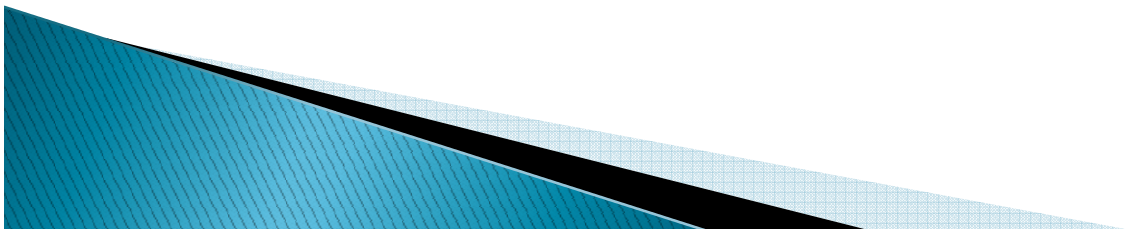


Regional Workshop  
for East, South and Southeast Asia on  
Updating National Biodiversity  
Strategies and Action Plans  
**NBSAP in Myanmar**

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# Chronology

- ▶ Myanmar ratify UNCBD on 25 Nov 1994
- ▶ Capacity building on NBSAP 2006
- ▶ Strategy setting up (strengthen conservation activities in priority sites)
- ▶ Mainstream Biodiversity into other policy sector
- ▶ Formulate NBSAP Oct 2008  
(Prioritize area and spp; define major threats, etc)
- ▶ Signed a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) on 10th April, 2009 supported by GEF
- ▶ Submitted 4<sup>th</sup> National Report on CBD
- ▶ Drafted in 2010 by stakeholders (national consultant)
- ▶ Refine NBSAP in national level workshop 2011 March
- ▶ Review in 2011 May and Final draft submit to cabinet



## Explore major threat sand root causes

- Over exploitation of natural resources
  - Animals
  - Plants
  - Overfishing
- Habitat degradation and loss
  - Logging
  - Agriculture expansion
  - Shifting cultivation
  - Conversion of forest to plantation
  - Conversion of coastal habitats
  - Infrastructure development
  - Invasive species
  - Pollution

### Root Causes

- Economic growth & increasing consumption
- Poverty
- Capacity constraints
- Lack of environmental safeguards
- Lack of comprehensive land use policies and planning
- Undervaluation
- Lack of grassroots support for conservation
- Global climate change

New government reform recently



# Strategy & Tactic

Strategic Direction	Investment Priorities
1. Strengthen conservation of Priority Sites	<p>1.1 Review and support the <b>expansion</b> of the national <b>protected area system</b> to address gaps in coverage of globally threatened species and Key Biodiversity Areas</p> <p>1.2 Strengthen protected area management at Priority Sites</p> <p>1.3 Pilot alternative approaches to formal protected area management at Priority Sites</p> <p>1.4 Support strengthening of the legislative framework for protected area management and species conservation</p>
2. Mainstream biodiversity into other policy sectors	<p>2.1 Integrate biodiversity into decision-making processes for land-use and development interventions in the Priority Corridors</p> <p>2.2 Conduct targeted advocacy and awareness raising for decision makers in government, donor agencies and the corporate sector</p> <p>2.3 Forge partnerships between biodiversity conservation and rural development initiatives, maximize synergies and mitigate risks</p>

# Strategy & Tactic (Contd.)

Strategic Direction	Investment Priorities
3. Implement focused conservation actions for Priority Species	3.1 Establish a wildlife trade monitoring system for Priority Species and use results to strengthen and better target enforcement at national and regional levels
	3.2 Take range-wide conservation actions for certain widely dispersed Priority Species
	3.3 Conduct status surveys of Priority Species, where there is a need for greatly improved information on their status, distribution and ecology, and link results to conservation management
4. Support local NGOs and academic institutions to engage in biodiversity conservation	<p>4.1 Strengthen the capacity of local NGOs and academic institutions to develop and implement conservation projects</p> <p>4.2 Develop mechanisms for coordination and information sharing among NGOs and academic institutions active in Myanmar</p> <p>4.3 Support the development of conservation curricula at local academic institutions</p>
5. Create capacity to coordinate conservation investment in Myanmar	<p>5.1 Initiate standardized monitoring programmes for Conservation Outcomes</p> <p>5.2 Establish a mechanism to manage information on Conservation Outcomes and Investment Priorities, coordinate conservation actions, and leverage additional funding</p>



