

MRRP and FLR

(Myanmar Reforestation and Rehabilitation Program) 2017-2027

Country brief

Population : 51.3 (Sensus,2014)

Toal Area : 261,228 sq miles

Forest cover: 112,127 sq miles

57.97% (1990)

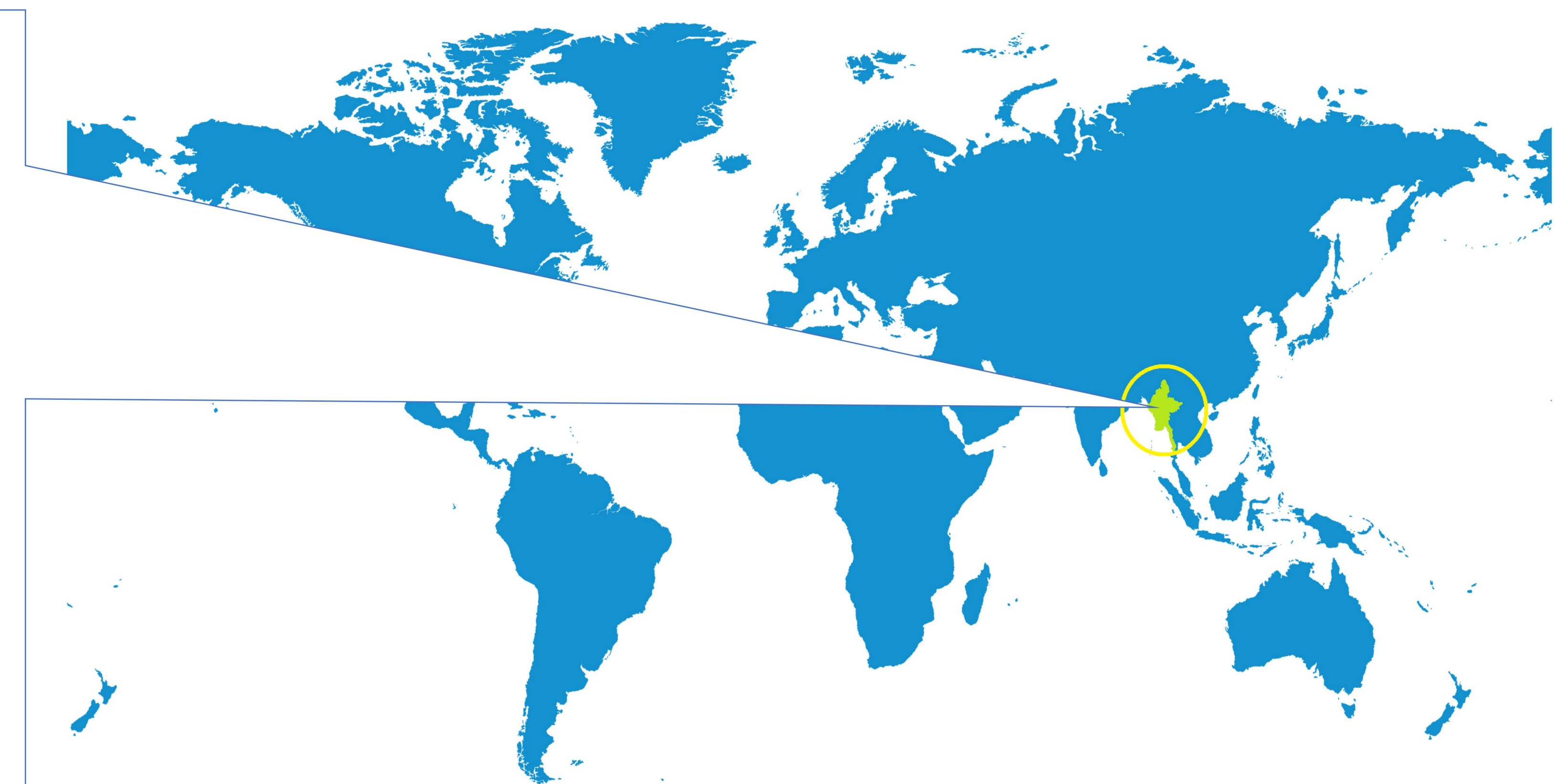
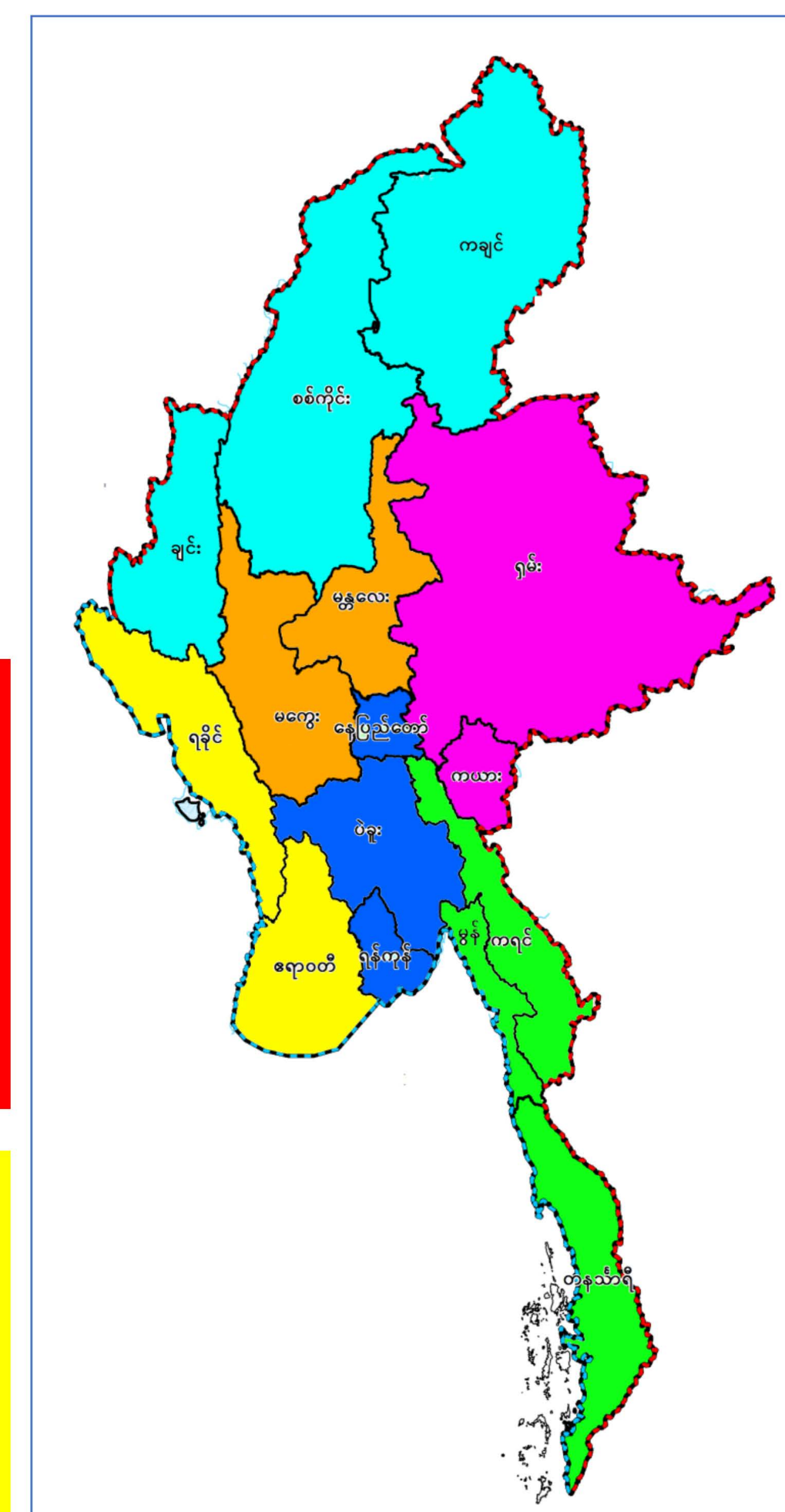
42.92% (2015), deforestation rate 1.73% (2010-2015)

