

# Overview of Climate Change Issues and on-going Climate Actions in Myanmar

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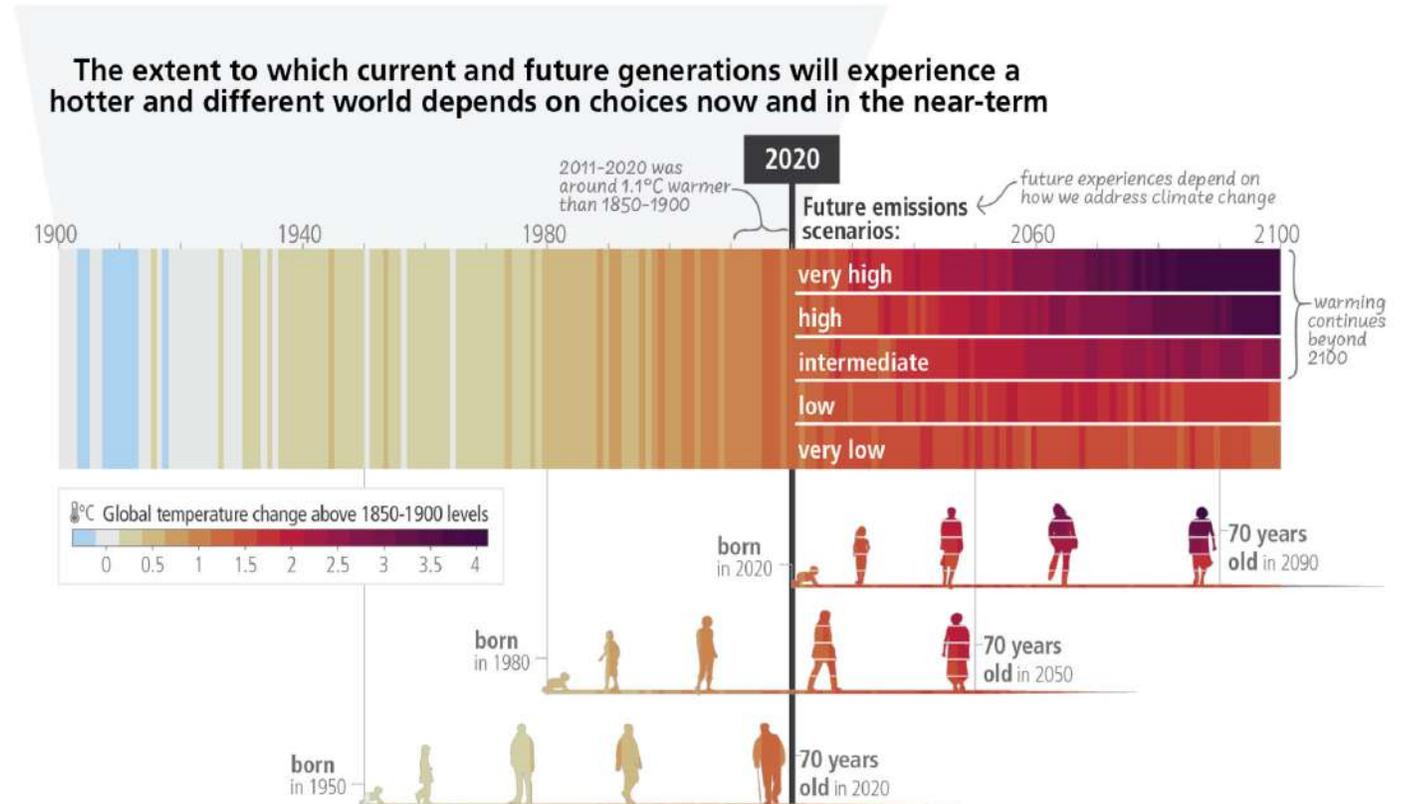
April 4, 2023



# Global Climate Risk Outlook

Key points from IPCC synthesis report launched on 20<sup>th</sup> March 2023:

- We are **now over 1.1°C of global warming** above pre-industrial levels.
- Global warming is likely to reach **1.5°C between 2021 and 2040** – the world is **not yet committed to 1.5°C**.
- Urgent need of **faster emissions cuts** by ~45% from the 2010 level by 2030 to build resilience.



