



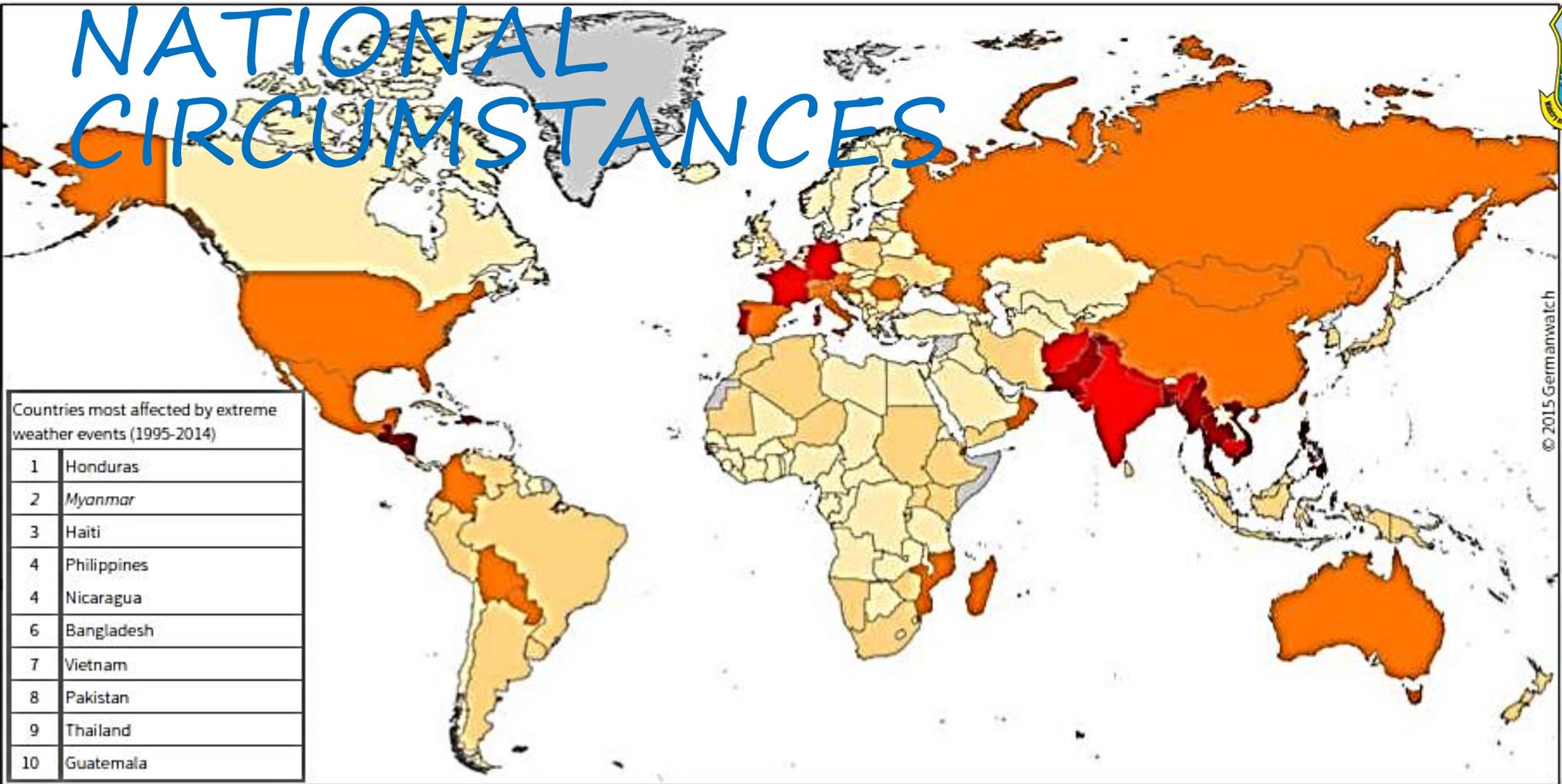
MYANMAR NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY, STRATEGY AND ACTION PLANS

