The Necessity:
Collaboration for Coherence in Myanmar Climate Change Response

Regnskogfondet
RAINFOREST FOUNDATION NORWAY

PINT
Promotion Of Indigenous and Nature Together

Climate change is the great global challenge of the 21st century. Because of climate change, undesirable disasters became intense and has caused loss of many lives and billions of dollars' worth of properties. To respond to climate change, the United Nations founded the body called United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change with the global agenda to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions and to promote adaptation to the impacts of climate change. Each of the member countries of UNFCCC has committed to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaption and formulate its action plan in the form of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Myanmar submitted its Intended National Determined Contributions (INDC) to the UNFCCC in 2015, and the NDC was submitted in 2018. According to the NDC, the government has to increase the use of renewable energy, biofuel, and implement the 30 Years Forest Master Plan (for reforestation and afforestation, including REDD+) and adaption activities such as early warning systems, disaster risk reduction activities and climate smart agriculture.

Some of the elements of the INDC, such as reforestation and REDD+, are implemented primarily in land under the management of Indigenous Peoples' in Myanmar. The UNFCCC has recognized that Indigenous Peoples are both vulnerable to the effects of climate change and have a key role to play in adapting to climate change. Both climate change itself and the actions taken to mitigate climate change will have a significant impact on the livelihoods and lifestyle of Indigenous Peoples' in the future. However, in Myanmar there has not yet been a dialogue on climate change policies and responses with a focus on Indigenous Peoples (IP). This workshop was held to start to fill this gap by bringing government, CSOs and IP representatives to discuss how to bring coherence to Myanmar's climate change response focusing on the role of Indigenous Peoples in both mitigation and adaptation.

Objectives

1. Understand the overall current picture of climate change response and the links between climate change and different sectors in Myanmar
2. Compare the experiences of communities on the ground with climate change response, and identify gaps, priority actions, and opportunities for greater coordination and cohesion
3. Identify the contributions of Indigenous communities to climate change response and prioritize actions on how this can be recognized and promoted

