

Further additions to the 2020 NDC

Gender The 2020 NDC targets should be implemented with a focus on the priorities, roles, and vision of women, including indigenous women, in Myanmar to promote their well-being and contributions to climate action. Women and men face distinct risks from natural disasters. Women farmers and foresters also have specific needs for reducing poverty and discrimination.

Reduced inequality SDG Target 11 requires replacing discriminatory laws and policies with ones that promote equality

Peace, justice, and strong institutions Myanmar's climate actions and sustainable development plans should support peace.

Meaningful participation The full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in Myanmar is necessary to develop the NDC, shape further climate action, and achieve the SDGs.

Priority action: Secure customary tenure rights

The 2019 IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land recognizes the importance of securing customary land tenure for climate action. In Myanmar, most remaining intact forests are managed under customary tenure systems. Customary tenure rights are recognized in the National Land Use Policy, but not yet in the law. With secure customary tenure rights, IPs and LCs in Myanmar will be able to protect forests and sustainably manage them for their livelihoods.

Key SDG Target: 15.2

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally.



ပွိုင့် (ရိုးရာဝန်းကျင်မြှင့်တင်ရေးအဖွဲ့)

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Linking Climate Change and Sustainable Development in Myanmar

Urgent and decisive global action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is needed to prevent catastrophic climate change.

Existing national plans, reported to the UNFCCC as Nationally Determined Commitments (NDCs), currently set a global trajectory far exceeding the 2015 Paris Agreement to limit warming to no more than 2°C. When countries update their NDCs in 2020, they must increase the ambitions of their plans.

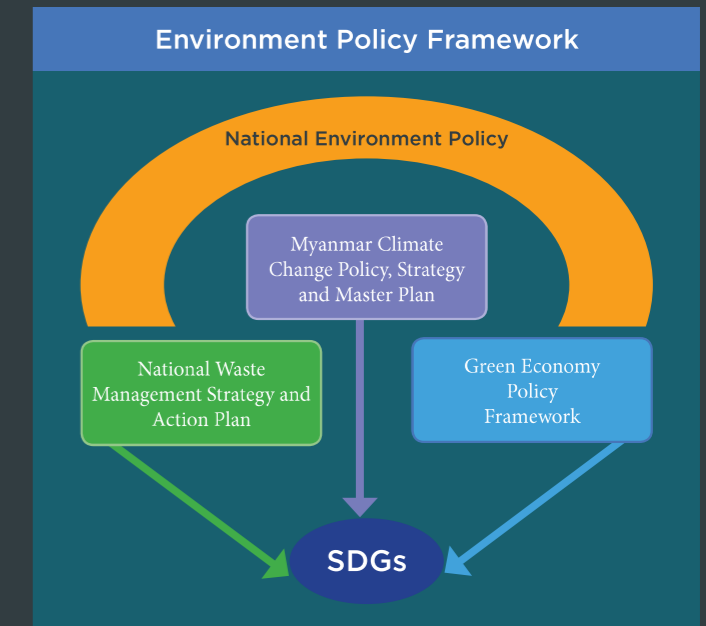
Myanmar is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change. Myanmar's NDC must show a strong commitment to climate action across sectors, with a focus on protecting forests and developing affordable and renewable energy to mitigate climate change, and protecting human life and biodiversity from its impacts.



The Sustainable Development Goals, (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals and 169 targets to address urgent global issues between 2016-2030. Climate change touches all aspects of life and must be incorporated across government planning in all sectors. The SDGs in Myanmar must link with climate change actions.











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



Indigenous Peoples' contributions

Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs) have their own platform on climate change within the UNFCCC and are one of the 9 major stakeholders of the SDGs. Indigenous people have important contributions to both these goals within Myanmar, which they can only make with full and effective participation in these processes.

Myanmar NDC climate change mitigation (priorities for IPs)	Recommendations	SDG	SDG indicators
Forests			
 <p>Objective: reduce the rate of deforestation Target: Expand Reserved Forest (RF) and Protected Public Forest (PPF) to cover 30% of the total national land area and Protected Areas to 10% of national land area (an increase of 6 million ha)</p>	<p>Change forest target to a % of the national land area under forest cover Add target area for forest restoration Promote and acknowledge the contribution of IPs to forest protection, sustainable management, and restoration in these targets</p>	<p>Protecting forests contributes to:</p> 	<p>National % of forest area Add indicator for % forest area under community management</p>
<p>Most of Myanmar's remaining intact forests are managed under customary tenure systems by indigenous peoples and should not be included in RF, PPF, or PAs. Securing customary tenure rights of IPs to manage and protect these forests is an essential action for climate change and sustainable development.</p>	<p>Add target to recognize customary tenure in the law and secure customary tenure rights on the ground Add indicator to track customary tenure security to NDC and SDGs.</p>	<p>Securing customary tenure contributes to:</p> 	<p>% total agriculture population and % female agriculture population with secure rights over agricultural land</p>
Energy			
 <p>Hydropower: 9.4 GW installed capacity by 2030 Rural electrification through the use of at least 30% renewable sources Distribute 260,000 cookstoves by 2030 to reduce forest degradation</p>	<p>Revise the National Energy Master Plan to lock in a low-carbon growth pathway as directed by the National Climate Change Strategy, instead of building coal power plants and large hydropower dams on the mainstems of Myanmar's rivers Increase renewable energy share throughout energy sector planning Ensure FPIC and EIAs for energy infrastructure projects</p>	<p>A revised energy plan contributes to:</p>  <p>Hydropower in existing plans will have negative impacts on:</p> 	<p>% of population with electricity access % of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)</p>
<p>Energy efficiency: To mitigate GHG emissions in the rapidly developing industrial production sector by reducing energy consumption by 20% by 2030.</p>	<p>Promote technology transfer to use modern, energy efficient technology</p>	<p>Increasing energy efficiency contributes to:</p> 	<p>Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP</p>
Climate change adaptation in NDC (priorities for IPs)			
<p>Disaster risk reduction: Drought, floods, cyclones, landslides</p> 	<p>In NDC: Early warning systems, community-level planning, mangrove restoration. IPs can also protect forests to reduce risks, and need warnings in local language and access to disaster relief in remote areas.</p>	<p>Planning for disasters contributes to:</p> 	<p># deaths and # people affected by disaster Direct economic loss from disaster as % of GDP</p>
<p>Agricultural Resilience: Crop failure and reduced yields from changing monsoon, heavier rainfall</p>	<p>Add to NDC: Agroecology, tenure security, seed banks, crop diversity. IPs can contribute farming expertise, diverse crops and crop varieties.</p>	<p>A diverse and resilient agriculture sector contributes to:</p> 	<p>Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</p>