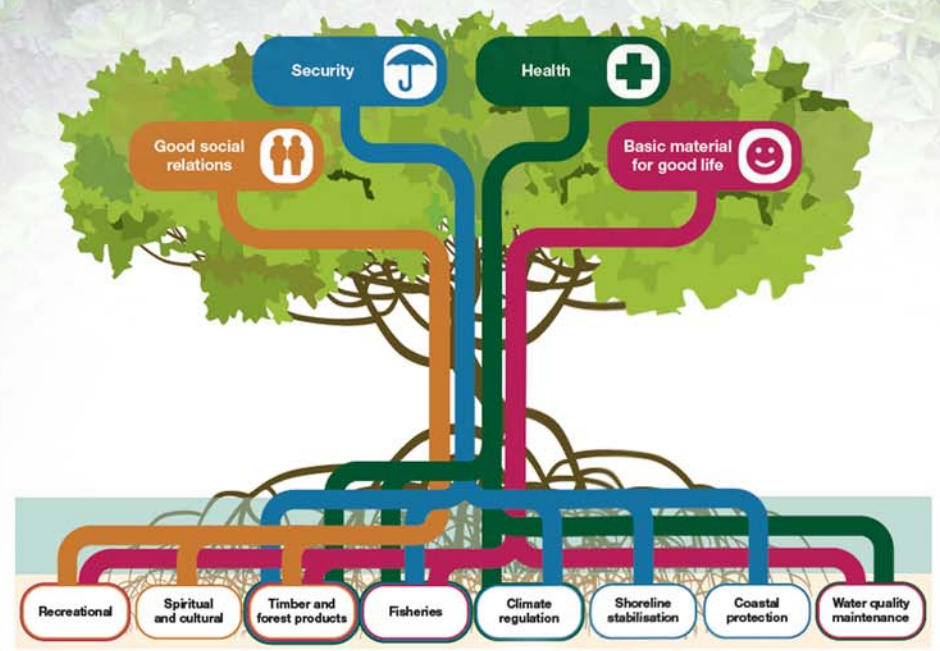


Interconnectivity between coastal ecosystems.

Source: United Nations Environment Program, The importance of mangroves to people: A call to action, United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre.



Mangrove ecosystem services support human well-being.

Source: United Nations Environment Program, The importance of mangroves to people: A call to action, United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

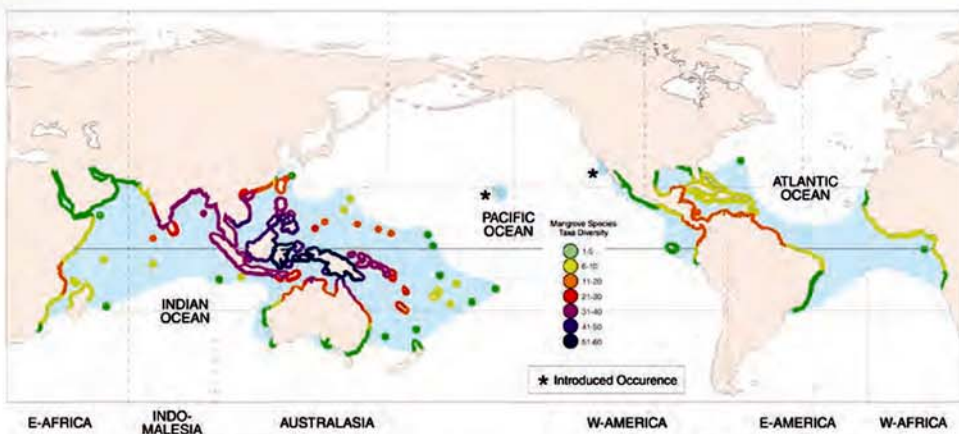
International Agreements, Conventions and Programme relevant to mangroves

- Convention on Biological Diversity
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol
- UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme
- Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES)
- Convention on Migratory Species
- UNESCO World Heritage Convention
- Ramsar Convention

Drivers of Mangrove Loss



About 40% of the world's mangrove area is found in Asia and one of the highest mangrove degradation rates in the world.



Indo West Pacific

Atlantic East Pacific

The global distribution of mangroves (blue shading) showing diversity as numbers of specific taxa (species and nominal hybrids). Also identified are two outlying areas where mangrove taxa have been introduced in recent decades. Map provided by Norman C. Duke.

"Facts about Mangrove"

Mangroves are a group of trees and shrubs that live in the coastal intertidal zone. There are about 42 different species of mangrove trees in Myanmar. Mangrove forests only grow at tropical and subtropical latitudes and accumulate vast amount of carbon. They also buffer coastal settlements from storm surges. Blue carbon ecosystems (mangroves, sea grasses and salt marshes) can be up to 10 times more efficient than terrestrial ecosystems at absorbing and storing carbon long term, making them a critical solution in the fight against climate change. Tanintharyi hosts the largest mangrove forest in Myanmar. It is very important for:

1. More than 200 bird species
2. Including the globally threatened Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Nordmann's Greenshank and Lesser Adjutant Stork
3. The threatened Irrawaddy Dolphin and Finless Porpoise
4. Smooth-coated Otter and many more
5. Rich mudflats with plenty of crab and fish species for local peoples' livelihoods

In Myanmar, mangroves are found in three coastal regions, with the largest areas being Rakhine State; Ayeyarwady Region and Tanintharyi Region.

