


**THRID NATIONAL REPORT ON BIODIVERSITY  
(SUBMITTED BY MYANMAR)**

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## IDENTIFICATION OF REPORTING PARTY

Contracting Party	Union of Myanmar
<b>NATIONAL FOCAL POINT</b>	
Full name of the institution	Ministry of Forestry
Name and title of contact officer	U Than Swe, Secretary, National Commission for Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Forestry
Mailing address	Thiri Mingala Lane, Gaba Aye Pagoda Road, Yankin P.O. 11081, Yangon, MYANMAR.
Telephone	95-1 664845, 650282
Fax	95-1 664459
E-mail	
<b>CONTACT OFFICER FOR NATIONAL REPORT (IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE)</b>	
Full name of the institution	Forest Department, Ministry of Forestry
Name and title of contact officer	U Soe Win Hlaing, Director General
Mailing address	Bayintnaung Road, Insein P.O 11011, Yangon, MYANMAR
Telephone	(95-1) 681756, 681920
Fax	(95-1) 665592, 681761
E-mail	<u><a href="mailto:dg.forest@mpmail.net.mm">dg.forest@mpmail.net.mm</a></u> , <u><a href="mailto:nwcd-cas@mpmail.net.mm">nwcd-cas@mpmail.net.mm</a></u>
<b>SUBMISSION</b>	
Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report	
Date of submission	15 August 2005

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### Information on the preparation of the report

**Box I - Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.**

Ministry of Forestry leads to prepare this report as it plays a vital role not only in conservation and management of environment but also implementation of CBD related programmes in Myanmar. The Minister for the Ministry of Forestry is the Chairman of National Commission for Environmental Affairs which is CBD focal point in Myanmar. Forest Department, Ministry of Forestry is responsible to conserve and manage forests and biological resources thriving in different forest entities. Other relevant ministries collaborate in conservation of biological diversity. Opportunity is given to stakeholders including indigenous people and NGOs to participate in the conservation and management of biological diversity. Ministries which are regulating particular biological resources contributed to preparation of this report by providing relevant data and information materials.

### Overviews and priority setting

**Box II - Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.**

**(1) Ecosystem Diversity**

Myanmar is renowned for her wealth of biodiversity. Arrays of forest ecosystems include marine and coastal in the south west and south, complex estuarine mangroves in the Ayeyarwady Delta to diverse terrestrial tropical forests on the prominent plateaus running north to south and alpine and grassland on high mountains with snow capped peak in the far north. The most northern part of Myanmar which is the south eastern part of Himalaya is considered to be transitional zone between eastern and western Himalaya and is known as a biodiversity hot spot in the world. Besides, owing to presence of varying climatic conditions, unique diverse landscapes and geographic features with varying altitudes, immense complex river systems confined to Myanmar territory, and about 1900 km long coastal line in the Bay of Bengal and Andaman sea diversities of ecosystems have evolved over the time in Myanmar. The following ecosystems have been recognized in Myanmar.

- (1) Forest Ecosystem
- (2) Mountain Ecosystem
- (3) Dry and Sub-humid Land Ecosystem
- (4) Estuarine Mangrove Ecosystem
- (5) Inland Fresh Water Ecosystem
- (6) Grassland Ecosystem
- (7) Marine and Coastal Ecosystem
- (8) Small Island Ecosystem

Among the ecosystems forests are considered to be integral for the stability of the environment in Myanmar. In spite of decrease of forest area all over the world, Myanmar is able to maintain 52% of her area with forests. Forest Department has managed the forests systematically since the advent of scientific forestry in 1856. Among forest types, deciduous forests constitute 38% of total forest area. This type of forest is crucial for the socio-economics of people of Myanmar as they not only provide the local villagers with numerous forest products to fulfill their basic needs but also contribute substantial foreign exchange earnings to the State economy. These types of forests where teak (*Tectona grandis*) is a predominant tree species are central to the forest management in Myanmar. Many other hardwood timber species of commercial importance such as *Xylia xylocarpa* (Myanmar Iron Wood), *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Melitia pendula* and *Delbergia olivari* grow in association with teak. A great diversity of vegetation including bamboos are observed

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in the different forest canopies of deciduous forests in Myanmar. Myanmar Selection System in which trees having exploitable diameter limit at breast height are harvested entails not only sustainable forest management but also many other ecological functions including support of habitats for wildlife. This can be proved with the fact that Gurney's Pitta, a globally endangered bird species and which was last recorded in 1939 in Myanmar, was recorded again as many as 120 pairs in the lowland sundiac forests of Tanintharyi Region. These low land sundiac forests, however, had almost been converted to other land uses in the Indo-Malay Region and those found in Myanmar are regarded as the only remnants to support habitat for Gurney's Pitta known as one of the world most beautiful birds.

## (2) Protected Area System

In Myanmar, Biodiversity conservation was initiated by the Kings as early as 1775 when teak was proclaimed as Royal tree. Subsequently area in the vicinity of king's palace was declared as refuge area for the wild animals in the city of Yedahapon (now Mandalay) in 1850. Again the preservation of Wild Elephant Act was prepared in 1879 with subsequent amendment in 1883. The following are rules and regulations promulgated to protect and conserve biodiversity in Myanmar.

- 1879 Elephant Preservation Act
- 1883 Amendment to Elephant Preservation Act
- 1902 Forest Act
- 1912 The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act
- 1936 The Protection of Wildlife Act
- 1956 Amendment to the Protection of Wildlife Act
- 1992 Forest Law
- 1994 The Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Areas Law
- 1994 Forest Rules
- 1995 Forest Policy
- 2002 The Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Areas Rules

Myanmar, being a party to the CBD has been fulfilling her commitments to the Convention by formulating a network of protected area systems which represent important ecosystems all over the country. Myanmar can be divided into nine different bio units. The protected areas designated not only ensure in-situ conservation of a variety of wildlife species both flora and fauna and their habitats but also enable to carry out scientific research with specific objectives. In addition, one botanical garden and two zoological gardens were established for ex-situ conservation of some endangered wild plants and animals in Myanmar. In crop sector, one seed bank has been established for ex-situ conservation. Table 1 shows the existing protected areas for forest sector.

**Table 1. Existing Protected Areas System of Myanmar**

Sr. No.	Name	Year	Areas (Sq. mile)	Bio-Unit	Key species protected	Remark
1.	Pidaung wildlife Sanctuary	1918	269.46	9 b.(Terrestrial) Between N 25° 15' & 25° 35', Between E 97° 14' & 97° 20'	Elephant, Gaur, Banteng, Sambar, Tiger, Leopard, Bear.	Notified
2.	Shwe-U-Daung Wildlife Sanctuary	1918	79.85	10 b.(Terrestrial) Between N 23° 5' & 22° 57', Between E 99° 5' & 96° 22'	Rhinoceros, Elephant, Gaur, Banteng, Sambar, Serow, Tiger, Bear.	Notified
	Shwe-U-Daung Wildlife Sanctuary	1929	46			
3.	Pyin-O-Lwin Bird Sanctuary	1918	49.13	10b.(Terrestrial) 22° 00' N & E 96° 30'	Barking deer, Pheasant	Notified
4.	Moscós Islands Wildlife Sanctuary	1927	18.99	4. (Island marine)	Barking deer, Sambar, Swiftlet	Notified
5.	Kahilu Wildlife Sanctuary	1928	61.99	4. (Terrestrial) N 17° 3' & E 97° 6'	Rhinoceros, Serow, Mouse deer, Hog deer	Notified

/...

