

Annex-5: Leveraging synergies and integrating DLDD into national plans related to the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), in particular the other Rio conventions and other international commitments, as appropriate, within their respective mandates, optimizing efficacy and eliminating duplication of efforts.

Narrative

Agriculture, Early Warning System, Forestry, Health

In the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), Agricultural sector is put in the priority. Regarding the forestry sector, it was planned in the 3rd priority after the early warning system. In NAPA, the projects to be implemented are proposed in priority. The projects relevant to DLDD are as follow:

Sr. No.	Proposed Projects in NAPA	Sector
1	Increased climate change resilience of rural and subsistence farmers in the Dry and Hilly Zones through legume crop diversification and climate-resilient varieties	Agriculture
2	Developing a drought early warning system for reducing the vulnerability of local communities to climate change impacts.	Early Warning System
3	Building the resilience of degraded/sensitive forest areas to climate change impacts through reforestation.	Forestry
4	Community-based reforestation for climate-resilient ecosystems and rural livelihoods in degraded watershed areas of the Central Dry Zone.	
5	Community-based mangrove restoration for climate-resilient ecosystems and rural livelihoods in vulnerable and degraded coastal regions.	
6	Enhancing the climate change resilience of rural livelihoods through community-based restoration at the Indawgyi and Inle Lake watershed areas in the Northern Hilly Region.	
7	Integrating climate change adaptation strategies into the prevention of heat-related disorders in agricultural and industrial workers.	Health
8	Supporting Intensive Care Units (ICU) in hospitals to treat heat-related disorders.	
9	Reducing the vulnerability of local communities to climate-induced water-related health hazards through the provision of safe water supplies and sanitary latrines.	

Out of the plans and programs that are related to the international agreements, the National Adaptation programme of Action (NAPA) encompass the fields related to the DLDD. It covers 8 priorities area: Agriculture, Early Warning System, Forest, Public Health, Water Resource, Coastal Zone, Energy and Industry. The coverage of the priorities area reveal how the DLDD issues are

integrated and the special attention are also paid to the following 3 areas that are fundamental to taking DLDD: Agriculture, Early warning System, and Forestry.

In the field of Agriculture, it is planned to reduce climate change vulnerability of rural and subsistence farmers through the initiatives of promoting utilization of locally relevant technologies and climate-resilient varieties. The ex-situ and in-situ conservation of plant genetic resources are also planned to be promoted.

Regarding the early warning system, it is planned to improve the weather observation capacity and the dissemination of the weather focus through a mobile phone network. In addition, the weather radar system will also be developed to detect extreme weather events and provide the received information through early warning systems. The early warning for the possible drought event would be reducing the vulnerability of local communities to climate change impacts.

For improving the resilience of degraded/ sensitive forest areas to climate change impacts, it is planned to implement the reforestation programs including, inter alia, community-based reforestation for climate-resilience and Community-based mangrove restoration for climate-resilient ecosystems and rural livelihood in vulnerable and degraded coastal regions.

In the agricultural sector, land degradation such as soil fertility degradation, soil erosion, soil salinity is more likely to occur under the current circumstances of climate change. In fact, land degradation itself is a cause of carbon emission leading to the climate change. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt climate smart agricultural practices to prevent land degradation due to severe and unpredictable climatic condition.

Being a member of Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture since the 24th ASEAN Summit held on 10th May 2014, Myanmar has a commitment to apply technologies of the climate smart agriculture so as to contribute to regional food security and environmental protection. Therefore, dissemination of climate smart agricultural technologies is one of the functions of Department of Agriculture (DOA) to achieve food security of nation. Climate Smart Agriculture has 3 main pillars: sustain or increase productivity, adapt with climate change and mitigate/remove GHGs emission.

In addition, Myanmar also has to fulfill its own commitment of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under UNFCCC framework. To meet the NDC targets, Myanmar has been working on the activities under the scheme of the climate change mitigation while the adaptation activities are also being conducted. One of the initiatives on the climate change mitigation and adaptation scheme is the transfer of respective technologies to the farmers.

Out of the technologies on climate change mitigation and adaptation that are being transferred to the farmers, those focusing on the soil and water management include the following activities;

1. With the purpose of preventing from fertility degradation, we transfer the technologies of balanced fertilization; nitrogen fertilizer application with organic fertilizers to improve nitrogen use efficiency; and deep placement of fertilizers.
2. With the purpose of preventing from soil erosion, we give the farmers the technologies of contouring; terracing; mulching; planting wind break trees; and agroforestry.
3. With the purpose of ameliorating soil salinity, we encourage the farmers to practice gypsum/ organic matter application in sodic soil; and mulching

4. With the purpose of neutralizing the draught risks, we provide the farmers with the technologies of rain water harvesting; mulching; and green manuring

With the purpose of encountering the climate change, we transferred the technologies of the climate change mitigation and adaptation such as alternate wet and dry technology and SRI technology.