Environmental
Conservation Department,
MONREC

OUTLINES

- National circumstances
- Key Environmental Policy Instruments in Myanmar
- Process of Implementation for NCCPSAP
- Myanmar National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plans
- Overview of Myanmar Climate Change Alliance (MCCA)

NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

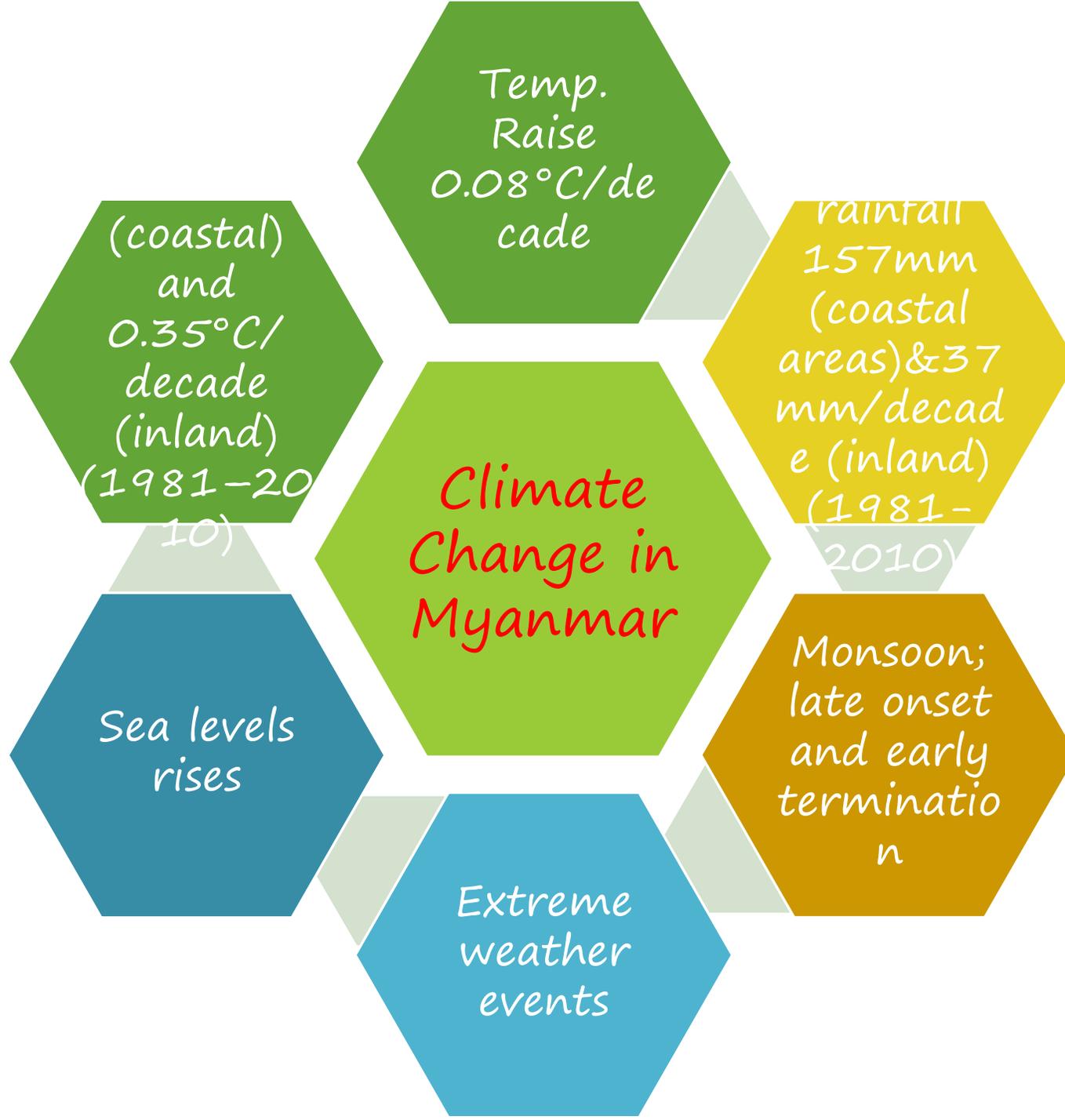


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Cursive: Countries where more than 90% of the losses/deaths occurred in one year/event

Climate Risk Index: Ranking 1995 - 2014





OTHER OBSERVED EXTREME EVENTS

Drought years frequent in the 1980s and 1990s; severe drought in 2010.

