

Seminar on Global Experience in Integrating Forestry into EITI Report



23th September, 2017

Ballroom, International Convention Centre
(IBC), Yangon

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1. Summary

Seminar on Global Experience in Integrating Forestry into EITI process was held on 23th September, 2017 at Grand Ballroom, Interantional Business Centre (IBC) in Yangon. A total of 33 participants attended the Seinar on Global Experience in Integrating Forestry into EITI process including Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Natural Resource and Environmental Conservation (MoNREC), Managing Director of Myanmar Timber Enterprise, Forest Department and Myanmar Timber Enterprise staff, a representative from Ministry of Planning and Finance and representatives from Forest Trends and MEITI-NCS. The objectives are to assess the integration of forestry into MEITI process to be good governance and trade, to explore support for Myanmar's forestry sector based on Liberia's forestry experience into EITI process and to comprehend MEITI process, current situation of forestry integrating into MEITI process and to discuss the challenges that are going to be faced by Forest Department and Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE) and to find the inclusive solution. During this seminar, roles and responsibilities of the government in natural resource governance and EITI process, current activities of forestry sector in EITI process and updated IA forestry, the role of EITI process in forestry sector reform and sharing Experience on Liberia's forestry sector into EITI process was presented and then, difficulties & challenges that would be faced by forestry sector in Myanmar was discussed and inclusive solutions in a constructive way was explored. Therefore, this seminar is fruitful because the participants are aware of the roles and responsibilities of the government in natural resource governance and EITI process, the role of EITI process in forestry sector reform and Liberia's experience on forestry sector into EITI process has to be shared and the participants could find the soultions for the challenges to be faced by Forest Department and Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE).

2. Objectives

The seminar was conducted with the following objectives.

- To assess the integration of forestry into MEITI process to be good governance and trade
- To explore support for Myanmar's forestry sector based on Liberia's forestry experience into EITI process
- To comprehend MEITI process, current situation of forestry integrating into MEITI process and to discuss the challenges that are going to be faced by Forest Department and Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE) and to find the inclusive solution

3. Expected Outcomes

The Seminar's expected outcomes are:

- Assessment on the integration of forestry into MEITI process to be good governance and trade
- Exploration about support for Myanmar's forestry sector based on Liberia's forestry experience into EITI process
- Comprehensiveness on MEITI process, current situation of forestry integrating into MEITI process and finding the inclusive solutions based on the discussion points of the challenges that are going to be faced by Forest Department and Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE)

4. Duration and Venue

Seminar on Global Experience in Integrating Forestry into EITI process was held on 23th September, 2017 at Grand Ballroom, Interantional Business Centre (IBC) in Yangon.

5. Participants

A total of 33 participants attended the Seinar on Global Experience in Integrating Forestry into EITI process.

Total – 33; Male –27; Female - 6

The detailed participants list is attached as annex one.

6. Agenda

The detailed agenda is attached as annex two.

7. Seminar Day (23th September 2017)

7.1. Opening Speech (U Khin Maung Yee, Permanent Secretary of MoNREC)

U Khin Maung Yee, Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, gave the following speech.

He would like to say Mingalarpar to representatives from Forest Department and Myanmar Timber Enterprise , EITI working group members, a representative from Ministry of Planning and Finance (MOPF), National Coordiantion Secretariat (NCS) staff, representatives from Forest Trends and other guests who joined the seminar Seminar on Global Experience in Integrating Forestry into EITI.

He feels proud of giving opening speech and thanks to who attended this seminar although they are engaging with plenty of work. He deeply would like to say thanks to Forest Trends that gives not only financial support and technical support but also share their international experiences and hope to cooperate in the future.

EITI process is an international standard to manage natural resources transparently and accountability.

Myanmar has involved in EITI process in cooperation with the government, private sector and civil society to be transparent in natural resources extractive sector and to develop the country with economic prosperity practically and to be sustainable development for future generations with the aim of becoming clean government, good governance in political, economic and social reforms in Myanmar.

Myanmar applied for EITI Candidacy Status in December 2012 and Myanmar submitted its application to become an EITI Candidate Country to the EITI Board on 7 May 2014. Therefore, first EITI report for 2013-2014 fiscal year encompassing Oil, gas, mining, gems and jade sector was produced in December, 2015.



