma Timber Enterprise).

Although Myanmar possesses quite a remarkable forest management system with a large number of highly qualified forestry professionals, Myanmar is facing some rather unique challenges in its efforts towards timber legality and sustainable forest management systems - four prodigious political and economic transitions - war to peace, authoritarianism to democracy, centralized to decentralized political authority, and economic deregulation. Myanmar had to pass through about two decades under the authoritarian rules from 1988 to 2010. During this period Myanmar's natural resources were managed improperly.

Myanmar's forestry sector is under a lot of scrutiny. However, the main focus of it appears to be concentrated under environmental principles, with little attention to other critical elements that need consideration - the three-balanced approach comprising environment, social and economy.

Whilst there have been gains and progress recently (project origins) from previous interventions for both MTLAS and MFCS, there is still a need to build the resilience of these systems. This project reflects plans to deliver an increased level of robustness to the systems themselves and to the mechanisms and infrastructures essential for their implementation, maintenance and continued improvement. There also remain significant challenges with exporting Myanmar timber, and this is perhaps most notable in the case of the EU. There is a need to garner international acceptance and recognition of Myanmar's newly emerging certification systems. Acceptance and recognition will support an increased demand for certified Myanmar timber, which in itself is not only vital in making both MTLAS and MFCS viable but is also one of the central forces that drive ongoing improvement, learning, and constructive dialogue with international and national stakeholders.

The development goal of this project is to contribute to the acivement of sustainable forest managmenet in Myanamr throuhg strengthening Myanmar's forest sector certification systems for sustiable timebr trade. Beneficiaries include those involved directly in forest management, and production and verification/certification processes through increased business opportunities and capacity development. MFCC will also be a direct beneficiary as the impact from this project will contribute to MFCC's financial independence. In addition, those directly involved in any pilot testing will benefit from the technical support, training and guidance as well as any developing business to business linkages that emerge. More generally, as the certification systems become more robust and internationally acceptable, value supply chains for Myanmar forest products will be increased and access eased. Forests contribute to the livelihoods of roughly 80% of Myanmar's population, play an important role in reducing poverty and enhancing food security (Kissinger, 2017). In the context of CF, support and mobilization leads to enhanced income and revenue generation (Basnet et al, 2018).

Much of this project is directed through varied channels of consultations. As familiarity, fluency and confidence increase in terms of stakeholder engagement, a deepening participation will be aimed for in terms of involvement of CSOs, NGOs, Government and the private sector. MFCC will benefit as engagement provides for the sharing of a range of perspectives, inputs and expertise. This broadening participation will help ensure MFCC's impartiality, and its own legitimacy. The sector as a whole will benefit as these processes become more entrenched and open, fostering an environment of mutual trust, ownership, and adding further to reducing sector exposure to corruption. Possibly the stakeholders that stand to benefit most will be the so called 'voiceless' stakeholders – future generations and the environment itself.

There will be a range of tangible outcomes and outputs, such as actual certifications for forests and CoC, and also for newly accredited Certification Bodies. There will be a functioning digitalized timber tracking system, revised standard and system documentation and collateral, training and guidance manuals and materials, and an array of marketing collateral.

As mentioned above the main vehicles for implementation will be through stakeholder consultation and trainings. These will be carried out through various conferences, workshops, face to face trainings and some remote trainings. Follow up support and guidance will be provided for trainees towards their development goals. Cross cutting these interventions and activities will be a dedicated communication resource person and communication plan.

More obvious means of project sustainability are found, as is common, through adopting a method of training trainers (as opposed to just trainees). Also, the implementation and development of standards and system documents will be a continuous activity as the demand for legal/SFM/CoC certificate increases (there is every indication at the present that such a demand is strong). Much of the project as a whole is focused on an increased 'resilience', through improving MTLAS and MFCS and extending their reach. This will reduce the risk of over dependence on limited income sources of forest certification and forest products.

The project will focus on supporting locally generated, cost effective timber tracking technologies that are appropriate for Myanmar, as opposed to potentially more sophisticated and expensive equipment or technologies. The latter can at times become defunct if local capacities or technological requirements are lacking, inconsistent or intermittent, or maintenance costs become too high.

Whilst the current health situation with Covid 19 has some potential risk, it is expected that this will not be too great given the majority of the activities do not involve international travel and remote solutions can be applied. It is assumed that project activities would not cease due to Covid 19.

In Myanmar the current nation-wide peace process is under way and there are some opinions that multi-stakeholder engagement in the forestry sector ought to be in line with these initiatives. Whilst consultation processes embedded in this project design will where possible take into account such initiatives, it is assumed that the current support from key players (such as the Forest Department) will not be reversed.

The budget amount requested from ITTO is US$378,930. MFCC has calculated its in-kind payment for the project duration at US$139,860. Of the ITTO budget 32% is allocated to personnel and 6% to capital items.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AB	Accreditation Body
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CB	Certification Body
CF	Community Forestry
C & I	Criteria and Indicators
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CoC	Chain of Custody
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRI	Department of Research and Innovation
DTTS	Digital Timber Tracking System
ECCDI	Ecosystem Conservation and Community Development Initiative
ETTF	European Timber Trade Federation
EU	European Union
EU CA	European Union Competent Authorities
EUTR	European Union Timber Regulations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FD	Forest Department
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FMU	Forest Management Unit
FOR-Trade	Forestry and Trade for ASEAN Development
IAF	International Accreditation Forum
ISO	International Standard Organisation
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
MERN	Myanmar Environment Rehabilitation-Conservation Network
MFA	Myanmar Forest Association
MFCC	Myanmar Forest Certification Committee
MFCS	Myanmar Forest Certification Scheme
MFPMF	Myanmar Forest Products and Merchants Federation
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTE	Myanma Timber Enterprise
MSS	Myanmar Selection System

MONREC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTFSF	Myanmar Task Force on Sustainable Forestry
MTLAS	Myanmar Timber Legality Assurance System
NGB	National Governing Body
NGO	Non- governmental Organization
PEFC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
RECOFTC	Regional Community Forestry Training Centre
SEA	Southeast Asia
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
TLAS	Timber Legality Assurance System
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNREDD	United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement

1.1.   Origin

This project is emerging from a number of origins.

Myanmar has long recognised the importance of forest/timber product certification as a means to strengthen Myanmar's forest and timber tracking management systems and the quality infrastructure mechanisms that underpin them, and ultimately make an important contribution to environmental conservation. MFCC was created with this in mind, and this essential philosophy and approach runs through the core of this project proposal.

There are also more recent roots:

In 2016 there was an MTLAS Gap Analysis through a project supported by EU FAO FLEGT Programme. The review involved a multi-stakeholder and participatory Gap Analysis of MTLAS (v1) to "identify its strengths and weaknesses against internationally recognised legality principles, requirements and best practice and facilitate an informed discussion on the MTLAS and its contribution to the future VPA process". A final Gap Analysis Framework and report were produced.

There have also been additional important assessments (2018, 2019) of MTLAS. These assessments produced findings and associated recommendations. In 2019 NEPCon visited Myanmar on behalf of the European Timber Trade Federation (ETTF) "to evaluate the extent of how MTLAS can be used to meet EUTR requirements for verifying origin, species and indicate the legality of the timber imported from Myanmar". A second assessment by Control Union assessed MTLAS in terms of its potential use as a risk mitigation tool in the context of PEFC Controlled Sources. This ITTO project will develop MTLAS, closing gaps, and gather more international system recognition.

In terms of SFM, from May 2017 to April 2020 MFCC collaborated with PEFC on a project entitled: 'Working in Partnership to Bring Sustainable Management to Myanmar's Forests'. The project's ultimate goal has been to deliver a Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) system endorsed by PEFC, with widespread uptake across Myanmar. Whilst the project made significant progress and MFCS is currently at the start of the PEFC endorsement process, this ITTO project will build on this base and aims to extend both the diversity and reach of SFM certification as well as tracking systems.

1.2.   Relevance

1.2.1.   Conformity with ITTO s objectives and priorities

ITTO's International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTO, 2006)

With regards conformity to ITTO's International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTO, 2006) the overall objective of this MFCC project aligns closely with the opening statement of the ITTO objectives in Article 1: "promote the expansion and diversification of international trade in tropical timber from sustainably managed and legally harvested forests and to promote the sustainable management of tropical timber producing forests". The focus of the project is on timber legality and SFM, responsible trade in timber, and also aims to diversify the value chains falling under MFCC system certification.

Other specific article clauses from the 2016 agreement that align with this project are:

Clause	International Tropical Timber Agreement, 2006 Article 1
(c)	*Contributing to sustainable development and to poverty alleviation;*
(i)	*Promoting increased and further processing of tropical timber from sustainable sources in producer member countries, with a view to promoting their industrialization and thereby increasing their employment opportunities and export earnings;*
(k)	*Improving marketing and distribution of tropical timber and timber product exports from sustainably managed and legally harvested sources and which are legally traded, including promoting consumer awareness;*
(m)	*Encouraging members to develop national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of timber producing forests, and maintaining ecological balance, in the context of the tropical timber trade;*
(n)	*Strengthening the capacity of members to improve forest law enforcement and governance, and address illegal logging and related trade in tropical timber;*
(r)	*Encouraging members to recognize the role of forest-dependent indigenous and local communities in achieving sustainable forest management and develop strategies to enhance the capacity of these communities to sustainably manage tropical timber producing forests;*

This MFCC project places a strong emphasis on improving value chains especially for those more vulnerable communities such as community forests (clause c). An increased focus on community forests also addresses to some extent Article 1 clause r - with some emphasis on the importance of community forest certification the project will contribute to increasing the profile of the important role this sector plays in forest management. Activities are also aimed at increasing the capacity of community forestry actors with forestry management by way of compliance with certification standard requirements.

In a similar vein the project aims to promote economic value for other key stakeholders in value chains such as timber processors and Government. This aim is reflected in "increased and further processing of tropical timber from sustainable sources in producer member countries, with a view to promoting their industrialization and thereby increasing their employment opportunities and export earnings" (Article 1, i)..

Whilst a central theme of the MFCC project is increased marketing and exports in legal and sustainable tropical timber, the project also aims to promote "customer awareness". Whilst not expressed in such terms this project includes the urgent need to enhance communication streams so MFCC certifications systems will be accepted on international markets. Increased recognition and acceptance entail an increase in awareness (Article 1, K).

MTLAS is currently a voluntary system. However, in order to extend its coverage, the project aims to consolidate the system to the optimum level when MONREC could potentially make it mandatory. This will require a significant development of national policy as reflected in Article 1, m and n: "encouraging members to develop national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation …", and "strengthening the capacity of members to improve forest law enforcement and governance, and address illegal logging and related trade in tropical timber".

ITTO Strategic Action Plan

In the context of ITTO's Strategic Action Plan (ITTO, 2013) there is also alignment with this project across all strategies, but in particular across strategic priorities 1,2,6:

Priority	ITTO Strategic Action Plan
1	*Promote good governance and enabling policy frameworks for strengthening sfm and related trade, and enhancing sfm financing and investment*
2	*Increase the contribution of tropical forests to national and local economies, including through international trade*
6	*Build and develop human resource capacity to implement sfm and increase trade in forest goods and services from sustainably managed forests*

With the first strategic priority, "promote good governance and enabling policy frameworks for strengthening SFM and related trade and enhancing SFM financing and investment", the four key strategic outcomes are also embedded in this

project proposal. As illustration in the proposal there is the need to ensure the NGB (MFCC) of Myanmar's SFM and timber legality systems generates increased access to financing. There is also a call for the project to increase the forest area that falls under SFM and legality certification, along with a statement that project success will address, at least to some degree, illegal logging.

Moreover, the project also aims to "develop guidelines for promoting legal and sustainable timber" (ITTO 2013, page 10) through the standards themselves and the supporting document system guideline collateral.

ITTO's Strategic Plan also specifies some examples of relevant Tropical Forest Law Enforcement and Trade (TFLET)_ supported activities that can contribute to Strategy 1. It is noted that the general objective of the TFLET Thematic Programme is to improve national forest law enforcement and governance (in tropical ITTO member countries). This is to enhance and diversify international trade in tropical timber from sustainably managed forests and to help alleviate poverty in those countries. ITTO's Strategic Plan lists a number of examples that are also relevant to TFLET-supported activities. These relate to strengthening forest law compliance and governance, supporting the production and marketing of legally produced tropical timber and effective supply chain management. It also notes the aim of strengthening the capacity of communities in forest management.

These specific points are also aspects of this proposal. To expand on the latter point on community forests, this project also contributes to strategy 2 as it places a significant emphasis on timber trade as a means to address poverty and improve resilience for more vulnerable livelihoods. Crossover is particularly strong on the action plan "expected outcomes" (page 15) covering: "increased contribution of the forest sector to the national and/or local economies"….."improved livelihoods and employment of local and indigenous communities"…and "improved access to international markets for small and medium sized enterprises and community enterprises".

Limitations in Myanmar of the quality infrastructure that underpin both MTLAS and MFCS are key elements that this project aims to address by, for instance, developing the capacity of the Certification and Accreditation services. These overall aims can be said to align with strategic priority 6 to "build and develop human resource capacity to implement SFM…."

Voluntary guidelines for the sustainable management of natural tropical forests (ITTO, 2015)

This project proposal is largely concerned with certification, SFM and timber legality. Whilst not an ITTO objective or priority, it is worth noting ITTO coverage of the importance of certification. The above 'voluntary guideline" offers some relevant context and perspective.

In a description and summary of the context of sustainable forest management' (ITTO, 2015, page 11), the emergence of forest certification (in the 1990s) is noted "as an important driver of SFM". Whilst acknowledging some (limited) criticism of certification the document also draws attention to the fact that certification has been promoted by many NGOs, private sector companies, downstream forest industries and research institutions. Forest certification is viewed as helping "increase awareness of the need to define standards for good forest management" (ITTO, 2015, page 15). It has also helped initiate capacity building and awareness raising processes and provided an "incentive…to improve the standard of [their] forest management (*ibid*).

1.2.2. Relevance to the submitting country s policies

This proposal is significantly aligned to and adds value to Myanmar Government's forestry strategic goals and policies, particularly those related to sustainable forest management and timber legality verification:

Myanmar Forest Policy 1995

Myanmar Forest Policy 1995 is carefully modelled after other international policies pertaining to sustainable development and forestry – focuses on sustainable production, satisfying basic needs, institutional strengthening, and improvements in efficiency, forest and biodiversity protection, and participatory forestry. It also formalized the commitment and intent of the Government to ensure sustainable development of forest resources while conserving wildlife, plants and ecosystems.

The Forest Policy also sets specific objectives and measures addressing environmental protection and management, reforestation, forest industry and trade, forest research, institutional strengthening, and people's participation and public

awareness. The 1995 Policy identified six imperatives necessary to achieve Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) certification, which the government must give the highest priority, in order to achieve broader national goals and objectives. These imperatives are:

1. Protection of soil, water, wildlife, biodiversity and environment
2. Sustainability of forest resources to ensure perpetual supply of both tangible and intangible forest benefits for all generations
3. Basic needs of the people for fuel, shelter, food and recreation
4. Efficiency to harness, in a socio-environmentally friendly manner, the full economic potential of the forest resources
5. Participation of the people in the conservation and utilization of the forests
6. Public awareness about the vital role of the forests in the well-being and socio-economic development of the nation.

Key elements of this 1995 policy are likewise reflected through this proposal – SFM (which also includes legality), community livelihood protection, and a wider inclusivity of those in the whole forest sector.

Forest Law 2018

The very recent Myanmar Forest Law 2018 contains several key policy amendments. Community Forestry Instruction (CFI) has been incorporated (although there is a need for more detailed guidance on technical and institutional aspects of CF). Among other relevant revisions of the Forest Law is the provision to recognize natural forests and mangrove forests as conserved through custom and/or tradition by local people.

The Ministry may issue specific orders and directives and grant legal ownership of teak trees registered with the relevant Forest Department and planted in the private teak plantation established in forest land with permission, outside forest land, community forest, private house compound, private owned land, public land, religious land, departmental land and land allocated to the military. And that teak is no longer automatically state property.

Community Forestry Instruction 2019

In the Community Forestry Instruction (1995), the policy gives legal backing for rural communities to co-manage forests, so that economic development can expand throughout the country and provide basic livelihoods to local communities, while encouraging active participation of rural populations and greater environmental conservation.

In addition, CFI states that community forestry certificates can be issued to a forest user group (FUG) for 30 years lease. To qualify for a community forestry certificate, a CFUG must commit itself to manage the forest systematically, according to the forest management plan they develop.

Community Forestry Instruction was not only incorporated in Forest Law 2019, but also clarified that the Myanmar Forest Department should allow the establishment of Community Forest-based Enterprise, by which the CFUG can produce forest products on a commercial scale, make value added products and trade them in the local and international markets in accordance with the standing laws, or business conducting local community-based tourism.

Whilst these regulations for CF exist progress has been limited, and establishment has been far lower than that needed to meet the Myanmar Government's Master Plan's 30-year target (Kissinger, 2017. Kyaw et al, 2015.). At the end of March 2020 (Myanmar Forest Department, 2020), 725,057 acres have been issued community forestry certificates (the official plan is 919,000 by 2030/31). Kissinger (2017) notes that the Myanmar Forest Department in relation to community forestry is tasked with a number of activities to promote market access with regards forest products. One of these is to "facilitate for international certification of timber and non-timber forest products as well as forest-based services of CF" (page 93). Creating certification solutions for CF is an aim of this project.