Higher intensity and frequency of *cyclones and strong winds*. From 1887 to 2015, 1,304 tropical storms; 80 (6.7 per cent) reached Myanmar's coastline. Cyclones Mala (2006), Nargis (2008) and Giri (2010)

Rainfall has become *more variable, erratic and record-breaking intense rainfall* events. From July to October in 2011, heavy rain and flooding in the Magway, Ayeyarwady and Bago Regions, Mon and Rakhine States (INC 2012).

Increased occurrence of *flooding*. From 1910 to 2000; 12 major floods in the country (NAPA 2013). In July and August 2015, flooding and landslides displaced 1.6 million people, causing almost 132 deaths. The cost of the destruction was equivalent to more than three per cent of Myanmar's GDP in 2014/2015 (World Bank 2015a)

OTHER OBSERVED EXTREME EVENTS (CONT)

More extreme **high temperatures**. During the summer of 2010, 1,482 cases of heat-related disorders and 260 heat-related deaths.

The late onset and early withdrawal of the monsoon: the average annual duration was **144 days over the 30 years** period of 1961-1990, which has decreased to an average annual duration of **121 days over the 30 year** period 1991-2010.



PROJECTED CLIMATE CHANGE



A *general increase in temperature*, with more extremely hot days and more extreme rainfall, resulting in more droughts and floods

0.8 – 2.7°C increase of minimum temperature and a 0.8 – 2.6°C increase of maximum temperature by the end of 2100

Precipitation is projected to rise by 36 per cent

An increased risk of flooding as a result of higher average rainfall intensity in monsoon events

More variable rainfall in the rainy season, with an increase across the country (but particularly in the north) from March to November and a decrease between December and February (INC Report 2012)

More *frequent and more intense extreme weather* events, including cyclones/strong winds, flood/storm surge, intense rains, extreme high temperatures, drought and sea level rise (MoNREC 2012a).