Although Myanmar has to submit its second EITI report in January, 2017 in order to become a compliant country, we could not produce it for various reasons and so, we are trying to produce the second and third MEITI report for fiscal years 2014-15 and 2015-16 in March, 2018.

In accordance with 3rd MEITI-MSG meeting decisions, forestry sector is expected to be included in MEITI 2nd and 3rd report. In most of the countries' EITI reports, forestry sectors are not included except Liberia's EITI report and then preliminary analysis of forestry sector for scoping study are found in Ghana and Tanzania.

Therefore, Myanmar forestry sector in cooperation with Forest Trends conducted "Seminar on Global Experience in Integrating Forestry into EITI" with the following three objectives:

The objectives are:

- *To assess the integration of forestry into MEITI process to be good governance and trade*
- *To explore support for Myanmar's forestry sector based on Liberia's forestry experience into EITI process*
- *To comprehend MEITI process, current situation of forestry integrating into MEITI process and to discuss the challenges that are going to be faced by Forest Department and Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE) and to find the inclusive solution*

Moore Stephen is chosen as an Independent Administrator (IA) of the forestry sector to be included in 2nd and 3rd MEITI report and now we are negotiating with them to make a contract. IA will do preliminary analysis, scoping study, reporting template, data collection, initial reconciliation and discrepancies analysis to be finished in time in compliance with the proposed timeline by cooperating with all stakeholders.

To present briefly about forest status in Myanmar, extraction from natural forests was totally banned for the whole country in 2016-2017 for improving forest cover and forest restoration and since 2016-2017, logging ban has been announced in Bago Yoma region. When forest extraction is restarted in 2017-2018, under 55% of teak and under 30% of hardwood are allowed to cut down and "10 years Myanmar forest restoration plan" has been implemented since 2017-2018 to 2026-2027.

Moreover, Myanmar and European Union has been jointly implementing Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) in order to be sustainable forests and to support sustainable forest management in Myanmar and has been assessing the gap analysis and doing reforms in Myanmar Timber Legality Assurance System (MTLAS) and then, Myanmar Forest Certification Scheme (MFCS) has been strengthening in cooperation with International organizations.

Myanmar is implementing short-term reforms with high rate and is planning the time schedule for long-term reforms based on the advisory ideas/thoughts coming out from a negotiation platform among different stakeholders such as the government, private sector and civil society during reform period. So, I strongly believe that putting forestry sector into MEITI process will support mutually Forest reform programs.

When Myanmar becomes EITI compliant country, natural resources extractive sector can be abide by EITI standards and natural resources governance will be improved. Moreover, it will raise country's image and integrity and many investments will enter into Myanmar with trust.

I would like to encourage to all participants to be comprehensiveness understanding of EITI process, Liberia's experiences on Forestry integrating into EITI process and to be an active engagement in exploring ways and upcoming activities through discussion of difficulties, challenges, weaknesses, strengths and necessities.

To conclude, I would like to deeply urge forestry sector to fully participate in MEITI process in order to submit 2nd and 3rd MEITI report in time.

Thank You All!

7.2. Welcome Speech (Mr. Kavin Woods, Forest Trends)

Mr. Kelvin Woods from Forest Trends gave the following speech;

Good Morning Everyone!

My name is Kelvin Wood and I work for international organization- Forest Trends which is based in Washinton D.C. in United States.



We have been running several projects here in Myanmar since 2011/2012 with any new opportunities of rainforest and it was a very exciting decade in Myanmar and I am very happy enthusiastic to be here today to have a great opportunity to being together with so many government official from MONREC to start a longer conversation about forestry sector and EITI process.

We are very excited to share lessons-learned experiences from Liberia specifically with my colleague who will be talking about specific things and in addition to Forest Trends work in EITI, we have also been working in now be aware of with lots of interesting in synergy and complementary with the opportunity of representatives including forestry in MEITI process as long as with long happening forestry reforms in Myanmar.

Wonderful opportunity to address presence challenges and prepare excited to be working with you honestly and thank you very much for giving us an opportunity to have a conversation we look for working together with you. Thanks you very much!

7.3. Explanation on Seminar objectives (U Salai Cung Lian Thawng, Pyoe Pin)

Firstly, U Salai said that he would like to say thanks to U Khin Mg Yee, Permanent Secretary of MoNREC, U Saw John Shwe Ba, Managing Director of Myanmar Timber Enterprise, officials from Forest Department and Myanmar Timber Enterprise, EITI working group, a representative from Ministry of Planning and Finance, representatives from National Coordination Secretariat (NCS) and then he explained about the background information of conducting this seminar.