MFCC and its remit was established and formulated by a series of Government official Orders. MFCC has been tasked with conserving the sustainability of forests and assuring international market access for timber products from Myanmar, and MFCC administer the development and implementation of certification of forests and forest products.

The responsibilities of Myanmar Forest Certification Committee (MFCC) are as follows;

- Govern all processes of the forest certification in order to enhance the sustainable forest management of Myanmar
- Formulate the forest certification system based on the prevailing condition of Myanmar to cope with the international requirements
- Cooperate and permute with the International Organizations by representing the Myanmar Forest Certification Scheme (MFCS)
- Communicate and cooperate with NGOs/INGOs which are related with forest certification

1.3. Target Area

1.3.1. Geographic location

Many of the project activities at least with regards system development will be mainly centralized within Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw. These include progressing MTLAS to address more recent system assessments, technical expert group meetings, stakeholder consultations to define timber legality, capacity building interventions for Certification Bodies and Accreditation services, and digitalization of supply chains.

However, MFCC is mindful of the need to include where possible and relevant locations across Myanmar. For instance, MFCC will be strategic in its consultations, aiming to engage a full range of stakeholders and particularly to include the more disadvantaged and voiceless stakeholders, and provide the opportunity for these to be considered in decision-making processes. Whilst financial and time realities do and will result in constraints on the ability to consult directly in more remote locations, MFCC plans more creative solutions such as ensuring representative focal points at more remote locations can be targeted, and concentrating on the areas planned for harvesting in the immediate years ahead.

Likewise, in the context of Myanmar, capacity building activities along with pilot testing of new/revised systems (areas will be decided as part of project consultations) and technical (digitalisation) interventions will need to ensure inclusivity across the country. In the case of capacity building activities this will entail travel either by participants (to for instance Yangon) or by (MFCC) trainers with out-reach activities outside of Yangon.

Both MTLAS and MFCS will be improved towards increased inclusivity on community forestry and ensuring access (and hence market opportunities) for these more vulnerable groups. Again, detailed mapping will be undertaken that will result in interventions that are geographically balanced. The project demonstration sites will be selected as part of the project consultation and Project Steering Committee (PSC) processes. Possible areas inclue Tanintharyi Region and Kachin States, Magway and Bago regions.

Landuse & Landcover Map of Myanmar (FRA 2015)

LEGEND

- ⋀ International Boundary
- ⋀ State & Region Boundary
- ⋀ Costal Region Boundary
- ▮ Closed Forest
- ▮ Opened Forest
- ▮ Mangrove Forest
- ▮ Other Wooded Land
- ▮ Others
- ▮ Water
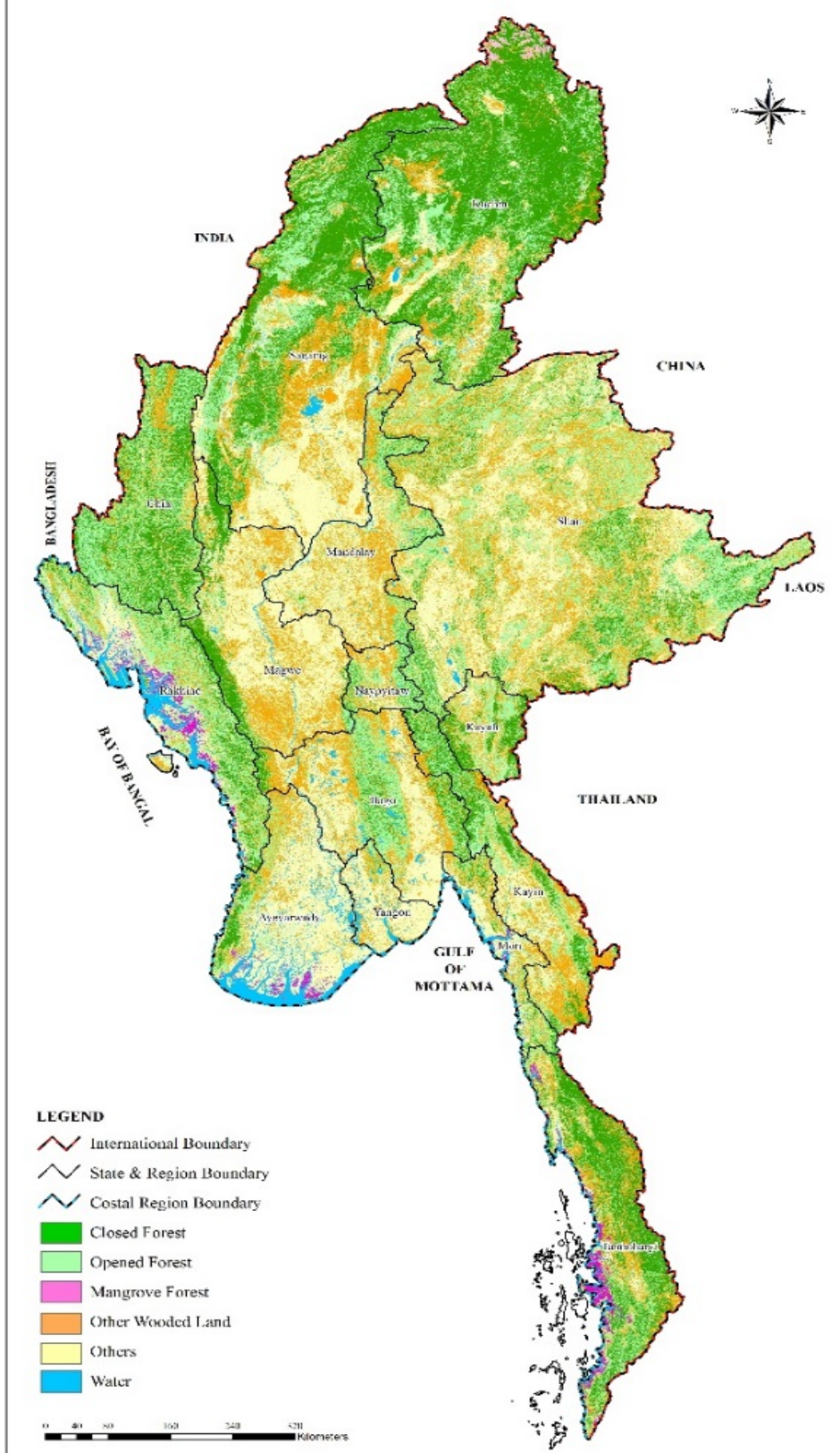
Map 1: Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Map 2: Forest Cover Map of Tanintharyi Region

တနသၤာရီတိုင္းေဒသႀကီး သစ္ေတာဖံုးလႊမ္းမႈ အေျခအေနျပေျမပံု

Forest Cover Map of Tanintharyi Region

တနသၤာရီတိုင္းေဒသႀကီး သစ္ေတာဖံုးလႊမ္းမႈ ဧရိယာ (ဧက)

ရြက္အုပ္ပိတ္ေတာ — (၃၄၉၆ဝ၇၂.၆၈)

ရြက္အုပ္ပြင့္ေတာ — (၃၄၆၅၁၆ဝ.၄၄)

သစ္ေတာဖံုးလႊမ္းမႈ ႔ုစုေပါင္း — (၆၉၆၁၂၃၃.၁၁)

Closed Forest - (3,496,072.68) Acres

Opened Forest - (3,465,160.44) Acres

Total Forest Cover - (6,961,233.11) Acres

ရည္ညႊန္းခ်က္

တိုင္းေဒသႀကီး နယ္နိမိတ္

ၿမိဳ႕ နယ္နယ္နိမိတ္

ကားလမ္း

ရထားလမ္း

ၿမိဳ႕

	Closed Forest
	Opened Forest
	Other Wooded Land
	Agricultural Land
	Mangrove Forest
	Water

စံျမစ္ - FRA Data (၂ဝ၁၃)ခုႏွစ္
2015

ကခ်င္ျပည္နယ္ သစ္ေတာဖံုးလႊမ္းမႈ အေျခအေနျပေျမပံု

Forest Cover Map of Kachin State

ကခ်င္ျပည္နယ္ သစ္ေတာဖံုးလႊမ္းမႈ ဧရိယာ (ဧက)

ရြက္အုပ္ပိတ္ေတာ — (၇၆၇၂,၄၁ဝ.၇၃)

ရြက္အုပ္ပြင့္ေတာ — (၇၆ဝ၄,၅၅ဝ.၇၂)

သစ္ေတာဖံုးလႊမ္းမႈ ႔ုစုေပါင္း — (၁၅,၂၇၆ျမိဝ၁.၄၄)

Closed Forest - (7,672,410.73) Acres

Opened Forest - (7,604,550.72) Acres

Total Forest Cover - (15,276,961.44) Acres

ရည္ညႊန္းခ်က္

ကိုင္းေဒသႀကီးနယ္နိမိတ္

ၿမိဳ႕နယ္နယ္နိမိတ္

ကားလမ္း

ရထားလမ္း

ၿမိဳ႕

	Closed Forest	ရြက္အုပ္ပိတ္ေတာ
	Opened Forest	ရြက္အုပ္ပြင့္ေတာ
	Other Wooded Land	ေတာအုပ္စု
	Agricultural Land/ Other Land	ႏွက္ပ်ိဳးေျမ / အျခားေျမ
	Water	ေရ
	Snowfall	ဆီးႏွင္း

ရွမ္းျပည္နယ္

စံျမစ္ - FRA Data (၂ဝ၁၃) ႏွစ္
2015

Map 3: Forest Cover Map of Kachin State

ပဲခူးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး သစ်တောဖုံးလွှမ်းမှု အခြေအနေပြမြေပုံ
Forest Cover Map of Bago Region

မကွေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး သစ်တောဖုံးလွှမ်းမှု အခြေအနေပြမြေပုံ
Forest Cover Map of Magway Region
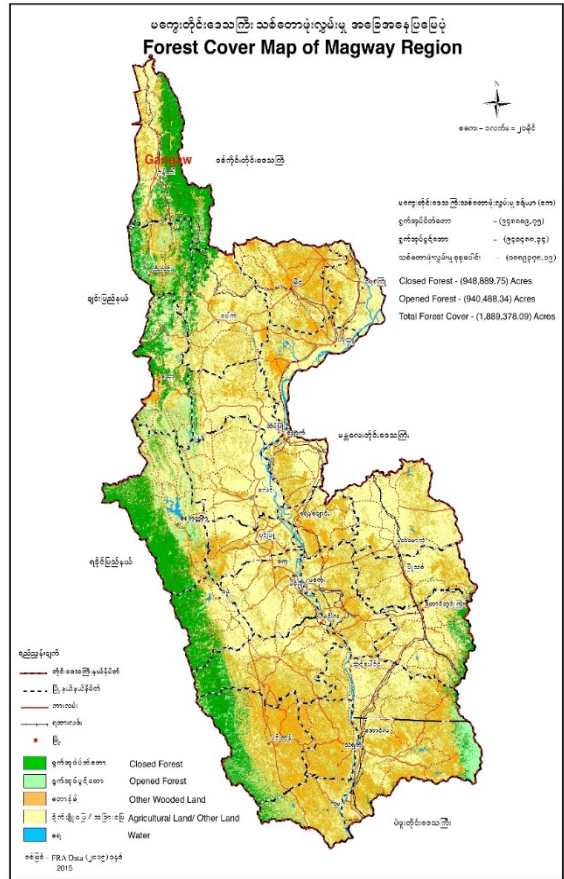
1.3.2.   Social, cultural, economic and environmental aspects

Economic

Myanmar's forests contribute to the overall economy in a number of significant ways. They support basic household needs and livelihoods (as mentioned above), commercial production, export earnings, and employment. They also contribute indirectly through a range of ecosystem services, particularly hydrological functions at the river basin level, storm protection on coastlines, pollination, soil nutrient recovery, biodiversity habitat including for fisheries, and increasingly important disaster risk protection (World Bank, 2019).

The forestry sector has traditionally played a vital economic role in Myanmar and has been dominated by commercial teak exports. Commercial timber has been extracted in huge volumes over the last century, especially in the period between 2010 and 2014. Today, forestry is less prominent in formal GDP estimates. In 2015/16, it accounted for just 0.2 percent of GDP, and forest exports earned US$207 million or 1.9 percent of total export earnings (ibid).

The World Bank analysis (ibid) states that there is a need for Myanmar to revive its forest sector. However, the report states that to do this, significant transformation and modernization of the sector is needed. In this context the report is not ambiguous in recognizing the importance of certification to the forest sector, saying that "accelerating implementation of national certification and legality assurance systems will be important to position Myanmar's forest sector. (ibid, Page 73)

Social

Despite a lowering of poverty levels, Myanmar continues to grapple with multiple social challenges. The country still trails behind its immediate neighbours significantly in terms of human development indicators. Life expectancy at birth is below 70 (the lowest in Southeast Asia), and the mean years of schooling is only 5 years. Essentially in Myanmar there are huge gaps in basic health care and education services (UNDP, 2019).

An updated poverty assessment (World Bank., 2017) concluded that the headcount poverty level in Myanmar was 32.1% in 2015, declining from 48.2 percent in 2004/05. According to a more recent report published by the World Bank (2019) "virtually all rural poor depend on forests to some extent" (page 9). Rural households depend on forests for a range of material benefits which includes wood extraction, processing, and sales. (Tint 2011)

UNDP's (2019) HDI Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. Whilst the UN's HDI's can become quite complex, Myanmar's basic HDI value for 2018 was reported as being 0.584 (medium human development category) positioning Myanmar at 145 out of 189 countries and territories.

The HDI has a number of quite sophisticated dissections of human development that include gender inequality (Myanmar is ranked at 106 out of 162 countries), and a 'multidimensional poverty index' (MPI). The MPI identifies multiple overlapping deprivations suffered by individuals in 3 dimensions: health, education and standard of living.

	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita	HDI value
1990	56.8	6.1	2.4	730	0.349
1995	58.5	7.4	2.7	912	0.388
2000	60.1	7.8	3.1	1,289	0.424
2005	61.6	8.1	3.6	2,252	0.470
2010	63.5	9.2	4.1	3,688	0.523
2015	65.8	9.9	4.9	4,863	0.565
2016	66.2	10.0	4.9	5,155	0.571
2017	66.6	10.0	5.0	5,443	0.577
2018	66.9	10.3	5.0	5,764	0.584

Table 1: Myanmar's HDI trends

	HDI value	HDI Rank	Life expectancy	Expected schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (US$)
Myanmar	0.584	145	66.9	10.3	5	5,764
Cambodia	0.581	146	69.6	11.3	4.8	3,597
Laos	0.604	140	67.6	11.1	5.2	6,317
East Asia and the Pacific	0.741	-	75.3	13.4	7.9	14,611

Table 2: Myanmar's HDI and component indicators for 2018 relative to selected countries and groups

Forests contribute to the livelihoods of roughly 80% of Myanmar's population, and play an important role in reducing poverty and enhancing food security (Kissinger, 2017). Whilst the project area is Myanmar more broadly there will be some focus on CF, and also, as mentioned above, possibly interventions in Tanintharyi Region and Kachin States. Enagagement of key stakeholders in the local population will be carried out in accordance to MFCC's Stakeholder Egagement policy (MFCC a, 2019) and the Standard Setting policy (MFCC b, 2019). These policies aim to ensure wide inclusivity including the more disadvantaged stakeholders.

That being said, as with many less developed countries, lower rates of development and vulnerability/food security/education etc. tend to be focused outside major cities. With this in mind a brief profile of Kachin and Tanintharyi (and other potential areas) might offer an illustrative example of the comparative rates of development of areas outside Yangon,

Region	HDI (2018)	Comparable country (2018
Kachin	0.624	Honduras
Magway	0.586	Equatorial Guinea
Tanintharyi	0.584	Equatorial Guinea
Bago	0.578	Nepal, Kenya
Myanmar Average	0.584	Equatorial Guinea

Table 3: HDI Myanmar Comparisons

This table and comparisons is devised from UNDP (2019) and Sub-national HDI - Area Database - Global Data Lab (https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/maps/shdi/).

It should also be stressed that whilst the activities themselves might be Yangon based, the actual forests and the areas of certification are of course in other areas of the country. Sawmills tend to be centralised around Yangon but the project will also focus on other sawmill locations.
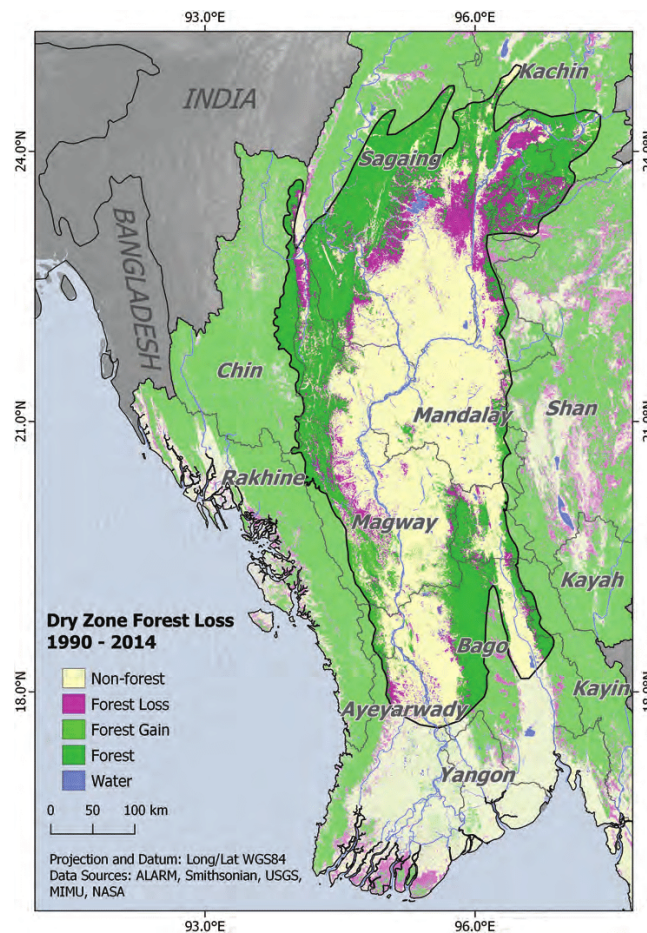
Map 6: Map of Myanmar Forest Cover 2014 (ResearchGate, accessed September 24th 2020)

Environmental

Climate change is another major challenge for Myanmar. It is one of the world's most disaster-prone countries, exposed to multiple hazards, including floods, cyclones, earthquakes, landslides and droughts. Along with Puerto Rico and Honduras, Myanmar is one of three countries most affected by climate change in the period 1999-2018 (Eckstein D. et al, 2020) and 19th out of 191 countries on the INFORM Index for Risk Management.