KEY ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY INSTRUMENTS

1994
Environmental
Policy

1997
Agenda
21

2008
State
Constitution

2012 ECL,
2014
ECR and
MIC and
2015
NS
Sectors'
Law
& Rules

2015 EIA
procedure
& EQGs

2015-
NCDP

2017
Ongoing
NEP,
NCCP,
CCSAP,
GEPF,
NWMS

APPROACH TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING



National Environmental Policy and Strategic Framework & Master Plan

National Climate Change Policy & Strategy

National GE Policy Strategic Framework

National Waste Management Strategic Policy Framework

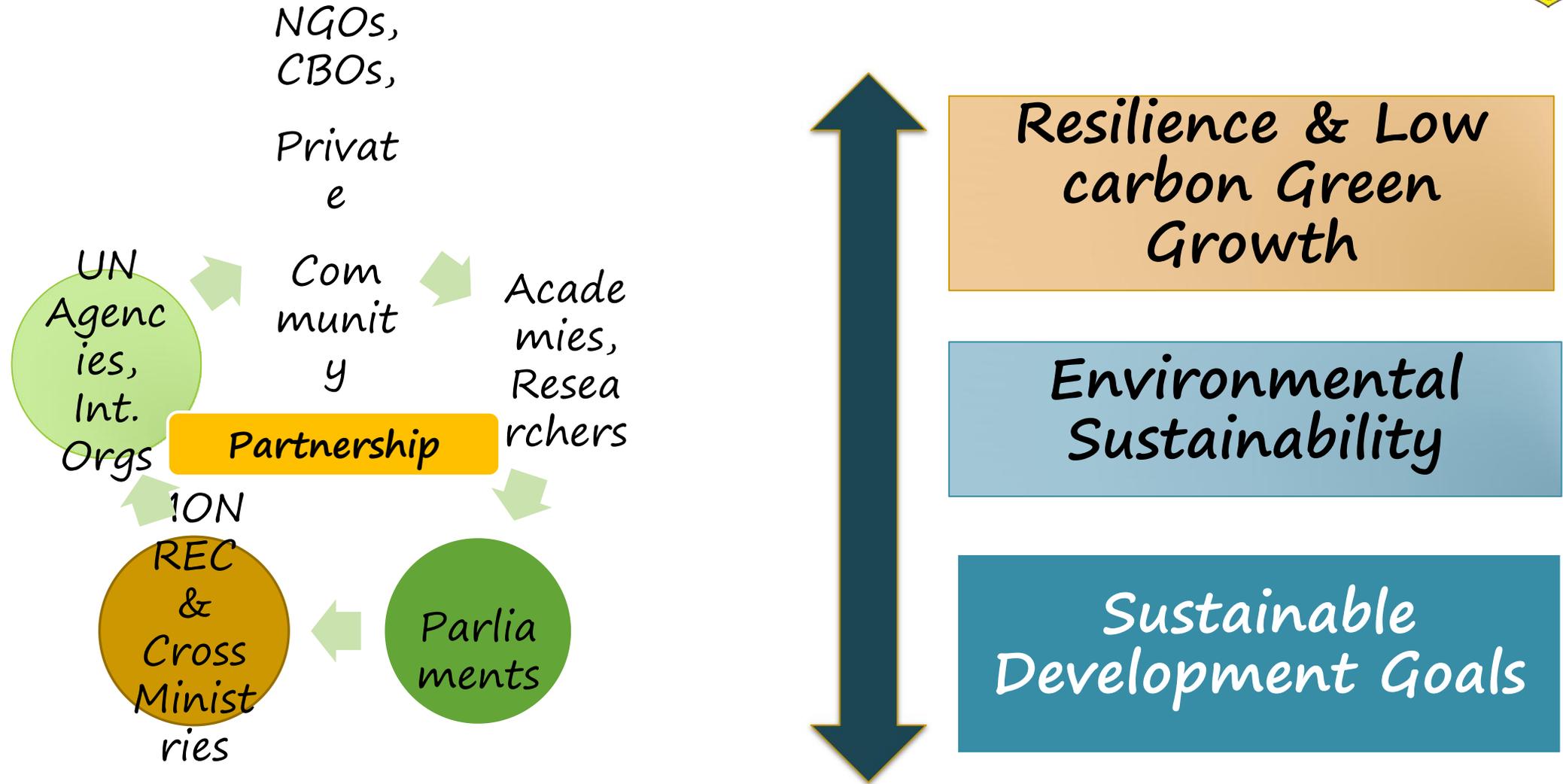
Action Plan

National Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Central Committee Division and State ECCCC Supervision Committee

Environmental Management Fund

Forest	Biodiversity	Water	Env. Quality	Land	Marine	Agriculture	Industry & Transport	Health	Tourism	Culture	Extractive Industry	Urban Infrastructure	Energy
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INTEGRATED APPROACH



National Myanmar Climate Change Policy

*2015
2017*

*Myanmar Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan
(2016-2030)*

*IND
C*

PA

NEP

*GEP
F*

MCCSAP Sectoral Action Plans (2016-2030)

PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Public hearings, consultations, on-line comments

~3500 people consulted at national, sub-national, local

1. High Level National / States and Regions Authorities

1. TWG: All Ministries; 3 major cities; CSOs; DPs, 25+ Thematic/Sectoral Consultations with TWG

1. 6 National Workshops (4 MCCSAP, 2 CCP), 1 CSO Forum and 2 consultations; 3 DPs meetings

1. 20+ Bilateral stakeholder' consultations

250+ formal comments for MCCSAP (3 drafts), 150+ formal comments for MNCCP (2 drafts)

PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION (CONT)



Policy and Institutional Review



Desk-based review of policy documents

1. Database to collate info and docs



1. Participation in INDC, COP21, NUP, CCP, and others

1.3 consultation workshops



1.300+ participants from Gov., States and Regions, CSOs, private sector, academic and research institutions

10+ one-to-one consultations including with Gov., CSOs, private sector and intergovernmental organisations

PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION (CONT)