And then, he explained about the objectives of this seminar and they are:

- To assess the integration of forestry into MEITI process to be good governance and trade
- To explore support for Myanmar's forestry sector based on Liberia's forestry experience into EITI process
- To comprehend MEITI process, current situation of forestry integrating into MEITI process and to discuss the challenges that are going to be faced by Forest Department and Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE) and to find the inclusive solution

Then, he finalized that this seminar is expected to support forestry sector integrating into MEITI processes.

7.4. Photo Session

After that, all participants joined the photo session.

7.5. The role of government in Natural Resource Governance and EITI Process (U Salai Cung Lian Thawng)

U Salai presented that although Myanmar is well-endowed with natural resources, composition, extent and distribution of them are uncertain and it contributes to 6% of GDP, 23.6% of state revenue, 38.5% of export which was calculated based on only oil, gas and mining in the EITI report (gems only emporium data) showing significant under-reporting.

He continued that natural resources are critical for development in short and medium terms and according to research report between 1970 and 1993, What it is found that resources rich countries grow four times slower than their resource-poor counterparts without good governance.



Good governance is essential for natural resources extraction. He continued that natural resource value chain consists of license and contracts, monitoring production, revenue collection, revenue distribution and expenditure management, and that natural resource decision chain includes foundation of resource

governances, discovery and deciding to extract, getting a good deal, managing revenue and investing for sustainable development.

Then, he continued that government roles are very important in managing natural resources and there are government functions in development sector such as laying down policies and regulations and in administration sector, the government has the roles of giving permissions, revenue collection and distribution, expenditure management, compliance with the law, law enforcement and make sanction to those who break the rules and overseeing the extraction sector. And, he said that in some countries, the government serves as an economic actor such as running state-owned enterprises and joint-ventures enterprises and in Myanmar, the government occupies the state-owned enterprises such as Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE), Myanmar Pearl Enterprise (MPE), Myanmar Gems Enterprise (MGE) and etc.,. Therefore, the government's role in managing natural resources and taking responsibility is essential.

In 2017, he pointed out that Myanmar stands as 83 out of 89 countries according to Resource Governance Index and in 2016, in accordance with Corruption Perception Index (CPI), Myanmar stands as 136th out of 176 countries.

EITI is an international standard to extract natural resources in a transparent and accountable way and is also a mechanism that improves the government and companies' extraction system. According to EITI requirement 1.1, there are government's commitment for unequivocal public statement of its intention to implement the EITI, they appoint a senior individual (Champion), fully and actively engaged in the process and also Senior Govt. Officials represented in MSG.

As a political commitment and leadership, the government sector coordinate with (among Ministries) Region/State Governments in order to implement clear EITI policies and procedures at both local and national level, cooperate fully and work together with CSO and private company representatives in the MSG and find solutions to overcome obstacles to the EITI implementation process in collaboration with other MSG members. EITI report needs to be finished in time and also needs to be qualified and assured.

He explained that EITI process is not just producing a report and it is expected to improve natural resource governance for current and future generations and Myanmar's EITI process provides a window into the broader political and economic reforms through improvement in EITI reporting process, through Multi-stakeholder processes and through implementation of recommendations and finally he urged that the government has to lead the reforms.

7.6. Update of IA forestry sector for Myanmar EITI (U Htun Paw Oo)

U Htun Paw Oo (Technical Specialist) presented on the update of IA forestry sector for Myanmar EITI and he said that first meeting was held on 11 August 2017, Gyogone, Yangon with Forest Department

(FD) and Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE) and discussed about introduction of MEITI, recommendations from first report and requirement of data and 2nd meeting was conducted on 16 August, 2017 at Planning Department, MTE in Yangon.