Myanmar has the largest expanse of natural forest in the region. This project is aimed towards forest certification both legality and SFM. By strengthening SFM systems the project will impact not only Myanmar's economy, boost employment, lessen livelihood vulnerability, but also provide critical environmental services. This includes erosion control to prevent siltation of hydropower reservoirs (World Bank, 2019).

The longer-term development objective of this project is to build responsible timber trade in Myanmar through forest sector certification systems. An impact of this objective will be to reduce illegal logging.

Illegal logging in Myanmar remains a significant problem. According to an UNODC (2015) report information suggests that Myanmar's illicit timber exploitation and trafficking "represents a great cause for concern within the region" (page 3). Whilst a little dated a review of the export of unauthorized harvests indicated a 47.7 percent illegal logging rate between 2001–2013 (Enters 2017). Other data includes a Global Witness estimate that 1.5 million tonnes of timber from Myanmar worth $350 million was shipped illegally into China in 2005[1]. A more recent article from ASEAN Today (2020) reflects this ongoing issue, reporting on Myanmar's Forest Department announcing a seizure of over 840 tons of illegal timber in the course of a single week.

Whilst certification is not a panacea for illegal logging, it can make an important contribution to combat it. Neither MFCS nor MTLAS accept illegal logging or illegal timber trade in their systems. At a recent APEC meeting at the Expert Working Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade (EGILAT) (2019), it was acknowledged that (PEFC) certification provides substantial safeguards to prevent illegal logging[2].

Cultural

This project aims to play an important role in conserving Myanmar's forests, and therefore by association protect the cultural heritage that are ascribed to them. Myanmar's 1994 National Environmental Policy include achieving harmony and balance between its people, their cultural heritage, the environment and its natural resources.

Myanmar's forests have a strong cultural value particularly for ethnic minority groups. Many have sacred forests, and burial grounds in forests. Hunting in forests can be part of cultural traditions (Tint, 2011). One academic study (Feurer el al, 2018) whilst researching the differences of livelihood strategies by different community members in Myanmar collected the findings make a point that respondents also mentioned the cultural and spiritual value of the (mangrove) forests and their fauna and flora. The study also highlighted the fact that medicinal plants gathered in the forest can be used to treat stomachache, fever, injuries and snake bites and thus have a positive impact on the local population's health.

As a passing point of interest, a country's banknotes are often used as canvases to highlight its history and culture. In recent years, South Africa has changed the design of their notes, replacing the "Big Five" safari animals with a portrait of Nelson Mandela. Korea has images of Sungkyunkwan or the artist and poet Shin Saimdang. The Japanese Yen show a treasured painting by Ogata Kōrin or the majestic Byōdō-in Temple. The British had Darwin and Shakespeare. A central part of Myanmar culture is depicted on the 200 kyat note, reflecting how our forests, our teak, are core to the Myanmar identity and culture – an image of an elephant teak-logger.

1.4.   Expected Outcomes at project completion

In the long term the main outcomes of the project will be wider and enhanced access to value chains, a reduction in illegal logging and an increase in the sustainability of Myanmar's forests. The image of the forest sector in Myanmar will be improved and MTLAS and MFCS will achieve a wider acceptance on the international market.

---

[1] http://factsanddetails.com/southeast-asia/Myanmar/sub5_5h/entry-3145.html

[2] https://www.pefc.org/news/apec-recognizes-pefcs-contribution-to-preventing-illegal-logging

There will be positive economic benefits with trade volumes increasing for the forests sector in general, and also communities with livelihoods deriving from forests having increased market access and improved value chains.

It is also expected that upon project completion there will be a growing international acceptance of both MTLAS and MFCS. In addition, the capacities of the relevant parties implementing MTLAS and MFCS will have been improved and developed, which in itself will also produce positive economic effects. In addition to the strengthening of Myanmar's forestry sector's quality infrastructure there will be further economic benefits. For instance, the Certification Bodies involved in the auditing processes of both MTLAS and MFCS will have an increased source of income, and MFCC itself will gain greater financial independence. The prime goal of MTLAS is to make it compatible with any international legality standard and to make it as a supporting mechanism for the risk mitigation. MFCS is aimed to enhance the current forest management to engage with one of the international certification scheme, such as PEFC.

Many of the processes at the heart of this project involve extensive consultation with a wide range of stakeholders. A number of outcomes are expected from these processes. Not only will the mechanisms for open and transparent consultations be refined and cemented, but they will serve to foster greater trust within the forest sector and concerned stakeholders including NGOs, Government and the Private Sector. This will be both at a national and international levels.

PART II

PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Rationale

2.1.1 Institutional set-up and organizational Issues.

MFCC will be the lead implementation body for this project as the National Governing Body for Myanmar's two certification systems (MTLAS and MFCS). As the main implementer MFCC will manage, coordinate and deliver ongoing monitoring and evaluation and reporting of the project and related progress.

Since its latest reform in 2018, MFCC is overseen by the Chairman, U Khin Maung Yi, who is also currently a permanent secretary of Ministry of Natural resource and Environmental Conservation (MONREC). Currently MFCC has 14 members with representatives from NGOs, (including environmental), the private sector, civil society organizations, timber merchant association, MONREC, and relevant Ministries. The day-to-day activities of MFCC are carried out by the MFCC Secretariat with the guidance of the MFCC Chairman and Secretary.

The MFCC Secretariat is an experienced unit having implemented a number of high-profile projects. Its most recent collaborative project was with PEFC and the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation: "Working in Partnership to Bring Sustainable Management to Myanmar Forests". The project ran for three years from May 2017 to April 2020, and in addition to donor support from the Foundation and PEFC.

MFCC has strong links with all key players in the forestry sector at both the Government level across all regions throughout the country and also within the private sector (at manufacturing sawmill units for instance). Moreover, in addition to its close working relationship with PEFC, and FAO, MFCC is also well positioned to leverage support and cooperation with other key partners highly relevant to the project goals. These include:

- MERN: a national network of Myanmar and regional NGOs with an environmental focus.
- ECCDI: ECCDI shares a common Board membership with MFCC, and has partnered extensively with MFCC in the past. As an expert in its field ECCDI can advise on issues related to community forestry and provide linkage to other key CF actors to facilitate implementation.
- FFI: As a previous partner with MFCC, FFI are experts and have an extensive network, investment and involvement in CF.
- TNC: TNC likewise has a history of partnership with MFCC. TNC supports the forestry sector reform and linking with responsible trade. TNC have explicitly stated their wish to support certification schemes. They are particularly central to community managed natural resources approaches.
- DRI: The Department of Research and Innovation has accreditation capabilities, and international accreditation cooperation agreements. Whilst DRI is still seeking IAF recognition, it continues to work with MFCC to develop processes for the accreditation of MTLAS and MFCC. Accreditation is critical for systems acceptance, endorsement (in the case of MFCS), continual improvement and learning.
- Certification Bodies: MFCC continues to work with a number of Certification Bodies – essential for any independent third-party verification.

2.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

To guide stakeholder engagement MFCC has created Policy 4: Stakeholder Engagement and Public Documents (MFCC, 2019). This policy adds to the MFCC's Standard Setting process and describes more generally how MFCC will engage with stakeholders during a consultation period. MFCC follows international best practices in stakeholder consultations and subsequent reporting.

Key points of MFCC policy include strategic stakeholder engagement to:

- "Give those who have a right to be heard, including disadvantage and voiceless stakeholders, the opportunity to be considered in decision-making processes;
- Allow MFCC to learn from stakeholders;

- Achieve better management of risk and reputation;
- Where appropriate allow and encourage the pooling of resources (technology, knowledge, people and money) to solve problems and reach objectives;
- Build and strengthen trust between MFCC and its stakeholders. (MFCC Policy Standards, 2019)".

MFCC reviewed its stakeholder analysis in preparation for completing this ITTO project proposal. The updated analysis summary is presented below and illustrates the nature of involvement of the various parties. MFCC is also willing to make available the full Stakeholder Analysis and Mapping report.

Table 4: Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholder Group	Characteristics	Problem, Needs, Interest	Potential	Involvement in the project
Primary Stakeholder Group				
National Government (Forest Department, Myanma Timber Enterprise)	• Managing state-owned forests • Responsible for Forestry Education and Training • Extraction Procedure and documents • Oversee forest sector management	• Capacity building as MTLAS/MFCS developed and revised • Legal Supply Chain/Traceability • Access to information • Digitalisation of the system & documents	• Provide resources • International network • Support for more capacity building • Involvement in curriculum and training activities	• Project implementation • Decision & Policy making • Support MFCC standard & scheme development • Provide data and information related to the MFCC • Collaborative partners for DTTS • Trainees
MFCC (TWG, Sub-TWG)	• Involved in MFCC decision making • Standard setting and development • Project coordination and management • Training and capacity building	• MFCS/MTLAS not widely accepted • Research • Revising standards and schemes • Monitoring and evaluation • Financial independence	• Involvement in standard setting and development • Identifying more gaps • Capacity to engage with standard development and policy • Capacity building	• Lead project activities • Standard development • Training and facilitation • Monitoring, evaluation and reporting • Project financial management • Integration and development of DTTS
Private Plantation Owners and Community Forest User Groups	• Community forest land • Not active and lack of knowledge • Limited capacity	• Livelihoods • Need technical support • Need capacity building • Lack of financial commitment • Lack of knowledge and understanding of systems	• Close to the resources • Traditional knowledge • Interested to expand their market access	• Primary Beneficiaries • Trainees • Necessary information and capacity buildings • Financial capacity to manage forest sustainably
Supply Chain Partners (retailers, processors)	• Limited capacity • Limited technical knowledge • Involved in timber harvesting and processing	• Need technical support to develop management systems of legal compliance and CoC	• Producers of processing forest products and sawmills	• Primary beneficiaries. • Use the new schemes to improve supply chain controls • Use DTTS • Trainees • CoC systems
Secondary Stakeholder Group				
DRI	• Experienced in accreditation	• Implementation accreditation procedure	• Providing accreditation of the certification bodies	• Accrediting CBs • Trainees
PEFC and Other Donors	• Project impact and Progress • Technical expertise • Monitoring activities • Sustainable Focus	• MFCS is PEFC endorsed • Potential synergies and linkages with potential projects • MFCS and MFCC sustainability	• Getting information working with local communities	• Facilitator in improving awareness campaign • Technical expertise
Certification Bodies	• Experienced conducting audits of forest sector against MFCS/MTLAS.	• Need ISO accreditation • Capacity building as MTLAS/MFCS developed and revised	• Staffs who's experienced in monitoring and assessing the legal compliance, FMU performance	• Involving in dissemination of project activities • As trainees, trainers and facilitators in project activities • Auditing MFCS, MTLAS and CoC systems
International NGOs and Local NGOs	• Involved in monitoring activities	• Might lack technical knowledge and know-how	• Working with local communities • Monitoring expertise especially for more remote areas.	• Project implementation partner • As facilitator/assist in improving awareness activities on new MFCC System and Schemes for the target group • Key consultation partner on system development.
CSO/ Labour Union/ Trade Union	• Locally based • Advocates in Sustainable Forest Management	• Limited financial capacity • Limited coordination • Lack of capacity	• Have authority in district/ provincial level • Can mobilize people in the community • They have network in provincial and district level	• Involved in project activities mainly in facilitating dialogue and discussion in provincial and district level • Working together with EA to provide field data and information
EU CA	• Progress in timber legality development • Alignment with Due Diligence	• Accomplishments and progress of MFCC • Legal Supply Chain/Traceability • Access to information	• Communication with supply chain partners • Main gatekeeper for wider EU acceptance	• Monitoring the procedure • Active dialogue
Tertiary Stakeholders				
Media/ Environmental Agencies	• Monitoring activities • Updates and Progress • Environmental interest	• Limited technical knowledges	• International network • Protect and Improving biodiversity	• Observers and information recipients. • Potential feedback

2.1.3 Problem Analysis

The main problem that this project will address is the weakness of Myanmar's forest sector certification systems.

The World Bank's report of 2019 notes that there has been a weak understanding of regulated markets and the impact that regulations from consumer countries (such as EUTR and Lacey Act) will have on tightening the supply chain procedures and standards and increasing the confidence of importers and end-users in legal sources. The report also stresses that international markets are increasingly looking at "Timber Legality Assurance System" (page 76).

MFCS is a new system and has only recently been sent to complete the endorsement process with PEFC. Operationally it is somewhat 'immature' and yet to be proven as a 'living' system. In addition, elements of CoC control, adjacent to system requirements, have not been firmly established. Moreover, at the development stage MFCS focused on a limited number of certification scenarios so diversification needs prioritising as the system is developed.

MTLAS may have some history behind it but there have always been concerns as to how it was originally developed and the possible lack of ownership from stakeholders for a definition of timber legality and the standard itself. MTLAS was not developed according to MFCC's newly created policies that encompass international best practices for standard setting and stakeholder engagement. It is also imperative that recommendations generated by external assessments of MTLAS be fully addressed. Specifically, with regards MTLAS there are concerns that so long as it remains voluntary, a widespread adoption cannot be assured. To address this MFCC plans to increase uptake and standing by exploring the potential of making a gradual move from its current voluntary status to mandatory.

In relation to MTLAS it is worth drawing emphasis to the recommendations of the World Bank's 2019 report. The report stresses that "improving Timber Legality Assurance System is critical for market positioning and creating investment climate for high-value production and export" (page 76). The same section also specifically identifies MFCC as one of the actors responsible for delivering a number of key actions that are also reflected in this project proposal. These include:

- Aligning MTLAS principles, criteria, indicators with requirements from key consumer countries.
- Considering third-party domestic verification and other ways of increased transparency as part of the emerging operational procedures.
- Building capacity of wood-based industry on MTLAS and certification.

Both MFCS and MTLAS lack reach. There is a need to reconsider and recalibrate both systems so that a wider array of products, geographical reach, and value chains can be included. As illustration, as noted by Kissinger (2017), in relation to community forestry in Myanmar there are a number of activities to promote market access with regards forest products. One of these is to "facilitate for international certification of timber and non-timber forest products as well as forest-based services of CF" (page 93).

A key foundational challenge faced by both MFCS and MTLAS is the limited quality infrastructure. In order to operate at an internationally acceptable level the CBs that audit MFCS/MTLAS need accreditation. Myanmar itself also needs to ensure arrangements for such accreditation is functioning for the forestry sector.

This lack of maturity, and the weakness of Myanmar's certification systems plays a central role in lack of acceptance of MTLAS and MFCS on international markets. Market access for Myanmar timber is often restricted (and this is particularly true with regards the EU market) to varying levels, and this has impacts on those that derive their livelihoods from forestry related activities and of course Myanmar as a whole. It is also the case that MFCC's financial independence, without income generated though an active and well received certification service, lacks resilience.

MFCC has spent the last few years developing MTLAS and MFCS, but there remains a need to garner international acceptance and recognition. Acceptance and recognition will support an increased demand for certified Myanmar timber, which in itself is not only vital in making MFCS viable, but is also one of the central forces that drive ongoing improvement, learning, and constructive dialogue with international and national stakeholders.

There seems to be a cycle of negative information (and often misinformation) on Myanmar's forest sector. Whilst in recent years MFCC has placed more emphasis on communications (and even recruited a Communications Officer), there remains a need for a more sustained approach. That being said the central point with communications is often having positive and

transformational changes that can fill the 'communication spaces'. The very impacts and outcomes of this project will serve to feed an MFCC communication strategy and fill those spaces.

Myanmar needs robust timber tracking and CoC system for its timber processing. Whilst MFCC has "adopted in full and without modifications the PEFC international chain of custody standard" (MFCC Policies, MFCS P 1 Accreditation and Certification Body Requirements, 2019, page 6), there is an opportunity to build on a growing momentum and demand for PEFC Chain of Custody certification (currently there is one sawmill that has attained an accredited PEFC chain of custody certificate with others in process).

