Sustainable forest rehabilitation and management through community based approach: A case study in Northern Shan State, Myanmar

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Background Information of Myanmar

Location

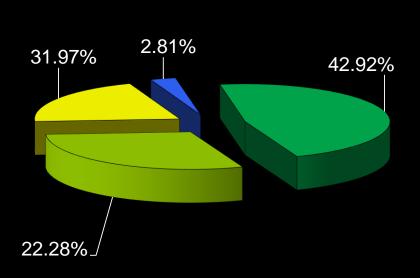
- Latitudes $= 9^{\circ} 58'$ to $28^{\circ} 29'$ North
- Longitudes = 92° 10′ to 101° 10′ East

> Area

- Total land area = 676,577 km²
- Length (north to south) = 2,090 km
- Length (west to east) = 805 km



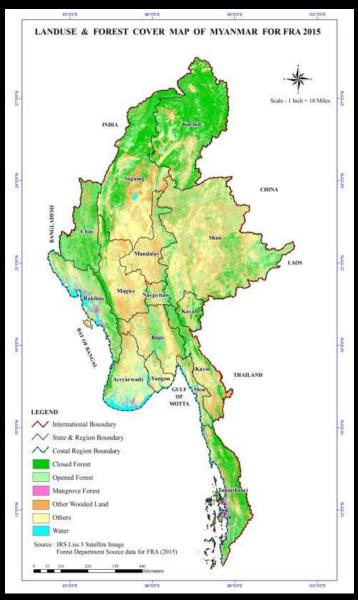
Forest Cover Status of Myanmar (FRA 2015)



- Forests
- Other Wooded land
- Other land
- Inland water bodies

Policy target

- ❖RF+PPF 30% of total country's area
- ❖PAS 10% of total country's area

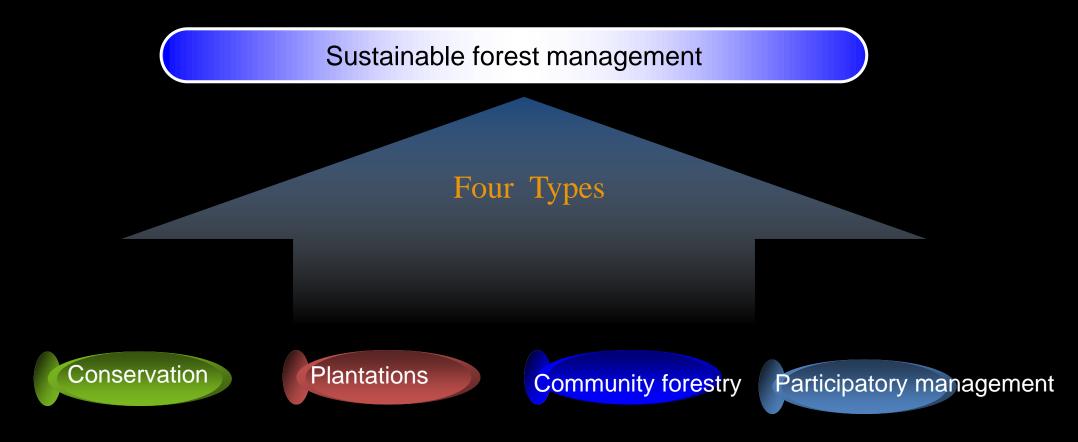


Major drivers of deforestation in Myanmar

Deforestation rate 1.72% Global scale **National scale** Population growth Population growth Fuelwood demand Increasing trade in food and Expansion of shifting cultivation and agricultural products pasture Unsustainable harvesting Growing demand for forest products Urban development and expansion of agricultural land Expansion of human settlements Mining Natural disaster (forest fire, storm, etc.) Climate change