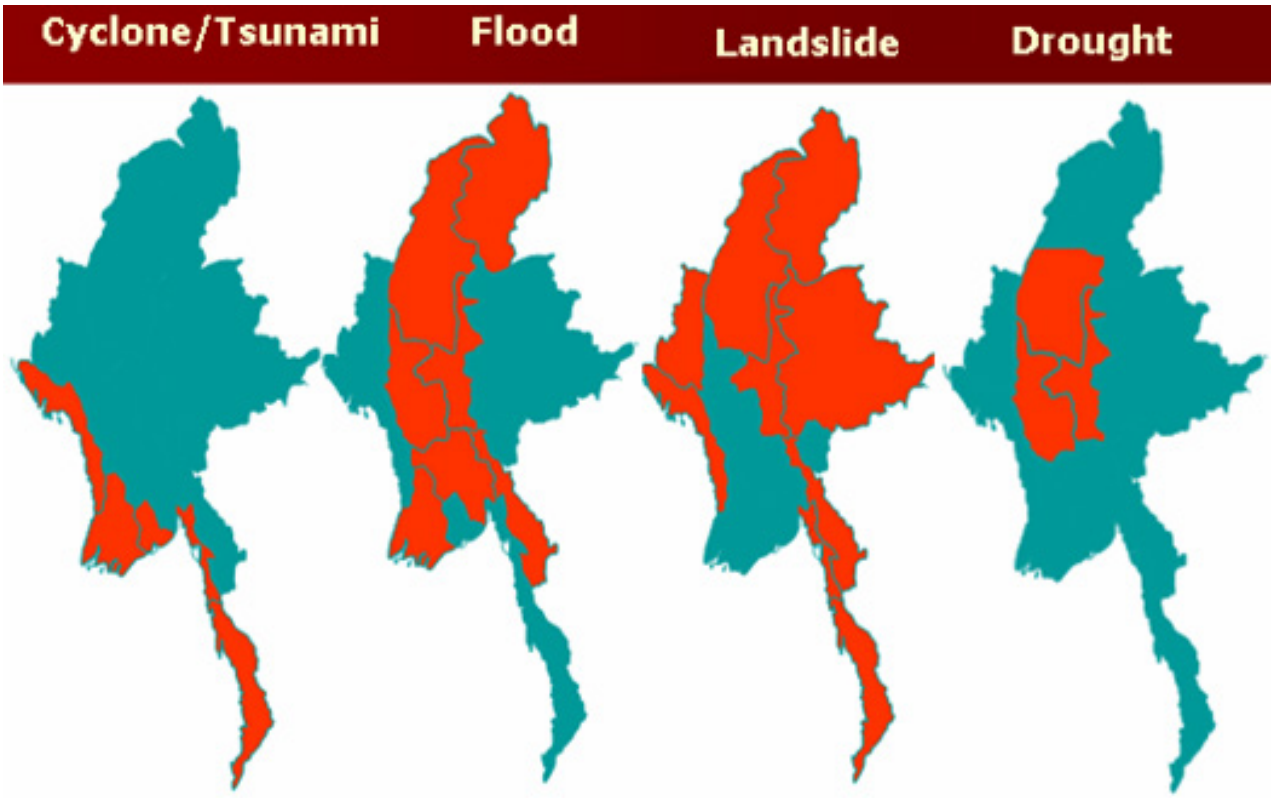
Introduction

On October 4-6, POINT brought together 48 people (32 men and 16 women) representing civil society from all around the country, including from Kachin, Chin, Shan, and Karen States and Tanintharyi, Bago, and Magwe Regions. In light of the 2018 global stocktaking of INDCs and NDCs, and the opportunity to submit a revised NDC in 2020, the participants reviewed Myanmar's current NDC and climate change actions. Presentations from government and UN organizations working on climate change response shared their knowledge about government initiatives and community-centered approaches to climate action in the energy sector, agriculture, and forestry, and disaster risk response. They also discussed models for coherent community-centered climate action including securing customary tenure, protecting and sustainably managing forests, maintaining traditional integrated farming practices, expanding seed saving networks, and developing community-centered and led disaster risk response.

The impacts of climate change in Myanmar

Myanmar has been rated one of the world's most vulnerable countries to extreme weather events, which will be worsened by climate change. Vulnerability is created not just by the severity of hazards like flooding, cyclones, and drought, but also the physical, social, economic, cultural,

and political factors that shape who is most at risk from these hazards and their ability to mitigate impacts and recover after disaster. The Ayeyarwaddy river basin is the most densely populated part of the country and are exposed to cyclones, floods, and storm surges in the coast and on the delta, and droughts in the central dry zone along the river. Indigenous peoples living along the coast, on islands, and in upland areas have distinct vulnerabilities and strengths. For example, communities living in upland areas may be resilient due to diverse agricultural practices based on customary tenure, including protecting forests, while also being vulnerable because of a reliance on rainfed agriculture and because their remoteness makes delivering outside aid after a disaster more difficult.



Climate change will bring some of the following risks to Myanmar:

Coastal areas: Sea level rise, coastal erosion, and salinization threaten Myanmar's coastline. The increasing size and frequency of cyclones puts lives and livelihoods at risk. Deforestation of mangroves along the coast increase vulnerability to these threats.

River basins: Changes in rainfall and increased frequency and severity of cyclones will increase the risk of flooding, erosion, and landslides to the communities living along Myanmar's rivers. Construction of roads and other infrastructure without taking these risks into account can increase the impacts of climate change.

Central Myanmar: Dry areas in central Myanmar are at particular risk of drought and more frequent crop failure.

Upland areas: Changing rainfall patterns and changes in the monsoon threaten rainfed agriculture. Cyclones and heavy rain will increase erosion and the risk of landslides. If roads and infrastructure are not planned well, they will exacerbate erosion and landslides.

Displacement and migration Climate migration will occur as people are forced to leave their homes from the effects of climate change. Migration and displacement may be driven by natural disasters, coastal erosion and sea-level rise, and hardships brought to farmers by droughts, flooding, and changes in rainfall.

The framework for Myanmar's climate change action

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on ***human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities*** *and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as* ***gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity***

Preamble, Paris Agreement, 2015

Myanmar's response to climate change must be integrated across all sectors, with a focus on energy, forestry, agriculture, and reducing the risks of natural disasters. Myanmar's Climate Change Policy, Strategy, and Master Plan are key documents and direct that climate change considerations should mainstreamed into all sectors, policies, and plans.