To further strengthen tracking systems this ITTO project also aims to incorporate Myanmar's newly developing technological timber tracking solutions - 'Digitalisation of Timber Tracking System' (DTTS[3]). DTTS aims to track production from the stump to Myanmar's legal ports of export. The main identified points of traceability are:

- Pre-harvesting; harvesting and post-harvesting by both Forest Department(FD) and Myanmar Timber Enterprise(MTE)
- Transportation and Marketing by MTE
- Purchasing by Private Sector/Manufacturer
- Manufacturing by Private Sector and regulated by FD
- Marketing and Exporting by Private Sector by regulating Trade Department and Custom Department

Currently Myanmar's traceability (of forest products) system is centered around quite a complex and extensive set of documents as specified in Myanmar's "CoC Dossier" - compiled by MONREC in 2018 as part of the FLEGT Programme. These types of document-based tracking systems are cumbersome, and time consuming to analyse. As ITTO stated in their technical paper there are "inherent limitations of paper-based systems (such as limited data sharing and access, risks of forgery and corruption)" (ITTO, 2012, page 8).

Following the MTLAS Gap Analysis Project (2016-17 under the assistance of EU-FLEGT FAO) one of the recommendations has been to simplify and apply technology for tracking. The DTSS is emerging from this dialogue as well of course following developments and trends across the timber industry. Initial trials of the QR systems have been completed by MTE, and now the aim is to develop the system further to cover the entire harvesting areas and to apply QR code from stump though the supply chain.

---

[3] *New Information Technology is referred differently as QR code, barcode, IT-assited traceability, and so on. In consultation Myanmar has opted to use the term of Digitalization of Timber Tracking System (DTTS).*

STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT, TIMBER LEGALITY AND CHAIN OF CUSTODY CERTIFICATION IN MYANMAR

PROBLEM TREE
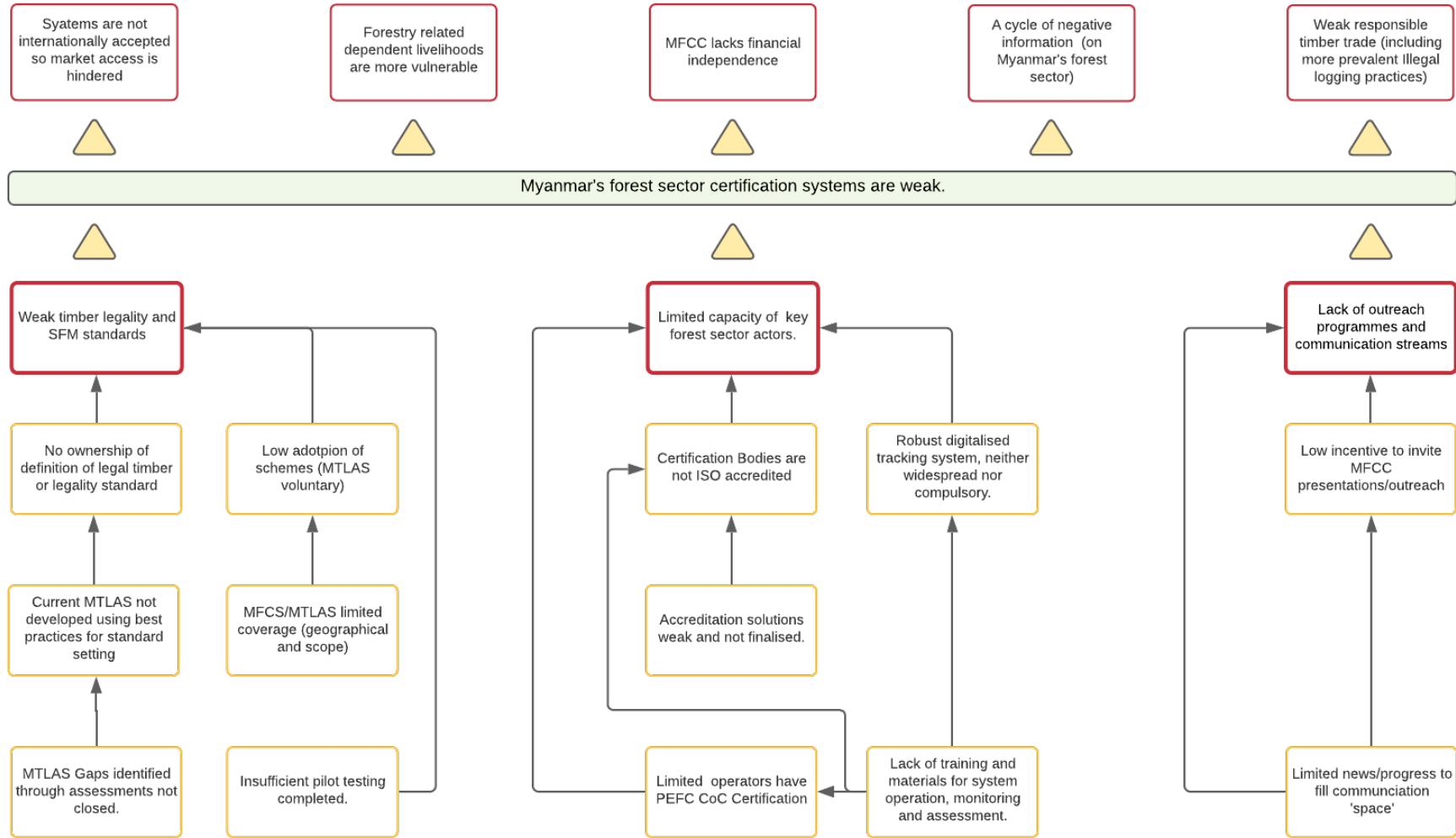
STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT, TIMBER LEGALITY AND CHAIN OF CUSTODY CERTIFICATION IN MYANMAR

OBJECTIVE TREE

2.1.4   Logical Framework Matrix.

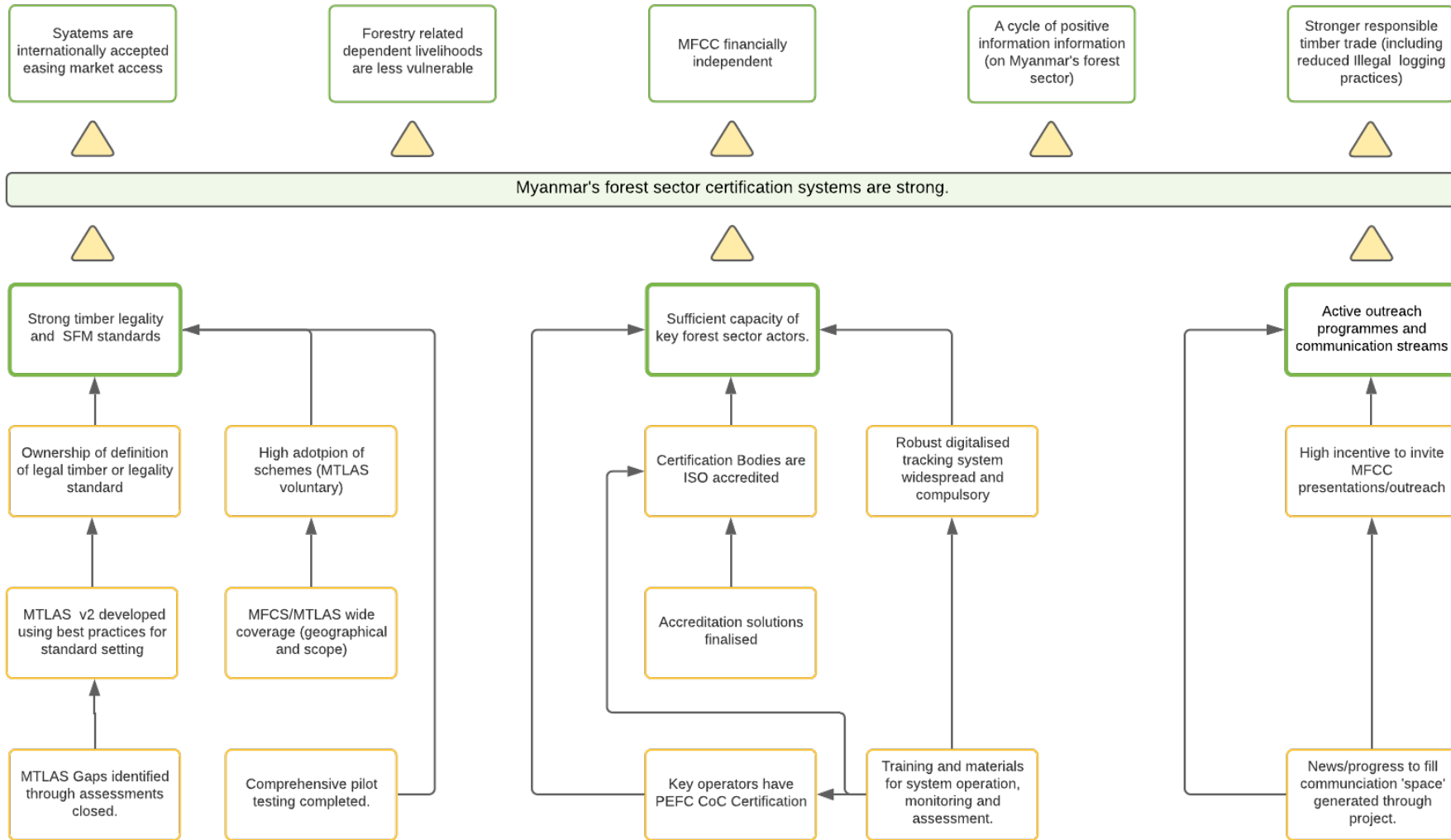| Strategy of Intervention	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Key Assumptions
Development Objective To enhance sustainable forest management standards and certification systems in Myanmar.	Impact indicators a. Expert perceptions and assessments of Myanmar's timber legality risk profile [4] continually and consistently improve from project end onwards; b. Increasing and sustained number of MTLAS and MFCS FMU/CoC certifications issued/reissued from project end targets; c. MFCS attains and maintains PEFC endorsement;	Forest reports and annual Timber Production and Trade Reports FMU/CoC/MTLAS Certificates Reports from external NGOs/research/legal action PEFC records	Recognition of market to the legal timber products from Myanmar forests Key stakeholders support the interventions Myanmar government remain committed to current forest sector reform.
Specific Objectives To strengthen national certification systems of forest management and chain of custody to ensure the stainability and legality of timber and timber products	Outcome indicators a. External organizations (such as EU Competent Authorities) increasingly supportive of MFCS/MTLAS; b. By project end there is a discernible reduction of EU cases where forest products from Myanmar are restricted, refused or otherwise hindered for import. c. By project end at least 25% of Myanmar's overall forest exports are certified (MFCS/MTLAS). d. By project end the amount of Myanmar certified forest exports has increased by at least 20%.	Project Reports EU expert group minutes Communications and dialogues from external organisations External reports from stakeholders such as INGOs Trade records	All relevant stakeholders are committed, Perspectives of external organisations not irreversibly entrenched
Outputs 1. Myanmar certification and timber legality assurance systems improved	Output Indicators a. MTLAS v2 endorsed by key statekholders and is under official review stages to consider possibility of it becoming becoming mandatory. b. System documentation - including standard setting report(s), pilot testing reports, and supporting guidance documents and auditing collateral	Project records MFCC website Reports Government policy documents	Pilot testing sites agreed and permission granted
2. Capacity of key stakeholders in the monitoring and verification of the sustainability and legality of timber and timber products increased	a. At least 6 FMU certificates (mixed between MTLAS and MFCS) issued (including at least 2 community and 2 plantation), and at least 3 CoC certificates issued; b. At least 5 CBs, 14 users (manufacturers, community forest groups and plantations), key members of FD and MTE, and DRI demonstrate and/or report competency in strengthened certification systems; c. 10 trainers trained on DTTS (reaching 250 additional trainees); d. DTTS from source to manufacturing operational in at least 50% of project intervention locations by project end (including CF and plantations); e. At least 2 CBs achieve ISO accreditation by project end; f. At least 5 manufacturers have finalised PEFC CoC Quality Management Systems and at least 60% [3] are PEFC CoC certified; g. MFCC able to forecast financial independence within two years of project closure.	Training report and evaluations Curriculum and materials Project reports and finances Certificates Audit reports MFCC	Training curriculum and materials and dissemination is prepared according to the group of participants. Qualified trainers are available. Relevant stakeholders actively support and participate in the training and intent to implement requirements. Sawmills are committed to CoC certification following sufficient demand from buyers, Technical requirements for tracking system sufficient.
3. Effective outreach and communication systems of MFCC for forest sustainability and timber legality established and operational	a. Website and other communications collateral (e.g. newsletters, social media) updates reflect all project milestones and progress; b. Over project cycle MFCC conducts at least three webinars on project; c. Over project cycle MFCC presents project and progress at at least 2 international and 6 national events; d. MFCC increases current audience by at least 50% by end of project;	MFCC website Communications collateral Webinar invitations Recordings Presentations Distribution records	Opportunities for event attendance are not severely restricted due to Covid 19.

Table 5: Project logical framework

---

[4] Such as https://preferredbynature.org/sourcinghub/timber/timber-myanmar. In this assessment (carried out by NepCon) Myanmar scores 0/100.

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 Development objective and impact indicators

To enhance sustainable forest management standards and certification systems in Myanmar.

The Long-term Impact indicators are:

a. Expert perceptions and assessments of Myanmar's timber legality risk profile[5] continually and consistently improve from project end onwards;
b. Increasing and sustained number of MTLAS and MFCS FMU/CoC certifications issued/reissued from project end targets;
c. MFCS attains and maintains PEFC endorsement;

2.2.2 Specific objective and outcome indicators

To strengthen national certification systems of forest management and chain of custody to ensure the sustainability and legality of timber and timber products

Outcome indicators:

a. External organizations (such as EU Competent Authorities)) increasingly supportive of MFCS/MTLAS;
b. By project end there is a discernible reduction of EU cases where forest products from Myanmar are restricted, refused or otherwise hindered for import.
c. By project end at least 25% of Myanmar's overall forest exports are certified (MFCS/MTLAS).
d. By project end the amount of Myanmar certified forest exports has increased by at least 20%.

---

[5] *Such as https://preferredbynature.org/sourcinghub/timber/timber-myanmar. In this assessment (carried out by NepCon) Myanmar scores 0/100.*

PART III

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

3.1.   Outputs and Activities

3.1.1.   Outputs

1)   Myanmar certification and timber legality assurance systems improved

Indicators:

a.   MTLAS v2 endorsed by key stakeholders and is under official review stages to consider possibility of the system becoming mandatory.
b.   System documentation - including standard setting report(s), pilot testing reports, and supporting guidance documents and auditing collateral.

2)   Capacity of key stakeholders in the monitoring and verification of the sustainability and legality of timber and timber products increased

Indicators:

a.   At least 6 FMU certificates (mixed between MTLAS and MFCS) issued (including at least 2 community and 2 plantation), and at least 3 CoC certificates issued;
b.   At least 5 CBs, 14 users (manufacturers, community forest groups and plantations), key members of FD and MTE, and DRI demonstrate and/or report competency in strengthened certification systems;
c.   10 trainers trained (TOT) on DTTS. Each trainer is then expected to train at least 25 additional trainees;
d.   DTTS from source to manufacturing operational in at least 50% of project intervention locations by project end (including CF and plantations);
e.   At least 2 CBs achieve ISO accreditation by project end;
f.   At least 5 manufacturers have finalised PEFC CoC Quality Management Systems and at least 60% [3] are PEFC CoC certified;
g.   MFCC able to forecast financial independence within two years of project closure.

3) Effective outreach and communication systems of MFCC for forest sustainability and timber legality established and operational

Indicators:

a.   Website and other communications collateral (e.g. newsletters, social media) updates reflect all project milestones and progress;
b.   Over project cycle MFCC conducts at least three webinars on project;
c.   Over project cycle MFCC presents project and progress at least 2 international and 4 national events;
d.   MFCC increases current audience by at least 50% by end of project;
e.   Other ad hoc opportunities (such as hosting external delegations).

3.1.2.   Activities and inputs

Activities for **Output 1**:

1.1.   GAPS from external assessment reviewed and addressed[6];
1.2.   Define Expert Group's terms of references, stakeholder maps, workshops and conferences plans, as well as identifying (new) locations, beneficiaries and value chains for priority pilot tests and completing testing;
1.3.   Prepare a technical paper for analysis of Myanmar timber legality requirements in internationally recognized timber legality systems such as EU Timber Regulation, US Lacye Act, Australia Illegal Logging Prohibition Act and Japan's Clean Wood Act
1.4.   Prepare a revised Myanmar Timber Legality Assurance System (MTLAS version 2.00) and Myanmar Forest Certification System (MFCS);
1.5.   Stakeholder consultations and consensus on MTLAS and MFCS, and producing associated reports and feedback and incorporating in v2;
1.6.   Finalising system documentation and associated reporting. including a closing conference.

Activities for **Output 2:**

2.1   Organize and conduct forest management certification training and CoC management system training
2.2   Integration of digitalization of timber tracking sytems (DTTS) such as the application of QR code within selected project target locations;
2.3   Training trainers and trainees for DTTS;
2.4   Delivering training and creating information materials and related capacity building and dissemination of the revised MTLAS (v2.00) and MFCS, including its endorsement by PEFC
2.5   Certifying FMUs mixed between MTLAS and MFCS and manufacturers for CoC
2.6   Capacity building of the Department of Research and Innovation (DRI) to develop programmes for ISO accreditation for FMU and CoC in coopeation with Thai Industrial Standards Institute.

Activities for **Output 3:**

3.1   MFCC website, including policy and standard develolments and social media updated with news on project progress and other key developments;
3.2   MFCC newsletter promoting SFM standrads and timber legality released in English and Burmese every three months;
3.3   MFCC prepares and hosts at least three webinars open to international auidnece during the life of the project;
3.4   MFCC present at international and national events relating to timber legality assurance systems and SFM certification.