Source: IPCC, 2023

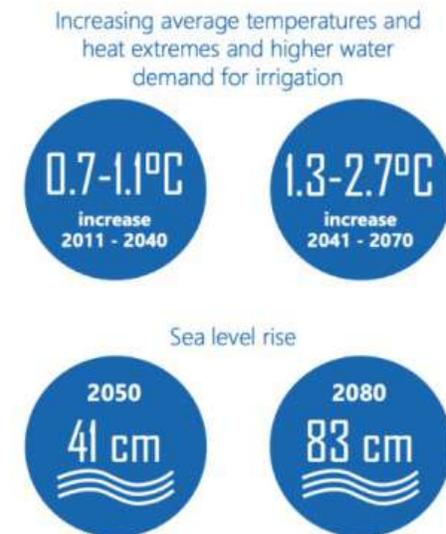
# Climate Change in Myanmar

Myanmar has been ranked

- at 2<sup>nd</sup> most impacted country by extreme weather events occurred in last 02 decades (Global Climate Risk Index 2021)
- at 147<sup>th</sup> in most climate vulnerable (higher ranking means higher vulnerability) countries in 2020
- at 164<sup>th</sup> in climate readiness in 2020



Figure 3. Future climate in Myanmar: recent projections



Source: Summarized from: Horton et al. (2017); MONREC (2017).

# Climate Change Risk in Myanmar

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## Landslides

Landslide in Gwi Hka jade mine in Hpakant, Kachin state



## Droughts

Droughts in the 'Dry Zone' including cities in the Magway and Mandalay regions



## Flooding

Aerial view of flooding in Shwegyin township, Bago Ragi during Monsoon rains



## Urban Heat

Urban heat affecting poor communities in Yangon's polluted & unshaded informal settlements



## Sea level rise

SLR, soil erosion and flooding push ca. 2.5M people along Myanmar's coastland to abandon farmland and migrate inland aggravating conflict related displacement

# Climate Financing in Myanmar

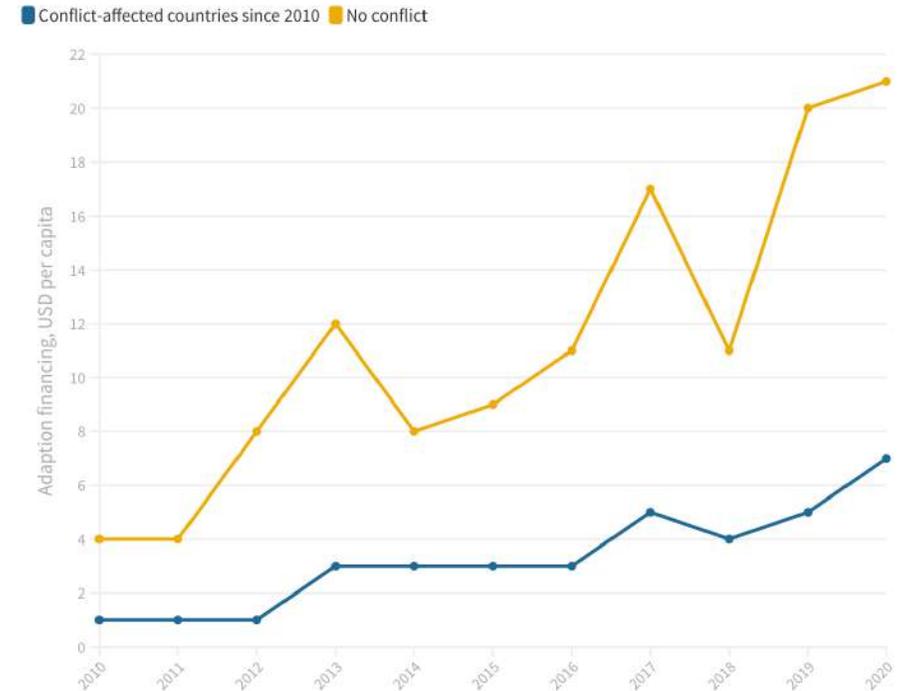
- Countries experiencing both conflict and climate change receive only 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of climate finance for adaptation, as compared to countries with no conflict. Myanmar received only **USD 4.7 per capita climate finance**.
- Myanmar received 75% of climate finance as debt from 2000-2019. (OECD 2019). **Not an option now.**
- Due to political instability, climate funds such as **GCF and GEF are not mobilized in Myanmar.**
- Private sector sees **Myanmar as high-risk area to invest.**
- Only **limited funding through multi-lateral and bilateral donors.**
- **Needs are bigger** in Myanmar due to dual and compounding impacts of conflict and climate change **but funding options are less.**
- Need to have **nexus approach** to mainstream climate change across multisector programming.
- **Community led adaptation** can be a preferred option in the current context.