Sr. No.	Name	Year	Areas (Sq. mile)	Bio Unit	Key species protected	Remark
6.	Taunggyi Bird Sanctuary	1930	6.2	10b.(Terrestrial) N 20° 45' & E 97° 04'	Avifauna	Notified
7.	Mulayit Wildlife Sanctuary	1936	53.49	10a.(Terrestrial) N 16° 7' & E 98° 30'	Barking deer, Tiger, Leopard	Notified
8.	Wethkian Bird Sanctuary	1939	1.70	9 a. (Wetland) N 20° 00' & E 96° 30'	Wetland birds	Notified
9.	Shwesettaw Wildlife Sanctuary	1940	213.4	9a. (Terrestrial) N 20° 12' & E 94° 35'	Eld's deer, Sambar, Barking deer, Gaur	Notified
10.	Chatthin Wildlife Sanctuary	1941	104.00	9 a.(Terrestrial) N 23° 36' & E 95° 32'	Eld's deer, Sambar, Barking deer	Notified
11.	Kelatha Wildlife Sanctuary	1942	9.24	4. (Terrestrial) N 17° 13' & E 97° 6'	Serow, Avifauna	Notified
12.	Thamihla Kyun Wildlife Sanctuary	1970	0.34	4. (Marine) N 15° 5' & E 94° 17'	Marine turtle	Notified
13.	Htamanthi Wildlife Sanctuary	1971	830.4	9 b.(Terrestrial) N 25° 26' & E 95° 37'	Rhinoceros, elephant, Gaur, Tiger	Notified
14.	Minwuntaung Wildlife Sanctuary	1972	79.49	9 a.(Terrestrial) N 22° 2' & E 95° 58'	Barking deer, Avifauna	Notified
15.	Hlawga Park	1982	2.41	4. (Terrestrial) N 17° 01' & E 98° 05'	Enclosed wildlife park. Sambar, Barking deer, Hog deer, Eld's deer, mythun, migratory birds	Notified
16.	Inlay Wetland Bird Sanctuary	1985	247.84	10b. (Wetland/Lake) Between N 19° 46' & 20° 38', Between E 96° 47' & 97° 6'	Wetland and migratory bird	Notified
17.	Moeyungyi Wetland Bird Sanctuary	1988	40	4. (Wetland reservoir) N 17° 34' & E 96° 35'	Migratory birds	Notified
18.	Alaungdaw Kathapa National Park	1989	616.843	9 a.(Terrestrial) N 22° 30' & E 94° 20'	Elephant, Tiger, Leopard, Gaur, Sambar, Serow, bear	Notified
19.	Popa Mountain Park	1989	49.63	9 a.(Terrestrial) N 20° 53' & E 95° 15'	Barking deer, Leopard, Geomorphologic features	Notified
20.	Meinmahla Kyun Wildlife Sanctuary	1993	52.78	4. (Marine) N 16° 05' & E 95° 18'	Mangrove crocodiles, birds	Notified



Sr. No.	Name	Year	Areas (Sq. mile)	Bio Unit	Key species protected	Remark
21.	Lampi Island Marine N. Park	1996	79.09	7 b. (Marine) Between N 10° 41.5' & 10° 41.5' & 10° 41.5' & 10° 41.5' Between E 98° 4.9' & 98° 18.3'	Coral reefs, Mousedeer and Salon ethnic culture	Notified
22.	Hkakaborazi National Park	1996	1472	H d. (Terrestrial) N 28° 05' & E 97° 44'	Takin, Musk deer, Red goral, Black barking deer	Notified
23.	Loimwe Protected Area	1996	16.54	10b. (Terrestrial) N 21° 8' & E 99° 45'	Tiger, Bear, Pangolin, Pheasant	Notified
24.	Parsar Protected Area	1996	29.74	10a. (Terrestrial) N 20° 29' & E 99° 53'	Jungle fowl, Chinese pangolin	Notified
25.	Lawkananda Wildlife Sanctuary	1997	0.18	9 a. (Terrestrial) N 21° 15' & E 94° 47'	Avifauna, Cultural diversity	Notified
26.	Indawgyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary	2004	314.67	9 a. (Wetland/Lake) Between N 24° 56' & 25° 24', Between E 96° 0' & 96° 39'	Elephant, Tiger, Sambar deer, Leopard, Bear, Serow, Gaur	Notified
27.	Kyaikhtiyoe Wildlife Sanctuary	2001	60.32	4. (Terrestrial) Between N 17° 24' & 17° 34', Between E 97° 01' & 97° 10'	Tiger, Goral, Gaur, Sambar, Monkey	Notified
28.	Minsontaung Wildlife Sanctuary	2001	8.725	9 a. (Terrestrial) N 21° 28' & E 95° 43'	Barking deer, Rabbit, Dhoie, Reptiles, Land tortoise, Wild cat, Snakes	Notified
29.	Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary	2004	2460	9 b. (Terrestrial) N 26° 17' & E 97° 41'	Elephant, Leopard, Tiger, Gaur, Sambar, Bear, Wildboar, Serow	Notified
30.	Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary	2003	1044	9 b. (Terrestrial) N 27° 30' & E 97° 43'	Barking deer, Avifauna, Red Goral, Gibbon, Wild dogs, Mongooses	Notified
31.	Rakhine Yoma Elephant Range	2002	677.88	4. (Terrestrial) N 17° 31' & E 94° 30'	Elephant, Gaur, Leopard, Jackal, Bear	Notified
32.	Panlaung-pyadalin Cave Wildlife Sanctuary	2002	128.88	10b. (Terrestrial) N 21° 10' & E 96° 28'	Elephant, Tiger, Leopard, Gaur, Banteng, Golden cat, Clouded leopard, Serow, Gibbon	Notified
33.	Bumhpabum Wildlife Sanctuary	2004	716	9 b. (Terrestrial) N 26° 29' & E 97° 31'	Elephant, Gaur, Serow, Deer Spp., Clouded leopard, Golden cat, Jackal, Goral, Mancaques, Civets, Bear, Leopard, Pheasant, Hornbills	Notified

/...

Sr. No.	Name	Year	Areas (Sq. mile)	Bio Unit	Key species protected	Remark
34.	Taninthayi Nature Reserve	2005	656.37	5 a.(Terrestrial)	Gurney's Pitta, Tiger, Elephant, Tapir	Notified
	Sub Total		10497.578			
35.	Natmataung National Park	1997	279	9 c.(Terrestrial) N 21° 12' & E 94° 00'	Gaur, Serow, Goral and Avifauna	Proposed
36.	Kyauk Pan Taung Wildlife Sanctuary	2001	51.2	9 c.(Terrestrial) Between N 21° 19' & 21° 24', Between E 92° 59' & 93° 4'	Seraw, Goral, Sambar, Leopard, Clouded leopard, Wild cats, Barking deer, Wildboar	Proposed
37.	Maharmyaing Wildlife Sanctuary	2002	455.75	9 a.(Terrestrial) Between N 22° 50' & 23° 45', Between E 94° 15' & 95° 00'	Sambar, Wildboar, Banteng, Feline, Gibbon, Wild dogs, Mongooses	Proposed
38.	Lenya National Park	2002	680	7 b.(Terrestrial) Between N 10° 48' & 99° 20', Between E 98° 49' & 99° 20'	Tapir, Elephant, Monkeys, Barking deer, Sambar, Wildboar, Bear, Mouse deer, Wild cats, Pangolin, Lizards, Birds, Tiger	Proposed
39.	Taninthary National Park	2002	799.93	5 a.(Terrestrial) N 12° 02' & E 97° 00'	Sambar, Barking deer, Serow, Goral, Leopard, Wild elephant, Birds, Tiger	Proposed
40.	Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary (extension)	2004	5958	9 b.(Terrestrial)	Elephant, Leopard, Tiger, Gaur, Sambar, Bear, Wild Boar, Serow	Proposed
41.	Lenya National Park (extension)	2004	540	7 b.(Terrestrial)	Tiger, Elephant, Tapir, Gaur, Banteng, Sambar, Gurney's Pitta	Proposed
	Sub Total		8763.88			
	<b>Total</b>		<b>19261.458</b>			

Foot Note : Total land area of Myanmar = 261228 sq. miles (or) 676580.52 sq. km  
**Notified and proposed Protected Areas is 7.37% of country area**

**Note :**

Hd	=	Eastern Himalayas
9 c	=	Assam - Myanmar Transition Zone
4	=	Myanmar Coast
5 d	=	Indochinese Coast
7 b	=	Malayan Transition
9 a	=	Myanmar Dry Zone
10 a	=	Central Indochina
10 b	=	Northern Indochina
10 c	=	Indochina Subtropical

**Source :**

MacKinnon, J. and K. MacKinnon 1986.  
Review of Protected Areas System of the Indo-Malayan Realm, IUCN, Gland Switzerland.