Note on pilot testing: Details of the pilot test scope are *finalised* by the PSC and Expert Groups. They include activities such as checking the suitability, relevance and adaptability of new MTLAS/MFCS standards in various conditions, assesseing the implementabilty of the standarsd and identifying any gaps and non-conformances. There is also an opportunity to identify regional variants and contacting/engaging disadvantaged stakeholders to solicit their comments and see areas of improvement. There could be business related aspects such as p*roviding exposure to a larger pool of potential auditors and standard implementers, to encourage familiarity with the standard. Tests also provide an additional opportunity to engage forest owners, companies, directly affected stakeholders and other interested parties in the standard development process.*

3.2.   Implementation approaches and methods

To achieve of the project objective, the following approaches and methods are set:

1)   Collect and analyze data and information from completed assessments, review progress to date and outstanding GAPS and produced related recommendations.

---

[6] *Key external assessments on MTLAS that generated a number of recommendations and 'gaps' are: a) GAP Analysis - Myanmar Timber Legality Assurance System (MTLAS), Gap Analysis Project Final Report (April 2017); b) Control Union assessed MTLAS and made recommendations in terms of its potential use as a risk mitigation tool in the context of PEFC Controlled Sources; c) NEPCon visited Myanmar on behalf of the European Timber Trade Federation (ETTF) "to evaluate the extent to which the CoC Dossier and the MTLAS can be used to meet EUTR requirements for verifying origin, species and indicate the legality of the timber imported from Myanmar".*

2) Conduct stakeholder consultations and standard setting processes in accordance with the relevant MFCC policies.
3) Conduct expert working group and focal meetings, workshops, field tests and conferences.
4) Produce and finalise final system documentation.
5) Design training curricula choose trainers and devise strategy for immediate and long-term dissemination and training (for systems – MFCS and MTLAS).
6) Training Certification Bodies and Accreditation Body.
7) Provide technical guidance and support for sawmills aiming for PEFC CoC certification.
8) External independent Certification Bodies audit sawmill CoC systems.
9) Produce an MFCC communications plan, materials and collateral and produce and give presentations.

3.3 Workplan

	Activities	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2			
1.1	GAPS from external assessment reviewed and addressed	Consultant	■							
1.2	Define Expert Group Terms of References, stakeholder maps, agendas, workshops and conferences plans, as well as identifying (new) locations, beneficiaries and value chains for priority pilot tests and completing testing;	MFCC	■							
1.3	Prepare a technical paper for analysis of Myanmar timber legality requirements in internationally recognized timber legality systems such as EU Due diligence, US Lacye Act, Australia Illegal Logging Prohibition Act and Japan's Clean Wood Act	MFCC	■	■						
1.4	Prepare a revised MTLAS (v2.00) and MFCS	MFCC		■	■	■				
1.5	Stakeholder consultations on MTLAS and MFCS, and producing associated reports and feedback and incorporating in v2	MFCC			■	■				
1.6	Finalising system documentation and associated reporting, including a closing conference	Consultant							■	■
2.1	Organize and conduct forest management certification training and CoC management system training	MFCC/expert		■	■					
2.2	Integration of digitalization of timber tracking sytems (DTTS) such as the application of QR code within selected project target locations;	MFCC/expert			■	■	■			
2.3	Training trainers and trainees for DTTS	MFCC/MTE	■	■						
2.4	Delivering training and creating information materials and related capacity building and dissemination of the revised MTLAS (v2.00) and MFCS, including its endorsement by PEFC	External/MFCC				■	■		■	
2.5	Certifying FMUs (mixed between MTLAS and MFCS) and manufacturers (CoC)						■	■	■	
2.6	Capacity building of the Department of Research and Innovation (DRI) to develop programmes for ISO accreditation for FMU and CoC in coopeation with Thai Industrial Standards Institute.	External/MFCC							■	■
3.1	MFCC website and social media updated with news on project progress (and other key successes);	MFCC	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
3.2	MFCC newsletter released every three months	MFCC	every quarter							
3.3	MFCC prepares and hosts webinars (at least three during the project lifetime)	MFCC	■			■			■	
3.4	MFCC present at international and national events relating to timber legality assurance systems and SFM certification.	MFCC			■			■		
	Monitoring and evaluation									
	Project Steering Group meetings (one set time). Extraordinary meetings possible.	Project	■		■	■		■		■
	Progress reports	MFCC	■		■		■		■	
	Mid-term evaluation (internal)	MFCC				■				
	End of project evaluation (external)	MFCC/External								■

3.4. Budget

3.4.1 Master Budget

Outputs/ activities	Description	Budget Component	Quantity Year 1	Quantity Year 2	Units	Unit costs (US$)	Total costs (US$)	ITTO Year 1	ITTO year 2
Output 1	Revised/new timber legality and SFM Standards								
A. 1.1	GAPS from external assessment reviewed and addressed								
A. 1.2	Define Expert Group Terms of References, stakeholder maps, agendas, workshops and conferences plans, as well as identifying (new) locations, beneficiaries and value chains for priority pilot tests and completing testing;								
A. 1.3	Prepare a technical paper for analysis of Myanmar timber legality requirements in internationally recognized timber legality systems such as EU Due diligence, US Lacye Act, Australia Illegal Logging Prohibition Act and Japan's Clean Wood Act.								
	International technical consultant(s) (remote)	14.1	8		person/days	300	2400	2400	0
	Project coordinator (national expert and project leader)	11.1	1		person/month	1500	1500	1500	0
	TOTAL						3900	3900	0
A. 1.4	Prepare a revised MTLAS (v2.00) and MFCS								
	International technical consultant(s) (remote/visit)	14.1	28		person/days	300	8400	8400	0
	Internatrional travel	32.2	4		trip	1000	4000	4000	0
	International Consultant DSA	31.2	25		person/days	150	3750	3750	0
	Project coordinator (national expert and project leader)	11.1	11	12	person/month	1500	34500	16500	18000
	Pilot testing assessmernts (combined with DTTS - A.2.2)	68	1	2	pax	8000	24000	8000	16000
	TOTAL						74650	40650	34000
A. 1.5	Stakeholder consultations on MTLAS and MFCS and producing associated reports and feedback and incorporating in v2 and MFCS documents								
	Opening stakeholder conference	67.1	1		event	10000	10000	10000	0
	Expert group meetings	67.2	2		event	500	1000	1000	0
	Advisory group/PSC meetings	67.3	2		event	500	1000	1000	0
	Consultations	67.4	3	1	event	500	2000	1500	500
	Domestic travel (disadvantaged stakeholders) - 3 attending 2 meetings	33.3	4	4	trip	300	2400	1200	1200
	Domestic DSA	31.3	18	9	person/days	100	2700	1800	900
	Domestic travel MFCC	33.4	6		trip	300	1800	1800	0
	MFCC DSA project travel	32.4	18		person/days	100	1800	1800	0

	SFM Technical Officer	11.2	12	12	person/month	625	15000	7500	7500
	TOTAL						37700	27600	10100
A. 1.6	Finalising system documentation and associated reporting (including closing conference).								
	International technical consultant(s) (remote/visit)	14.1		22	person/days	300	6600	0	6600
	Internatrional travel	32.2		2	trip	1000	2000	0	2000
	International Consultant DSA	31.2		14	person/days	150	2100	0	2100
	Expert group meetings	67.2		2	event	500	1000	0	1000
	Advisory group/PSC meetings	67.3		2	event	500	1000	0	1000
	Consulation workshop	67.4		2	event	500	1000	0	1000
	Domestic travel (disadvantaged stakeholders) - 2 attending 2 meetings	33.3		4	trip	300	1200	0	1200
	Domestic DSA	31.3		8	person/days	100	800	0	800
	Domestic travel MFCC	33.4		6	trip	300	1800	0	1800
	MFCC DSA project travel	32.4		18	person/days	100	1800	0	1800
	Closing conference	67.1		1	event	10000	10000	0	10000
	System Development Officer	11.5	12	12	person/month	625	15000	7500	7500
	TOTAL						44300	7500	36800
	SUB TOTAL OUTPUT 1						160550	79650	80900
Output 2	Capacity of key project actors and beneficiaries developed								
A.2.1	Organize and conduct forest management certification training and CoC management system training								
	Materials development	64	4		pax	400	1600	1600	0
	Domestic travel MFCC (1 people x 4 trips)	33.4	4	4	trip	300	2400	1200	1200
	MFCC DSA project travel	32.4	8	8	person/days	100	1600	800	800
	FMU certification training workshops (includes logistics)	67.4	4	4	event	500	4000	2000	2000
	FMU training partipation (persons * 4 days/course)	65	40	40	person/days	50	4000	2000	2000
	CoC system development International technical consultant (remote)	14.1	10	6	person/days	300	4800	3000	1800
	Accreditation contribution to CBs	61		5	organisation	1500	7500	0	7500
	PEFC CoC workshops	67.4	2	2	event	500	2000	1000	1000
	System creation support training workshops	67.4	6	4	event	500	5000	3000	2000
	MFCC peripatectic training support (CoC)	33.4	20	20	person/days	100	4000	2000	2000

	CoC Technical Officer	11.6	12	12	person/month	625	15000	7500	7500
	TOTAL						51900	24100	27800
A.2.2	Integration of digitalization of timber tracking sytems (DTTS) such as the application of QR code within selected project target locations								
	QR code set up (contribution)	44.5	1	2	pax	6000	18000	6000	12000
	Support actrivities carried out in parallel with A.1.4	68							
	TOTAL						18000	6000	12000
A.2.3	Training trainers and trainees for DTTS								
	Materials development	64	2	1	pax	400	1200	800	400
	Domestic travel MFCC (1 people x 4 trips)	33.4	2	2	trip	300	1200	600	600
	MFCC DSA project travel	32.4	8	8	person/days	100	1600	800	800
	MTE expert domestic travel (1 people x 4 trips)	33.1	2	2	person/days	300	1200	600	600
	MTE expert DSA	31.1	8	8	trip	100	1600	800	800
	TOTAL						6800	3600	3200
A.2.4	Delivering training and creating information materials and related capacity building and dissemination of the revised MTLAS (v2.00) and MFCS, including its endorsement by PEFC								
	Materials and curriculum development (MTLAS/MFCS)	64	2		pax	2000	4000	4000	0
	MTLAS/MFCS training workshops (includes logistics)	67.4	4	12	person	300	4800	1200	3600
	Domestic travel (disadvantaged particpants) - 2 x 4 trainings	33.3	2	8	trip	300	3000	600	2400
	Domestic DSA	31.3	4	16	person/days	100	2000	400	1600
	Domestic travel MFCC (2 people x 7 trips) project	33.4		14	trip	300	4200	0	4200
	MFCC DSA project travel	32.4		42	person/days	100	4200	0	4200
	TOTAL						22200	6200	16000
A.2.5	Certifying FMUs (mixed between MTLAS and MFCS) and manufacturers (CoC)								
	FMU audit support (for CBs)	61		6	event	1000	6000	0	6000
	CoC audit support (for CBs)	61		4	event	1000	4000	0	4000
	TOTAL						10000	0	10000
A.2.6	Capacity building of the Department of Research and Innovation (DRI) to develop programmes for ISO accreditation for FMU and CoC in coopeation with Thai Industrial Standards Institute.								
	Quality infrastructure remote training (remote)	14.2	3		person/days	400	1200	1200	0
	DRI learning tour to Thailand Industrial Standards Institute (6 persons)	32.4	5		trip	750	3750	3750	0
	DRI tour DSA	31.4	20		person/days	100	2000	2000	0

	On going ad hoc technical support (remote)	14.2		5	person/days	400	2000	0	2000
	TOTAL						8950	6950	2000
	SUB TOTAL OUTPUT 2						117850	46850	71000
Output 3	High quality and consistent communication streams from MFCC								
A.3.1	MFCC website (including policy and standard develolments) and social media updated with news on project progress (and other key successes);								
	Collateral design	64	5	5	pax	400	4000	2000	2000
	Communications Officer	11.4	12	12	person/month	625	15000	7500	7500
	TOTAL						19000	9500	9500
A.3.2	MFCC newsletter released quarterly								
	Design, priniting, circulation	64	4	4	pax	600	4800	2400	2400
	TOTAL						4800	2400	2400
A.3.3	MFCC prepares and hosts webinars								
	Webinar and remote (software/eqipment) solutions	44.6	1		pax	1000	1000	1000	0
	TOTAL						1000	1000	0
A.3.4	MFCC presents at international and national events.								
	Internatrional project travel (Europe)	32.4		1	trip	3000	3000	0	3000
	International project DSA (Europe)	31.4		6	person/days	200	1200	0	1200
	International project travel (Asia)	32.4	1		trip	750	750	750	0
	International project DSA (Asia)	31.4	5		person/days	100	500	500	0
	Domestic project travel	33.4	2	2	trip	300	1200	600	600
	Domestic project DSA	31.4	6	6	person/days	100	1200	600	600
	TOTAL						7850	2450	5400
	SUB TOTGAL OUTPUT 3						32650	15350	17300
	ACTIVITY BASED COSTS						311050	141850	169200
	Non-Activity based Costs								
	Project laptop	44.1	2		unit	1000	2000	2000	0
	Video camera	44.3	1		unit	815	815	815	
	Projector	44.4	1		unit	815	815	815	
	Annual financial audit (ITTO)	62	1	1	year	4000	8000	4000	4000

	TOTAL						7630	5630	2000
	NON-ACTIVITY BASED COSTS						7630	5630	2000
	GRAND TOTAL (Activity and Non Activity Costs) from ITTO						322680	149480	173200
	MFCC IN-KIND COSTS								
	Financial and administration staffs (x2)	11.3	24	24	person/month	450	21600	10800	10800
	MFCC Secretary	11.7	12	12	person/month	500	12000	6000	6000
	Chairman	11.8	12	12	person/month	300	7200	3600	3600
	Duty travel	33.4	1	1	lumpsum	10000	20000	10000	10000
	Office supplies	54	12	12	unit/month	300	7200	3600	3600
	Communications	55	12	12	month	500	12000	6000	6000
	Office rental	56.1	12	12	unit/month	1500	36000	18000	18000
	Utilities	53	12	12	unit/month	300	7200	3600	3600
	Other costs and services	66	1	1	lumpsum	5000	10000	5000	5000
	TOTAL MFCC In-Kind Costs						133200	66600	66600
	Adminitration (5%)	71					6660	3330	3330
	MFCC IN-KIND COSTS GRAND TOTAL						139860	69930	69930
	GRAND TOTAL						458540	217410	241130

3.4.2 Consolidated Budget

Category	Description	TOTAL (US$)	Year 1 (US$)	Year 2 (US$)
10	Project personnel			
11.	National experts (long term)			
	11.1 Project coordinator	36,000	18,000	18,000
	11.2 SFM Technical Officer	15,000	7,500	7,500
	11.3 Administrator/Finance	21,600	10,800	10,800
	11.4 Communications Officer	15,000	7,500	7,500
	11.5 System Development Officer	15,000	7,500	7,500
	11.6 CoC Technical Officer	15,000	7,500	7,500
	11.7 Secretary	12,000	6,000	6,000
	11.8 Chairman	7,200	3,600	3,600
14	14.1 International consultant (SFM/Legality/CoC technical expert)	22,200	13,800	8,400
	14.2 International consultant (Quality infrastructure)	3,200	1,200	2,000
19	Subtotal	162,200	83,400	78,800
19a	*Subtotal project costs (minus MFCC in-kind paymenta)*	*121,400*	*63,000*	*58,400*
30	Duty Travel			
31.	Daily subsistence allowance			
	31.1 National expert(s)/consultant DSA	1,600	800	800
	31.2 International consultant(s) DSA	5,850	3,750	2,100
	31.3 Stakeholders DSA	5,500	2,200	3,300
	31.4 MFCC DSA	4,900	3,100	1,800
32.	International travel			
	32.1 National expert(s)/consultant(s)	0		
	32.2 International consultant(s)	6,000	4,000	2,000
	32.3 Stakeholders international travel	0		
	32.4 MFCC project travel	18,500	7,900	10,600
33.	Local transport costs			
	33.1 National expert(s)/consultant(s)	1,200	600	600
	33.2 International consultant(s)	0		
	33.3 Stakeholders	6,600	1,800	4,800
	33.4 MFCC project travel	36,600	16,200	20,400
39	Subtotal	86,750	40,350	46,400
39a	*Subtotal project costs (minus MFCC in-kind paymenta)*	*66,750*	*30,350*	*36,400*
40	Capital Items			
44.	Capital equipment			
	44.1 Computer	2,000	2,000	0
	44.3 Video camera	815	815	0
	44.4 Projector	815	815	0
	44.5 QR code set up	18,000	6,000	12,000
	44.6 Software/remote support	1,000	1,000	0
49	Subtotal	22,630	10,630	12,000
50.	Consumable			