2 TWG plenary meetings

6 thematic sessions with the TWG

1. Planning and Finance

1.2 versions of the Policy outline, 2 versions of the Policy draft (and one final version to come)

1.150+ recorded comments

1.1 legislative and policy analysis, 12 meetings with the S-TWGs

2 national validation high-level workshops (Regional Ministers: February and April)



Myanmar National Climate Change Policy Validation Workshop



CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

Vision

A climate-resilient, low-carbon society that is sustainable, prosperous and inclusive, for the wellbeing of present and future generations

Purpose

Take and Promote climate change action on adaptation and mitigation

Integrate adaptation and mitigation considerations national priorities and all levels

Take decisions to create and maximize opportunities for sustainable, low-carbon, ...

Guiding Principles

Sustainable development

Precaution

Prevention

Environmental integrity

Shared responsibility and cooperation

Inclusiveness

Good governance

Climate justice and

Gender equality and women's

Policy recommendations

Food and water security

Healthy ecosystem

Low-carbon and resilient growth

Resilient urban and rural settlement

Human wellbeing

Knowledge, awareness and research

Measures for implementation

Laws, regulations, strategies,

Institutions

Finance, budgets and

Capacity building

Research and technology

Partnerships

Transparency and accountability

Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Sustainable development
 - Develop **sustainably to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations** to meet their own needs, by ensuring the promotion of an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future and a fair and equitable society
- Precaution
 - Take cost-effective measures to **avoid, minimise and protect from environmentally harmful consequences** where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage even if there is a lack of full scientific certainty
- Prevention
 - Take anticipatory action to prevent or minimise environmental damage before it occurs **by avoiding, prohibiting or controlling threatening activities**
- Environmental integrity
 - **Promote, protect and conserve the natural environment** and recognise its complete and intrinsic value, whether tangible or non-tangible, economic or non-economic, to the natural, cultural and spiritual heritage of Myanmar as the **common and shared responsibility of all people for the protection, conservation, and equitable sharing of benefits and resources** of the environment, and encourage wide cooperation across sectors and stakeholders
- Shared responsibility and cooperation

GUIDING PRINCIPLES (CONT)

- Inclusiveness

- Engage all people at all levels in decision-making and action supporting and embracing their diverse social, economic and cultural perspectives, **participation and contributions without discrimination**, particularly with respect to gender, ethnicity and age, in order to equitably share the benefits and opportunities of climate change adaptation, mitigation and low-carbon, climate-

- Good governance

- Adopt **transparent, participatory, and responsive processes** to ensure that decision-making at all levels is inclusive, equitable, and accountable to all people in Myanmar, in accordance with the rule of law

- Climate justice and equity

- **Promote and protect the right of all the people of Myanmar** in particular the poorest, most vulnerable and marginalised segments of society, including indigenous peoples, all ethnic groups, local communities, women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities to live in a healthy environment and **a fair, equitable and sustainable society**

- Gender equality and women's empowerment

- Promote and protect **gender equality and women's equal rights through strengthening gender-responsive climate change policy** concerning adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building, and ensuring the full and equal participation of women in decision-making

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS



Food and water security

- Policies on food and water integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation considerations
- Maintain growth and productivity of food systems through low-carbon, climate-resilient and gender-responsive actions
- Promote and provide opportunities for resource-efficient and

Healthy ecosystems

- Policies on environment, land use and forestry, including Myanmar's National Environmental Policy integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation considerations
- Promote sustainable natural resource management, preserve, conserve, and rehabilitate biodiversity and natural ecosystems
- Adopt environmentally

Low-carbon and resilient growth

- Green Economy Framework
- Energy, transport and industry sectors; reliable, sustainable and resilient to current and future climate change impacts
- Decouple growth from increasing GHG emissions, Sustainable, low-carbon energy, transport, industrial, and waste management systems
- Sustainable and renewable energy sources and energy efficiency
- Equitable access to affordable,

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS (CONT)



The key to a greener planet is in your hands

Resilient urban and rural settlements

- Integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation considerations
- Long-term inclusivity, liveability, economic development and a high quality of life in rural and urban areas
- Stakeholders involvement in identifying climate change challenges
- Territorial spatial