⊠ This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions, if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reasoning for not responding using the table at question 247.

**(3) Species diversity****3.1 Wild plant diversity**

A number of habitats including marine and coastal lines are home to many wild plant species in Myanmar. Many families belonging to the dicotyledons have been identified. However, much work is needed to explore the monocotyledons. There are many species particularly orchids not being recorded and identified. Table 2 shows estimated number of wild plants in Myanmar.

**Table 2. Recorded and Estimated Number of Wild Plant Species in natural forests, Myanmar**

Categories	Recorded	Estimated	Remark
Big tree	1347 spp.	-	
Small tree	741 spp.	-	
Bamboo	96 spp.	-	
Rattan	36 spp.	-	
Shrub / Herb	1695 spp.	-	
Orchid	841 spp.	-	

**3.2 Wild animal diversity**

Most of species belonging to vertebrate and invertebrate fauna have been recorded. However, there can be many unknown species in the wild. Inaccessible mountainous areas are challenging scientists to explore species diversity. Table 3 shows wild animal diversity in Myanmar.

**Table 3. Wild animal diversity in Myanmar**

Categories	Recorded	Estimated	Remark
Mammal	256 spp.	About 300 spp.	
Bird	1050 spp.	Over 1200 spp.	
Reptile	97 spp.	Over 100 spp.	
Amphibian	199 spp.	Over 300 spp.	
Fish	Marine 409 spp. Freshwater 148 spp.	About 600 spp. About 300 spp.	
Butterfly	1197 spp.	Over 1250 spp.	
Insect	100 spp.	-	

**(4) Genetic Diversity**

A large genetic diversity is found in Myanmar in the wild as well as in domesticated variety. They serve as important basic sources for various consumptions by people. Forest genetic resources are vital to the large portion of population in Myanmar mainly for food and other needs. In agriculture sector, rice and cereal crops are the largest genetic resources and other genetic resources such as a variety of peas, beans, cotton, tubers, fruit plant species and vegetable plants are of important sources of food. A number of livestock are essential genetic resources to provide people with meat, milk and other products. Table 4 gives livestock genetic diversity in Myanmar.

**Table 4. Livestock Genetic Diversity of Myanmar**

Sr. No	English Name	Scientific Name	Myanmar Name
1.	Cattle	<i>Bos indicus</i>	Pyar Zein, Shwe Ni, Shwe Ni Gyi, Shan Cattle, Kadonta, Kyauk Phyu Cattle
2.	Mythum	<i>Bibos frontalis</i>	Nwa Nauk
3.	Buffalo	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	Myanmar Kywe, Shan Kywe
4.	Horse	<i>Equis caballus</i>	Myanmar Myin, Shan Myin
5.	Ass	<i>Equis asinus</i>	Myanmar Mye
6.	Pig	<i>Suis domesticus</i>	Bocake, Wettaung, Badaung, Myanmar Pig
7.	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	Myanmar Thoe, Kalar Thoe

/...



Sr. No	English Name	Scientific Name	Myanmar Name
8.	Goat	<i>Capra biraus</i>	Nyaung Oo, Jade Ni, Hkway Seik
9.	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Taik Kyet, Tainnyin Kyet, Kyet Lada, Inbyinwa Kyet, Sittagaung Kyet
10.	Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Kyetsin
11.	Duck	<i>Anas platyrbynchos</i>	Khayan Be, Taw Be
12.	Muskovy Duck	<i>Cairina maschata</i>	Mandarli
13.	Goose	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>	Ngan
14.	Quail	<i>Coturnix SPP</i>	Ngown
15.	Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Kyetsin
16.	Duck	<i>Anas platyrbynchos</i>	Khayan Be, Taw Be
17.	Muskovy Duck	<i>Cairina maschata</i>	Mandarli
18.	Goose	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>	Ngan
19.	Quail	<i>Coturnix SPP</i>	Ngown

#### (5) Threats to Biodiversity in Myanmar

Ecosystems in Myanmar are fragile and need to conserve properly to generate diverse functions beneficial to mankind. In spite of impositions of relevant laws there occur gaps to carry out biodiversity conservation in Myanmar. Complex socioeconomic issues, improper and ineffective land use for cultivation of agricultural crops, population increase, unsustainable agricultural practice in upland areas such as shifting cultivation, encroachment into forests, indiscriminate cutting of forests, poor education of local people, little or no awareness of local people, poverty, drought, forest fire are threats to the biodiversity. Poaching, hunting and wildlife trade are the biggest threats to endangered wild animals and plants. Lack of proper land use policy is another major issue in biodiversity conservation in Myanmar.

#### (6) Trends

Biodiversity conservation is regarded as integral part for the livelihood of people in Myanmar. Being a developing country many sectors depend directly or indirectly on natural resources to produce goods and services. In spite of a great deal of effort being given to conserve biodiversity increased human pressure on them is unavoidable and therefore, there was a general decline of biodiversity over the past 50 years in Myanmar. Certain wild animals are feared to be extinct, e.g. rhinoceros and many freshwater tortoise species. Although a spectrum of ecosystems can be still observed, there can be changes of the type and there is little or no detection of such changes in Myanmar. The most evidence can be seen with canopy of forests where there is increase in percentage of open forest areas.

The Government acknowledges for maintaining a healthy environment so as to attain sustainable production of goods and services by development sectors including private entrepreneurs. A Committee on Conservation of Environment had been formed at the national level in which Ministers and Deputy Ministers relating to regulation of environment are members. The committee is developing an action plan to monitor and supervise development activities whether they are implemented in a manner not causing adverse impact on the environment. The committee members coordinate with the heads of State and Division of environment committee who are coordinating and monitoring the development activities at field level.

Central Dry Zone of Myanmar comprising three divisions with 82740 sq. km in area is very arid with extreme climatic conditions due to very low rainfall and poor water retention of soil. To arrest the expansion of aridity in this central dry zone and to ameliorate the weather extremity a new Dry Zone Greening Department was established and environmental rehabilitation programmes have been launched since 1997. These activities, among others, include establishment of forest plantations, protection of remnant natural forests, using alternative fuels for fuel-wood substitution and securing water resources. In addition, Land use Division of Myanmar Agriculture Service also launched the activities such as construction of check dams and hedge row terracing for soil conservation and soil fertility improvement, extension education for water harvesting, and formation of income generation groups for on-farm, off-farm and non-farm activities to relieve pressure on land and environment in cooperation with UNDP/FAO. Table 5 to 11 provide data concerning with environmental amelioration work in Central Dry Zone of Myanmar by Ministry of Forestry.

◆ This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247.