Then, he explained about the scopes of services, tasks and deliverables in TOR of IA Forestry Sector, time schedule in ToR and IA forestry's methodology, workplan, IA selection and negotiation process and he explained about the Contract Negotiation Meeting discussion points between the Myanmar EITI Office and Moore Stephens. He said that when they reviewed Forest IA's technical proposal, they found that the ToR has precise requirements for the Scoping phase but not covered in IA proposal and there is no mentioned about SOE which is very important the role of MTE in Myanmar and they discussed these points with Moore Stephens and Moore Stephens replied that they will cover all requirements in the Terms of Reference during the assignment and the work programme will cover all aspects Moore Stephens will adopt the approach to protect the confidentiality of the data collected from the reporting entities; Only the data required by the EITI Standard, Terms of Reference and reconciliation exercise have been requested, any irrelevant information inadvertently communicated will be deleted and/or destroyed and data collected is processed on passwordprotected laptops and e-mail communications are performed via secure messaging servers. Then, he compared about the time schedule in ToR and IA forestry technical proposal.



7.7. The role of EITI in reforming forestry sector and Liberia's forestry experience integrating into EITI process (Mr. Art Blundell, Forest Trends)

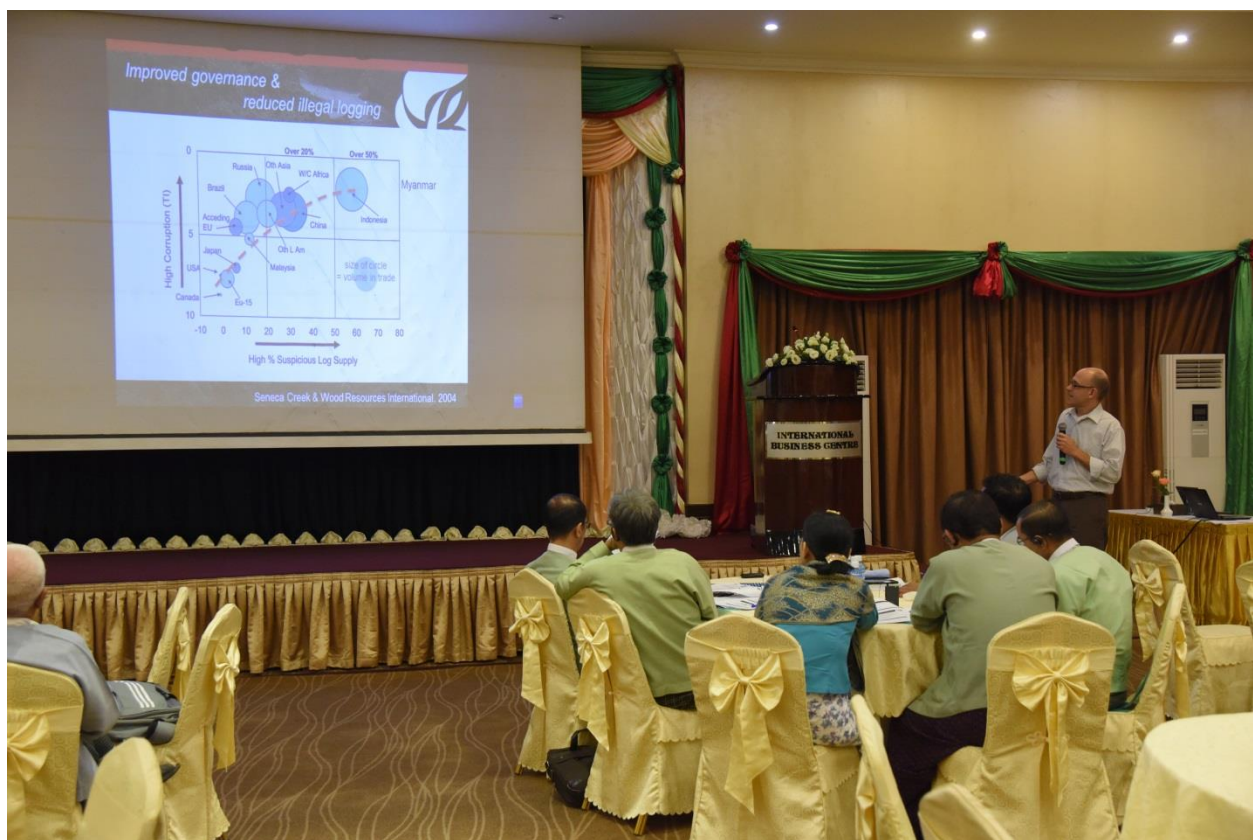
Mr. Art Blundell from Forest Trends presented about the role of EITI in reforming forestry sector and Liberia's forestry experience integrating into EITI process. He said that he will explain about need for transparency, Liberia experience from a lack of transparency to reform and forestry/agriculture sector in EITI process. He continued the relationship between good governance and illegal logging, improved governance reduces illegal logging, the economy of the countries reliant on natural resources with a lack of transparency will be worse in Democracies than Autocracies but if checks and balances is done with integrity mechanisms, the economy of the Democracies do better than Autocracies. Concerning with checks and balances, legislation is needed to prohibit conflict-of-interest, balance of power in the Constitution between legislative, executive, & judicial branches and across the central & provincial governments, control the influence of money in elections through restrictions on campaign contributions and through public financing of campaigns and in public procurement procedures, competitive bidding (auctions) should be practised and independent audit of government accounts should be made. He also continued that it is essential to have legal protection for whistleblowers, professional law enforcement, independent and transparent judiciary for checks & balances and then, he continued that they need to consider how can EITI contribute to other checks and balances, how can EITI benefit from them and is the EITI a good model such as establishing Multi-stakeholder group (MSG) and seating at the table for stakeholders and building trust across stakeholders like FLEGT mechanism and for theory of change, transparency lead to accountability like giving access to information and freedom to publish.

