

Annex-1: SO5-2 Trends in domestic public resources

Complementary Information

Table: Trends in domestic public resources by relevant Government Departments

Department	Up	Stable	Down	Unknown
Department of Agricultural Research	✓			
Department of Meteorology and Hydrology				✓
Department of Agriculture	✓			
Environmental Conservation Department				✓
Forest Department	✓			
Dry Zone Greening Department	✓			
Irrigation and Water Utilization Management Department			✓	
Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department			✓	
Naypyitaw Development Committee	✓			
Department of Rural Development	✓			
Choice for Reporting	✓			

Forestry

Under the forestry, there are two main institutions of Forest Department (FD) and Dry Zone Greening Departments (DZGD) under the Ministry of Natural Resources & Environmental Conservation (MoNREC) that have been working on forestry and land rehabilitation operations. The forest department is mainly responsible for managing the forest resources of the country in sustainable manner while conserving biodiversity and ecosystems for improving environmental quality. On the other hand, the Dry Zone Greening Department focus on greening the dry zone regions of Myanmar in which the four main tasks on establishment of the forest plantation, conservation of remaining natural forests, promoting on utilization of fuelwood substitutes and water resources development are included.

Forest Department has been implementing National Forest Master Plan (2001-02 to 2030-31) and one of the major activities to be implemented under NFMP is development of the forest plantation to rehabilitate the degraded forest lands, restore deforested areas and supplement various timber yields from the natural forests. A total 20,599 ha of plantation has been developed with an annual average of 4,120 ha between the period 2012-13 and 2016-17.

Annual average of national budget used for this purpose was 1.31 million USD during the period from 2012-13 to 2016-17. The trend of the public financing was quite stable with an annual spending of approximately 1 million USD between the period 2012-13 and 2014-15. However, it increased to two and half times, i.e. 2.47 million USD in 2016-17. The reason behind it is that Myanmar started the implementation of “Myanmar Reforestation and Rehabilitation Programme-MRRP (2017-18 to 2026-28)”, and it increased per unit area reforestation cost. Currently, MRRP is under implementation and thus the trend is likely to continue to go up.

Table: The budget allocation of Forest Department

Fiscal Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Budget (USD Million)	1.18	1.11	0.88	0.91	2.47

Being a sole institution with a special mandate for greening the dry zone regions of central Myanmar, all its expenditure are relevant to combating desertification, land degradation and drought. Therefore, the annual budget allotments during the period of fiscal year 2012-13 to 2016-17 are described in the following table and the increasing trend of mobilizing the financial resource can be found.

Table: The budget allocation of the Dry Zone Greening Department

Fiscal Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Budget (USD Million)	2.47	2.80	3.18	3.82	3.95

Agriculture

Regarding the budget allocated for the Land Uses Division (LUD) of the Department of Agriculture (DOA) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, it has the upward trend during the specified period. Having the visions of improving food security, food safety and increasing the export of agricultural products, the activities on maintaining soil resources and managing soil for fertility improvement of the LUD are crucial.

LUD has been trying to train government officials and to educate farmers, and at the same time, has been conducting researches and demonstrations. To be able to prevent soil degradation under intensive cultivation, the budget allocations were increased gradual for soil survey, research and demonstrations activities and trainings on balanced fertilization, site specific nutrient management, soil conservation measures, climate smart agricultural technique. The budget allocations of LUD for the Sustainable Land Management by year are as follow-

Table: The budget allocation for land use division (LUD) of DoA (Department of Agriculture) relating with SLM practices

Fiscal Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Budget (USD Million)	0.21	0.28	0.26	0.32	0.35

For the Department of Agricultural Research (DAR) also, it can be found that the trend of State budget during 2012-13 to 2016-17 had been increasing. Being a single institution for Agricultural research in the country, the major research priorities include the development of crop varieties with high yielding and better quality, and with resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses, and development of adaptive researches under various climatic conditions. The research activities include development of drought resistant varieties and effective water management for field crops. As the achievements, DAR can develop drought resistant varieties of rice, maize, groundnut and food legumes and crop management practices for effective use of fertilizer and water.

Table: The annual budgets used for the Department of Agricultural Research

Fiscal Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Budget (USD Million)	2.68	2.15	5.75	6.88	7.46

Rural Development

Department of Rural Development (DRD) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation was established in 2012 for the development in rural areas and therefore, it assumes the responsibilities for promoting the socio-economic life of rural people through the initiatives of providing infrastructures for drinking water, electrification, farm road and other livelihoods activities. Out of these initiatives, DRD would like to highlight the most relevant initiative of water supply activities in rural areas for the UNCCD National Report.

Regarding the State budget used for the water supply activities during the fiscal year 2012-13 to 2016-17, it can be found in the upward trend from 7.23 USD Million in 2012-13 to 18.293 USD Million in 2016-17. The government mainly focused on rural development and poverty reduction programs during this period to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The water Supply activities include constructions of deep well, hand-dug well, rain water collected pond, stream and pipe line water. The initiative covers the whole country while mainly focusing on the dry zone regions of Mandalay, Magwe and Sagaing. The annual budgets used for the water supply activities during the fiscal years 2012-13 to 2016-17 are as follow:

Table: The state budget allocation for the Water Supply Activities of the Department of Rural Development (DRD)

Fiscal Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
Budget (USD Million)	7.23	7.94	30.38	22.98	18.293	86.823

Nay-Pyi-Taw City (the Capital City) Development Affairs

There is also an increasing trend in the annual budgets allotments for the water supply work of the Capital City (Nay Pyi Taw) and surrounding areas' development affairs. The average budget allocations range between 0.74-8.89 USD Million annually and a large part of the budget is for new water supply projects and the remaining part is for maintenance works. From year 2012-13 to 2015-16, budget consumption is increased because of rapid growth in urbanization and industrialization. The annual budgets of the water supply for the city development in Nay-Pyi-Taw are as follow;

Table: The budget allocation for the water supply work of Nay-Pyi-Taw City Development Affairs

Fiscal Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Budget (USD Million)	0.71	2.45	7.73	8.26	5.76