**Table 5. Established plantations by Dry Zone Greening Department (DZGD)**

Sr. No.	Year	Sagaing Division (ha)	Mandalay Division (ha)	Magwe Division (ha)	Total (ha)
1.	1994-95	930.81	2387.73	3095.96	6414.5
2.	1995-96	1477.16	2488.91	3359.01	7325.08
3.	1996-97	1295.04	2549.61	3735.38	7580.03
4.	1997-98	1438.71	1748.30	4716.78	7903.79
5.	1998-99	3085.84	4881.49	6313.32	14280.65
6.	1999-00	2966.05	5144.55	6070.5	14181.1
7.	2000-01	2964.43	5129.57	6333.56	14427.56
8.	2001-02	2023.5	2913.84	5912.67	10850.01
9.	2002-03	1861.62	3318.54	4856.4	10036.56
10.	2003-04	1416.45	2804.25	4399.09	8619.79
11.	2004-05	1214.1	1827.22	4654.05	7695.37
	<b>Total</b>	20673.71	35194.01	53446.72	109314.44

**Table 6. Rehabilitation of natural forests by DZGD**

Sr. No.	Year	Sagaing Division (ha)	Mandalay Division (ha)	Magwe Division (ha)	Total (ha)
1.	1997-98	5665.8	8498.7	24282	38446.5
2.	1998-99	7689.3	9712.8	25872.88	43274.98
3.	1999-00	7679.3	12545.7	20235	40460
4.	2000-01	7689.3	12545.7	20238	40473
5.	2001-02	24282	24282	32376	80940
6.	2002-03	24282	24282	32376	80940
7.	2003-04	20235	8094	32376	60705
8.	2004-05	20235	7689.3	32376	60300.3
	<b>Total</b>	117757.7	107650.2	220131.88	445539.78

**Table 7. Distribution of efficient cook stove by DZGD**

Sr. No.	Year	Sagaing Division	Mandalay Division	Magwe Division	Total
1.	1997-98	650	2695	12841	16186
2.	1998-99	18720	16564	60044	95328
3.	1999-00	12835	13778	22348	48961
4.	2000-01	17167	19112	40264	76543
5.	2001-02	9905	9687	25826	45418
6.	2002-03	9000	10062	13591	32653
7.	2003-04	9000	9053	11694	29747
8.	2004-05	5062	5171	6409	16642
	<b>Total</b>	82339	86122	193017	361478

/...

Table 8. Utilization of agricultural residues as alternative fuel

Sr. No.	Year	Sagaing Division (ton)	Mandalay Division (ton)	Magwe Division (ton)	Total (ton)
1.	1997-98	-	-	50	50
2.	1998-99	2153	2530	28743	33426
3.	1999-00	2315	2697	20944	25956
4.	2000-01	2409	4248	18620	25277
5.	2001-02	3056	5249	15617.39	23922.39
6.	2002-03	2780	3575	15810.84	22165.84
7.	2003-04	2977	2974	13432.84	19383.84
8.	2004-05	1626	1816	7314	10756
	Total	17396	23089	115542.07	156027.07

Table 9. Construction of small ponds

Sr. No.	Year	Number			
		Sagaing Division	Mandalay Division	Magwe Division	Total
1.	1997-98	20	-	13	33
2.	1998-99	26	78	68	172
3.	1999-00	54	45	71	170
4.	2000-01	51	48	71	170
5.	2001-02	50	49	76	175
6.	2002-03	50	49	76	175
7.	2003-04	50	49	76	175
8.	2004-05	50	49	76	175
	Total	351	367	527	1245

Table 10. Construction of check dams

Sr. No.	Year	Number			
		Sagaing Division	Mandalay Division	Magwe Division	Total
1.	1997-98	-	-	-	-
2.	1998-99	-	-	-	-
3.	1999-00	54	124	72	250
4.	2000-01	51	48	36	135
5.	2001-02	40	80	50	170
6.	2002-03	40	80	50	170
7.	2003-04	40	80	50	170
8.	2004-05	40	80	50	170
	Total	265	492	308	1065


 This symbol identifies questions asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports (i.e., water, biodiversity, etc.). If you do not have any information to add, if this is the case, please indicate your response using the table at question 247.

Table 11. Number of drilling artesian well

Sr. No.	Year	Sagaing Division	Mandalay Division	Magwe Division	Total
1.	1997-98	-	1	-	1
2.	1998-99	1	7	4	12
3.	1999-00	2	1	4	7
4.	2000-01	1	3	3	7
5.	2001-02	3	3	4	10
6.	2002-03	3	3	4	10
7.	2003-04	3	3	4	10
8.	2004-05	1	-	-	1
	<b>Total</b>	14	21	23	58

Bago Yoma (Plateau), renowned as home of Teak, is geographically significant due to its unique productive solum which carries spectacular diverse forest types ranging from typical evergreen, deciduous to dry forests depending on rainfall and topography. Bago Yoma is also historically significant because Myanmar Selection System was developed based on the method of counting exploitable mature teak trees. The forests in Bago Yoma provide diverse functions which are essential for the agriculture, fishery and forestry development. They are also home to a great number of wild animals including such flagship species of tiger and elephant. However, there has been degradation of forest in Bago Yoma because of population pressures. Beginning from 2004 Forest Department has been paying special attention to conserve these forests by launching the Bago Yoma Greening and Rehabilitation Project. The following activities are being carried out in the project.

- (1) conservation of natural forests
- (2) enrichment planting in natural forests
- (3) encouraging natural regeneration
- (4) establishment of new plantations and maintenance of them
- (5) establishment of community forest plantations and forest villages
- (6) public education and extension services
- (7) fuel-wood substitution
- (8) securing water resources
- (9) conservation of genetic resources
- (10) conducting research, training and development programmes

## 2010 Target

Myanmar has established a national target corresponding to 2010 target

### Box III

There are Laws embodied environmental provisions.

#### 1. Administrative Sector

- (1) The Penal Code (1860)
- (2) The Explosives Act (1889)
- (3) The Yangon Police Act (1899)
- (4) The Village Act (1907)
- (5) The Towns Act (1908)
- (6) The Explosive Substances Act (1908)
- (7) The Poison Act (1919)
- (8) The Police Act (1945)
- (9) The Essential Supplies and Services Act (1947)
- (10) The Emergency Provisions Act (1950)
- (11) The Territorial Sea and Maritime Zone Law (1977)

#### 2. Agriculture and Irrigation Sector

- (1) The Embankment Act (1909)
- (2) The Pesticide Law (1990)
- (3) The Plant Pest Quarantine Law (1993)
- (4) The Fertilizer Law (2002)

#### 3. Cultural Sector

- (1) The Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998)

#### 4. Urban Development Sector

- (1) The Yangon Water-Works Act (1885)
- (2) The City of Yangon Municipal Act (1922)
- (3) The Water Power Act (1930)
- (4) The Underground Water Act (1930)
- (5) The City of Yangon Development Law (1990)
- (6) The Mandalay City Development Law (1992)
- (7) The Development Committees Law (1993)

#### 5. Finance and Revenue Sector

- (1) The Myanmar Insurance Law (1993)

#### 6. Forestry Sector

- (1) Elephant Preservation Act (1879)
- (2) Amendment to Elephant Preservation Act (1883)
- (3) Forest Act (1902)
- (4) The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act (1912)
- (5) The Protection of Wildlife Act (1936)
- (6) Amendment to The Protection of Wildlife Act (1956)
- (7) Forest Law (1992)
- (8) The Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Areas Law (1994)
- (9) Forest Rule (1994)
- (10) Forest Policy (1995)
- (11) The Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Areas Rules (2002)



**7. Health Sector**

- (1) The Union of Myanmar Public Health Law (1972)
- (2) The National Drug Law (1992)
- (3) The Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law (1995)
- (4) The Traditional Drug Law (1996)
- (5) The National Food Law (1997)
- (6) The Blood and Blood Products Law (2003)

**8. Hotel and Tourism Sector**

- (1) The Myanmar Hotel and Tourism Law (1993)

**9. Industrial Sector**

- (1) The Oilfields Act (1919)
- (2) The Petroleum Act (1934)
- (3) The Oil Field (Worker and Welfare) Act (1951)
- (4) The Factories Act (1951)
- (5) The Private Industrial Enterprises Law (1990)

**10. Livestock and Fisheries Sector**

- (1) The Law Relating to the Fishing Rights of Foreign Fishing Vessels (1989)
- (2) The Law Relating to the Aquaculture (1989)
- (3) The Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1990) (as amended in 1993)
- (4) The Freshwater Fisheries Law (1992)
- (5) The Animal Health and Development Law (1993)

**11. Mining Sector**

- (1) The Land Acquisition (Mines) Act (1885)
- (2) The Salt Enterprise Law (1992)
- (3) The Myanmar Mines Law (1994)
- (4) The Myanmar Pearl Law (1995)
- (5) The Myanmar Gemstone Law (1995)

**12. Science and Technology Sector**

- (1) The Science and Technology Law (1994)
- (2) The Atomic Energy Law (1998)