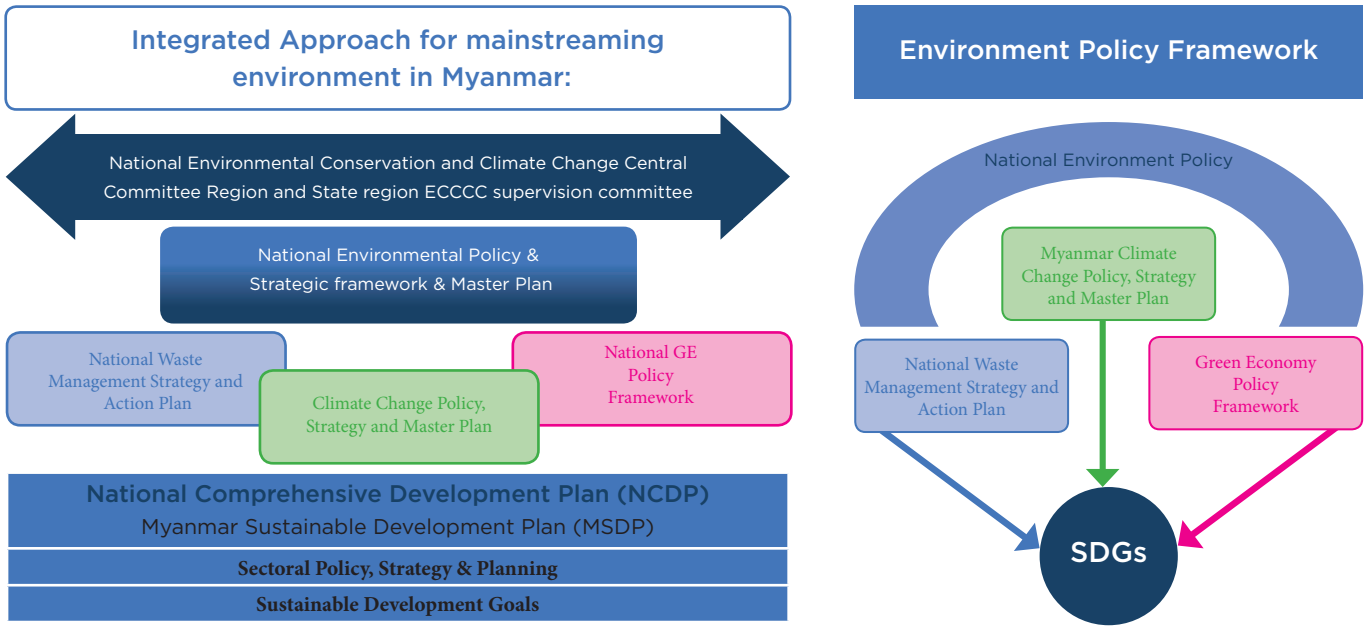


Figure 1 Links in the national framework for climate change action

Myanmar Climate Change Policy

Vision

Myanmar's vision is to be a climate-resilient, low-carbon society that is sustainable, prosperous and inclusive, for the wellbeing of present and future generations.

Guiding principles

Guiding principles that are particularly relevant to IPs include:

Inclusiveness - Engage all people at all levels in decision-making and action, by 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-resilient development;

Climate justice and equity - Promote and protect the rights of the people of Myanmar, in particular the poorest, most vulnerable and marginalized 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;

Myanmar National Climate Change Strategy (2018-2030)

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

The Paris Agreement: Myanmar's Nationally Determined Contribution

The government of Myanmar signed the Paris Agreement on 22 April, 2016 and submitted the ratification to the UN in September 2017. Myanmar's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) outlines the voluntary national targets it will set to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. Myanmar Intended NDC was submitted at COP21 in 2015 and then it has became the first NDC in September 2017.

Myanmar's NDC for climate change mitigation focuses on forests and the energy sector. Adaptation focuses on agricultural resilience and disaster risk reduction. Adaptation priorities are agricultural resilience, early warning systems, forest preservation, public health protection, water resource management, coastal zone protection, energy and industry, and biodiversity preservation.

In 2018 every country is meant to review their own NDC and find opportunities to increase their commitments. Revised NDCs should be submitted every 5 years thereafter. This means that Myanmar's NDC is never a final document but instead should regularly be revised and improved.

Intended contributions	Supporting actions
Reserved Forest (RF) and Protected Public Forest (PPF) = 30% of the total national land area Protected Area Systems =10% of total national land area	30-Year National Forestry Master Plan 2001-30 UN REDD Programme FLEGT
Hydropower: 9.4 GW installed capacity by 2030	National Energy Policy (2014) Long Term Energy Master Plan National Electrification Master Plan
Rural electrification through the use of at least 30% renewable sources	Comprehensive Village Development Plan
Industrial energy efficiency: 20% energy savings by 2030 of the total forecast electricity consumption	National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policy, Strategy, and Roadmap Improvement of Industrial Energy Efficiency GEF project
Distribute 260,000 cookstoves between 2016-2013	Comprehensive Plan for Dry Zone Greening (2001-31) programme National Forestry Master Plan National Energy Policy