# Medium term action framework

## Sustainable Forest Mgmt

1. Formulate & implement National land use policy
2. Determine AAC
3. Reinforcing Forest Working Plan
4. Establish mechanism for stakeholder participation in forestry plan & mgmt
5. Conduct EIA of forestry projects
6. Discourage Clear-cut System
7. Endorse and implement National Code of Harvesting
8. Expansion of protected forest
9. Law enforcement for illegal logging & hunting, wildlife trade
10. Reforest watershed area
11. Encourage RIL application utilizing elephants in timber extraction
12. Conduct reduced impact logging techniques

## Sustainable Nature Conservation & Wildlife Management

1. Increase PAS up to 10% of total land (cover Priority Sites)
2. Implement focused conservation action for priority spp
3. Forge partnership between BD and rural livelihood initiatives
4. Promote conservation education curriculum and program
5. Introduce buffer zone mgmt
6. Strengthen Ex-situ conservation and research
7. Status survey for priority spp
8. Check loss of BD outside protected areas
9. Advocate to incorporate environmental consideration into development plans
10. Monitor NBSAP
11. Raise public environmental awareness
12. Prioritize action for Lampi National Park
13. Coordinate with ASEAN Heritage Park & Reserve
14. Participate ASEAN WGN CBD
15. Collaborate for transboundary wildlife trade & CITES spp
16. Study for improving the legal system for environmental management and biodiversity conservation

# Medium term action framework

## Sustainable Freshwater Res Mgmt

1. Implement the integrated water resource management
2. Protect & restore surface & ground water
3. Systematize river classification
4. Establish proper sewage treatment system
5. Waste water treatment plant in major cities
6. List more wetland, include Indawgyi
7. Participate in Mekong River Comm.

## Sustainable Coastal, marine and island

1. Protect and check environmental damage to coastal areas
2. Stop fishing for species at risk
3. Ban destructive fishing practice
4. Establish research center
5. Prevent encroachment and settlement on the islands of Myeik Archipelago
6. Adopt Polluter Pay Principles and reward to those used cleaner methods

## Sustainable land res. mgmt

1. Adopt clear land use policy
2. Formulate an integrated land use plan
3. Establish National Land Use Commission
4. Boost land productive, combined agriculture expansion
5. Review overlapping law and jurisdiction conflicts
6. EIA for land conversion project
7. Monitor desertification and watershed depletion
8. Promote Organic farming
9. Sustainable farming system development, E.g. SALT
10. Soil & Water Harvesting in Dry Zone

# Medium term action framework

## Sustainable management of agriculture, livestock and fisheries

- Environmental performance assessment on land vulnerable to erosion
- Stop unsustainable agriculture and land use
- Monitor the use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides
- Law enforcement in fishery sector
- Promote protection of fisheries
- Research on sustainable food production, processing and utilization
- Develop farmer to farmer extension
- EIA for dam, agro-business and infrastructure development
- Agriculture intensification
- Develop practice of sustainable pasture land use
- Commission a study on status of livestock genetic biodiversity
- Collaborate with NGO for community based in-situ conservation
- National standard development for organic farming
- Study on agriculture and livestock biodiversity
- Upgrade national seed bank of IARI
- Public awareness on plant genetic resource PGR
- Development of new plant variety protection regulation
- Development of guideline and policies for PGR exchange
- Participatory Variety Selection and partnership with NGO for community gene bank

## Sustainable ecotourism

- Introduce sustainable development and environmental conservation concept and practice into training curriculum of Ministry of Tourism
- Develop an ecotourism policy
- Train NCWM of FD on ecotourism
- Develop tour program assuring environmental awareness and knowledge
- Promote private tour program for ecotourism – abiding R&R
- Ensure safety and security of ecotourists especially for adventure activities



## Next step

- Cooperation of Thematic Working Group from ministries recently reformed
- to share recent policies which are needed to link with NBSAP
- Follow mechanism for improving NBSAP to mainstreaming
- Finalize NBSAP
- To discuss on inclusion of traditional knowledge and community rights in biodiversity conservation
- Political action to endorse NBSAP
- GEF funding
- Outcomes from stakeholder will be more aligned with COP-10 and Aichi-framework in addition to contribute regional targets. There is on-going process of developing NBSAP and expected to finish by end of July, 2011. COP10 Targets are to integrate in present NBSAP.
- More communicate CBD



Thank You