**13. Transportation Sector**

- (1) The Obstruction in Fairways Act (1881)
- (2) The Canal Act (1905)
- (3) The Yangon Port Act (1905)
- (4) The Defile Traffic Act (1907)
- (5) The Port Act (1908)
- (6) The Inland Stream Vessels Act (1917)
- (7) The Myanmar Aircraft Act (1934)
- (8) The Motor Vehicle Law (1964 as amended in 1989)

**14. Workers Protection Sector**

- (1) The Penal Code (1860)
- (2) The Fundamental Rights and Duties of People Workers Law (1964) [The Workers Affairs Acts Which are to be presumed as rules under Section 12 of "1964 Law " ]
- (3) The Law Relating to Oversea Employment (1999)

**Box IV****Information on current status in relation to 2010 target.****Forestry Sector**

- Forest policy set a target to increase reserved forest by 30% and protected area by 5% by the year 2030.
- The existing notified and proposed protected areas covering 7.37% of the total land area of the country is in place in terms of Wildlife Sanctuary, National park, Marine National park.
- Reserved Forests are under Permanent Forest Estate (PFE). Reserved forests covering 22.75% of the total land area of the country are managed through Myanmar Selection System (MSS) together with tending operations like Natural Regeneration, Improvement felling. Reserved forest can be categorized under the IUCN category VI: Managed resource protected area (managed mainly for sustainable use of ecosystems)
- Total areas of 32380 ha of commercial, industrial, watershed and fuel-wood plantations are established annually.
- In accordance with Community Forestry Instructions, Community forests with an area of 36689 ha have been established and managed.
- Afforestation programme to restore the degraded hill forest ecosystem in Shan state with full participation of local communities.
- Biodiversity conservation outside protected areas and reserved forests has been taken into consideration.
- The establishment of Northern Forest Complex comprising four protected areas covering the total area of 12976 sq.km with a specific objective to protect and manage the watershed of the Ayeyawady and the Chindwin rivers.
- Botanical garden and Zoological gardens are being upgraded.
- Three year National Tiger Survey has been carried out, and as a result National Tiger Action Plan is in place and Hukaung Valley Tiger Reserve with a total area of 15430 sq.km is being established. With collaboration of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the first Wildlife Protection Police Force was formed to patrol and protect against wildlife trade in Hukaung Valley Tiger Reserve.
- Special protection is provided to Estuarine crocodile (*Crocodilus porosus*) and its habitat in Meinmahla Kyun Wildlife Sanctuary. Population of this species is increasing.
- The establishment of Bambusetum in Kandawgyi Botanical Gardens and Promoting Sustainable Utilization of Bamboo through Community Participation in Sustainable Forest Management project is on-going with the financial and technical assistance of ITTO.
- Opportunity and encouragement is given to private sector to establish bamboo and rattan plantations. Technical assistance is provided.
- National Elephant Survey project is on-going with the financial and technical assistance of Smithsonian Institution. Human-elephant conflict areas were identified and efforts to minimize the conflict with participation of local communities living in and around elephant habitat areas are being made. Rakhine Yoma Elephant Range is under the existing PAS.
- Chatthin and Shwesehtaw wildlife sanctuaries with a special objective to protect Eld's Deer species (*Cervus eldi thamin*), endemic to Myanmar and its habitats are under the existing PAS.
- Conservation of Star Tortoise (*Geochelone platynota*) endemic to Myanmar is successful through both in-situ and ex-situ conditions.
- Efforts to conserve Low Land Sundiac Forests in which Gurney's Pitta (*Pitta gurneyi*), globally endangered species, inhabits.
- Conservation of Sarus Crane is in place with the participation of local communities in the Ayeyawady Delta region.
- Ex-situ conservation of indigenous medicinal plants is being carried out.
- Conservation and sustainable use of Yew Tree (*Taxus wallichiana*) has been taken into consideration and opportunity and encouragement is given to private sector to establish Yew Tree plantations.
- Implementation of CITES provisions, the list of protected animals is in place to offer protection against any form of trading.
- Forest Research Institute (FRI) is getting involved in specimen collections and identification, and research both for conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.



- As shifting cultivation is one of major threats to loss of biodiversity, relevant sectors like Myanmar Forest Department, Myanmar Agriculture Services are focusing on introduction of appropriate agricultural practices and providing technical assistance to local community and extension services are being strengthened.
- Planting of eucalyptus species is restricted to commercial and watershed plantation programme. Planting eucalyptus species is also allowed in some areas in the Dry Zone.
- Some provisions are in place to give permits for utilization of minor forest products (non-timber forest products) to local people for their livelihoods.
- Tourism development in some protected areas is being undertaken with precautionary measures to avoid adverse impact on ecosystem and to respect traditional knowledge of indigenous people.
- A Checklist of the Trees, Shrubs, Herbs, and Climbers of Myanmar was revised and a new edition was published in 2003 with the technical and financial assistance of Smithsonian Institution.
- Country-wide tree planting programme is launched in the month of July (month of tree planting in Myanmar) by contributing twenty millions of tree seedlings to the people free of charge every year.

### **Agriculture**

- Thirty year National Agriculture Master Plan recommended conservation of agro-biodiversity of the country.
- In-situ conservation of agro-biodiversity in various areas is being carried out through different projects.
- Ex-situ conservation of agro-biodiversity is in place through the establishment of modern and systematic Seed Bank with the capacity of conserving more than 20000 accessions belonging to a different species of indigenous agricultural crops such as rice, pea, bean and cotton.
- Department of Agricultural Research is getting involved in genetic material collections, evaluation, utilization and conservation.
- Construction of check dams and excavation of ponds in the dry zone.
- Conservation of plant genetic resource is in place with local communities' participation.
- Development of National Biosafety Framework Project is on-going.
- Sustainable ground water extraction for agriculture is in place through several projects at different levels.
- Improvement of soil fertility and fertilizer management is being taken into special consideration.
- Irrigation projects are on-going in the Dry Zone.
- Plant quarantine system put in place to check any illegal entry of alien species.
- Opportunity and encouragement is given to farmers as well as private sectors to produce and utilize organic fertilizers. Technical assistance is provided and extension service is being strengthened.
- Organic farming is encouraged and market promotion is being strengthened.
- Measures are being taken to preserve and maintain land productivity.
- Measures are being taken to ensure food security and nutritional status.
- Opportunity is given to local community to cultivate fruit trees including perennial and medicinal plants. Technical assistance is provided and extension service is being strengthened.
- The protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices has been taken into special consideration.
- Agricultural sector provides opportunity for agriculture-based tourism.

### **Inland Water**

- The Fresh Water Fisheries Law (1991) has provisions to promote conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of its components.
- Some important wetlands are under the management of the Department of Fisheries.
- "National Wetland Inventory" is being drafted.
- Conservation of Wetland Ecosystem through the establishment of wetland wildlife sanctuaries put in place.
- Conservation of Freshwater fish species and its breeding ground.
- Ban imposed on destructive fishing practices.
- Restriction on fishing in rivers during breeding season and on catch of fingerlings.
- Implementation of CITES provisions.
- Enhancing public awareness and participation in wetland conservation.

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- Ban on disposal of pollutants in water bodies.
- Respect and promote traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities in fishing management.
- Protection of rights for fishing communities.
- Measures have been taken into consideration to control and manage L.M.O and I.A.S.
- Enhancement of people participation in releasing fingerlings into rivers, lakes and other water bodies.
- Sewage treatment plant set up for Yangon and Mandalay.
- Various sectors are undertaking efforts to conserve inland water ecosystem which provides goods and services to millions of people in Myanmar.
- Implementation of culture-based capture fisheries practices in open water areas.
- Series of Ayeyawady Dolphin survey has been conducted to promote conservation programme in Myanmar.
- Enhancement of people participation in releasing fingerlings into rivers, lakes, dam and other water bodies such as rice field.
- The establishment of Freshwater Fish Garden in Kandawgyi Education Zone in Yangon.