Human wellbeing

- Policies on health, disaster risk management and social protection integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation considerations
- Aware of and respond in a timely and equitable manner to new and increasing health risks arising from climate change
- Strengthen disaster risk

Knowledge, awareness and research

- Policies on education, technology and training integrate climate change
- Education sector and its physical infrastructure; resilient to climate change
- Technologies for climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Raise awareness through formal and non-formal education, media
- Climate change knowledge, awareness and training for all stakeholders
- Equitable access to education

MEASURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION



Laws, regulations, strategies, action plans and policies

Adopt and implement laws and regulations, Short, medium and long-term strategies and

~~Amend existing~~ policies and/or adopt new policies in relevant sectors
Coherence and coordination of existing and future

Institutions

Establish/strengthen existing institutions for coordination, promotion, support, facilitation, and monitoring, evaluation

Finance, budgets and investment

All sectors assess the economic and non-economic benefits, Sufficient financial budget

Climate-sensitive budgeting in all sectoral plans, Local and international investment

Investments in low-carbon and climate-resilient development, International and domestic climate fund

Capacity-building

Capacity building to enhance knowledge and skills of relevant stakeholders for effective and gender-responsive climate action

MEASURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION (CONT)



Research and technology

Financial resources for productive research to enable effective and gender-responsive

~~Relationships~~ and information on short-, medium- and long-term climate change impacts, trends and projections

Environmentally sound technologies, Equitable access to those technologies

Partnerships

Strengthen current partnerships and build new partnerships for the effective implementation of climate actions

Transparency and accountability

Through open decision-making, promoting public awareness and participation, providing access to information and access to justice

Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning

Monitor, evaluate and report on the implementation and progress

Progressively improve effectiveness and efficiency of actions by encouraging continuous learning and knowledge-sharing

National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan -

Vision: Myanmar into a climate-resilient, low-carbon society that is sustainable, prosperous and inclusive, for the wellbeing of present and future generations

Goal: By 2030, Myanmar has achieved climate-resilience and pursued a low-carbon growth pathway to support inclusive and sustainable development.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Increase adaptive capacity and resilience of communities and sectors

Maximise opportunities for low carbon development in potential sectors

FOCUS AREAS (KEY ENTRY POINTS)

Climate smart agri, fisheries and livestock for food security

Sustainable management of NR for healthy ecosystem

Resilient and low-carbon energy, transport and industry

Resilient, inclusive and sustainable cities and towns

Climate risk management for health and wellbeing

Education, science and technology

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES (FOR EACH FOCUS AREAS)

Policy
Climate smart initiatives into policies and plans

Institution
Operational arrangement, coordination mechanism

Finance
Climate finance, climate smart investment

Capacity and technology
Climate-smart responses

Awareness
Capacity for climate-smart decision making

Partnership
Multi-stakeholder partnership



OVERVIEW Myanmar Climate Change Alliance **CCA**

Funded by EU, 2013-2017 (NCE 2018) – 4.1 M Euro

Led by MoNREC/ECD, with inclusive TWG

Executed by UN Habitat and UN Environment (flagship partnership)

Wide partnerships with all national ministries, three major cities, universities, civil society and private sector