51.	Raw materials	0		
52.	Spares	0		
53.	Utilities	7,200	3,600	3,600
54.	Office Supplies	7,200	3,600	3,600
55.	Communication costs	12,000	6,000	6,000
56	Space rental			
	56.1 MFCC office rental	36,000	18,000	18,000
	56.2 Training space rental	0		
59	Subtotal	62,400	31,200	31,200
59a	*Subtotal project costs (minus MFCC in-kind paymenta)*	*0*	*0*	*0*
60.	Miscellaneous			
61.	Accreditation/certification cost contribution (CBs)	17,500	0	17,500
62.	Project Financial Audit (ITTO)	8,000	4,000	4,000
64.	Materials/curriculum development	15,600	10,800	4,800
65.	Participation expenses	4,000	2,000	2,000
66.	Other costs and services	10,000	5,000	5,000
67.	Meetings/Consultations			
	67.1 Conference (inception/closing)	20,000	10,000	10,000
	67.2 Expert working group	2,000	1,000	1,000
	67.3 Advisory group/PSC meetings	2,000	1,000	1,000
	67.4 Consultations (and training workshops)	18,800	8,700	10,100
68.	Pilot test assessments (Consultation, Capacity Building)	24,000	8,000	16,000
69	Subtotal	117,900	48,500	69,400
69a	*Subtotal project costs (minus MFCC in-kind paymenta)*	*107,900*	*43,500*	*64,400*
70.	National management costs/executing agency management			
71.	Costs	6,660	3,330	3,330
72.	Contact point monitoring	0		
79	Subtotal	6,660	3,330	3,330
79a	*Subtotal project costs (minus MFCC in-kind paymenta)*	*0*	*0*	*0*
80.	Project monitoring & administration			
81.	ITTO monitoring and review	10,650	5,000	5,650
82.	ITTO mid-term evaluation, ITTO ex-post evaluation	5,000		5,000
83.	ITTO program support costs (12% on items 19a, 20, 39a, 49, 59a, 69a, 81, 82 above)	40,600		
89	Subtotal	56,250	6,000	13,650
100	TOTAL (1- 69)	455,880	216,080	239,800
	TOTAL (79, 89, 100)	518,790		
	GRAND TOTAL	518,790		

3.4.3 ITTO Budget by Component and Year

Category	Description	TOTAL (US$)	Year 1(US$)	Year 2 (US$)
10	Project personnel			
11	National experts (long term)			
	11.1 Project coordinator	36,000	18,000	18,000
	11.2 SFM Technical Officer	15,000	7,500	7,500
	11.4 Communications Officer	15,000	7,500	7,500
	11.5 System Development Officer	15,000	7,500	7,500
	11.6 CoC Technical Officer	15,000	7,500	7,500
14.1	International consultant (SFM/Legality/CoC technical expert)	22,200	13,800	8,400
14.2	International consultant (Quality infrastructure)	3,200	1,200	2,000
19	Subtotal	121,400	63,000	58,400
30	Duty Travel			
31	Daily subsistence allowance			
	31.1 National expert(s)/consultant DSA	1,600	800	800
	31.2 International consultant(s) DSA	5,850	3,750	2,100
	31.3 Stakeholders DSA	5,500	2,200	3,300
	31.4 MFCC DSA	4,900	3,100	1,800
32	International travel			
	32.1 National expert(s)/consultant(s)	0	0	0
	32.2 International consultant(s)	6,000	4,000	2,000
	32.3 Stakeholders international travel	0		
	32.4 MFCC project travel	18,500	7,900	10,600
33	Local transport costs			
	33.1 National expert(s)/consultant(s)	1,200	600	600
	33.2 International consultant(s)	0		
	33.3 Stakeholders	6,600	1,800	4,800
	33.4 MFCC project travel	16,600	6,200	10,400
39	Subtotal	66,750	30,350	36,400
40	Capital Items			
44	Capital equipment			
	44.1 Computer	2,000	2,000	0
	44.3 Video camera	815	815	0
	44.4 Projector	815	815	0
	44.5 QR code set up	18,000	6,000	12,000
	44.6 Software/remote support	1,000	1,000	0
49	Subtotal	22,630	10,630	12,000
60	Miscellaneous			
61	Accreditation/certification cost contribution (CBs)	17,500	0	17,500
62	Financial Audit Cost (ITTO)	8,000	4,000	4,000
64	Materials/curriculum development	15,600	10,800	4,800
65	Participation expenses	4,000	2,000	2,000
67	Meetings/Consultations			

		67.1 Conference (inception/closing)	20,000	10,000	10,000
		67.2 Expert working group	2,000	1,000	1,000
		67.3 Advisory group/PSC meetings	2,000	1,000	1,000
		67.4 Consultations (training workshops)	18,800	8,700	10,100
68		Pilot test assessments (Consultation, Capacity Building)	24,000	8,000	16,000
69		Subtotal	107,900	43,500	64,400
70		National management costs/executing agency management			
72		Contact point monitoring	0	0	0
79		Subtotal	0	0	0
80		Project monitoring & administration			
81		ITTO monitoring and review	10,650	5,000	5,650
82		ITTO final evaluation	5,000	0	5,000
83		ITTO program support costs (12% on items 19 - 82 above)	40,600	20,300	20,300
89		Subtotal	56,250		
100		TOTAL (1- 69)	322,680	149,480	173,200
		GRAND TOTAL	378,930		

3.4.4 MFCC Budget (in-kind)

Category	Description	TOTAL (US$)	Year 1 (US$)	Year 2 (US$)
10	Project personnel			
11.	National experts (long term)			
	11.3 Administrator/Finance	21,600	10,800	10,800
	11.7 Secretary	12,000	6,000	6,000
	11.8 Chairman	7,200	3,600	3,600
19	Subtotal	40,800	20,400	20,400
30	Duty Travel			
33.	Local transport costs	0	0	0
	33.4 MFCC project travel	20,000	10,000	10,000
39	Subtotal	20,000	10,000	10,000
50.	Consumable			
53.	Utilities	7,200	3,600	3,600
54.	Office Supplies	7,200	3,600	3,600
55.	Communication costs	12,000	6,000	6,000
56	Space rental			
	56.1 MFCC office rental	36,000	18,000	18,000
59	Subtotal	62,400	31,200	31,200
60.	Miscellaneous			
66.	Other costs and services	10,000	5,000	5,000
69	Subtotal	10,000	5,000	5,000
70.	National management costs/executing agency management			
71.	Costs	6,660	3,330	3,330
79	Subtotal	6,660	3,330	3,330
100	TOTAL (1- 79)	139,860	69,930	69,930
	GRAND TOTAL	139,860		

3.5. Assumptions, risks, sustainability.

3.5.1 Assumptions and risks

The success of the various activities in this project will depend on the continued shared commitment of the project goals from a wide range of stakeholders and beneficiaries, as well as the political will of the Myanmar Government and political and social stability.

The table below offers an overview of the project's main assumptions and risks:

In addition, the achievement of the activity's objective, outputs and activities depend on the following assumptions and risk mitigation measures related to them:

Assumption	Risk	Rating of risk	Mitigation measures
Connectivity and technical expertise will be sufficient for remote solutions when needed (due to Covid 19). People will remain motivated to be involved remotely.	Remote attendees will have difficulties attending and/or be disconnected. Remote attendees could feel a sense of 'disconnectedness' to proceedings.	Medium	Resources (US$2000) have been earmarked to cover technology that can support the anticipated fact that remote meetings will be more common.
Myanmar national and local governments[7], NGOs and the private sector etc. willing to participate actively in the various activities. and to support the development of MTLAS and MFCS (Government also through resources and political will)	National and local governments lack access to stakeholders. Other stakeholders and target groups see little benefit in project.	low	Stakeholder groups will be involved early on in activities reinforcing capacity building and financial benefits from SFM and TLAS.
Sawmills are committed to CoC certification	Sawmills unwilling to become PEFC CoC certified.	low	Sawmills are often demand driven. Communications to buyers of potential Myanmar certified timber becoming available have proven powerful drivers for interest in PEFC CoC.
Stakeholders are open to adopting new tracking technologies and send staff for training	Stakeholders are reluctant to participate in training program	low	Training can be tailored to the needs and training incentives ensure a critical mass of trainees; In many instances authorities can make training compulsory.
Perspectives of external organisations not irreversibly entrenched	Market forces and regulatory agents (EU for instance) unwilling to consider or listen to progress.	low	Production of and following a comprehensive communications strategy.
Pilot testing sites agreed, and permission granted	Access to areas for pilot testing restricted.	low	Engage Myanmar authorities in project from outset.
Qualified trainers are available.	In- country expertise unavailable.	low	Remote solutions can be found.

Table 6: Assumptions and risk mitigation measures

3.5.2. Sustainability

The sustainability of the project will be achieved through the following measures:

Technical: The project will focus on supporting locally generated, cost effective timber tracking technologies that are appropriate for Myanmar, as opposed to potentially more sophisticated and expensive equipment or technologies. The latter can at times become defunct if local capacities or technological requirements are lacking, inconsistent or intermittent, or maintenance costs become too high. MTE for instance have identified and started a project using Quick Response (QR) codes for log tracking. MFCC has also established a rudimentary on-line system to give details on certification issued. The project will develop complimentary synergies and realistic developments between these types of systems along with other initiatives that work, that are sustainable and that can be used on a day to day basis.

---

[7] *In terms of Government this will also manifest through budget allocation and policies and sustained political will.*

Capacity: The training aspect of this project will include training of trainers and training of facilitators that will then be in a position to disseminate knowledge to a wider group of participants. Meanwhile the implementation and development of standards and system documents will be a continuous activity as the demand for legal/SFM/CoC certificate increases (there is every indication at the present that such a demand is strong).

Social: A key mechanism central to this project's delivery is through wide, comprehensive and transparent stakeholder consultation. This approach will foster and establish greater mutual trust and open channels of communications that will, at least to some degree, become embedded and a 'new normal' long after project end.

Environmental: This project is aimed at increasing the environmental sustainability of forest resources. There is a continual recognition of the critical importance of Myanmar's forests, the need to ensure sustainability and address issues of legality, and the indispensable contribution forest certification can play in this respect. This project of course is aligned to responsible and sustainable forest practices and the drive to environmental protection. In addition, the project supports the environmental capital of people's livelihoods by creating greater market access.

Political and institutional: Project sustainability will be generated as many of the project outputs (such as a mandatory TLAS) will become critical aspects of Myanmar's existing national forest management strategies, policies and programmes.

The capacity building component of the project will also enable local partners' institutions to sustain their technical and managerial skill in conservation and sustainable management of Myanmar's forest resources.

A key project goal is the sustainability of MFCC as an institution by ensuring it can generate its own income.

Financial and economic: In addition to MFCC's financial sustainability, financial sustainability of key beneficiaries (such as CBs, sawmills, CF groups, and other forest sector actors) will be promoted through more income generated through increased market access for Myanmar timber.

PART IV

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1   Organization structure and stakeholder involvement mechanisms

4.1.1   Executing agency and partners

The Executing Agency of the project will the Myanmar Forest Certification Committee (MFCC). MFCC will be ultimately responsible project coordination, activity implementation, monitoring evaluation and reporting, and project financial management. MFCC will be responsible for the project for its whole duration, and will never delegate overall and ultimate management responsibility.

MFCC will work together with experts, training institutions, key actors in the Myanmar forestry sector at national and district levels, communities, local NGO, small scale industries or other relevant institutions to implement activities.

4.1.2   Project management team

The project team will be formed under two 'pillars'. The first pillar will be the MFCC Secretariat. This will be the core implementing team. The second pillar, an expert advisory group, will be composed of representatives from relevant sections of the Government, academia, MTE and the NGO sector. Examples include the Myanmar Forest Research Institute (FRI), and University of Forestry and Environmental Science, the Forest Department, the (timber) Extraction Department (MTE), the Department of Research and Innovation (Ministry of Education) and a CSO representative. The second pillar will operate as a supporting and advisory mechanism. The active duty and day-to-day management will be led by MFCC Secretariat.

Within the Secretariat professional staff will be assigned for the project coordinator who will have overall responsibility for project implementation.

The management structure of the project is presented in the diagram below:
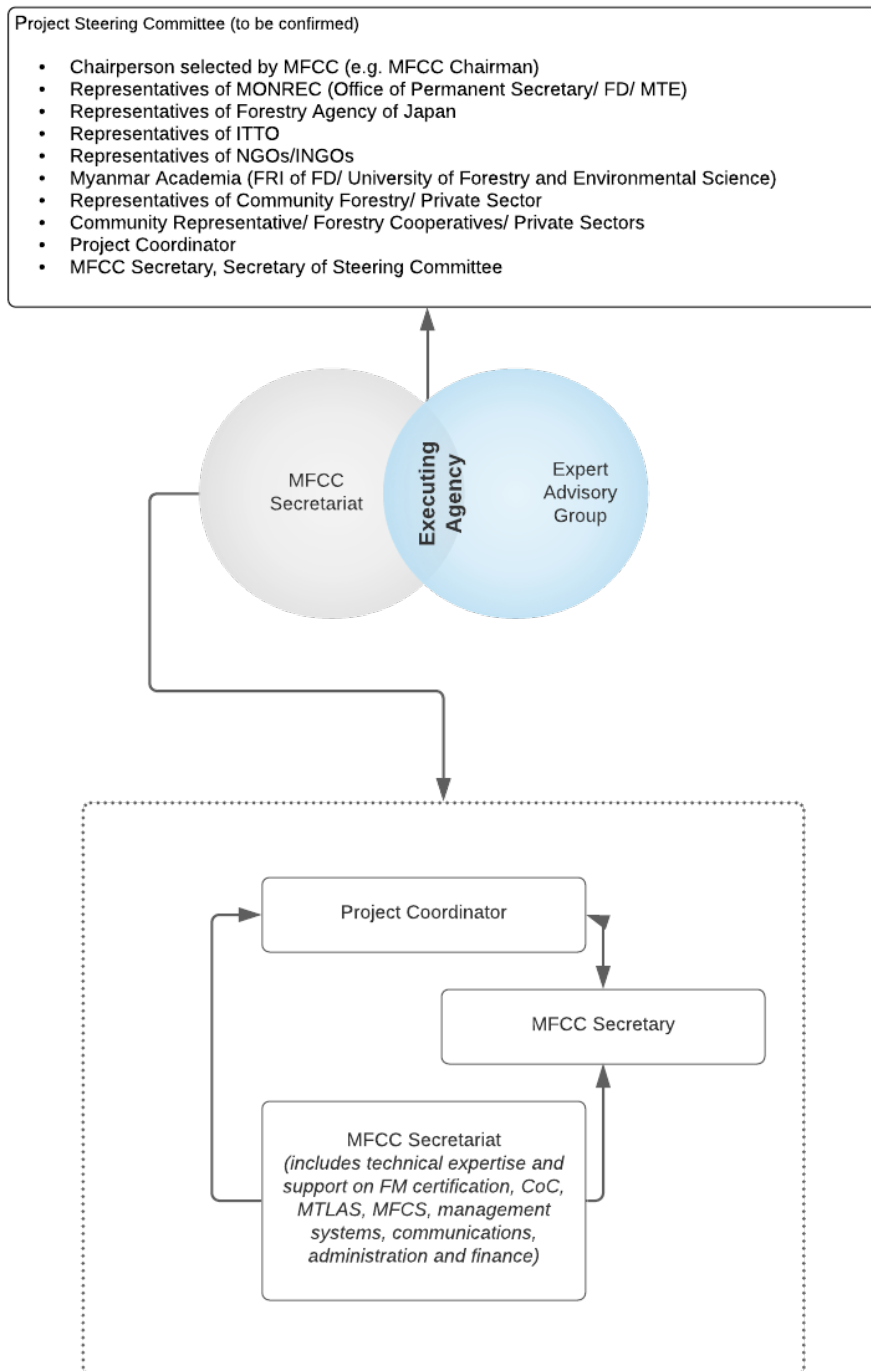
Organization Structure of Project Management Unit

Project Steering Committee (to be confirmed)

- Chairperson selected by MFCC (e.g. MFCC Chairman)
- Representatives of MONREC (Office of Permanent Secretary/ FD/ MTE)
- Representatives of Forestry Agency of Japan
- Representatives of ITTO
- Representatives of NGOs/INGOs
- Myanmar Academia (FRI of FD/ University of Forestry and Environmental Science)
- Representatives of Community Forestry/ Private Sector
- Community Representative/ Forestry Cooperatives/ Private Sectors
- Project Coordinator
- MFCC Secretary, Secretary of Steering Committee

MFCC Secretariat

Executing Agency

Expert Advisory Group

Project Coordinator

MFCC Secretary

MFCC Secretariat
(includes technical expertise and support on FM certification, CoC, MTLAS, MFCS, management systems, communications, administration and finance)

Figure 1: Organizational Structure

4.1.3 Project Steering Committee (PSC)

MFCC will establish a project steering committee (PSC) to oversee strategy, project implementation (against project monitoring tools such as the project document and logical framework), approve expenditures within the budget, review the activities that have been carried out, and review any proposed changes in budgets and activities. In accordance with ITTO requirement, potentially persons and representatives from the relevant organization will be included as illustrated in Figure 1 above.

A project steering committee (PSC) involves:

- Chairperson selected by MFCC
- Representatives of MONREC
- Representatives of the Forestry Agency of Japan
- Representatives of ITTO
- Representatives of NGOs/INGOs
- Myanmar Academia (FRI of FD/ University of Forestry and Environmental Science)
- Representatives of Community Forestry/ Private Sector
- Community Representative/ Forestry Cooperatives/ Private Sectors
- Project Coordinator

4.1.4 Stakeholder Involvement Mechanisms

A key element of MFCC's a policy on stakeholder engagement is not only to view such engagement as a means towards transparency and accountability, but also to take advantage of expert advice and guidance.

To this end MFCC will also plan to establish an advisory and consultative committee. Details are yet to be finalised, and whilst a key aim will be advisory without any formal project responsibility, it is expected that this body will also provide a further platform for consultation and sharing.