Impacts:

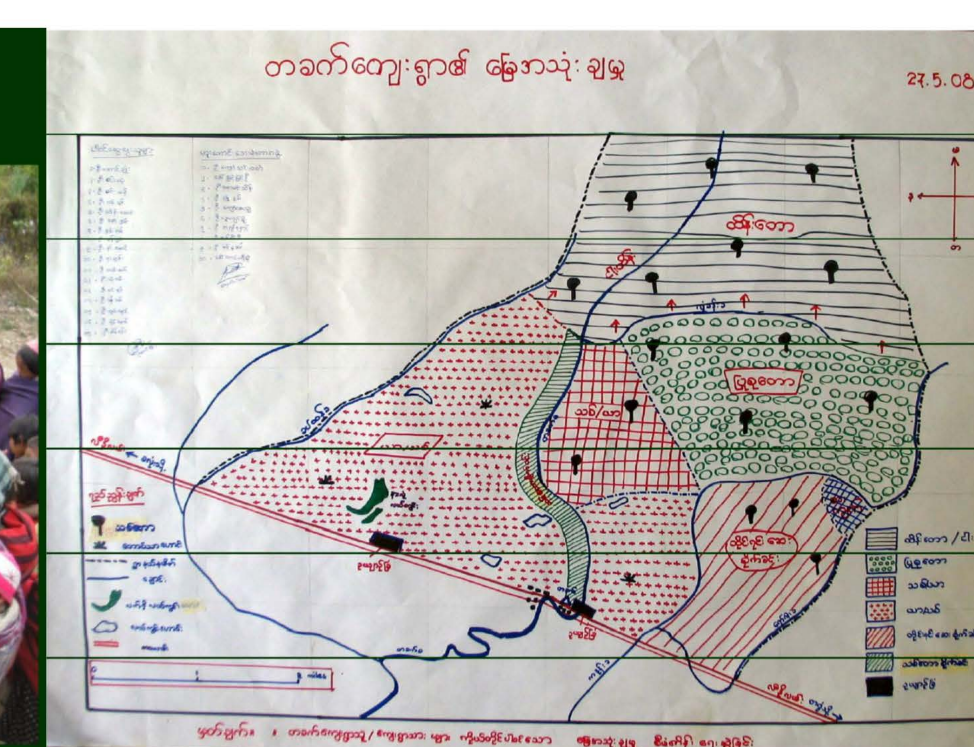
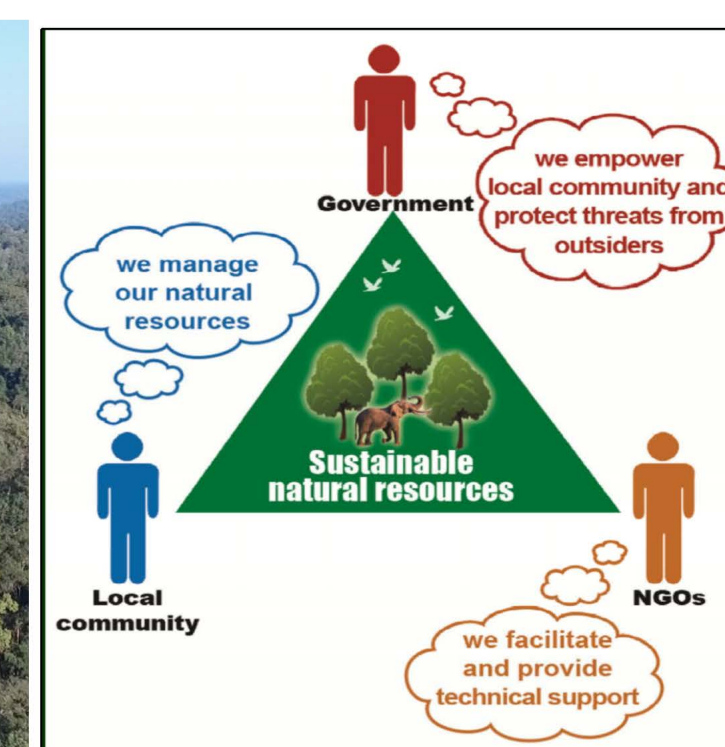
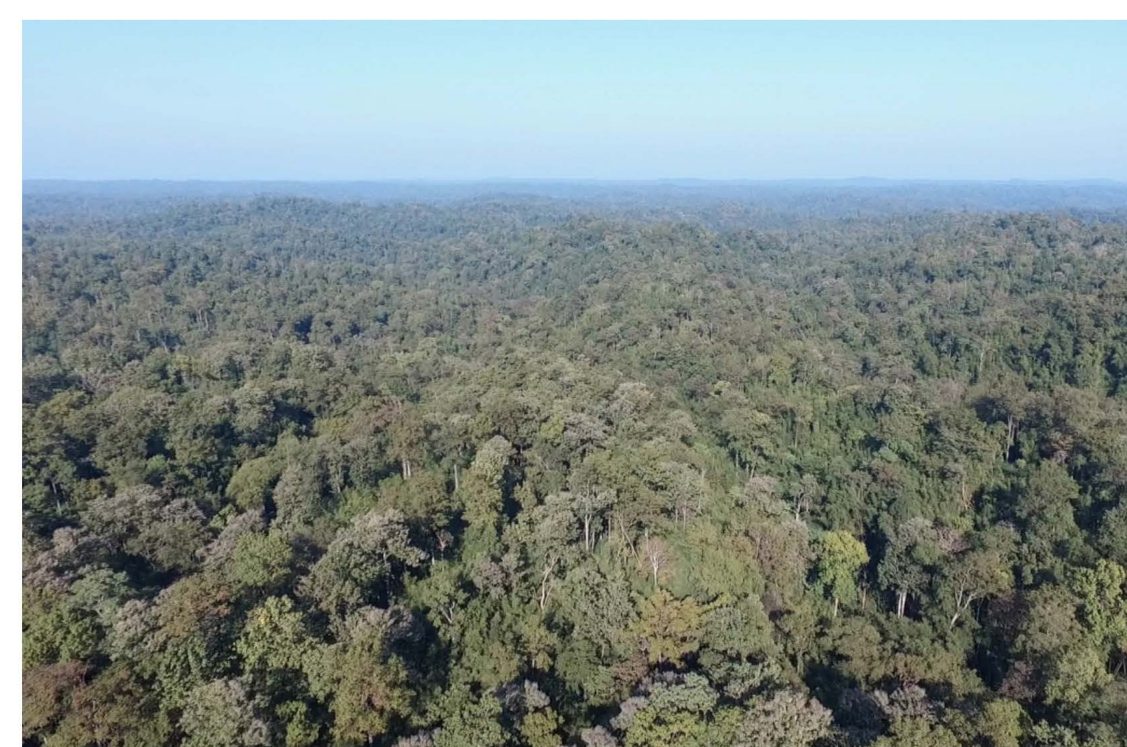
Biodiversity loss,
Irregular wether pattern, storm, drought, land slide, erosion, sedimentation, flood, drinking water,
2nd most vulnerable country (Global Climate Risk Index 2015)
Poverty,