Table 1 Myanmar's NDC

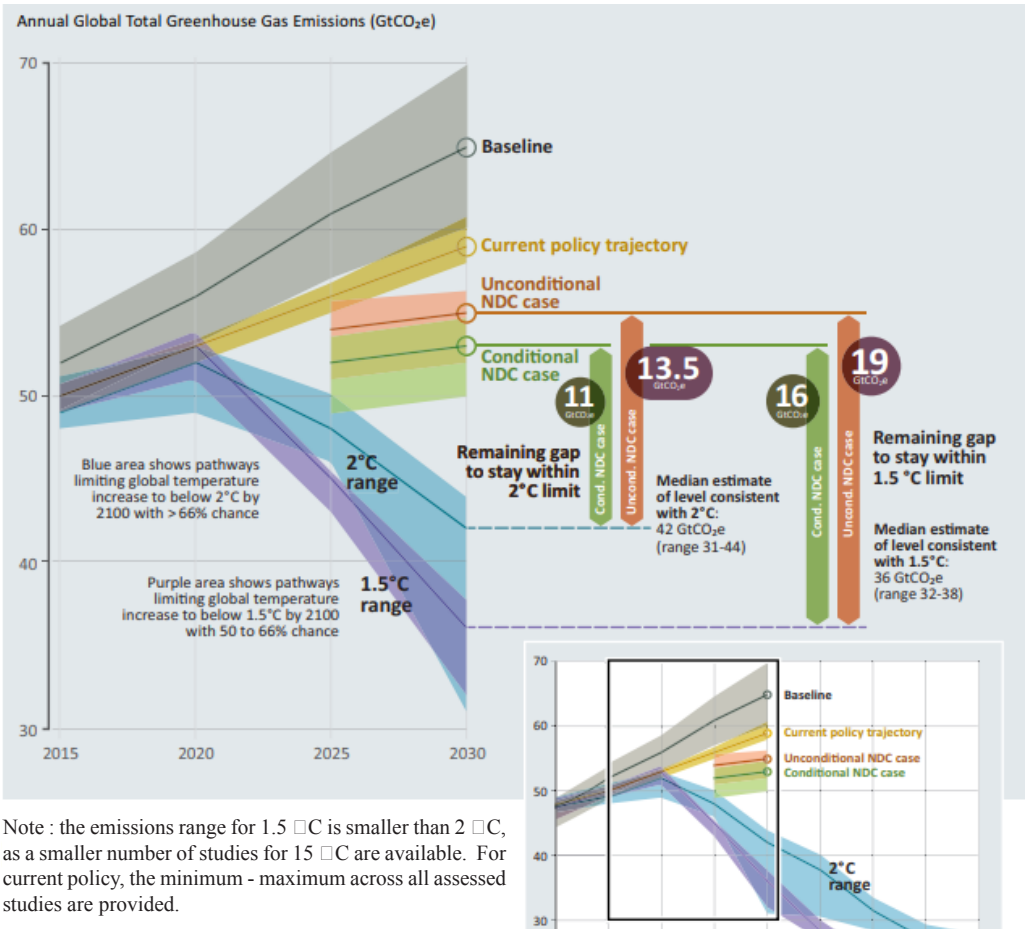


Figure 2 UNEP. 2017. The Emissions Gap Report. UNEP, Nairobi

Note : the emissions range for 1.5 □C is smaller than 2 □C, as a smaller number of studies for 15 □C are available. For current policy, the minimum - maximum across all assessed studies are provided.

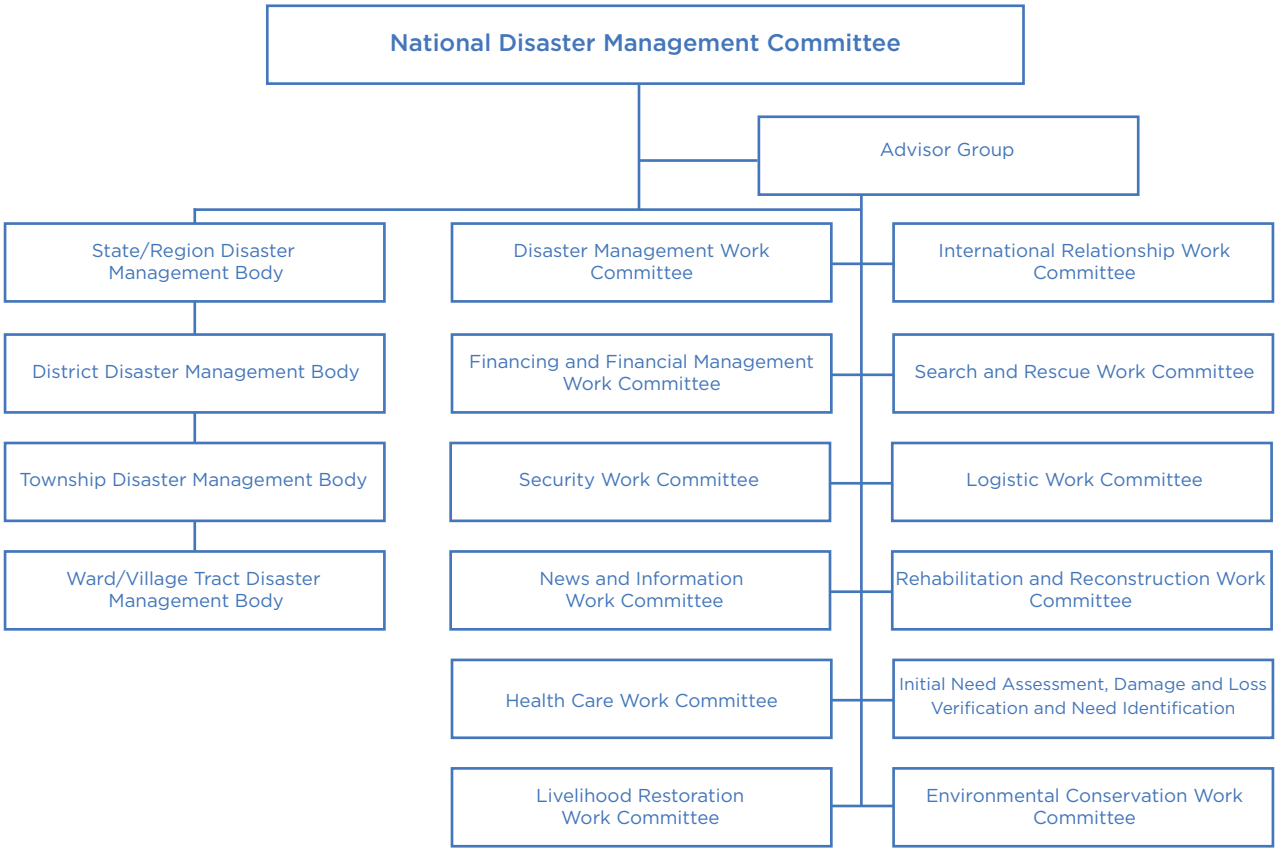
The 2017 UNEP Emissions Gap Report reviewed the current NDCs and found a large gap between the current voluntary commitments and the reductions needed to avoid 1.5oC or even 2oC warming. The current pathway is for 2.7-3.7oC warming, and urgent action is needed globally to avoid the most catastrophic impacts of climate change.

Disaster Risk Reduction

What is disaster risk reduction? It is not just emergency response immediately after a natural disaster. Instead, disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a cycle of actions that includes reducing vulnerability of communities, preparation for disasters before they occur, and recovery after a disaster. It includes assessing vulnerability from hazards and risks, developing plans for preparation and response, and taking action to reduce risk and strengthen resilience.

