

Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures and Key Biodiversity Areas

Myanmar has been designating protected areas to conserve the country's biodiversity and to implement the Aichi Target 11, to increase the PA coverage up to 8% of country's area including ICCA.

Currently, we have 44 PA which is the 5.85% of country's area. The number of proposed PA was increased up to 23 (1.78%) of the country's area.

Myanmar enacted the new law, the Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law (2018) which include the new category of protected areas, Community Protected Areas

CPA is the very new topic for Myanmar, which could be the high potential for OECM. If traditionally protected forests, caves, rivers and watershed areas could be designated as CPAs, Aichi Target 11 implementation will be more supportive.

Global baseline data and clear understanding of OECMs (guidelines and criteria) is still needed.

In coordination with the Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MoNREC), the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) organized the Myanmar Biodiversity Conservation Investment Vision (MBCIV) process in 2012 with the support of the MacArthur Foundation. During this process, a series of key informant interviews, secondary information and literature reviews, and a multi-stakeholder consultation workshops were conducted to review and revise existing Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) across Myanmar.

As a key result of that process, 132 KBAs, 8 terrestrial conservation corridors, 4 freshwater conservation corridors and 2 marine conservation corridors were identified. Despite this initial effort, there were still many information gaps on biodiversity, threats and management systems for many of the proposed KBAs and most of the conservation corridors.

During the Post-2020 CBD CoP15, it was expected to emerge the standards, definitions and mechanisms for OECMs, which support for identification, tracking and reporting of OECMs achievements in countries. Moreover, in the Post-2020 CBD framework, it is expected that KBAs will have increased prominence, and that targets may explicitly identify that an increasing proportion of KBA should be protected, with a long-term aim to have all KBAs under some form of management.

Myanmar welcome the cooperation between ASEAN members states in initiating OECMs in Myanmar. For KBA expansion, technical assistance, capacity building

which also include on-site training, field equipment support and access to funding to support national processes in KBA identification is needed.