MRRP and FLR
(Myanmar Reforestation and Rehabilitation Program) 2017-2027

Country brief
Population: 51.3 (Sensus, 2014)
Total 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 weather pattern, storm, drought, landslide, erosion, sedimentation, flood, drinking water, 2nd most vulnerable country (Global Climate Risk Index 2015)
Poverty,

MRRP (2017-2027)
Objectives:
- Rich biodiversity,
- Climate change,
- Socio-economic,
- Consists of 19 activities (Govt + Community + Private)
- Formulated by Forest Department, National financing.

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 diversified 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),
NBSPA (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.