### Marine and Coastal

- The Territorial Sea and Marine Zone Law (1977) and Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1990) have provisions to promote conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity and sustainable use of its components.
- Lampi Marine National Park was established to ensure the protection of coral reef and sea turtles.
- Turtle Escape Device has been introduced.
- Formulation of fisheries policy to ensure the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystem.
- Indian threadfin fish (*Polynemus indicus*) conservation.
- Pearl oysters (*Pinctada maxima*) and other edible oyster conservation.
- Marine shrimp (*Penaeus monodon*) conservation.
- Enhancement of scientific and technical research.
- Establishment of Marine Fisheries Resources Survey and Research Unit of DOF.
- Rehabilitation and protection of Mangrove forests in Ayeyawady Delta, Rakhine and Taninthayi Coastal areas.
- As Myanmar Marine and Coastal Region have high potential for ecotourism, precautionary measures have been taken into consideration for tourism development in the coastal zone.
- Development and promotion ecotourism through protecting and promotion culture and traditions of the Rakhine and Salon (Sea Gypsy) community have been initiated.
- The MOU on ASEAN/SEAFDEC Marine Turtle conservation and management.
- Sea turtles conservation and enhancement activities with collaboration of SEAFDEC/MERDMD, SEATAR 2000, IOSEA/CMS and CARE Myanmar.
- A Turtle Conservation and Management Training Course was conducted at Gayet Gyi Sea Turtle Conservation Station.
- The establishment of the Institute of Fishing Technology (IFT) in Yangon.
- Ban on the use of destructive fishing gears and sand mining activities on turtle rookeries and their habitat.
- Turtle Excluder Device (TED) has been introduced in fishing operation.
- Shark conservation programme has been implemented and shark fishing protected areas have been declared.

### Dry and Sub-humid land

- Thirty year Dry Zone Rehabilitation Master Plan has provisions to ensure the protection of dry and sub-humid land ecosystem.
- Dry Zone Greening Department (DZGD) has been instituted since 1997 to raise momentum in the implementation of dry zone greening and rehabilitation activities which were previously undertaken by Myanmar Forest Department.
- Conservation of Dry Forest type which is habitat of Star tortoise (*Geochelone Platynota*), Yellow tortoise (*Indotestudo elongata*), Eld's deer (*Cervus eldi thamin*), Asiatic Jackal (*Canis aureus*).
- In-situ conservation of indigenous agricultural crops.



A symbol is used to questionably assess the environmental report or a part of the business plan. It is used to help the reader to identify the areas that need further attention. In this case, please refer to the table at page 217.

- Moratorium imposed on clear felling in natural forests which are already degraded and need to be completely protected.
- Extension services are being strengthened to improve agricultural practices.
- Rehabilitation and restoration of wetlands which support local livelihoods.
- Construction of check dams and excavation of ponds for local community.
- Erosion control practices are being undertaken.
- Community Forest Plantations are being established.
- Village-owned fuel-wood plantations are being established.
- Total area of 4654 ha of plantations is being established annually.
- In combating desertification programme, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is actively participating by adopting the five reform measures which are development of new agriculture land, provision of sufficient irrigation water, provision of support for agricultural mechanism, application of modern technologies and introduction of modern varieties.
- Thirty year Dry Zone Rehabilitation Master Plan has provisions to make dry zone area green and pleasant, to conserve soil and water resources, to supply basic needs of the local people, to develop socio-economic status of the rural people, to promote public awareness, to enhance people's participation in rehabilitation programmes, to promote the utilization of fuel-wood substitutes, to distribute improved cooking stoves to save fuel-wood consumption, and to distribute seedlings free of charge.
- Respect and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of local community.
- Provision of Ayeyawady river-water pumping stations in water deficit areas in the dry zone put in place.

#### Mountain

- Thirty year Master Plans of different sectors have provisions to conserve mountain ecosystem.
- Watershed restoration and management projects are on-going.
- Massive afforestation programmes have been undertaken in the degraded hilly areas of Shan, Chin and Kachin State.
- Establishment of protected areas in the northern Myanmar where is the head water of the Ayeyawady.
- Conservation of wildlife both flora and fauna.
- The discovery of leaf-deer (*Muntiacus putaoensis*) endemic to Myanmar in the hilly area of Kachin state.
- In-situ conservation of Yew trees (*Taxus wallichiana*).
- Survey on medicinal plant status jointly conducted by Myanmar Forest Department and Makino Botanical Garden of Japan.
- Respect and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous community, particularly in medicinal plant conservation and sustainable use of its components.
- As shifting cultivation is major threat to mountain ecosystem, efforts are being made to introduce sustainable agricultural practices in mountainous areas.
- Efforts are being made to develop socio-economic status of the indigenous people living in hilly areas.
- Ban on hunting of wildlife.
- Myanmar is a party to CITES and is complying with its provisions.
- As mountainous areas of Kachin State have high potential for ecotourism, tourism development has been taken into consideration with precautionary measures to avoid and minimize adverse impact on mountain ecosystem.

1. Please indicate, by marking an "x" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and their associated decisions, and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 - Cooperation	x		
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	x		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring	x		
d) Article 8 - <i>In-situ</i> conservation	x		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species	x		
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions	x		
g) Article 9 - <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation	x		
h) Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	x		
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures	x		
j) Article 12 - Research and training	x		
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness	x		
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	x		
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources	x		
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology	x		
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information	x		
p) Article 18 - Scientific and technical cooperation	x		
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits	x		
r) Article 20 - Financial resources	x		
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism	x		
t) Agricultural biodiversity	x		
u) Forest biodiversity	x		
v) Inland water biodiversity	x		
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity	x		
x) Dry land and sub-humid land biodiversity	x		

❖ This optional question should be asked in the second national report or in the second biennial report. For more details, read the instructions if you do not have the information to do so. If this is the case, please state your reasons. For more details, see the table at question 247.

2. Please indicate, by marking an "x" in the appropriate column below, the availability of resources required by your country for the implementation of various articles, provisions and their associated decisions, and relevant programmes of work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Resources availability			
	Good	Adequate	Limiting	Severely Limiting
a) Article 5 – Cooperation			x	
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use			x	
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring			x	
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation		x		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species			x	
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions			x	
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation		x		
h) Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity		x		
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures			x	
j) Article 12 - Research and training		x		
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness		x		
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts			x	
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources		x		
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology			x	
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information			x	
p) Article 18 - Scientific and technical cooperation			x	
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits			x	
r) Article 20 - Financial resources			x	
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism			x	

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t) Agricultural biodiversity		x	
u) Forest biodiversity		x	
v) Inland water biodiversity		x	
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity			x
x) Dry land and sub-humid land biodiversity			x

If applicable, please indicate below articles, provisions and/or programmes of work where resources are most urgently needed for implementation at the national level and put them in order of priority.

To implement Article 5,6,7,8(h),8(j),11,14,16,17,18,19,20,21 and programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity, inadequacy of financial, human, technical resources is the major challenge.

### Article 5 – Cooperation

**3.**  Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	x
c) Yes, international programmes (please give details below)	x
d) Yes, international or regional agreements (please give details below)	x
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties.

Myanmar has been working together with ASEAN and various international organizations in order to carry out conservation activities including transboundary conservation.

### Decision VI/20 - Cooperation with other organizations, initiatives and conventions

**4.** Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps being taken (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive steps being taken (please specify below)	

This question applies to Parties that are not Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. It has been included in the questionnaire to assist Parties that are not Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to provide information on their national policies and programmes in relation to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.

The Attorney General Office which is the highest competent authority in embodying laws in Myanmar has been reviewing and amending the existing regulations related to environmental affairs with consultations of relevant ministries for effective implementation of various MEAs when deemed necessary. For example, Myanmar, being a contracting party to CITES, is preparing the law amending the protection of wildlife and wild plants and conservation of natural areas Law (1994) for effective implementation of the convention.