Then, he explained that natural resources are linked to conflict and resumption of conflict, role of EITI in environmental peace-building, value chain, reporting chain and EITI standards & EITI requirements and then, he explained about why Liberia chose to include forestry in the EITI and discuss the history of forestry and impact of LEITI and then, he explained about reforms driven by civil society, chain of custody tracking system by SGS, major fees covered by LEITI, LEITI forestry reporting, LEITI forestry results, distribution of benefits, employment and he explained about EITI as a tool for reforms especially for policy reform, improve governments' technical capacity, oversight systems, enforcing local content requirements and community monitoring.

And then, he explained about the Lessons learned from natural resources and during the transition, there will be intense pressure to restart logging and in lessons learned from reforms & principle of good governance, reform should be informed by a review of past practice such as Multi-stakeholder engagement and Community rights and he said that reform will not be fast, it will be politically difficult

and sequence and popular support is important and where government does not have capacity, we should find outsourcing.

Finally, he explained about the role of natural resources in conflict that natural resources are high value and it motivates control & fuels conflict. As grievance, unequal share of costs and benefits of extraction and land grabbing will be happened, resulting in resource curse such as inflation, fall in exports of agriculture /manufacturing, government dependent on resource revenue will be high, commodity prices fluctuate and high level of corruption undermining elections and rule of law.



7.8. Group Discussion

And then, the participants discussed about the following topics:

- What kinds of opportunities will we get if forestry sector integrate into MEITI process?

- What kind of difficulties and challenges will we face in preparing forestry sector integrate into MEITI process?
- How can we overcome these difficulties?
- What preparations do we make for them and what is future plan?

For the above activities, how, who and when will implement? How can FD and MTE cooperate with NCS and other international organizations like Forest Trends. What kind of aids will forestry sector need?



7.9. Presentation on discussion points

Presentation on discussion points of Group 1

What kinds of opportunities will we get if forestry sector integrate into MEITI process?

- Good image for the country and forest sector
- Ensuring legality of Myanmar export timber and forest products
- Meet world's timber market price

What kind of difficulties and challenges will we face in preparing forestry sector integrate into MEITI process?

- For Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE), there is no difficulty for reporting due to Auditor General audit annual data as it is state-owned enterprise

What preparations do we make for them and what is future plan?

- *MTE will cooperate with NCS team*

How, who and when will implement?

- MTE will cooperate by providing data/information intime within the given timeframe
- MTE will also cooperate with international organizations well-timed as necessary
- MTE will ask for help depending on the difficulties in cooperation
- To invite all who make data entry and who oversee them in reporting entities training.



Presentation on discussion points of Group 2

What kinds of opportunities will we get if forestry sector integrate into MEITI process?

- Information of activities in forestry sector such as collecting revenues & taxes can be disclosed to the pulic
- Trust building between the public and the government
- Develop check & balance system
- More positive reforms in forestry sector due to assessment on forestry sector
- Raising in accountability and trust building between the public and the forest department/MTE
- Poverty reduction
- Good governance in forestry sector

What kind of difficulties and challenges will we face in preparing forestry sector integrate into MEITI process?