Forest management in Myanmar

Policy, rules and regulations since 1991



Capacity development & Extension

In montane forests in Northern Shan State, Myanmar: Fund supported by APFNet

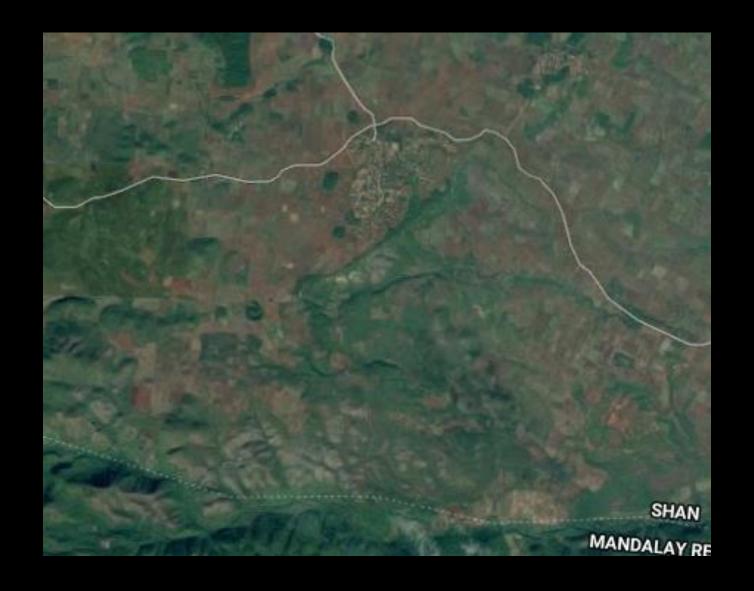
Goals

To create new knowledge and alternative options for community-based sustainable forest rehabilitation and management

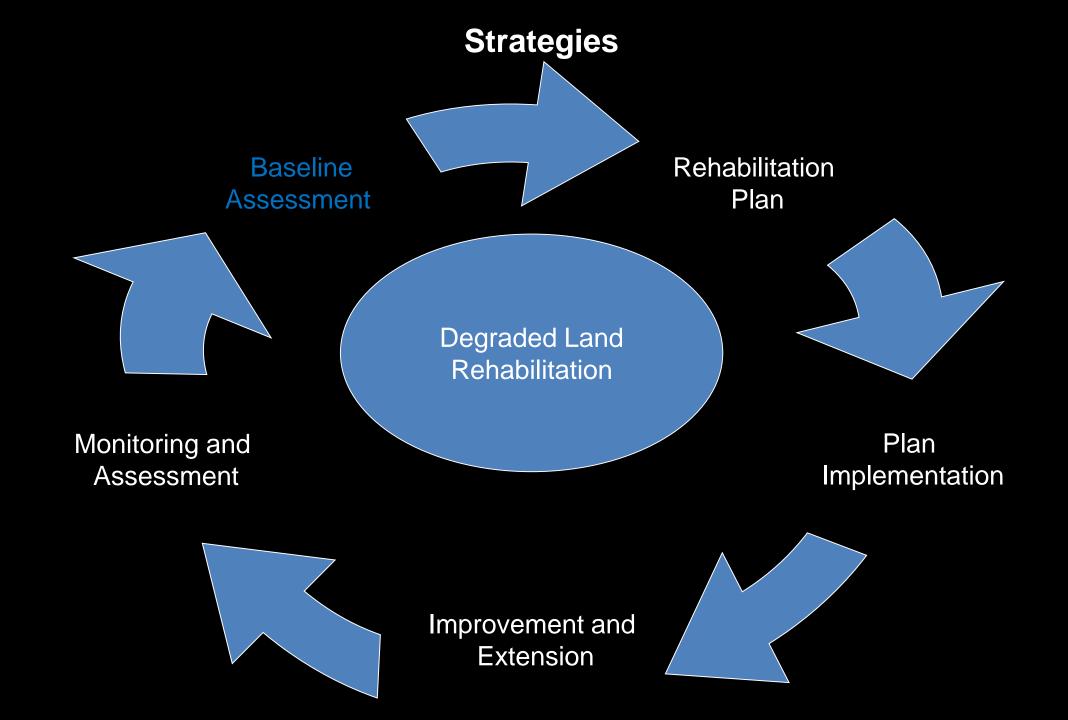
Shan State

Area Profile





Agricultural land - 59.03%



Participatory Planning process

- Resource mapping
- Wealth ranking
- Village mapping
- Village meetings
- Focus group discussions
- Key informants interviews
- Semi-structured interviews