**5.** What priority does your country accord to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use, of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues? *(This question is developed on the basis of decision VI/20 and required by the joint programme of work between CBD and CMS.)*

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| a) High   |   |
| b) Medium | x |
| c) Low    |   |

**6.** Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? *(This question is developed on the basis of decision VI/20 and required by the joint programme of work between CBD and CMS.)*

- |        |   |
|--------|---|
| a) Yes |   |
| b) No  | x |

Despite NBSAP is underway, Myanmar has actively been working together with international conservation NGOs such as Birdlife International, WBSJ to safeguard migratory species and their habitats through the establishment of wetland wildlife sanctuaries and countrywide migratory bird inventories.

If **YES**, please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species                                      |  |
| b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas |  |
| c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration   |  |
| d) Research and monitoring for migratory species  |  |
| e) Transboundary movement   |  |

If **NO**, please briefly indicate below

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level | x |
| b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000                                 | x |

**Decision VI/27 A - Implementation of the Convention, in particular, implementation of priority actions in national biodiversity strategies and action plans**

<b>7.</b> Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, sub-regional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks established (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, existing mechanisms being strengthened (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of regional, sub-regional or bioregional mechanisms and networks.	
Myanmar has been working together with ASEAN and various international organizations in order to carry out conservation activities including transboundary conservation.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Elephant Survey Project</li> <li>- Three year National Tiger Survey</li> <li>- National Wetland Inventory</li> <li>- MOU on ASEAN/SEAFDEC Marine Turtle Conservation and Management</li> <li>- Promoting Sustainable Utilization of Bamboo through Community Participation in Sustainable Forest Management Project.</li> </ul>	

**Box V - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of**

- (b) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),  
 (c) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,  
 (d) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

While Myanmar is taking actions to draw NBSAP, under the guidance of Environmental Conservation Committee, led by the Minister for Ministry of Forestry, which consists of Deputy Ministers from relevant ministries, all relevant ministries are making efforts to implement Myanmar Agenda 21 which aims to facilitate the integration of environmental and sustainable development considerations into the daily activities and decisions of individuals, householders, communities, corporation, and the government. Myanmar is actively participating in activities of ASEAN relating to implementation of the conservations at the regional and sub-regional levels.

**Box VI - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.**

There is a need to strengthen institutional capability so as to enhance public awareness, participation and stakeholder involvement for effective implementation of Article 5; cooperation and associated decisions.

**Article 6 - General measures  
For conservation and sustainable use**

<b>8.</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Article 6(b): do Myanmar Agenda-21 and 30 yr Master Plans cover the integration of activities of other sectors?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some sectors	
c) Yes, all major sectors	x
d) Yes, all sectors	

The country has already submitted a special national report in an area relevant to the Convention, which will be reviewed by the Convention. This is the case for Myanmar. It has a long history of cooperation with the Convention, and has been actively participating in the Convention's activities.

**Decision II/7 and decision III/9- Consideration of Articles 6 and 8**

**9.**  Has your country set measurable targets within its Myanmar Agenda-21 and 30 yr Master Plan?

a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets in place (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available	

Further comments on targets set within strategies and action plans.

All relevant ministries initiated to achieve targets set in Myanmar Agenda 21 and 30 yr Master Plans which are parts of preparatory process to NBSAP.

**Decision III/21 - Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions**

**10.**  Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?

a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are being identified	
c) Yes, some coordination mechanisms in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, existing mechanisms being reviewed	

Further information on the coordination between the national focal points of different conventions.

As all national focal points for UNCBD and UNCCD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar, and CITES are personnel from Ministry of Forestry, close coordination has been made, to avoid duplication in implementing the conventions.

**Decision VI/27 A - Implementation of the Convention, in particular, implementation of priority actions in national biodiversity strategies and action plans**

**11.** Has your country identified priority actions in its Myanmar Agenda-21 and 30 yr Master Plans?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please specify)	x

/...



Further comments on priority actions identified.

Myanmar Agenda 21 has given the priority action to achieve the following major objectives.

- To provide a forum and context for the debate on sustainable development and the articulation of a collection vision for the future;
- To provide a framework for negotiation, mediation, and consensus building in the country to achieve development with due regard to the environment, to focus the active country on a common set of priority issues;
- To provide a strategy and implementation plans for the changing and strengthening of values, knowledge, technologies and institutions with respect to environmental protection and development; and
- To provide the impetus and the framework for the development of organizational capacities and institutions required for sustainable development.

**12.** Does your country periodically revise its Myanmar Agenda 21 in light of the experience of implementation?

a) No	
b) No, but revision is under way	
c) Yes, Myanmar Agenda 21 revised (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, a mechanism is in place to review and revise Myanmar Agenda 21 periodically (please provide details below)	

Further comments on revision of national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Although the development of NBSAP is under way, the Myanmar Agenda 21, adopted in 1997, is being implemented with periodical assessments in various sectors.

**13.** Does your country give priority to integrating the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies?

a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

Under the guidance of the Environmental Conservation Committee, sectoral and cross-sectoral plans programme and policies have been laid down to meet the three main objectives of CBD. For example, sustainable forest management and Community Forestry Instruction are being practiced by Myanmar Forest Department.

**Box VII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of**

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

There are gaps to assess effective implementation of Article 6. However the achievement of programme of works on Protected Areas, Forest, Agriculture and Inland Water biodiversity is substantial. For example, coverage of protected areas system, forest reserves increased, a systematic and scientific seed bank has been established under relevant governmental agencies.

**Box VIII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.**

Public awareness and education is still weak. Inadequacy of financial, human and institutional resources, conversion of forest land into other land uses and poverty are major constraints in implementation of the Article 6.

### Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

**14.**  On Article 7(a): does your country have an ongoing inventory and/or monitoring programme at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?

a) No	
b) Yes, at the genetic, species or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	
c) Yes, at some levels (please specify and provide details below)	x
d) Yes, at all levels (please provide details below)	

Further comments on ongoing inventory programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.  
Flora and fauna identification and survey of some species have been carried out. In-situ Conservation of some flagship species such as tiger and elephant are being implemented in prominent areas.

**15.**  On Article 7(c): Is your country monitoring these activities with adverse effects on biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, programme development is still in early stages	x
c) No, but programme development is in advanced stages	
d) Yes, some programmes in place (please provide details)	
e) Yes, comprehensive programmes in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the programmes of monitoring these activities with adverse effects on biodiversity

Realizing that some adverse effects on biodiversity may occur because of some activities, inventory and research programme are being carried out with precaution. National Biosafety Framework Project is on-going.

16.  On Article 7(d): Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level?

a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems being established	
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems in place (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, a relatively complete system in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the coordination of information collection and management.

Since the development of Myanmar Agenda 21, some mechanisms of sectoral coordination become more efficient. For example, related ministries such as Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and Ministry of Home Affairs contributed information to an inventory of wetlands, National Tiger Action Plan, National Action Programme of Myanmar to combat Desertification in the context of United Nations Conservation to Combat Desertification, etc.

**Decision III/10 - Identification, monitoring and assessment**

17.  Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way	
c) Yes, some indicators identified (please describe)	x
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the indicators identified.

With the strong coordination of Myanmar Timber Enterprise, Dry Zone Greening Department and Myanmar Forest Department, Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management have been developed since 1999.

The information that is submitted is preliminary and does not constitute a final report. It is intended to be used for the purpose of identifying areas where further work is needed and to provide a basis for the development of a national action plan. If this is the case, please indicate where your country is currently working on a national plan.

**Decision V/7 - Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators**

**18.**  Is your country actively involved in cooperating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?

a) No	
b) Yes, limited cooperation	
c) Yes, extensive cooperation on some issues (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, extensive cooperation on a wide range of issues (please specify below)	

Further comments on the issues your country cooperates with other countries in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment.

Myanmar is getting involved in cooperating with ASEAN member countries in the field of criteria and indicators for Sustainable Forest Management.

**Decision VI/7 - Identification, monitoring, indicators and assessments**

**19.** Is your country applying the guidelines annexed to Decision VI/7?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way for adapting it to national circumstances	x
c) Yes, some aspects (please specify below)	
d) Yes, most aspects (please specify below)	

Further comments on the aspects of the guidelines being applied by your country.