Goal: Mainstream CC in development

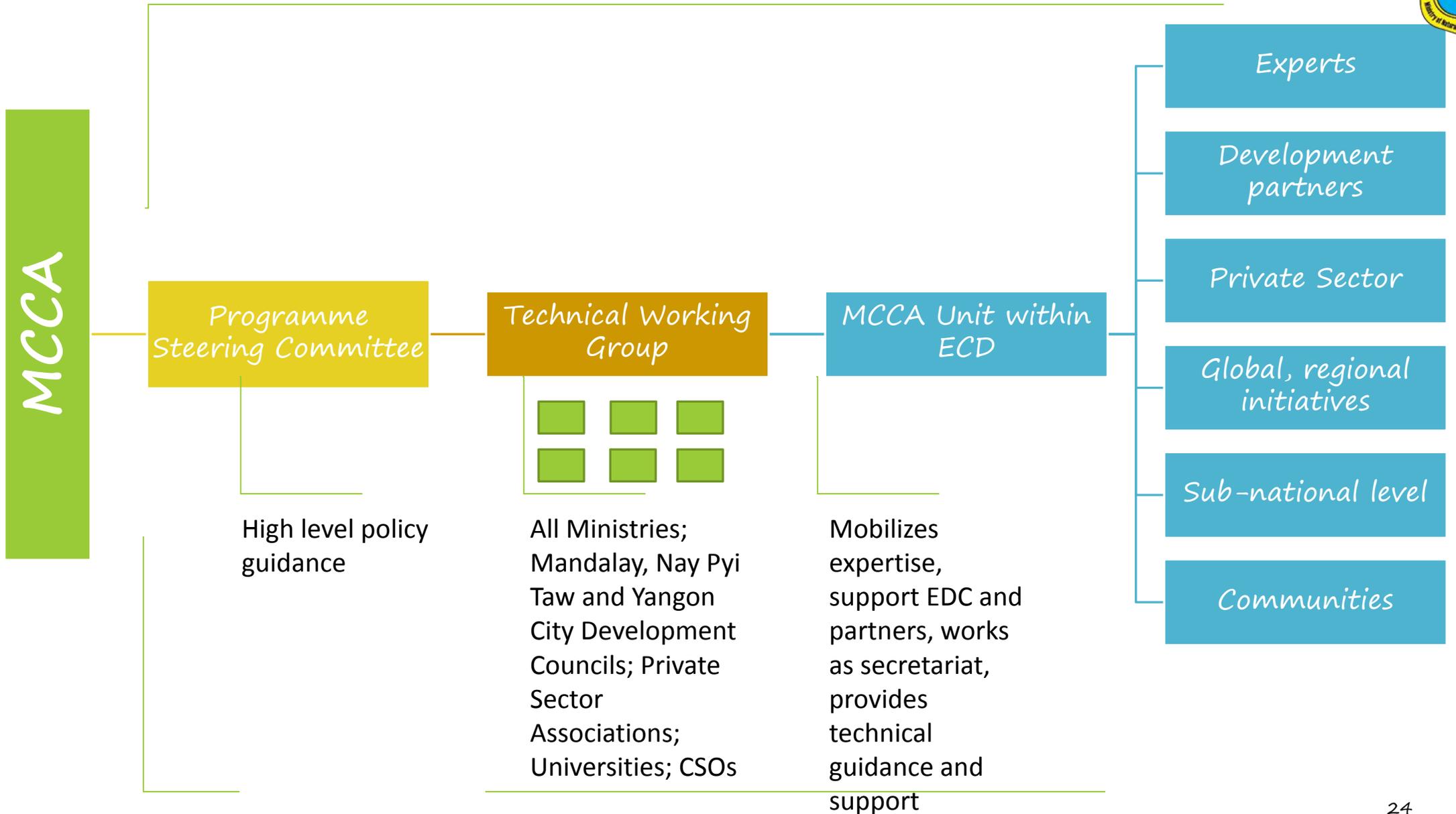
1. Policy-makers, civil society, private sector, public opinion are aware of CC implications, responsibilities, and the actions needed

1. Government has policy, institutional and technical capacities to address CC

1. Local adaptation planning and implementation (with national level upscale)

Myanmar Climate Change Alliance (MCCA)

Structure



MCCA SUPPORT

- 1. Established first ever platform for institutional coordination on climate change with all ministries, cities, university, private sector and civil society (TWG) – 6 STWGS
- 1. Formulated MNCCP, MCCSAP 2016-2030 and related Sectoral Action Plans (6), Co-formulated the INDC
- 1. Supported government in global diplomacy (Paris Agreement and COP negotiations)
- 1. About to undertake the National capacity-building programme for 1) CC Division; 2) Architecture and Planning; 3) Agriculture; 4) Environment; 5) planning & finance
Technical trainings, capacity-building activities in several areas
- (town planning, CCA Modules at Hintada National Disaster Management Center)
- Vulnerability assessment in 2 areas (Latputta township in Ayarwaddy Region and Pakokku township in Magway Region)



THANK YOU FOR YOUR
KIND ATTENTION