Figure 11 Financial instrument breakdown of total climate finance received, 2000-2019 (%)



Source: OECD, 2019

Climate financing, conflict-affected countries since 2010



# Climate Change Challenges in Myanmar

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## Priority and Approach

- Shifting priorities for increased humanitarian needs in Myanmar
- Absence of climate change mainstreaming across sectors and programme

## Data and Tool

- Lack of climate data at subnational level
- Lack of simplified tools related to climate change risk and climate solutions

## Resources, Capacity and Collaboration

- Broken ties with CSOs/ CBOs
- Limited coordination and inadequate support to local partners
- Lack of knowledge and awareness on climate change at the grassroots
- Limited/Suspended funding in the climate change sector in Myanmar

# Landscape of climate policies in Myanmar

## Nationally Determined Contributions and Aichi Targets

Sector	Key initiatives
Energy	Reduce reliance on coal from 33 per cent under a business-as-usual scenario. Target for new renewable energy of 11 per cent (2000MW) by 2030.
Agriculture	Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, forestry and other land-uses sector (AFOLU) by increasing the percentage of tree cover in agricultural landscapes.
Forestry and land use	Increase the area of land under Reserved Forest and Protected Public Forest jurisdiction, which are forests used for wood production managed by the Government, to 30 per cent of the total national land area by 2030 (25.61 per cent of as of June 2021); and increase the Protected Areas Systems to cover 10 per cent of the total national land area by 2030 (6.08 per cent as of June 2021). The latter is also a biodiversity target under the Aichi framework.
Fuel efficient stoves	Replace traditional fuel wood cooking by liquefied petroleum gaz-based cooking technologies across 1 million households.
Mini-grids	15 per cent of the total rural off-grid rural population (0.9 million people) will gain access to renewable energy sources through off-grid rural electrification by 2030.

Source: Government of Myanmar, Nationally Determined Contributions, July 2021.

Note: The source document was prepared for two years under the pre-coup government. It took many months to be officially published and was finally released after the military coup. Sector specialists consider that it reflects the positions of the pre-coup government.

Given the limited international support, 'conditional' targets of NDCs are hard to achieve in the current context while climate risk is growing.

## Policy/ Plan

- Myanmar Climate Change Policy (2019)
- Myanmar Climate Change Strategy (2018-2030)
- Myanmar Climate Change Master Plan (2018-2030)

## Sectoral Priorities of Myanmar (as per climate change strategy)

- 1) Climate-smart agriculture, fisheries and livestock for food security
- 2) Sustainable management of natural resources for healthy ecosystem
- 3) Resilient and low-carbon energy, transport and industrial systems for sustainable growth
- 4) Resilient, inclusive and sustainable cities and towns where people can live and thrive
- 5) Climate risk management for people's health and wellbeing
- 6) Education, science and technology for a resilient society

# UN-Habitat's initiative | Myanmar Climate Change Alliance (MCCA)

Funded by European Commission (EU) under the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA+)

## MCCA1 (2013-2019)

1. Supported Development of national level policy instruments
2. Supported knowledge generation, awareness and tools/guidelines for local adaptation planning