Land use zoning

No	Class name	Area (ha)	Percentage
1	Closed Forest	655.21751	5.95
2	Open Forest	218.95894	1.99
3	Agricultural Land	6501.1813	59.03
4	Water body	8.8863044	0.08
5	Scrub Land	1512.411	13.73
6	Bare Land	2061.5701	18.72
7	Mining	4.8429859	0.04
8	Village	49.664346	0.45
		11012.733	100

- Existence of village Over 100 years ago
- \triangleright Household 220
- ➤ Population 800
- ➤ Majority ethnic Shan/Danu (87% of Total population)
- ➤ Major Livelihood Agriculture



Changes of priority of income sources

20 years ago	10 years ago	At present
Cutting timber & Selling	Agriculture	Agriculture
Charcoal making (commercial)	Charcoal & fuelwood	Lime baking
Agriculture	Casual labour	Casual labour
Casual labour		Charcoal (subsistence)
		Fuelwood
		Making bricks

Customary forest classification



Forest conserved for water spring sources



Forest safeguarded by spiritual belief



Shifting cultivated area



Secondary Forest



Sedentary farm



Home garden

Planting in Community Forest





Planting of Sterculia versicolor in CF

Sterculia versicolor and Peanut in CF

- Willingness to develop community forestry near the village
- provided rare and preferable species for them.

Agroforestry practice











Community Forest (Degraded Natural Forest)



Pterocarpus macrocarpus in Rocky Land



Pterocarpus macrocarpus in Seed sowing plot



Pterocarpus macrocarpus in Transplanting plot

Community Forest (Degraded Natural Forest)



Xylia xylocarpa in Transplanting plot







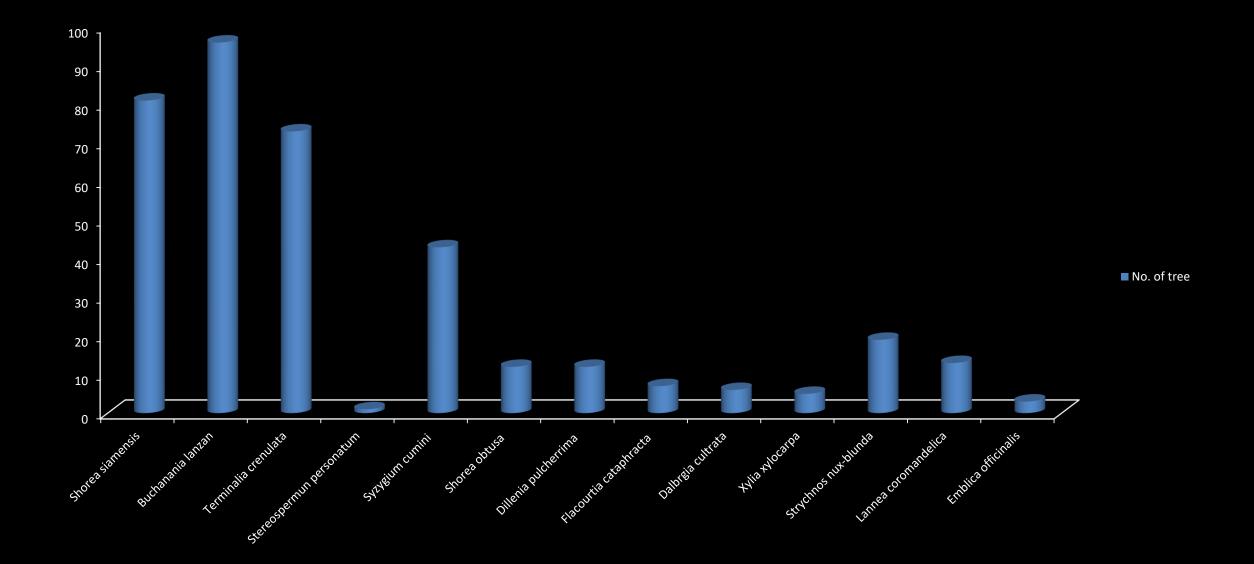


, Melina arborea in transplanting and seed sowing (1 ft. to 2.6ft)