When reducing vulnerability to natural disasters, consider and address environmental, social, economic, and cultural dimensions. What infrastructure is at risk of being damaged or destroyed? Who in the community is more vulnerable to disasters or less likely to receive aid because of their economic or social status? DRR actions to reduce vulnerability and prepare for disasters in advance address these different factors, including education and awareness-raising, planning and designing infrastructure with DRR in mind, and addressing socio-economic factors that create vulnerability.

Institutional Structure for NDMC



Community-based DRR

Communities are the first responders in any disaster, and no one understands the local context better. This means that communities are the ones who can most effectively identify risks and vulnerabilities and put DRR into practice at the local level. Communities must be at the heart of effective DRR when identifying disaster risks, planning how to reduce vulnerability, and implementing risk reduction plans.

Paradigm shift in disaster risk response	
Top-down and centralized disaster management	→ Bottom-up and participatory risk reduction
Disasters are merely a function of physical hazards (floods, cyclones, drought, etc)	→ Disaster is mainly a reflection of people's vulnerability (social, economic, physical, environmental, cultural, political factors determine vulnerability and risk)
Focus on disaster response and anticipation	→ Integrated approach to genuine social and human development to reduce disaster risk

The Energy Sector

Aung Myint, General Secretary, Renewable Energy Association Myanmar (REAM), presented on Myanmar's energy sector.

Access to electricity throughout the country is essential for development. Myanmar developed a National Energy Policy (2014) and an Energy Master Plan (2015) with the support of the Asia Development Bank (ADB). This policy and master plan, however, must be updated to better suit the country's context and changes in the international energy sector.

Hydropower is not a renewable energy

Myanmar has strong potential for the renewable energy, but this potential is neglected in policies and plans. For example, in national planning, large dams are a major focus, while the significant potential of small scale and micro hydro power is neglected. ***Myanmar's INDC targets 9.4 GW of installed hydropower capacity by 2030.*** This target is based on estimates in the draft Long Term Energy Master Plan.

The INDC also targets rural electrification using at least 30% renewable sources, guided by the National Electrification Master Plan and the Comprehensive Village Development Plan. Implementation of the Electrification Master Plan would provide electricity to 6 million people in rural areas, including indigenous peoples, using at least 30% renewable energy for those people. Potential sources of renewable energy mentioned in the INDC include mini-hydro, biomass, solar, wind and solar mini-grid technologies.

Myanmar must avoid a Business As Usual approach to the development of the energy sector and for hydropower. The current national Energy Strategy and Master Plan is outdated and should not be used for the NDC or to chart the future of the energy sector. Energy sector development should be based on an assessment of the current situation and make the most of modern technology, including renewable energy.

The government should also promote a district and regional energy supply approach instead of a centralized approach. Sub-national energy planning is underway and CSOs should keep track of and engage with these plans.

Agriculture

Climate change will impact the agricultural sector, bringing new challenges to farmers like cyclones, drought, flooding, and changing rainfall patterns. If farmers cannot adapt, their livelihoods will be threatened and they may have to move to new places to find work outside of the agricultural sector. The combination of changes in weather, disasters, and farmers searching for different livelihoods could cause agricultural production to decline, threatening food security. Climate change may poverty and force more people to migrate from their homes, threatening to cause social instability and compound human suffering.

Natural disasters may have long term impacts on the lives of farmers. They will have to restore their land after landslides, flooding, and erosion. Coastal areas will gradually disappear as the sea level rises and salt water encroaches. More frequent natural disasters will also cause farmers to lose entire crops, which may cause long-term economic hardship as farmers become indebted and cannot recover. Farmers can also lose not only their crops but also their livestock, fish, and farm equipment because of natural disasters. After natural disasters like flooding, farmers have requested aid to provide seeds, farming equipment, and money to invest in their next crop since their current crop was destroyed. Recovery is long-term, and grinds on after the emergency aid has stopped.

Indigenous people are not the source of greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change. Industrialization is the cause of climate change, indigenous farmers using traditional farming practices like rotational agriculture (shifting cultivation) are not to blame. Indigenous farmers live with nature and care for it, using shifting cultivation in a sustainable

Indigenous peoples' traditional farming practices, including rotational agriculture (shifting cultivation) are already climate-smart.

way. Indigenous farmers use organic agriculture, and use little fertilizer and agrochemicals compared to other farmers in Myanmar and also compared to farmers in other Mekong countries.

Farmers will have to adapt their agricultural crops, livestock, and fisheries to climate change. Growing a variety of crops, livestock, and rice together in an integrated system makes farmers more resilient to climate change. These integrated, traditional farming practices are more climate smart than intensive, industrialized agriculture monocultures. Indigenous agricultural practices are a source of knowledge and inspiration for adapting other farming systems to climate change.

Traditional agriculture is already climate-smart itself and does not need to be replaced. Traditional farmers will also need to adapt to climate change themselves, including by testing new crops and maintaining sustainable, organic farming practices.

Traditional seed saving banks can be shared with wider networks across the country so that farmers can recover the best local seed varieties they may lose in a natural disaster. These seed exchange networks can also help farmers identify and share crop varieties that are particularly suited to a changing climate.

