

**Challenges that are being experienced
for the implementation of
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
under the Paris Agreement in Myanmar**

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Introduction

- ▶ Myanmar ratified United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change(1992)on 25th Nov 1994 entered into force on 23rd February 1995.
- ▶ Myanmar made its accession to Kyoto Protocol on 13th August 2003 and entered into force on 16th February 2005.
- ▶ Myanmar signed the Paris Agreement on 22nd April 2016.
- ▶ Myanmar's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) is low – for example, GHG contributions from its industry and construction sectors combined was 10 per cent of total emissions in 2002 (INC 2012). However, unplanned growth in the industry, energy, transport and urban sectors could increase its GHG emission levels.
- ▶ In 2015, it was ranked as the world's second-most vulnerable country to extreme weather events for the third consecutive year.
- ▶ Climate change will also affect social development, including human health, wellbeing and education.

Myanmar's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution-INDC

1.National Circumstances

2.Mitigation Contribution

3.Adaptation

4.Implementation of the INDC

5.Means of Implementation

(Submitted in Sept, 2015 to UNFCCC)

The five pillars of implementation

- ▶ To develop a clear strategy and co-ordination plan
- ▶ Separate needs assessments for mitigation and adaptation activities
- ▶ Identification of capacity building requirements for mitigation and adaptation activities
- ▶ Mobilising resources for policy development, identification and purchase of suitable technologies for planned actions
- ▶ A monitoring system

National policies relevant to Climate Change

- ▶ Disaster Management Law (2013)
- ▶ The Environmental Conservation Law (2012)
- ▶ Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (2012)
- ▶ National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2011, revised in 2015)
- ▶ National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) (2009), and
- ▶ National Environment and Health Action Plan (2010).

Policy framework

- ▶ The Environmental Conservation Law (2012) provides the general legal framework for environmental conservation in Myanmar and the role of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation's Environmental Conservation Department (ECD).
- ▶ Addressing issues related to the environment and natural resources are complex and become more challenging without specific policies, guidelines and tools to integrate climate change in the design and implementation of big development and infrastructure projects.
- ▶ Informed decision making also requires good-quality, regularly updated baseline data.
- ▶ Myanmar has to improve its monitoring of emissions, the state of the environment, environmentally significant activities and specific regional and local objectives.

A multi-stakeholder institutional mechanism

- ▶ The establishment of a formal institutional mechanism to foster the Strategy is essential.
- ▶ Decentralization (local to national adaptation/mitigation)
- ▶ The decentralization of power to townships had increased the impact of this as technical capacity and understanding was still developing at regional level
- ▶ Many groups – the private sector; the media; young people; civil society (including organisations representing vulnerable populations such as people with disabilities) – need to be actively involved in climate change partnerships alongside multilateral and bilateral development agencies.
- ▶ Human resource and strategic evolution of the mechanism (Skill & Capacity Development)

A financial mechanism

- ▶ The finance available for investment in climate change mitigation and adaptation in Myanmar is inadequate and hence the country will need to strengthen its financial systems.
- ▶ The strategy will also need to attract funding from many sources.
- ▶ But as the country develops, it should increase its capacity to allocate its own funding to deliver the strategy.
- ▶ Climate change-dedicated finance is extremely important to kick-start the action plan and address a number of action areas in each sectoral outcome, particularly the policy and capacity-building areas.

Capacity-strengthening framework

- ▶ Awareness and capacity to plan and deliver climate change is low at all levels.
- ▶ There is little capacity to better assess, plan and deliver climate change responses at the national and local level; to generate climate change data, information and evidence; or to project, forecast and respond to disasters, partly due to the lack of advanced computing facilities.
- ▶ There is also a need to better understand the linkages between gender and climate change impacts.

Capacity building

- ▶ To enhance institutional capacity and develop knowledgeable human resources to mainstream climate change through specialised, institution-specific short courses and a manual for mainstreaming climate change
- ▶ To enhance policy and legal capacity to integrate climate change into sectoral policy.
- ▶ To enhance *education and awareness* to make people understand and help them consider adaptive measures by involving the most vulnerable groups and the general public to understand and respond to climate risk and impact
- ▶ Although the government has policies and programme to enhance education, science and technology, their focus on climate change is limited. And climate change policies and strategies such as National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), INDC and REDD+ have not prioritised the education sector.

Capacity building

- ▶ In the long run, capacity building activities need to focus more on enhancing existing planning, finance and education systems to better integrate, and respond to the negative impact of, climate change.
- ▶ To enhance capacity at the national and sub-national level, Myanmar will need to prioritise:
 - Integrating climate change into the education curricula at basic, higher and technological levels
 - Promoting research and regional collaboration to enhance national capacity for climate change forecasting, modelling, mapping and planning
 - Enhancing institutional implementation capacity for fiduciary risk management and an oversight mechanism on adequacy
 - Enhancing the capacity to monitor and evaluate delivery of climate change actions.

A monitoring evaluation and learning (MEL) framework

- ▶ In general, M&E systems focus on collecting data on inputs rather than assessing progress against objectives. National and sub-national-level M&E systems vary in their approaches to data collection and management.
- ▶ Throughout the implementation of climate change planning on a national level, women should be consulted and targeted as programme beneficiaries through best practice.
- ▶ It is also needed to develop the availability of sex-disaggregated data to capture specific gender dimensions to vulnerability and enable a monitoring framework for the gendered aspects of climate change to further support inclusive and gender-responsive investment in climate-resilient and low-carbon development.

The Needs of International support

▶ Technology Development and Transfer:

- ❑ transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) such as renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies for mitigation,
- ❑ flood control technology, early warning technologies for adaptation, increased use of meteorological modelling technologies

▶ Capacity-building

▶ Financial Support:

**Total funding for Bilateral and multilateral spending on climate-related projects in Myanmar- 37 US \$ millions (2013), 518.3 US \$ millions (2014)
(Mitigation ,Adaptation, Mitigation + Adaption Projects)**

References

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Attention.