



JCM IN MYANMAR



SAN WIN (Ph.D. Candidate in Environmental Technology)
Deputy Director
Climate Change Division
Environmental Conservation Department
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Office 53, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

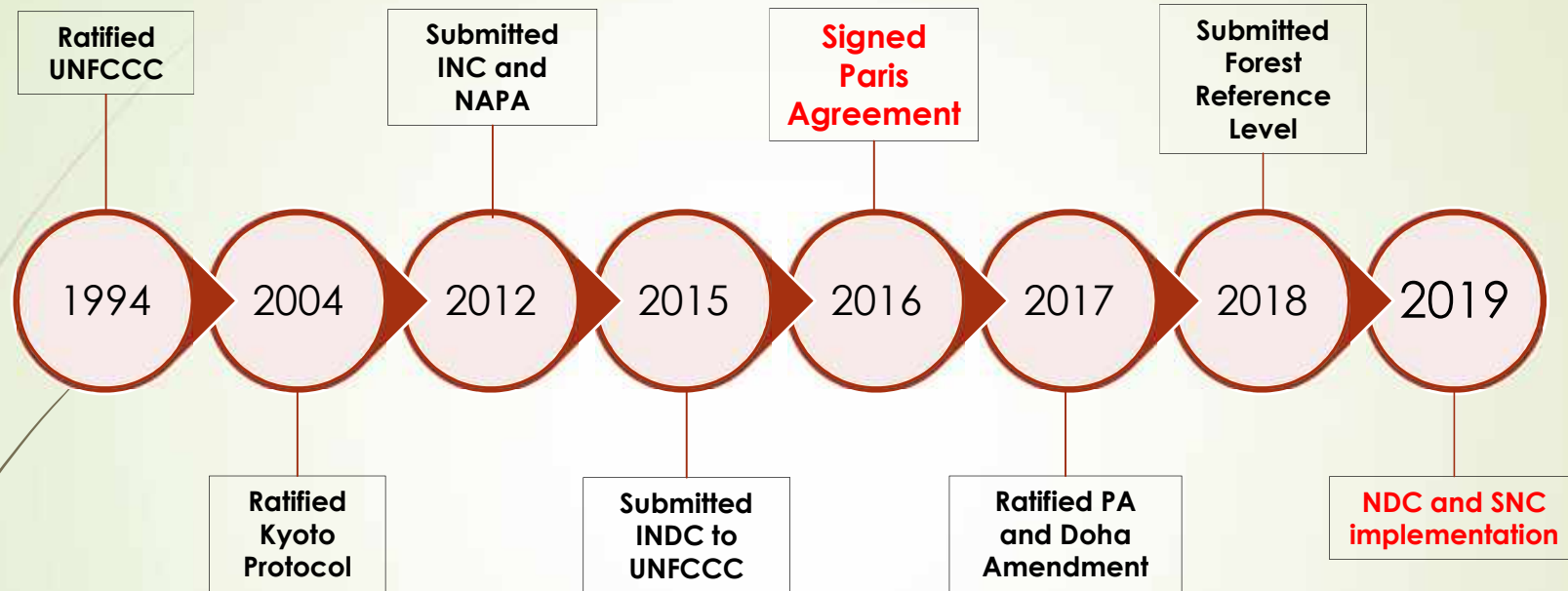
10 Dec 2019

Japan Pavilion, COP25,

Policy and legislation:

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENT AND REPORTING

2



REGIONAL COOPERATION

ASEAN
BIMSTEC

အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရေးရာမူဝါဒ National Environmental Policy – NEP

- National Environmental Policy Principles
- Implementing the National Environmental Policy



Myanmar Climate Change Policy

ADAPTATION

- **Myanmar Climate Change Policy**, the policy recommendations and measures within its six sectoral clusters.
- **Myanmar Climate Change Strategy (2018-2030)** and **Myanmar Climate Change Master Plan (2018-2030)**, which builds on the MCCSAP,
 - sustainable management of natural resources for healthy ecosystems
 - building a resilient society **through education, science and technology**.

➤ Two strategic pathways

increasing adaptive capacities of vulnerable communities and sectors **to enhance resilience**

creating and maximizing opportunities for potential sectors **to follow a low carbon development pathway** ensuring benefits to households and all economic sectors.

Myanmar Climate Change Policy

SIX POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Food and water security

1. Ensure that actions undertaken under Myanmar's national policies on food and water;
2. Maintain growth and productivity of food systems, including in the agriculture, fisheries and livestock sectors, through low-carbon, climate-resilient and gender-responsive actions;
3. **Adopt and implement efficient water management and governance practices particularly in climate-vulnerable States and Regions, including mountainous areas, flood-prone areas, delta regions and dry zones;**
4. **Ensure that Integrated Water Resources Management and other appropriate means are taken into account to ensure the sustainability of water resources**
5. Ensure that actions undertaken under Myanmar's national policies on environment, land use and forestry,
6. Promote sustainable natural resource management, preserve, conserve, and rehabilitate biodiversity and natural ecosystems in order to ensure the provision of ecosystem services

Healthy ecosystems

Take anticipatory action to prevent or minimise environmental damage before it occurs by avoiding, prohibiting or controlling threatening activities;

