

AND

IMPLEMENTATION

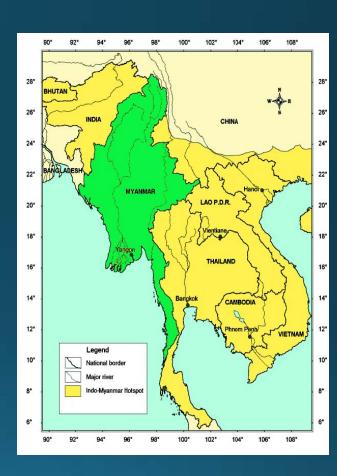
IN MYANMAR: An

Emerging Green Economy

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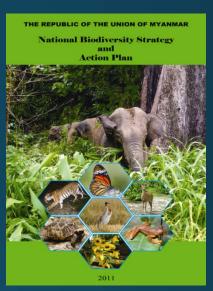
Myanmar at A Glance

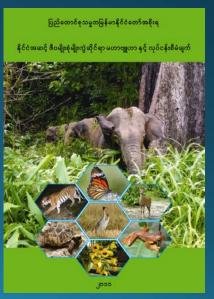
- ☐ A country under economic transition
- Still endowed with diverse flora and fauna
- ☐ Democratic reform initiated since 2011
- Economic development with new threats to biological resources
- ☐ Environment issues have become major concerns for the Government



History of Myanmar NBSAP

- NBSAP was first developed in 2011 through multi-stakeholder consultation processes
- NBSAP is a comprehensive framework for biodiversity conservation, management and utilization in a sustainable manner
- Also aims to support the National Sustainable
 Development Strategy (NSDS)
- However, there are gaps in terms of data, strategies and solutions
- ☐ Taking opportunity provided by the CBD's Aichi Targets, NBSAP is under revisions in order to cope the current situations





Current Issues

- New drivers or threats emerged with the booming of development activities after the democratic reform: (Industries, infrastructures, FDIs)
- Better infrastructure and accessibility impose new threats to biological resources
- As conservation has become more and more complex, threats and solutions are emerging from outside the forestry sector
- New laws such as Environmental Conservation Law; Foreign Investment Law; Farmland law; Land use policy, etc. have been emerged during the recent government
- □ However, over-exploitation is being increased despite the new laws and regulations

Strategic solutions underway

- ☐ A participatory approach to revise the NBSAP, involving local government, universities and civil society organizations
- Expansion of PA network, using a participatory approach in biologically significant but under represented parts of the country
- Strengthening management of existing PAs through a systemic approaches of PA management
- Inclusion of biodiversity values, especially the protected area network, into the National Land Policy and State and Region land use planning

What will be new in revised NBSAP

- ☐ Structure NBSAP around ABTs
- ☐ Incorporate state/regional inputs
- Expanded coastal and marine coverage
- ☐ Fill key thematic and geographic information gaps (e.g., freshwater)
- ☐ Incorporate regional experience: Thailand, India, etc.
- ☐ Address conservation financing needs

Key Challenges for Implementation

- □ Need to work with non-traditional partners (e.g., development NGOs, FSWG)
- MOECAF responsible for national land use policy but does not have appropriate authority
- ☐ MOECAF responsible for PA management but regions have authority of local development and receive entrance income
- ☐ Must build MOECAF capacity for PA management and increase state funding for conservation