Agroecology

Agroecology is an integrated approach to farming that includes ecology and social aspects of the farm system. Fifteen countries specifically mention agroecology in their NDCS. The approaches promoted in agroecology have some similarities to indigenous agricultural practices, and can be an important component of Myanmar's climate change response.

The 10 Elements of Agroecoology

Figure 3: FAO Agroecology Knowledge Hub. Available at: http://www.fao.org/agroecology/home/en/

Forests and climate change response in Myanmar

Myanmar's forestry target in the INDC is to expand Reserved Forests (RF) and Protected Public Forests (PPF) to cover 30% of the country's land area, and Protected Areas to cover an additional 10%. These targets were drawn from the Myanmar National Forestry Master Plan (2001-2030).

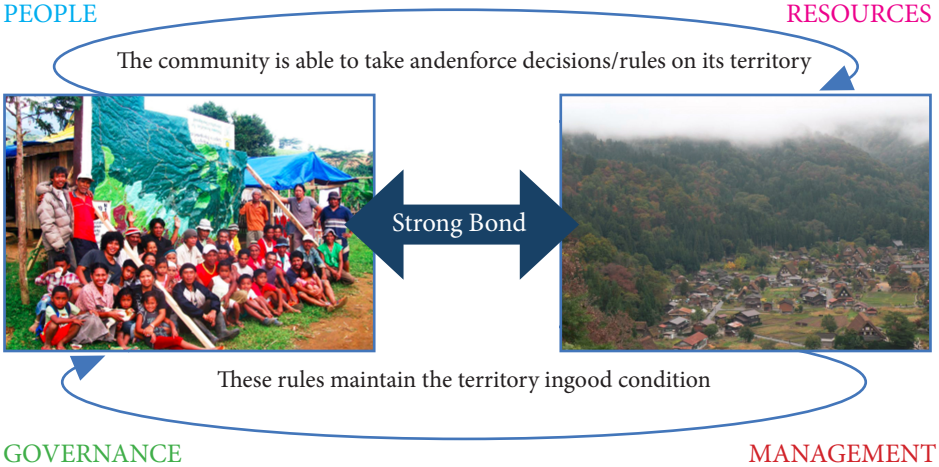
Expansion of the permanent forest estate under the current legal framework the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to the forests they manage and protect for their livelihoods and cultural identity. Instead of continuing to violate the principles of the Climate Change Policy, as well as the National Land Use Policy, the government should recognize the customary tenure of indigenous peoples and local communities that live in interdependence with the forest.

ICCAs

ICCAs are the international term used to link all the territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities across the world. These are one way of recognizing and supporting the efforts of indigenous peoples to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Around 65% of the world's land area is managed through customary, community-based tenure systems (Rights and Resources Initiative, 2015) but only a fraction are recognized by governments or have tenure security.

ICCAs are voluntarily declared and managed by indigenous peoples, and may or may not have recognition from the government. The communities who declare the ICCA also decide the ICCA governance structure, with is often rooted in customary systems and culture. In ICCAs, indigenous peoples and local communities are the ones who have the authority to decide how to manage the area.

Characteristics of ICCAs



Across the world, ICCAs are treasures of not just biological diversity but also cultural diversity. The concept of ICCA prioritizes and values the diversity of customary systems and cultural practices, which have proved effective at protecting and living together with nature. ICCAs are not a model imposed and implemented onto communities with a pre-determined structure by outside NGOs or government, they are declared by and led by communities themselves.

ICCAs do not have to be completely intact and perfectly functioning to be legitimate. ICCAs that have been disrupted by land grabs, the imposition of protected areas, conflict, and other disturbances can be revived to more effectively protect the environment, provide for sustainable livelihoods, and regenerate traditional culture and wisdom. In areas that have been deforested, ICCAs can restore nature, communities, and culture.

ICCAs contribute to climate change action, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable development. Most of the Convention on Biodiversity Aichi Targets will be enhanced by ICCAs, and ICCAs are essential to Targets 11, 14, 18 on expanding conserved areas and mainstreaming traditional knowledge. Sustainable Development Goals also benefit from customary and traditionally conserved areas, particularly targets for zero hunger (Target 2), clean water (Target 6), life below water (Target 14), and life on land (Target 15).

Recognizing ICCAs within existing Protected Areas

In many countries, protected areas established with a top-down, fortress conservation model may have disrupted existing ICCAs and undermined local traditional resource governance and cultural relationships with nature. Communities can revitalize these disrupted ICCAs.

In the Philippines, the right of Indigenous Peoples to their territories is established through the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act, which includes the government recognition of Ancestral Domains. The recently passed Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System Law addresses how to manage ICCAs that are within existing Protected Areas. Under the law, the communities can decide if they want to set up a collaborative governance system where they work together with government to protect and manage their ICCA, for example for added protection against mining concessions. Communities can also decide that they prefer to fully manage the ICCA, even if it is within a PA, the law provides the basis for them to do so. Already 86,000 hectares of ICCAs have been documented and mapped, and there is a draft ICCA bill that would recognize ICCAs in the law.

In Myanmar, an ICCA working group has been formed by indigenous peoples groups and civil society organizations who are working to protect and sustainably manage forests, environment, and biodiversity through community-led initiatives grounded in traditional knowledge and culture.