**Box IX - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of**

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),**
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,**
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.**

- Criteria and Indicators have been developed for Sustainable Forest Management.
- Code of Timber Harvesting Practice has been developed with initial test in certain Forest Management Unit areas.
- Establishment of Model Forest on experimental scale.
- Establishment of a network of protected areas system such as Rakhine Yoma Elephant Range, Hukaung Valley Tiger Reserve, Chatthin Wildlife Sanctuary particularly for conservation of Eld's deer, a globally endangered species.

**Box X - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.**

Inadequate financial and human resources and institutional weakness are the major constraints.

### Decisions on Taxonomy

#### Decision IV/1 - Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA

**20.  Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) No  | x |
| b) No, but a plan is in its early stages of development                    |   |
| c) No, but a plan is in advanced stages of development                     |   |
| d) Yes, action plan in place (please provide details below)                |   |
| e) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below) |   |

Further information on the national taxonomic action plan of your country.

**21.  Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?**

- |        |   |
|--------|---|
| a) No  |   |
| b) Yes | x |

Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.

Various departments and universities have their own taxonomic collections of both flora and fauna, but existing facilities are not up to the national standard and need to be upgraded.

**22.  Has your country adopted any international agreed level of collection housing?**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) No  | x |
| b) No, but adoption is under consideration         |   |
| c) Yes, being implemented by some collections      |   |
| d) Yes, being implemented by all major collections |   |

The above report is based on the information provided by the countries in the table below. The information is provided for the purpose of the SBSTTA and is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The information is provided in good faith and is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The information is provided in good faith and is not intended to be used for any other purpose.

<b>23. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy, including sending personnel working in this field for an overseas study?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Details on training programmes in taxonomy. Academic institutions including universities and colleges are conducting basic training in taxonomy. According to capacity building programmes, personnel engaged in the field of taxonomy have been sent abroad.	

<b>24. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	
d) Yes, for all major institutions	x

**Decision V/9 - Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI):  
Implementation and further advance of the Suggestions for Action**

<b>25. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the efforts on increase the capacity in the area of taxonomic research. Agriculture Research Institute was upgraded to the Department of Agriculture Research.	

**Decision VI/8 - Global Taxonomy Initiative**

<b>26. Is your country promoting and carrying out the programme of work for the GTI?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but plans are being developed	x
c) Yes, some activities being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, most activities being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further information on the promotion and implementation of the programme of work for GTI.	

**27.** Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, sub-regional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities?

a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, collaborative programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI.

Under the guidance of Environment Conservation Committee, taxonomic initiatives at national level are in progress for the implementation of Global Taxonomy Initiative.

**Annex to decision VI/8 - Programme of Work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative**

**28.** Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	x
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	

Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.

There is a basic need to strengthen institutional capacity.


**29.** Has your country built the human resources systems and infrastructure needed to obtain, collate and curate biological specimens that are the basis for taxonomic knowledge?

a) No	
b) No, but related systems are under development	x
c) Yes (please provide additional information below)	

Further comments on development of human resources systems and infrastructure needed to obtain, collate and curate biological specimens.

**30.** Is your country facilitating an improved and effective infrastructure/system for access to taxonomic information?

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, access improved to taxonomic information for some thematic areas and cross-cutting issues under the CBD	x
d) Yes, access improved to taxonomic information for most of thematic areas and cross-cutting issues under the CBD	

 If you are unable to do so, please refer to the source above for more information. The parties are requested to provide such information if you do not have it available. In addition, it is requested that the parties to the Convention should provide such information to the Secretariat at paragraph 24.7.

<b>31. Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, relevant programmes under development	
c) Yes, some activities being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many activities being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.	
Clear House Mechanism should be well developed with effective functions.	

<b>32. Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity	x
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity	x
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands	x
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity	x
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity	x

<b>33. Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the crosscutting issues under the Convention?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators	
f) Yes, for protected areas	x
g) Yes, for others (please specify below)	
Further comments on the development of support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.	
Myanmar has developed taxonomic support to some extent for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.	



## Article 8 - *In situ* conservation

[Excluding paragraphs (h) and (j)]

<b>34.</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Article 8(a): has your country established a system of protected areas which aim to conserve biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but a system is being planned	
c) No, but a system is under development	
d) Yes, national protected area systems in place	x
e) Yes, system being reviewed and further expansion being planned	

<b>35.</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Article 8(b): has your country adopted the national guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas?	
a) No	
b) No, under development	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, guidelines being reviewed and extended	

Further information on the guidelines your country has adopted for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas.

Forest policy (1995) stipulated 5% of the total land area of the country to be placed under Protected Areas System encompassing representative major ecosystems occurring in Myanmar.

<b>36.</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Article 8(e): has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, reasonably comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas.

- Buffer zone management is practised.
- Education and extension programmes relating to environmental conservation are conducted.

<b>37.</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Article 8(f): has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	

This section contains the information for all the country's national reports and all the regional reports. Country reports are provided as they are prepared, revised or updated. If this is the case, please indicate your country's name and used the table of page 34-37.

Further information on the measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems.

- Establishment of Protected Area System
- Establishment of Dry Zone Greening Department
- Formulation of Bago Yoma Greening and Rehabilitation project
- Implementing action plans for conservation of Asian elephant, Bengal tiger, estuarine crocodile, and Eld's deer
- Captive breeding programmes for threatened species such as Star tortoise, etc.

38.  On Article 8(l): has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.

**Myanmar Selection System**

- Management plan
- Annual Allowable Cut
- Thirty year Felling cycle

**Code of timber harvesting practice**

- Elephant skidding

**Natural Forest Management**

- Tending operations
- Enrichment planting
- Gap planting
- Improvement felling
- Natural regeneration

The existing protected areas system, reserved forest and protected public forest do ensure compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of its components to some extent, but protected areas system and reserved forest management system should be strengthened.

39.  On Article 8(k): has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?

a) No	
b) No, but legislation is in its early stages of development	
c) Yes, advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation or other measures in place (please provide details below)	x

/...

Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.

- 1. Administrative Sector**
  - (1) The Territorial Sea and Maritime Zone Law (1977)
- 2. Agriculture and Irrigation Sector**
  - (1) The Embankment Act (1909)
  - (2) The Pesticide Law (1990)
  - (3) The Plant Pest Quarantine Law (1993)
  - (4) The Fertilizer Law (2002)
- 3. Forestry Sector**
  - (1) Elephant Preservation Act (1879)
  - (2) Amendment to Elephant Preservation Act (1883)
  - (3) Forest Act (1902)
  - (4) The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act (1912)
  - (5) The Protection of Wildlife Act (1936)
  - (6) Amendment to The Protection of Wildlife Act (1956)
  - (7) Forest Law (1992)
  - (8) The Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Areas Law (1994)
  - (9) Forest Rule (1994)
  - (10) Forest Policy (1995)
  - (11) The Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Areas Rules (2002)
- 4. Livestock and Fisheries Sector**
  - (1) The Law Relating to the Fishing Rights of Foreign Fishing Vessels (1989)
  - (2) The Law Relating to the Aquaculture (1989)
  - (3) The Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1990) (as amended in 1993)
  - (4) The Freshwater Fisheries Law (1992)
  - (5) The Animal Health and Development Law (1993)
- 5. Mining Sector**
  - (1) The Myanmar Mines Law (1994)
  - (2) The Myanmar Pearl Law (1995)
- 6. Science and Technology Sector**
  - (1) The Atomic Energy Law (1998)

40.  On Article 8(l): does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

- a) No
- b) No, but processes and categories are being considered
- c) Yes, to a limited extent
- d) Yes, to a significant extent

x

**Box XI - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of**

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

National Environment Policy of Myanmar was adopted in 1994 which aims to establish sound environment policy in the utilization water, land, forests, mineral, and marine resources to conserve the environment and prevent its degradation. To follow up the policy, with the approval of the government, ministries have been reviewing and/or amending the existing legislations and enacting new laws relating to environmental affairs. Such as the Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law, the Plant Quarantine Law, the Protection of Wildlife and Wild plants and Conservation of Natural Areas Law.

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