- First experience of reporting to be involved in EITI process for forestry sector
- All data are filled in Manual and not in computerized system and so there are some mistakes and incomplete filling of data and some data are needed to be requested with special order according to State secret Act
- Regarding with financial data,



How can we overcome these difficulties? What preparations do we make for them and what is future plan?

- Capacity building training and study trips
- To develop Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) and database system
- To be proficient in biliguality
- To prepare the forms in two languages
- To show correct extraction data in records

Presentation on discussion points of Group 3

What kinds of opportunities will we get if forestry sector integrate into MEITI process?

- Good image for the country
- Managing revenues and taxes to be transparent and accountable
- Improving Private Public Partnership
- Support Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)
- Improvement in socio-economic status of citizens
- Building trust
- Participation in International protocol and ratifications such as Sustainable development goals (SDGs)
- Eradication in corruption
- Linkage with FLEGT and REDD+ process

What kind of difficulties and challenges will we face in preparing forestry sector integrate into MEITI process?

- Information/data can not cover the illegal logging in conflict and remote areas but MTE can provide accurate and correct legal extracted timber data even in conflict areas.
- Trust building period
- Difficult to get accurate data and reliable data from private sector
- According to current financial system, it is difficult to monitor how much money flow to the ground level as natural resources benefits (the community can not obtain the benefits from natural resources)
- Since 1st April of 2014, log export ban (LEB) has been practised and private open tender for the private sector has been used, so the revenues/taxes entered into Ministry of Commerce and it is difficult to chase downstream flow of the companies. It means like that the accurate/correct data of the timber products extracted from the forest to the depot by Myanmar Timber Enterprise can be obtained and then, these timber are transferred to private companies with tender system for milling, marketing. So, it is possible that the income of the sawn timber/export timber provided by private companies is not correct and it is difficult to follow up these revenues.
- Time limitation (only three months for collecting data)
- Companies that do not pay taxes
- Illegal activities such as illegal logging



How can we overcome these difficulties? What preparations do we make for them and what is future plan?

- The government and decision makers has to try to achieve peace / national reconciliation process especially in areas out of control
- Building trust through strengthening Private Public Partnership (PPP)
- Raising awareness among public sector and respective government departments in order to streamline cooperation
- Public awareness about EITI process through media with transparency and improvement in socio-economic development and then, raising awareness about equity/equality distribution of revenues and taxes getting from managing natural resources (For example, In Myanmar, the central government needs to distribute natural resources extractive sectors revenues and taxes with equity and equality to the state/region governments because in Chin state, there is no natural resources but they need to get natural resource revenues and for the public who are living in natural resource rich areas, they also need to get their rights of obtaining resource-based benefits) and if so, there will be civic engagement in EITI process
- Raising awareness and prior-informed to the private sector about EITI process and so, there will be effective cooperations and data disaggregation from private sector and reporting from private sector (companies)
- Prior informed about MEITI process and reduced scoping study and companies's numbers
- Scrutinize about tax payments
- Law enforcement and policy reforms

Then, Daw Tayar Maung (Technical Advisor of NCS) explained about the 2nd and 3rd MEITI report that in this report, the two sectors such as Myanmar Pearl Enterprise (MPE) and forestry sector are involved as report annexes according to 3rd MEITI-MSG meeting decisions and also beneficial ownership (BO) definition and template is also added as annex according to EITI 2016 standards and in 2020, all countries implementing EITI process have to submit it with 2020 EITI standards. Up to now, BO roadmap has submitted to International Secretariat and BO international consultant hiring process is ongoing and so, MSG defined BO definition for this 2014-15 and 2015-16 fiscal years report and later, BO consultant will define the new definition in compliance with all Myanmar's laws and regulations. She then explained about the BO definition decided by MSG and about Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)



Then, U Htun Paw Oo (Technical Specialist of NCS) told that Forest Products Joint venture Cooperation Limited will be involved in forestry sector of MEITI process and they will be invited to MEITI workshop with Private sector conducted on 27th September 2017, 7th MSG meeting on coming 2nd October, 2017 and reporting template training on 3rd October, 2017 for learning MEITI process as observers.

Then, U Salai said that thanks to all accountable participants who joined the workshop on Saturday and for participating actively in discussions. U Salai also wrapped up all discussion points. Finally, he said that when he discussed with Forest Trends about forestry sector in Myanmar, Forest Trends are interested in and are happy to provide technical aids and other helps to forestry sector integrating into MEITI process.