MRRP (2017-2027)

Objectives : (1)Rich biodiversity, (2) Climate change, (3) SFM, (4)Socio-economic,
Consists of 19 activites (Gov+ Community+ Private)
: Formulated by Forest Department, National financing,



6-Zones of MRRP



Pariticipatory Land use mapping (WCS-Myanmar)

Shrine traditional belief



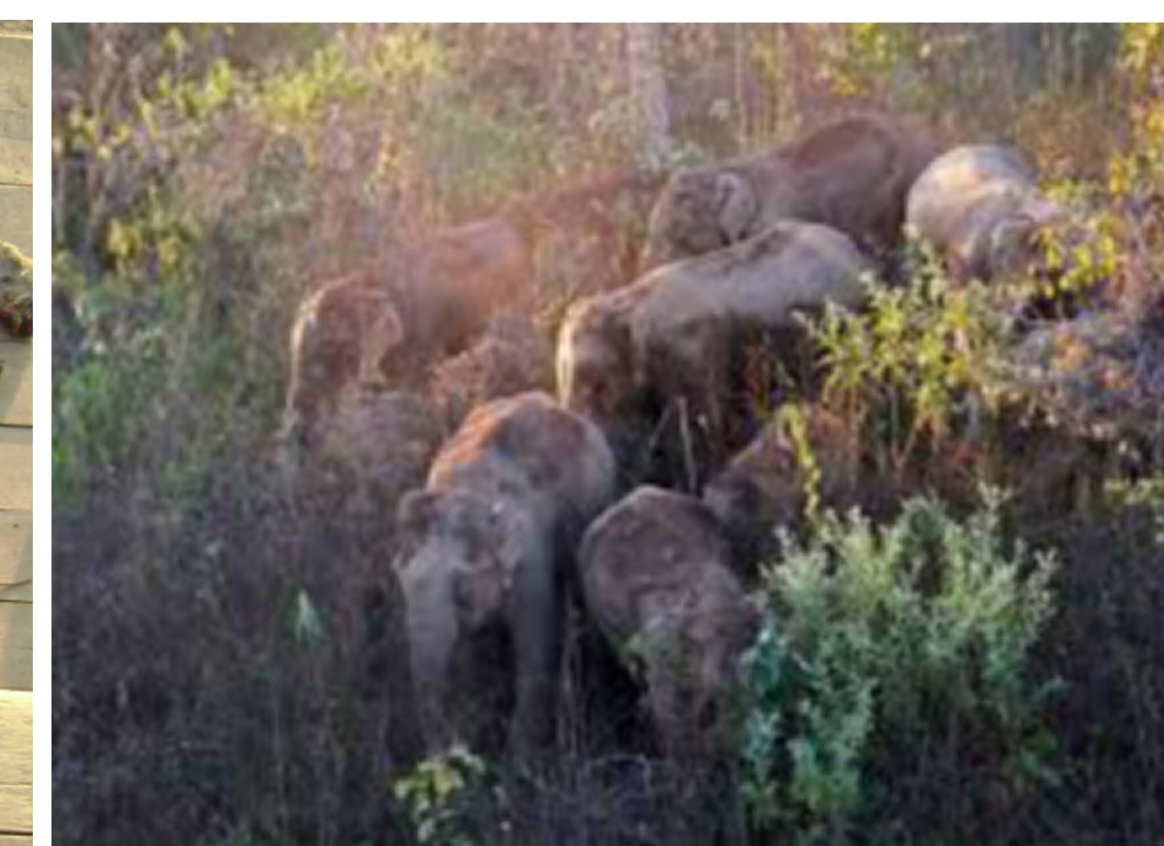
land clearing



Attacked by leaf insect



Mouses



Wild elephant



Illegal forest harvesting



Land grabbing for mining

Challenges

National Level : Political transition, NCA (Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement) and Myanmar Natural Resource Management System,

Sectoral Level : Governance/ cross-sectoral cooperation, Legal instruments, Investment,

Local level : Awareness, capacity, irregular weather pattern, Land grabbing, very diversed culture and traditions, linkage to local livelihood opportunities,

Academic Level: Priority area, valuation, economic analysis, participatory tools,

Initiative framework

Forestry sectoral reform: Policy, Legal, Institutional, Operational changes

NDC (April,2016) : Reserved forest 30%, Protected Areas 10% (forestry sector),

NBSAP (2015-2020), **Aichi Biodiversity Target**, **REDD+**, **CBF** (Community Based Forestry),

FLR Initiatives: “Workshop on Restoring Myanmar’s Degraded and Deforested Landscapes Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, 9-11 November 2016”, TRI (The Restoration Initiative), FLR working group, Plantation policy development