## MCCA2 (2020-2025)

### KEY OBJECTIVE

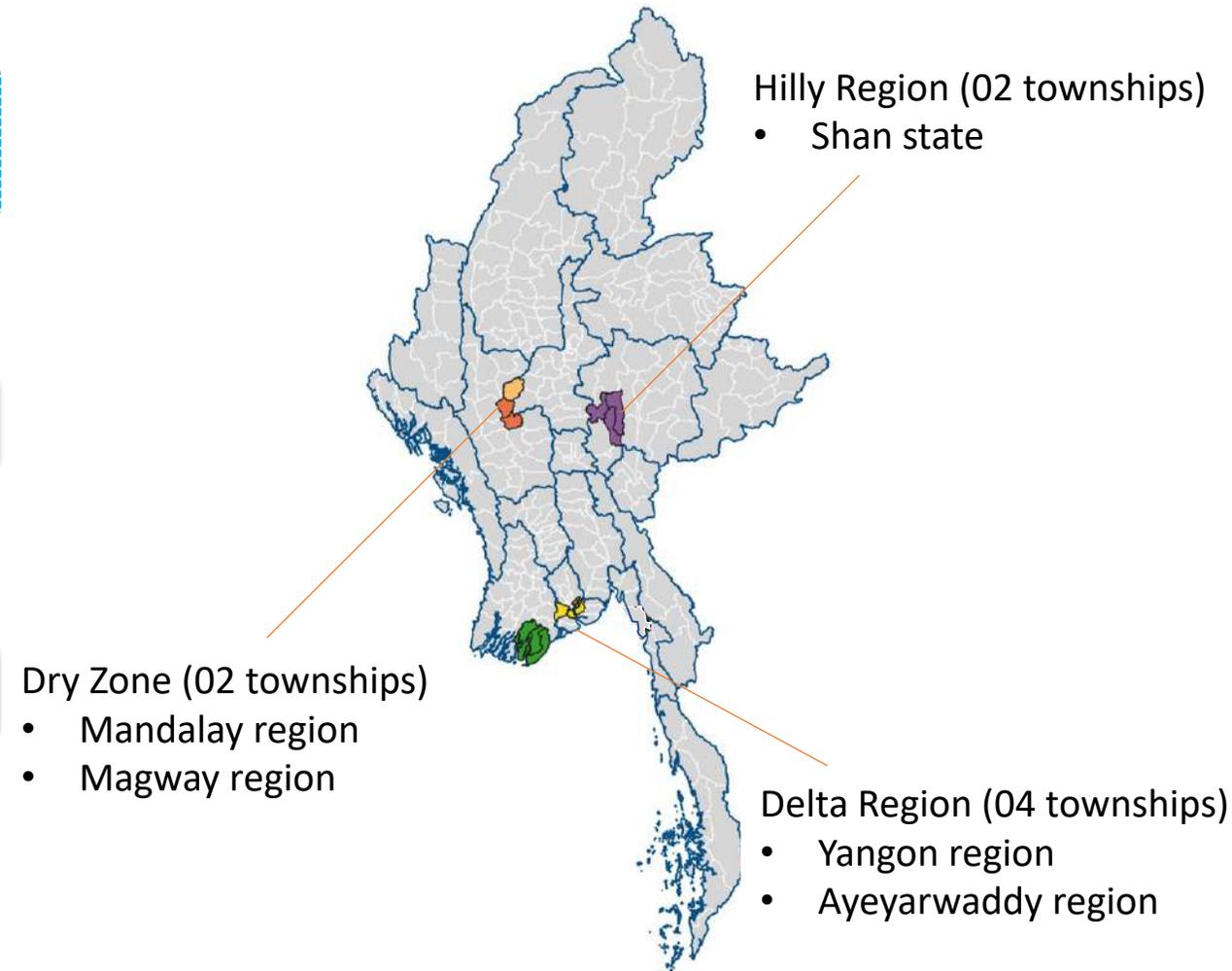
To become a climate resilient, low-carbon society that is sustainable, prosperous and inclusive

### EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Output 1: Support resilience building at local level taking into account the specific needs and demands of women and youth

Output 2: Improve climate sector dialogue through knowledge generation, awareness raising and communication

### Potential Townships under MCCA2







# Myanmar Climate Action Week 2023

- Myanmar's 01<sup>st</sup> climate action week (20-26 March)
- UN-Habitat initiative under the EU funded MCCA2 programme
- Organized in collaboration with 11 partners (UN, INGOs, LNGOs and research institutes)
- 11 side events, 50+ speakers from 25+ organizations
- Launched Myanmar Climate Action Network (M-CAN)
- Focus on climate adaptations in nature based solution, inclusive action (youth, children, women), CSOs and multisector programming, SDG13 monitoring, health, agriculture, renewable energy, technology and innovation etc.

# Myanmar Climate Action Week 2023 (in photos)



**Why should you join M-CAN:**

- To access regional and global network focusing on climate change
- To gain access to knowledge repository to accelerate climate actions
- To stay up to date with new climate information and publications
- To explore joint programming and climate financing opportunities
- To build capacities through collaboration, partnership and knowledge sharing
- To have your collective voices heard in different forums nationally and globally

**M-CAN members**

Want to learn more? [info@unhabitat.org.mm](mailto:info@unhabitat.org.mm)  
[mcan.vfairs.com](http://mcan.vfairs.com)

Registration

M-CAN is a network of more than 20 non-state climate actors in Myanmar voluntarily committed to address the challenges by moving beyond climate discourse to climate action and advocate these actions.



Launch of M-CAN

Trekking activity



Experts focused sessions and panel discussions



Children drawing activity



Hazard mapping activity

# Myanmar Climate Action Week 2023 (in photos)



Climate fair



Youths forum





Thank you for your attention.