Key stakeholders are listed above in Table 4. The mechanisms and minimum requirements that guide MFCC in its stakeholder engagement are specified in aforementioned policies on stakeholder engagement and standard setting. These include for instance Expert Working Groups, conferences, webinars and forums. The policies also specify approaches to ensuring disadvantaged stakeholders must be included and how they can be approached. In addition to strengthening collective ownership and addressing the concerns of stakeholders, engagement is also used to gather relevant expertise and insight.

Other ongoing initiatives related to the Myanmar forestry sector and that relate to this proposal and are therefore considered as important stakeholders include:

1) Addressing Forest Crime through Improved Governance in the Lower Mekong Region (UN-REDD, 2020)

To address forest crime and reduce pressure on forests in the region, the Government of Norway is collaborating with FAO and UNEP under the UN-REDD Programme to implement a new initiative that will support countries in the Lower Mekong region (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam) in addressing forest crime through improved governance. Since ITTO is a partner in this new initiative, there would be a synergy with this proposal to promote legal and sustainable supply chains.

A key outcome of the project is the development of forest certification schemes and their related mechanisms, and independent monitoring. The USD 8.8 million project will "increase the effectiveness of systems designed to ensure a legal and sustainable trade in timber. A reduction in forest crime will ultimately lead to reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation and to more sustainable management of forests across the region" (UN-REDD, 2020).

2) FOR-TRADE: Forestry and Trade for ASEAN Development

PEFC is the lead organization in this project proposal. The proposal is being led by Myanmar as the submitting country to the ASEAN Secretariat. The project will partner with the key ASEAN institutions that oversee forest certification and quality related infrastructures in the region, and aims to strengthen ASEAN trade through the institutionalization of forest certification.

3) Myanmar Forest Restoration, Development and Investment Project (P168254)

This proposal is aimed at supporting the core forest sector objectives of Myanmar's Government to prevent deforestation and degradation. A central theme is enabling more employment and economic opportunities for local communities through the establishment of community forestry initiatives and plantations. The World Bank recognizes the central role that forests have for the country's economy and rural livelihoods along with the linkage of forests with peace processes and social inclusion (World Bank 2020).

4) Enhancing Conservation and Sustainable Management of Teak Forests and Legal and Sustainable Wood Supply Chains in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (PP-A/54-331)

This ITTO Teak project was approved by the 53rd International Timber Council Meeting in Lima, Peru in November 2017. The duration of the project is 3 years (36 months) from March 1, 2019 to February 28, 2022. The project is funded by the Government of Germany and has five participating countries—Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam.

The objective is to demonstrate legal and sustainable teak supply chains with the engagement of local communities, smallholders and government actors in the Greater Mekong sub- region (GMS). Outputs include the promotion of sustainable management and use of natural teak forests and market accesses of teak from legal sources, along with community-based and smallholders teak forest management and agroforestry system strengthening with improved legal and sustainable supply chains. In addition, the project will aim to promote regional and international collaboration, information sharing and knowledge management, networking, policy development and outreach on the sustainable management of teak forests.

5) Cooperation in the Field of Floristic Inventory and Subsequent Economic Botanical Development in Myanmar

This Technical Cooperation Project falls under the arrangement of Japan International Cooperation Agency-JICA, Forest Research Institute, Forest Department of Myanmar and Makino Botanical Garden-MBK of Japan. It is being implemented between 2018 – 2022. The project has a number of activities including the establishment of agro-forestry and home garden to support community development, and conducting the botanical survey for plant resources conservation project activities in the project areas.

4.2 Reporting, review, monitoring and evaluation

Reporting

Project Progress Report.

The first project progress report will be given to ITTO between month 6 and 7 of the project.

Project Completion Report

This will be submitted within three months after Project Completion.

Project Technical Reports.

Project Technical Reports will be prepared for activities where technical results are expected. These include, but are not limited to:

- Expert Group Meetings

- Standard Setting Reports
- Stakeholder Consultation Reports (including mapping)
- Training Reports

Monitoring, Review and Steering Committee's Visits.

Steering Committee meetings will be held annually or called in extraordinary circumstances. ITTO monitoring visits, if necessary, will be arranged after the achievement of the respective outputs according to the project workplan.

Evaluation

The following formal evaluations will be conducted:

Time	Type
Progress reports	Per semester
Mid-Term (12 months) evaluation	Internal
Final evaluation (before completion)	External

Final evaluation will be conducted during the last quarter before project completion. Draft final evaluation report will be presented to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and other key stakeholders to receive comments from PSC members before its finalization.

Failing a specific format the evaluation will follow reporting templates as per ITTO for projects within the same funding range.

4.3   Dissemination and mainstreaming of project learning

4.3.1   Dissemination of project results

The results of the project will be disseminated through various strategies such as public consultations and presentations, workshops, MFCC website, MFCC newsletter, document dissemination, and producing articles for the ITTO newsletter.

In addition, the project will organize the project inception and closing conferences as well as online events/ webinars for international audiences as appropriate.

Two specific online events updating on project progress will be hosted for Japanese stakeholders. One will be shortly after the project mid-term evauation, and the second soon after the final evaluation.

4.3.2   Mainstreaming project learning

The certification systems that form the core of this project proposal must be implemented through an internationally recognised infrastructure of quality and independent, transparent third-party verification (quality infrastructure). These more tangible deliverables from this project can easily be quantified – for example CBs accredited, certificates issued for forest areas and forest types, and chain of custody certificates.

However, it is equally important to acknowledge the critical qualitative progress and impacts this project will deliver. Over the past few years MFCC has embarked on a process of introducing change at an institutional culture level. This ITTO project marks a critical continuance of this journey.
There are cornerstone operational values of the systems developed through MFCS and MTLAS. These core principles and means of operation include elements such as transparency and accountability, stakeholder consultation and engagement, impartiality, quality management, continual learning.

These foundational (quality infrastructure) principles have been laid over recent years not just within MFCC but also other partners (such as CBs and others in the forest sector). However, these systems are new, and in reality there is always a

danger that they might not take a meaningful institutional root, and become only a series of mechanical instructions. This ITTO project will add further value by instilling these essential approaches, putting theory into practice, and testing and refining them ultimately through an internationally robust system operating through ISO accreditation.

Eventually, the project will play a critical, albeit small, role in nurturing a key shift in attitudinal and behaviour change at least in the forestry sector, that will act as a catalyst for change more broadly.

ANNEX 1: PROFILE OF THE EXECUTING AGENCY

Contact Details

Forest Compound, Bayintnaung Road, West Gyogone,
Insein Township, 11011,Yangon
Myanmar

info@myanmarforestcertification.org
www.mfcc.org.mm

(+95) 9420178518

History and Mission

Timber Certification Committee - Myanmar (TCCM) was formed in 1998 to conserve the sustainability of forest and to assure the international market access for the timber products from Myanmar. TCCM was reformed as Myanmar Forest Certification Committee (MFCC) through a Ministerial Formation Order with the approval of the President's Office in July, 2013 ('Notification No. (24/2013) to be in line with the changing situation in the international timber trade so as it can emphasize more on the Sustainable Forest Management covering the entire forest and non-forest products.

The mission of MFCC is to "deliver sustainable forest management and timber legality certification, support Standard Setting processes and promote legal timber trade". The MFCC reformed its committee structure on August 7, 2018: to include stakeholders from departments and organizations under MONREC and relevant Ministries, and representatives from the private sector, environmental NGOs, and CSO.

The aims of the MFCC is to ensure independence, impartiality, confidentiality and address potential issues with corruption in all its activities.

Myanmar Forest Certification Committee (MFCC) as the National Governing Body (NGB) of forest/timber certification schemes in Myanmar, there are two certification schemes operating:
- The Myanmar Forest Certification Scheme (MFCS);
- The Myanmar Timber Legality Assurance System (MTLAS).

MFCC has the following overall responsibilities:
- supporting and coordinating the standard setting processes for both MTLAS and MFCS.
- ensuring the stakeholder engagement and transparency policies are followed;
- communicating and engaging with NGOs/INGOs ;
- issuing trademark usage permission;
- processing complaints, appeals and disputes related to its role as the NGB of MTLAS and MFCS;

The MFCC Committee is oversee by the Chairman, U Khin Maung Yi. In addition, he is currently a permanent secretary of Ministry of Natural Resource and Environmental Conservation. Moreover, MFCC Secretary U Barber Cho, who has over a decade of experience in international trade and has been a long-time supporter of promoting SFM best practices in Myanmar also supports MFCC day to day activities and operations.

The members themselves (currently 14 in total) comprise representatives from environmental NGOs, the Private Sector, civil society organizations, timber merchant organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), and relevant Myanmar Ministries.
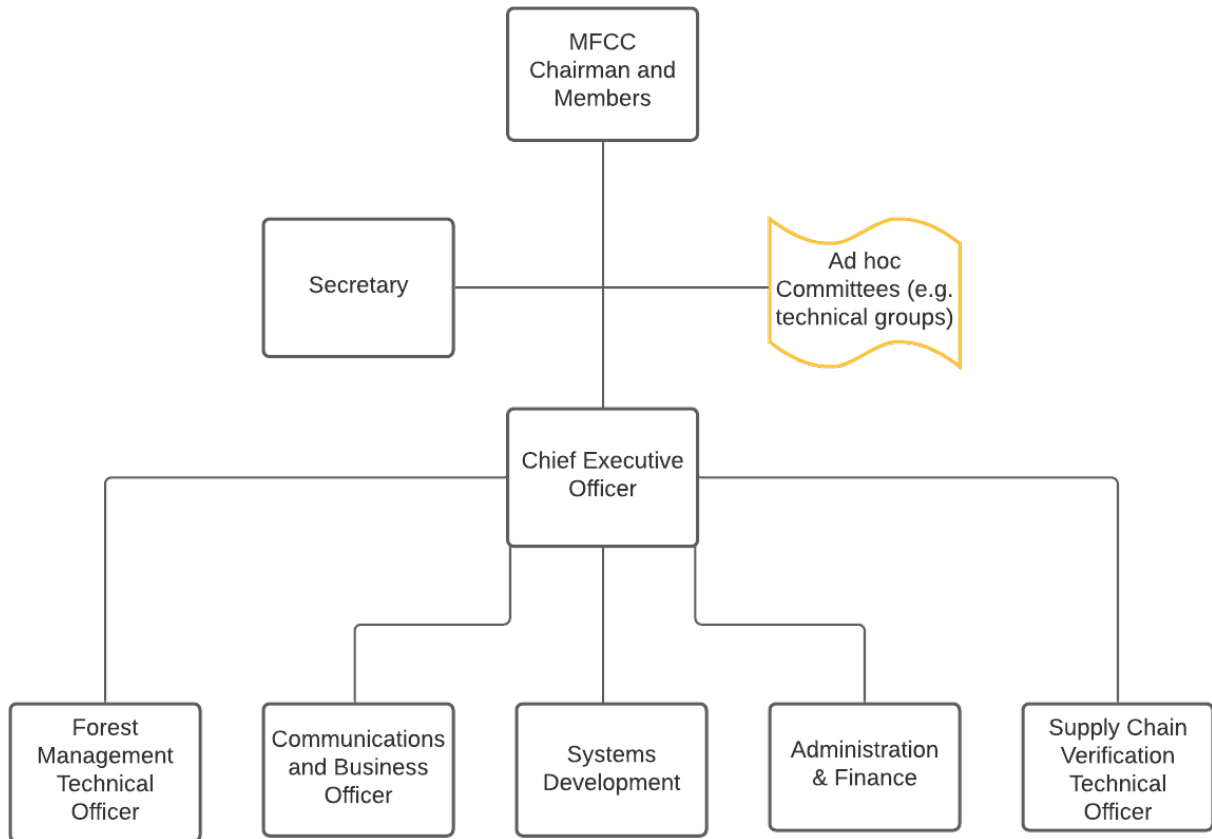
Organisational Structure

```
                        ┌──────────────────┐
                        │      MFCC         │
                        │  Chairman and     │
                        │    Members        │
                        └──────────────────┘
                                 │
   ┌──────────────┐              │              ╭──────────────────╮
   │   Secretary  │──────────────┼──────────────│    Ad hoc        │
   └──────────────┘              │              │ Committees (e.g.  │
                                 │              │ technical groups) │
                                 │              ╰──────────────────╯
                        ┌──────────────────┐
                        │ Chief Executive  │
                        │     Officer      │
                        └──────────────────┘
```

Forest Management Technical Officer	Communications and Business Officer	Systems Development	Administration & Finance	Supply Chain Verification Technical Officer

Figure 2: MFCC Organizational Structure

No.	Member Name	Position	Organization/ Department
1	Mr. Khin Maung Yi	Chairman	• Permanent Secretary (PS) • Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC)
2	Dr. Nyi Nyi Kyaw	Member	• Director General (DG) • Forest Department (FD) • Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC)
3	Mr. Saw June Shwe Ba	Member	• Managing Director (MD) • Myanma Timber Enterprise (MTE) • Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC)
4	Ms. Aye Aye Win	Member	• Director • Union Attorney General's Office
5	Mr. Hlaing Min Maung	Member	• Assistant Secretary • Union Minister Office • Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
6	Mr. Pe Chit	Member	• Director (Natural Forest and Plantation Division) • Forest Department • Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
7	Ms. Khin Thida Tin	Member	• Director • Environmental Conservation Department • Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
8	Mr. Khin Maung Kyi	Member	• Deputy General Manager(Extraction Department) • Myanma Timber Enterprise • Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
9	Ms. Tin Tin Htay	Member	• Director • Labour Department, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population
10	Dr. War War Moe	Member	• Deputy Director • Research and Innovation Department • Ministry of Education
11	Mr. Aung Thant Zin	Member	• Chief Executive Officer (CEO) • Myanmar Environmental Rehabilitation Network (MERN) • NGO related with Environmental Conservation
12	Mr. Kyaw Min Htut	Member	• Representative of Civil Society Organizations
13	Mr. Zaw Myo Kyaw	Member	• Representative of Timber Merchant Organizations
14	Mr. Barber Cho	Secretary	• Myanmar Forest Certification Committee (MFCC)

Table 7: MFCC Members

No.	Member Name	Position
Number of Personnel with Post Graduate Degree: 2		
1.	Mr. Win Hlaing	Chief Executive Officer
2.	Mr. Aye Pyae Aung	Communication and Business Officer
Number of Middle-level Technicians with Graduate Degree: 3		
1.	Ms. Thawda Nyein	CoC Technical Officer
2.	Ms. May Zun Phyo	SFM Technical Officer
3.	Ms. Moh Moh Maung Zin	System Development
Number of Administrative Personnel with Graduate Degree: 2		
1.	Mr. Aung Kyaw Soe	Admin Officer
2.	Ms. Htet Htet Kyaw	Finance Officer
Number of Technical Support from Forest Department and Myanmar Timber Enterprise: 2		
1.	Mr. Thurein Htet	Senior Timber Ranger (MTE)
2.	Ms. Yati Soe	Range Officer (FD)

Table 8: MFCC Secretariat Office Staff

Furthermore, the MFCC Secretariat is led by MFCC Secretary Mr. Barber Cho who administers day-to-day activities of the organization on behalf of its Committee.

Budget

MFCC has mainly depended on the support of In-Kind from Forest Department and Myanmar Timber Enterprise. In addition to in-kind support, FD and MTE also bear the other office-operational cost, such as electricity, communication and office appliance & stationaries, etc. Consequently, the monthly expenditure of MFCC is very minimal and the activities of the past three years is covered by the project funds. All committee members of MFCC are also voluntary. In 2016, MFCC has been awarded a Project of about Euro 100 000 under EU FAO FLEGT PROGRAMME for the MTLAS Gap Analysis for one year. It was the first international project which is followed by MFCC-PEFC Project with the assistance of Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation for Euro 300000. MFCC is fully convinced of the requirement for the income sustainability. MFCC has the core fund mainly sponsored by the private sector through the decade to support the formulation of the legal supply chain. Furthermore, MFCC has successfully convinced Myanmar Timber Enterprise to plan the budget for the Certification Bodies to carry assessment audit under MTLAS which will lead eventually the certain income. Such collection of fees will be extended for MTLAS. The demand of MTLAS Certificates is growing and as a consequence, MFCC can enjoy the regular incomes from MFCC-Logo Usage fees.

Infrastructure

MFCC head office is located in the Myanmar Timber Enterprise Compound, Bayint Naung Road, West Gyogone, Insein Township, Yangon and its office space and day to day expenses such as miscellaneous, utilities have been jointly supported by Forest Department and Myanmar Timber Enterprise on a month to month basis.

Workshop, Training Facilities

Taw Win Hall
Capacity: 200 pax (Available for hosting events only – with no accommodation facilities)
Myanmar Timber Enterprise, Bayintnaung Road, West Gyogone,
Insein Township, 11011, Yangon
Myanmar

Ingyin Hall
Capacity: 250 pax (Available for hosting events only – with no accommodation facilities)
Forest Department, NaypyiTaw
Myanmar

Central Forestry Development Training Center (CFDTC)
Capacity: 200 pax (Accommodation facilities available)
Hmawbi Township (30 miles from Yangon), Yangon
Lower Myanmar

Forest Research Institute
Capacity: 120 pax (Accommodation facilities available)
Forest Department, YeZin, Nay Pyi Taw
Upper Myanmar

PROJECTS

Working in Partnership to bring Sustainable Management to Myanmar's Forests

This project was implemented with PEFC in 2017-2020 with the support of Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation. PEFC is an alliance of independent national forest certification systems under PEFC International. The objectives of MFCC-PEFC project were:

- Stage 1: Focus on delivering a Myanmar Forest Certification Scheme,
- Stage 2: Establish a Knowledge Platform to coordinate among the many stakeholders, related donor and private sector projects and initiatives,
- Stage 3: Establish Forestry Pilot Projects (MFCS) & deliver technical support and
- Stage 4: Establish Supply Chain pilot projects (MTLAS) & deliver technical support.