Measurement of trees in sample plots



Measuring the tree with filed staff and local farmers



Weeding for fire protection





Demonstration plots conducing assisted natural regeneration activities

- Enrichment planting of Padauk (*Pterocarpus macrocarpus*), Pyinkado (*Xylia xylocarpa*), Thinwin (*Millettia pendula*) and Thamalan (*Delbergia Oliveri*)
- Gap planting of Teak
- Fire Protection
- Measuring the tree growth in assisted natural regeneration area and control areas









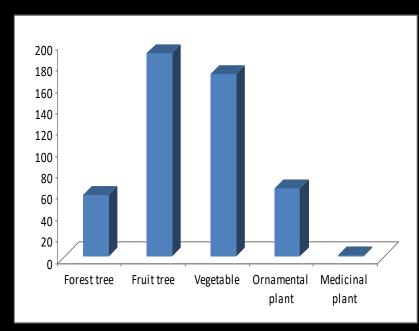
Spring water resources



- Understory cultivation of Yam under the woody trees
- Demonstration of soil erosion control because trees roots are exposed due to the heavy and frequent rain
- Boundary planting of trees to demarcate farm boundary and spring water resources



Homegarden improvement





- Households were randomly selected and surveyed the planted species (in figure)
- Local farmers are using homegarden products not only for self-consumption but also for subsistence income
- 350 mangoes Mangifra
 indica, 85 hybrid jack fruits,
 72 lemon, 5 viss of Horlan
 flowers, 30 avocados and 20
 danyin Archidendron jiringa
 were distributed

Alternative rural energy



 The practice of burning agro-residues was widespread

Extension activities about using A-stove which can be reduced 40 % fuelwood consumption compared to traditional way of cooking

- Distribution of A1- stove to every household
- Sharing bamboo charcoal making







Giving Training to local farmers about nursery techniques



Number of participants (Women micro-financed group, User Group member, Farmers)



Soil improvement techniques in degraded areas for tree planting

- Document traditional practices of soil improvement
- Compost making using agro-waste
- Deliver 50 pieces of pamphlet about compost making
- ❖ Demonstrate vegetative conservation techniques in spring water resources
- Demonstrate techniques of land preparation before planting and mulching







Facilitation for social fencing of assisted natural regeneration

- Through consultation meeting with use group members, internal rules and regulations regarding access, utilization of forest products, management and exclusion of non-users are formulated
- Traditional unwritten rules for protection of traditional forest management were documented



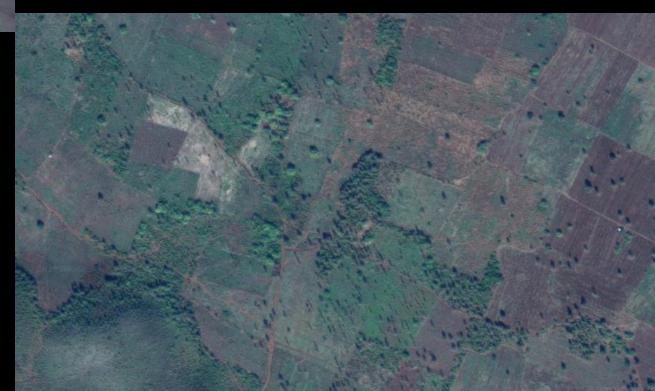




















Challenges and lesson learnt

- Participation of local communities
- Trust building with local communities
- > Local farmers are more concerned with immediate income
- ➤ Locally preferable species are likely to acceptable for local farmers
- > Demonstration site should be more accessible areas
- ➤ Two-way communication and participatory consultation of rehabilitation design
- > Supporting existing needs of communities based on village landscape

Thank you very much!