

















Myanmar contributes less than 0.1% of global CO2 emission. However, it consistently ranks among the world's most impacted countries in terms of climate extreme events, as well as among the most vulnerable to new disasters.

Climate induced changes in temperature, rainfall and sea level rise in Myanmar have been impacting the agricultural productivity and natural resources management. **Climate change can have adverse impact in every sector**, including biodiversity, ecosystem services, health, fisheries, water resources, energy, transport, urban infrastructure, etc.

Myanmar Climate
Change Alliance

Aiming to address these concerns in an integrated manner, UN-Habitat is implementing the Phase 2 of **Myanmar Climate Change Alliance** (MCCA2), a programme funded by the European Union.

Building on the outcomes of the MCCA1 and other ongoing climate change adaptation and mitigation-related projects and programmes in Myanmar, MCCA2 will seek to extend the synergies of coordination with ongoing UN project and programme's initiatives. The programme will provide technical support to resilient planning at community level so as to guide mainstreaming climate change into local level sectoral development planning, project proposal development and implementation of priority climate action.



Deepen the understanding of community-based climate change adaptation and mitigation and undertaking of gender responsive climate action at local level.



Building of resilience at local level, taking into account the specific needs and demands of women and youth

Climate sector dialogue through knowledge generation, awareness raising and communication

Myanmar Climate Change Alliance

Opportunities for collaborative approaches through **cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder initiative** are important means to significantly address deforestation, restore degraded ecosystems, and improve the livelihoods of some of the most impoverished communities across Myanmar.



MCCA2 collaborative model