The project was committed to supporting the ongoing reform process in Myanmar's forest sector with a clear focus on strengthening the national forest certification systems.

Myanmar Timber Legality Assurance System Gap Analysis

In early 2016, the Myanmar Forest Certification Committee (MFCC), supported by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), commissioned a multi-stakeholder, participatory gap analysis of the Myanmar Timber Legality Assurance System (MTLAS). The gap analysis was a capacity building exercise with the main target beneficiaries being MFCC and the FLEGT-VPA Interim Task Force (ITF) members. The key points of the final report document the existing MTLAS and describes some of the gaps observed between MTLAS and existing international frameworks and best practice for standards and assurance systems. It proposes areas where MTLAS could be strengthened going forward.

As can be seen above, closing these gaps is one of the main aims of this project.

The project activities were based on a review of available documentation, inputs provided during an initial stakeholder workshop, observations made during field visits to selected sites, information provided by a Core Expert Group and other individuals as well as the feedback received from national and international stakeholders during a final national stakeholder consultation workshop.

ANNEX 2 TERM OF REFERENCES

I.   PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT:

1.   Project Coordinator

Qualification:

As a Project Coordinator the incumbent will be a senior staff from the relevant forestry institutions. S/he will have a graduate qualification in forest management science, natural resource management, and at least 5-years' experience in forest product trade, certification and training. S/he will have experience in conducting training activities with relevant stakeholders in forest industries in Myanmar. Part of the requirement will be to work in parallel with the International Consultant.

Responsibilities:

-    Organizing the meetings for executing the project, including to develop work plan, and to coordinate consultation activities, workshops;

-    Ensuring that all activities are conducted in accordance to MFCC policies especially with regards stakeholder consultation, reporting and standard setting and core guiding principles (impartiality, corruption, conflict of interest);

-    Monitoring and evaluating project execution, and budget implementation

-    Managing MFCC Secretariat and other consultants. This involves ensuring all project staff produce their own workplans and targets for approval, and carrying out staff appraisals at least twice a year;

-    Chairing regular MFCC Secretariat meetings and ensuring records are kept;

-    Organising Project Steering Committee, and acting as observer and secretary;

-    Representing the project and MFCC and being the lead point of coordination with other institutions;

-    Producing project reports for ITTO and MFCC;

-    Producing and monitoring individual workplan with targets aligned with MFCC/ITTO project.

-    Support the International consultant and MFCC in carrying out a comprehensive review of the assessments that have been completed on MTLAS, and an analysis of progress made and any outstanding actions[8], and resulting recommendations;

-    Support the creation of an action plan for the completion of MTLAS v2.00 and associated documents and audit collateral. This plan must be fully compliant with MFCC policy on standard setting and stakeholder consultation;

-    Support the execution of the action plan;

-    Produce the final key MTLAS v2.00 documents.

Minimum Requirements:

---

[8] *Since the completion of the assessments a number of GAPS have been closed and some findings have been addressed. Still however there are remaining actions that will need consideration.*

- University degree in forestry, forest economics, international relations, or other relevant field to the Terms-of-Reference;

- Proven experience in timber legality certification systems (voluntary and compulsory), and international legality requirements for timber and forest products;

- Proven experience in timber Legality Assurance System development or review/assessment.

- Experience in providing technical advice and support on forest governance issues;

- Team Leadership experience essential;

- In depth knowledge and experience of Forest Certification processes and Timber Legality Systems and Chain of Custody systems particularly in the Myanmar context;

- Expertise and knowledge in SFM and MTLAS training;

- Familiar with ITTO C&I and other relevant processes (such as ASEAN C&I)

- Fluency in English and Myanmar

Duration: 24 months.
Location: Yangon, Myanmar, with domestic travel and possibly international travel.

2.   Position: Financial and administration staffs (2)

Responsibilities:

- Assisting Project Coordinator in project financial matters and administration;

- Evaluating and recording the budget related the program execution;

- Supporting day to day administration activities, filling documents etc.;

- Other support as requested.

Qualifications and Experience:

- At least 5 years' work experience in finance and administration;

- Ability to speak and write in English.

Duration of employment: 24 months
Location: Yangon, Myanmar.

3.   Position: SFM Technical Officer

Responsibilities:

- Providing technical support for standard and system revision/creation for MFCS;

- Supporting standard setting and consultation processes;

- Providing guidance for pilot project partners to implement SFM and COC;

- Supporting forest sector actors to deliver forest conservation and sustainable forest management (SFM);

- Producing and monitoring individual workplan with targets aligned with MFCC/ITTO project;

- Reporting as and when required;

- Other support as requested.

Qualifications and Experience:

- Formal qualifications or professional experience in the field of Forestry, Forest Industry, Environmental or Social Sciences, or other related fields.

- Familiar with ITTO project documentations and reporting systems will be an advantage.

- Experience with training and CF preferred.

- Able to speak and write in English.

Duration of Employment: 24 months
Location: Yangon, Myanmar with domestic travel.

4.   Position: COC Technical Officer

Responsibilities:

- Supporting forest sector actors to deliver supply chain verification/chain of custody (COC) solutions;

- Providing technical support for standard and system revision/creation for MTLAS;

- Providing support and the technical lead for monitoring and closing MTLAS assessment GAPs;

- Providing support to the international and national consultants working on MTLAS;

- Integrating digitalised tracking systems into CoC and MTLAS/MFCS;

- Producing and monitoring individual workplan with targets aligned with MFCC/ITTO project;

- Training sawmills on PEFC CoC and providing on-going support for management systems and for sawmills to reach PEFC CoC certification;

- Organising PEFC CoC external audits;

- Reporting as and when required;

- Other support as requested.

Qualifications and Experience:

- Formal qualifications or professional experience in the field of Forestry, Forest Industry, Environmental or Social Sciences, or other related fields.

- Familiar with ITTO project documentations and reporting systems will be an advantage.

- Experience with CoC training preferred.

- Able to speak and write in English.

Duration of Employment: 24 months
Location: Yangon, Myanmar with domestic travel.

5.	Position: System Development Officer

Responsibilities:

-	Providing technical support for system development in parallel to revision/creation of both MFCS and MTLAS;

-	Providing support and the technical lead for monitoring and closing MTLAS assessment GAPs related to system documentation;

-	Providing support to the international and national consultants working on MTLAS;

-	Creating system documents for the integration of digitalised tracking systems into CoC and MTLAS/MFCS;

-	Producing and monitoring individual workplan with targets aligned with MFCC/ITTO project;

-	Training forest sector, sawmills, CBs and AB on MFCC system documentation;

-	Reporting as and when required;

-	Other support as requested.

Qualification and Experience:

-	Formal qualifications or professional experience in the field of Forestry, Forest Industry, Environmental or Social Sciences, or other related fields.

-	Familiar with ITTO project documentations and reporting systems will be an advantage.

-	Experience in system documentation;

-	Experience with CoC/SFM/MTLAS preferred.

-	Able to speak and write in English.

Duration of Employment: 24 months
Location: Yangon, Myanmar, maybe some domestic travel

6.	Position: Communication Officer

Responsibilities:

-	Working closely with all project elements to ensure that relevant materials such as donor and progress reports, factsheets, briefings on MFCC events and activities, press releases, human interest stories, infographs etc. are developed and disseminated to donors and target groups through relevant media and network channels.

-	Staying up to date on related forestry and timber certification activities;

-	Developing and maintaining contact information, materials and relationships with journalists, media outlets (print, TV, radio, web etc.) and NGOs (international and Myanmar), and intergovernmental organisations such as the UN (FAO and UNEP) and the EU, within and outside Myanmar.

-	Maintaining and improving MFCC's website (WordPress) and social media sites (Facebook, Twitter and YouTube) such as daily monitoring, posting and content development;

- Maintaining and improving Mailchimp mailing lists;

- Ensuring timely and quality production of advocacy and MFCC branding materials;

- Carry outing stakeholder mapping processes according to MFCC policy;

- If and when needed supporting preparation of background materials, briefs and information kits for visiting donors and high-profile guests/visitors. The task includes travel planning, logistics and administrative arrangements.

- Assisting in organizing and generating public support for MFCC events and campaigns. Support organization of workshops, seminars, campaigns, events and project review meetings including agendas and meeting minutes.

- Monitoring and evaluating the impact of MFCC communication materials and advocacy events/campaigns to target audiences.

- Assisting in drafting project/cooperation proposal and development stage to identify appropriate communication activities for any potential projects;

- Producing and monitoring individual workplan with targets aligned with MFCC/ITTO project;

Qualification and Experience:

- A minimum of five years of similar work experience is required preferably with an international focus.

- Excellent written and oral Myanmar and English communication skills.

- Knowledge of other Myanmar languages/dialects.

- Knowledge of digital marketing and communications tactics, such as SEO and email marketing.

Duration of Employment: 24 months
Location: Yangon, Myanmar, maybe some domestic travel

7.   Position: Tracking Technology Expert (QR Code, IT System)

Responsibilities:

- Liaising with MFCC to produce action plan to integrate Myanmar tracking technology into MTLAS/MFCS;

- Install and configure relevant hardware, operating systems and applications;

- Train MFCC staff and selected personnel in field on technology;

- Offer on-going support to set up systems or resolve issues, including procedural documentation and relevant reports in related system and software.

Qualification and Experience:

This expert will already be established in the Myanmar forest sector (MTE) and will have in-depth knowledge of the relevant programs and applications especially QR mechanisms.

Duration of Employment: consultant, Location: Yangon, Myanmar, with some domestic travel

II.   Term of Reference for Project International Consultant

1.   Position: International Expert on Timber Legality Standard setting and Certification Expert

The international consultant will be assigned to achieve output 1 and output 2 and will work in collaboration with a national consultant. The expert must hold expertise and knowledge in SFM, timber legality/timber trade, forest certification PEFC CoC, at least 5-8 years working in qualified relevant bodies.

Responsibilities

1. Comprehensive review of the assessments that have been completed on MTLAS, and an analysis of progress made and any outstanding actions[9], and resulting recommendations;

2. Create (through to approval) an action plan for the completion of MTLAS v2.00 and associated documents and audit collateral. This plan must be fully compliant with MFCC policy on standard setting and stakeholder consultation;

3. Ensure the action plan has clear timelines, milestones and set deliverables. A critical deliverable will be capturing the standard setting process, stakeholder mapping, consultations, expert group meetings etc. in fully documented final Standard Setting Report;

4. Execute action plan.

5. Produce the final key MTLAS v2.00 documents

6. Provide system support for PEFC CoC Management System creation.

Experience and Qualifications

The consultant will have the following minimum qualifications and experience:

-   University degree in forestry, forest economics, international relations, or other relevant field to the Terms-of-Reference;

-   A minimum of eight years of relevant professional experience. Recent working experience in the forestry sector and within CoC systems in Myanmar is a distinct advantage;

-   Proven experience in timber legality certification systems (voluntary and compulsory), and international legality requirements for timber and forest products;

-   Proven experience in timber Legality Assurance System and CoC system development or review/assessment;

-   Experience in providing technical advice and support on forest governance issues;

-   Excellent writing, presentation and communication skills;

-   Fluent in English (Myanmar language highly desirable).

---

[9] *Since the completion of the assessments a number of GAPS have been closed and some findings have been addressed. Still however there are remaining actions that will need consideration.*

ANNEX 3 REFERENCES

ASEAN Today, 2020, https://www.aseantoday.com/2020/05/myanmars-illegal-timber-trade-continues-despite-covid-19/. Accessed October 10th, 2010

Basnet, S., Sharma P., Timalsina N., Khaine, I. 2018. " Community Based Management for Forest Conservation and Livelihood Improvement: A Comparative Analysis from Forests in Myanmar" Journal of Forest and Livelihood 17 (1) December 2018

Eckstein D. et al (2020), Global Climate Risk Index 2020

Eleven Myanmar, 2018. "Myanmar forest area on the wane". https://elevenmyanmar.com/news/myanmar-forest-area-on-the-wane

Enters, T. 2017. Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Myanmar. Yezin: UNREDD/Myanmar Programme.

Environmental Investigation Agency, 2020. "The Croatian Connection Exposed: Importing illicit Myanmar teak through Europe's back door"

European Timber Trade Federation (ETTF), 2019 'Gateway to Timber Trade' Myanmar.
https://www.timbertradeportal.com/countries/myanmar/#legality-profile. Accessed 2nd June 2020.

FAO, 2015. Global forest resources assessment 2015 country report Myanmar. http://www.fao.org/3/a-az283e.pdf

Feurer M., Gritten D., Than M., (2018). Community Forestry for Livelihoods: Benefiting from Myanmar's Mangroves

Forest Department, Myanmar, 2020. https://www.forestdepartment.gov.mm/cf_data. Accessed June 2 2020.

Hughes AC. 2017. "Understanding the drivers of Southeast Asian biodiversity loss". https://doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.1624.

ITTO, 2006, International Tropical Timber Agreement

ITTO, 2012, Tracking Sustainability, Review of Electronic and Semi-Electronic Timber Tracking Technologies, ITTO Technical Series #40

ITTO, 2013, ITTO Strategic Action Plan 2013-2018

ITTO 2015. Voluntary guidelines for the sustainable management of natural tropical forests. ITTO Policy Development Series No. 20. International Tropical Timber Organization, Yokohama, Japan

ITTO, 2019. ITTO launches project on sustainable teak management in Greater Mekong Subregion.
https://www.itto.int/news/itto_launches_project_on_sustainable_teak_management_in_greater_mekong_subregion/. Accessed June 13 2020.

Kissinger, G, 2017. Background report for identifying the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Myanmar.

Kyaw M. L., Wu L. , 2015. International Journal of Sciences: "Analysis of Forest Policy in Myanmar". Volume 4 – March 2015 (03).

MFCC, 2018. http://www.myanmarforestcertification.org/about/ . Accessed May 31st 2020.

MFCC, 2019. MFCS Policy 1 Accreditation and Certification Body Requirements.
http://www.myanmarforestcertification.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/MFCS_P1_ACR_291119.pdf

MFCC a, 2019. MFCC Policy 4 Stakeholder Engagement and Public Documents.
http://www.myanmarforestcertification.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/MFCC_P_4_SEPD_291119.pdf

MFCC b, 2019. MFCC Policy 3 Standard Setting. http://www.myanmarforestcertification.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/MFCC_P_3_SS_291119.pdf

MFCC c, 2019. MFCC SOP 2 Complaints, Appeals and Disputes. http://www.myanmarforestcertification.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/MFCC_SOP_2_CAD_291119.pdf

Naujoks Jana, Barclay Robert, Htun Paw Oo, Saw Doh Wah and Naing Aye San, 2017. International Alert. "Forest law enforcement governance and trade in Myanmar. A conflict-sensitivity analysis."

PEFC, 2020. "Working in Partnership to bring Sustainable Management to Myanmar's Forests, Year (3), Final Technical and Financial Report".

Prescott et al, 2017. Conservation Biology, Volume 00, No. 00, 1–14: "Political transition and emergent forest-conservation issues in Myanmar".

RECOFTC (The Center for People and Forests), 2016. AWG-SF (Working Group for Social Forestry). Social Forestry and Climate Change in the ASEAN Region: Situational Analysis.

ResearchGate, https://bit.ly/2FYooRw (accessed September 24th 2020)

Sikor, T. et al, 2013. Community Forestry in Asia and the Pacific: Pathway to Inclusive Development; The Center for People and Forests: Bangkok, Thailand, 2013.

Skylar, L., 2020. "Myanmar's illegal timber trade continues despite COVID-19".
https://www.aseantoday.com/2020/05/myanmars-illegal-timber-trade-continues-despite-covid-19/. Accessed June 2nd 2020

Sloth, C. Kyaw Htun, 2020. Evaluation of the Myanmar CoC Dossier and MTLAS

Tint, K., O. Springate-Baginski, and M. K. K. Gyi. 2011. Community Forestry in Myanmar: Progress and Potentials. Yangon: ECCDI/UEA.

UNDP (2019), Human Development Report 2019, Inequalities in Human Development in the 21st Century, Briefing note for countries on the 2019 Human Development Report
http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr_2019_overview_-_english.pdf (accessed September 24th 2020)

UNODC, 2015, Criminal justice response to wildlife and forest crime in Myanmar.

UN-REDD, 2013. "Myanmar REDD+ Readiness Roadmap, UN-REDD PROGRAMME" http://www.myanmar-redd.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/1442500360.pdf. Accessed in June 4th 2020.

UN-REDD, 2020. Addressing Forest Crime through Improved Governance in the Lower Mekong Region. https://www.un-redd.org/post/addressing-forest-crime-in-a-post-covid-19-era. Released 5th June 2020.

World Bank., 2017. An Analysis of Poverty in Myanmar. Yangon.

World Bank., 2019, Myanmar Country Environmental Analysis Sustainability, Peace, And Prosperity: Forests, Fisheries, and Environmental Management. Forest Resources Sector Report

World Bank (The), 2020. The World Bank Myanmar Forest Restoration, Development and Investment Project (P168254). http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/442881584623929988/pdf/Concept-Environmental-and-Social-Review-Summary-ESRS-Myanmar-Forest-Restoration-Development-and-Investment-Project-P168254.pdf. Accessed June 7th 2020