7.10. Closing Thanks (U Nyi Nyi Htun, General Manager of Mynmar Timber Enterprise)

Then, U Nyi Nyi Htun said closing thanks that he would like to say thanks for giving him the chance of giving this speech. Then, he continued that in this seminar, the participants are aware of the fact that managing natural resources with transparency and accountability is very important and current MEITI process in Myanmar and he believe that this process supports Sustainable Forest Management (SFM).

And then, he promised that forestry sector will participate in MEITI process with full confident that integrating into EITI process will produce qualified report intime, they will cooperate with NCS team and finally, he would like to say thanks to Forest Trends that arrange this seminar and sharing Liberia's forestry experiences with deep heart.

7.11. Closing Remarks (Mr. Kelvin Woods, Forest Trends)

Thank you everyone very much for attending today especially who are coming from Naypyitaw especially on Saturday.

I hope that this is very important for you; this opens your mind to new mechanism for forestry reforms in Myanmar and thinking about opprotunities and challenges for forestry sector to be in EITI. If you have have any question, you can contact us, Forest Trends have keep contact information by sending email Salai to facilitate and communication, we would love to give information, please send email us.

Thank you again for your time, energy and concentration and we are looking forward to being together with you. Thank you!

8. Annexes

8.1. Annex one – Participants List

No.	Name	Department	Contact Phone No.	Email Address
1.	U Khin Maung Yee	MoNREC		
2.	U Saw John Shwe Ba	MTE		
3.	U Phyo Zin Mon Naing	FD	09 448016490	phyo.zmn@gmail.com
4.	U Soe Yee	MTE	09 5132242	soeyee.mte@gmail.com
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11.	U Htein Win	MTE	09 8628123	
12.	U Khin Mg Kyi	MTE	09 400415041	
13.	U Hnin Aung Sun	FD	09 799742977	
14.	U Khin Mg Htwe	FD	09 2150642	

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22.	U Thwin Naing	MTE	09 799977715	
23.	U Zaw Min	MTE	09 401600944	
24.	U Naing Htun	MTE		
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29.	U Salai Cung Lian Thwang	Pyoe Pin		
30.	Daw Thae Thar	Pyoe Pin		
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32.	Mr. Kevin Woods	Forest Trends		woodsyk@gmail.com
33.	Mr. Art Blundell	Forest Trends		

Abbreviations

MoNREC – Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

FD – Forest Department

MTE – Myanmar Timber Enterprise

MOPF – Ministry of Planning and Finance

NCS – National Coordination Secretariat

8.2. Annex two – Agenda

Seminar on Global Experience in Integrating Forestry into EITI process's Agenda

Time	Particular	Facilitator/Responsible Person
8:30-9:00	Registration	Participants
9:00-9:05	Opening Seminar	MC
9:05-9:20	Opening Speech	U Khin Mg Yee
9:20- 9:30	Opening Speech	Forest Trends
9:30- 9:40	Explanation on objectives	U Salai Cung Lian Thawng
9:40- 9:50	Photo Session	Participants
9:50 – 10:10	Coffee Break	
10:10 – 10:30	Roles and Responsibilities of government in natural resource governance and EITI process	U Salai Cung Lian Thawng
10:30 – 11:00	Current activities of forestry sector in EITI process and updated IA forestry	U Htun Paw Oo

11:00 – 11:30	The role of EITI in forestry sector reform	Mr. Art Blundell, Forest Trends
11:30 – 12:30	Sharing Experience on Liberia' s forestry sector into EITI process	Mr. Art Blundell, Forest Trends
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch Break	
13:30 – 15:00	Group Discussion on challenges for forestry sector in EITI process	
15:00 – 15:30	Coffee Break	
15:30 – 16:30	Presentation about group discussions	Forest Trends
16:30	Closing Seminar	

8.3. Annex three – Photo Session



Opening Seminar by MC



Opening Speech by Mr. Kelvin Woods



Opening Speech by U Khin Mg Yee



Explanation on Roles & Responsibilities of the government



Presentation on the role of EITI in forestry sector reform



Presentation on Updated IA forestry



Presentation on BO definition



Discussion about forestry sector in EITI process



Group Discussion



Group Discussion



Presentation about group discussion points



Warp up the discussion points