Supporting climate change adaptation of Indigenous Communities in Myanmar: lessons learned from community forestry and REDD+

POINT conducted research in Bago Region to understand how indigenous communities have adapted to natural and social environment in the past, and how they are adapting to the challenges of climate change, expanding state control, and increasing competition over land and resources. The research results can inform climate change policies and programs, particularly REDD+, to ensure the needs and strengths of communities are incorporated into climate change actions.

Research was conducted in Shwe Taung Ngwe Taung village and Kha Baung village in Bago Yoma, Pauk Khaung Township, Bago Region. These villages were selecting in part because they are also part of a RECOFTC community forestry project. The research results include the following findings.

Shwe Taung Ngwe Taung and Kha Paung communities have considerable adaptive resilience

For centuries, the Karen communities of today's Pauk Khaung township have successfully adapted to their natural and social environment and have been able to recover from disturbances and maintain and adapt the structures of their social and livelihood systems.

Adaptation to the natural environment and adaptation to the social environment are closely interlinked

For the people in Kha Paung and Shwe Taung Ngwe Taung, changes caused by the social environment have posed considerable challenges that they have to adapt to. These changes include interference and threats by outsiders like conflicts, relocations, and loss of land through the establishment of reserved forest and teak plantations. The communities have had to adapt their natural resource management to these changes, and they also create a situation that impacts their ability to adapt to climate change.

Shifting cultivation is a resilient form of land use providing secure livelihood

With shifting cultivation, a centuries-old form of agroforestry practiced by the Karen communities of Myanmar, the communities have an in-depth knowledge of soils, ecological succession, natural fallow plant communities, and sustainable agricultural practices. Karen farmers use this knowledge to maintain a great diversity of agricultural crops as part of a diverse, resilient land use system that ensures livelihood security.

Forests strengthen climate change resilience and adaptive capacity of communities

Forests are essential to the adaptive capacity of the community. Forests provide a broad range of resources that people use for food, construction material, medicine, water, and livelihoods. These forest resources are essential to communities' ability to recover from failed harvests, natural disasters, and other shocks that climate change will make increasingly common.

Climate change adaptation is not only about the ability to "bounce back" after a disaster, but also the ability to make long-term changes. For the communities of Shwe Taung Ngwe Taung, forests are the foundation of their ability to adapt in the long term. People have started using new kinds of resources for cash income, started experimenting with agroforestry. and are keen to further develop these new forms of forest use and management.

Alienation of land and forest and forest degradation increases the communities' vulnerability

The establishment of Teak plantations and the increase in both legal and illegal logging have caused deforestation and forest degradation. Communities no longer have access to forest resources, and have lost access to land for farming, particularly for rotational agriculture. Loss of land and forests have reduced these communities' resilience and adaptive capacity and increased their vulnerability to climate change.

Communities are exploring alternatives of land and forest use in order to adapt to market opportunities and changing climate

Communities are adapting their farming and forest management to future climate risks and new market opportunities. Forest resources that have hitherto been hardly used, including elephant foot yam, among others, are now gathered and processed for sale. Some shifting cultivation land has been transformed into other kinds of agroforests and some teak plantations have been established on community forest (CF) land. Households face constraints when adopting these new land uses from lack of capital and experience with these new land uses, unstable prices, difficulties in market access.

Community forestry is providing some temporary rights to use and manage forest land but these are insufficient to allow for long-term livelihood security, adaptation to climate change and forest conservation

The communities appreciate the tenure security through Community Forestry over limited parts of their customary land for forest use and management, including reforestation, teak plantations, and agroforestry. Strategically located along the highway, the CF plots provide some protection from outsider encroachment and land speculation, but the lack of rights over most of their customary land makes it difficult if not impossible to enforce forest conservation by communities. Generally, the land covered by CF certificates is much too small for people to make a living from. Residents are also concerned because these rights are not permanent. Above all, they do not have recognized rights over their shifting cultivation land, some of which has already been occupied by companies. People fear that more of their land will be alienated in the future.

Insecure and limited land rights is the most critical factor undermining the communities' long-term adaptive capacity and livelihood security. It is

recommended that under REDD+ in Myanmar:

- The customary land rights of indigenous communities are recognized and fully protected following the provisions of the National Land Use Policy of 2016 and in fulfillment of the obligations of states and UN agencies (such as UN REDD) to adhere to the UNDRIP. This means that all of the customary land of indigenous communities, not just small parts of it as currently done under Community Forestry, should be recognized and protected.
- Shifting cultivation is treated as a driver of deforestation but recognized as a form of agroforestry.
- Support is provided to shifting cultivators as proposed in the draft National REDD+ Strategy in order to help them further develop and diversify their land use system and thereby strengthen autonomous adaptation of communities to climate change.
- Community-led forest conservation is promoted and supported as a way to strengthen forest-based livelihoods and climate change resilience of communities.
- The potential for establishing Indigenous Territories and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA) should be explored and implemented as a way of strengthening biodiversity conservation by indigenous communities.

