



Climate Change: Scaling up to meet the challenges

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Nay Pyi Taw

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1.1. Climate Change: Context for action

- The world is warming and that human activity is contributing to current level of warming
 - Water shortage by 2020: 75-250 million people across Africa
 - Crop yield by 2020: 20% increased in East and SEA
30% decrease Central and South Asia
- HDR report 2007-08: prevent catastrophic CC will require a 50% reduction of GHG by 2050 from 1990 level
 - Developed countries: at least 80% by 2050 and 20-30% by 2020
 - Major emitters developing countries: 20% cut by 2050
- WEO 2006: failure to invest in activities addressing CC could cost the global economy up to 20% of global GDP

1.2. Climate Change: Milestones

- Kyoto protocol, (1997)
 - Cut GHG emission
- Bali Action Plan, (2007):
 - Mitigation
 - Adaptation
 - Technology and
 - Financing
- Copenhagen Accord (2009)
- Cancun Agreement (2010)

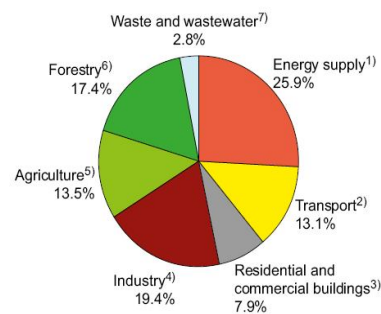


Figure TS.2b: GHG emissions by sector in 2004 [Figure 1.3b].

The land use sector, including forestry and agriculture, is an important source of an anthropogenic GHG emissions.

2.1. Review of current activities in Myanmar

- **Mitigation**
 - Sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation
 - Land use and land use change
 - Ozone depleting and global warming gases - Montreal Protocol Prog. -
- **Adaptation**
 - National CC vulnerability assessments and national communications
 - National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)
 - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
- **Partnerships**
 - Myanmar engaged environmental treaties & agreements (UNFCCC, KP...)
 - UNEP-UNDP CC partnership agreement, 2006
 - UNDP-FAO and UNEP are reviewing options to pilot REDD programme

3.1. Scaling up to successfully address CC

From....

1. Policy and institutional change to attracting investment
2. National to provincial and local levels capacity building
3. Mainly mitigation to and equal balance with adaptation
4. ODA to diversified funding sources
5. Public partnerships to private sector and associations of regions
6. Environment sector to non environment sectors

3.2. Strategic priorities for scaled up action

1. Designing of integrated adaptation and mitigation policies, strategies and quantified action plans
2. Promote early adaptation actions and long term adaptive capacity in all levels
3. Attract and drive direct private and public investment towards lower carbon technologies and land use practices
4. Integrate CC into development assistance at the national and regional levels to effectively and efficiently service country needs in addressing the challenge of CC

4. Operationalizing the CC strategy



5.1. Opportunities

GEF 5 Initial START Allocation in Three Focal Areas, \$ 15.35 m for Myanmar

- CC mitigation: \$7.12 m (low carbon technologies, renewal energy, energy efficient, LULUCF)
- Biodiversity: \$6.72 m (improve PASs, biodiversity conservation, etc.)
- Land degradation: \$1.51 m (improve agro-ecosystems, SFM in dry lands, SLM)

5.2. Adaptation financing sources

	Pledged (m US\$)	Deposited* (m US\$)	Programmed** (m US\$)	Available** (m US\$)
Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	221	169	97	72
Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	147	110	97	13
Adaptation Fund	198	171	52	119
TOTAL	566	450	246	204

- Overall mismatch between actual financing needs and funds available
- LDCF and SCCF based on voluntary (=unpredictable) ODA contributions
- Adaptation needs can not be met by donor finance alone
- Programming thrust: Building leverage, evidence-based policy making

5.3. Way forward

1. Apply GEF Small Grant Programme (SGP)
2. Apply GEF 5 allotted money (SCCF and LDCF)
3. Apply Adaptation Fund through MIE (AF)
4. Develop REDD programme
5. Ensure networking through ETWG