Recommendations on climate change action

The following recommendations were generated during group discussions by participants during the workshop:

- There should be clear polices, laws and action plans in term of contributing to the global movement on combating Climate Change developed and implemented with full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.
- Any projects including climate related activities must receive the Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) of affected communities. FPIC is also important to reduce social and environment impacts of projects.
- There should be coordination and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and local communities to combat the illegal logging and for anti-corruption activities.
- It is very important to recognize the Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas as the indigenous Peoples are the best environmental stewards and are effectively protect and manage forests for the health and well-being of both humans and nature.
- Indigenous peoples in Myanmar live in diverse ecosystems and hold different kinds of traditional knowledge about the environment. It is essential to record, document, and share traditional knowledge in order to build a strong voice in advocating for the rights of indigenous peoples in policy making and implementation.

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AGENDA

Time	Description/Topic	Presenter & Facilitator
Day 1	**Objective: Understand how Myanmar fits into the international context for climate change response**	
8:30-9:00	Registration	Zel Daung, Su Lelt Naing
9:00-9:30	Welcome, objectives, and agenda	Naw Ei Min,Director, POINT
9:30-10:30	• UNFCCC and Myanmar • Objective: Understand overall framework of the UNFCCC? • Topics: UNFCCC structure, Paris Agreement, Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan (Naw Ei Min, POINT) • Topics: NDCs, GCF, IPs and LCIP platform, (Hla Doi, POINT)	POINT (Naw Ei Ei Min and Hla Doi)

Time	Description/Topic	Presenter & Facilitator
10:30-10:45	Tea Break	
10:45-11:30	International context of NDCs	Ms. Julia Fogerite, Consultant working with POINT
11:30-12:30	• REDD+ and Cancun safeguard • Objective: Understand REDD+ and the relationship between REDD+, land use change, and climate change • Topics: PAMs,	Mr. Tim Boyle, Country Technical Advisor, UNREDD
12:30-1:30	Lunch	
1:30-2:00	Group Discussions • Objective: Link Myanmar's NDC with needs on the ground and the international context • Materials: NDC copies for the groups to review. Any other materials? • Facilitation: 1. Will the NDC address what communities face on the ground? What is missing in NDC and should be added? 2. What are priorities for implementation? 3. What should be changed?	
3:00-3:15	Teabreak	
3:15-4:30	Group Presentation from Discussion	
4:30-5:00	Wrap up of the Day	
Day 2	**Objective: Understand the overall picture of Myanmar's climate change response. How do policies, laws, strategies, and action plans for different sectors link together? Where are the gaps and challenges?**	
8:30-9:00	Registration	
9:00-9:30	Recap of Day 1 POINT	

Time	Description/Topic	Presenter & Facilitator
9:30-10:30	• Myanmar Government Responses to Climate Change • ECD • Objective: Understand the policies, plans, and initiatives of the government related to climate change and how they link together • Topics: Master Plans, Laws, Policies, Strategies, Action Plans	ECD
10:30-10:45	Teabreak	
10:45-11:30	• Disaster Risk Reduction • UNDP • Objective: Understand an overview of DRR in Myanmar, including NAPA	Mr. Hung Ling National Project Officer, UNDP
11:30-12:30	• Energy Sector • REAM • Objective: Understand the relationship between energy sector plans, climate change, and climate change response • Topics: National Energy Master Plan, renewable energy	U Aung Myint, General Secretary, REAM
12:30-1:30	Lunch	
1:30-2:00	• Panel on Myanmar Response to Clmiate Change: the role of Different Sectos and the need for coherence. • Panelist: Presenter of the Day	Moderator (Naw Ei Ei Min, POINT)
2:00-5:00	• Group Work • System Mapping • Objective: Understand the linkages between the different plans, policies, and sectors presented in Day 1 and Day 2; participants review information by mapping out the linkages • Materials: POINT will supply some color cards with key institutions, plans, and policies already written; participants can also write their own cards. One color of card means “gaps” that should be added. • At the end, groups compare their maps and discuss differences	

Time	Description/Topic	Presenter & Facilitator
Day 3	**Identify the contributions of Indigenous communities to climate change response and prioritize actions on how this can be recognized and promoted**	
8:30-9:00	Registration	
9:30-10:30	• ICCAs • Amy Maling, WWF • Objective: Understand what is an ICCA, international ICCA movement and context, and how this applies to Myanmar	Ms. Amy Ruelos Maling, WWF
10:30-11:15	Research Findings of POINT Team	Mr. Ling Houng, Program Coordinator
11:15-12:00	Assessment Findings of IP Women	Representatives from Assessment team
12:00-1:00	Lunch	
1:00-3:00	• Group Discussion • Objective: Generate recommendations to improve coherence of climate change response • World Café method • Topics: DRR, Energy sector, Agriculture, Forest, Gaps Analysis (law and policy, implementation, priorities) 1. What contributions can IP communities make to climate change response? 2. Recommendations to government, NGOs, and private sector for a coherent, effective, and equitable climate change response	
3:00-3:15	Tea break	
3:15-5:00	• Group discussion, Report back and Wrap Up • Continue world café and share in plenary session	

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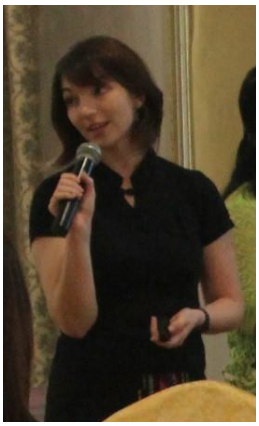



POINT (Promotion Of Indigenous and Nature Together)

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