Low-carbon and resilient growth

Promote, protect and conserve the natural environment and recognise its complete and intrinsic value (tangible or non-tangible, economic or non-economic, to the natural, cultural and spiritual heritage of Myanmar);

Resilient urban and rural settlements

Encourage shared responsibility of people for the protection, conservation, and equitable sharing of benefits and resources of environment, and cooperation across sectors and stakeholders

Human wellbeing

Ensure that actions undertaken under Myanmar's national, sub-national, and local policies and plans on urban and rural settlements integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation

Knowledge, awareness and research

1. Ensure that actions undertaken under Myanmar's national policies to be complementary to and/or support actions under this Policy;

ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE: Policy and legislation

INSTITUTION (National level)

National Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Central Committee (NECCCCC)

Policy, Law and Standards Working Committee

Industries, Urban and Waste Management Working Committee

Natural Resources , Biodiversity and Culture /Heritage Working Committee

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Working Committee

Environmental Capacity Building , Education Working Committee

Green Economy & Development Working Committee

14 Regions/States +
Nay Pyi Taw Estate
**Environmental &
Climate Change
Supervision
Committees**

District & Township
**Environmental &
Climate Change
working groups**

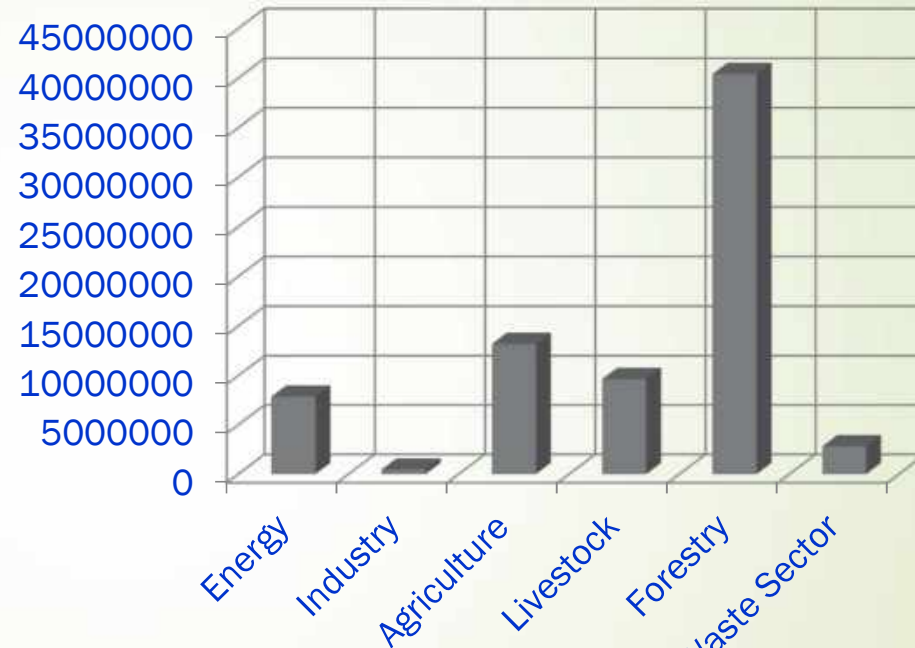




WHY POTENTIALLY GOOD FOR JCM and CDM

GHGs emission (2000): Myanmar INC

Energy-	10.6%
Industry-	0.6%
Agriculture & Livestock	30.7%
Forestry-	54.3%
Waste-	3.8%



- **GHGs emission** in CO2 equivalent is approximately **74 m tons based** in the year 2000.
- Carbon sequestration from forestry sector was about **142 m tons**
- **Myanmar is not a net-emitter and in fact, a carbon sink country.**

MITIGATION

JCM Status in Myanmar

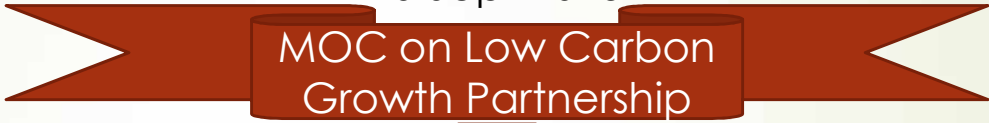


“Memorandum of Cooperation on Low Carbon Growth Partnership between Myanmar and Japan”

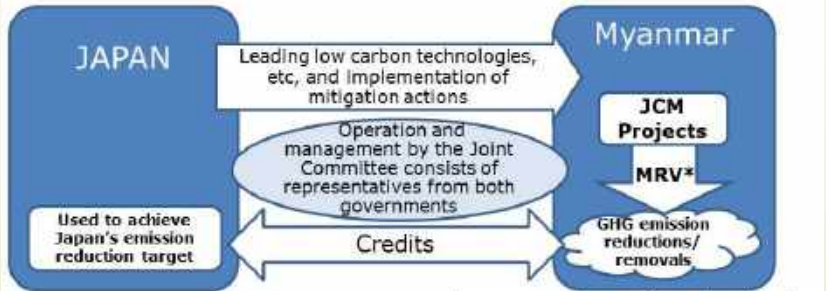
Ministry of Environment Japan (MOEJ), MOH, MITI



16 Sept 2015

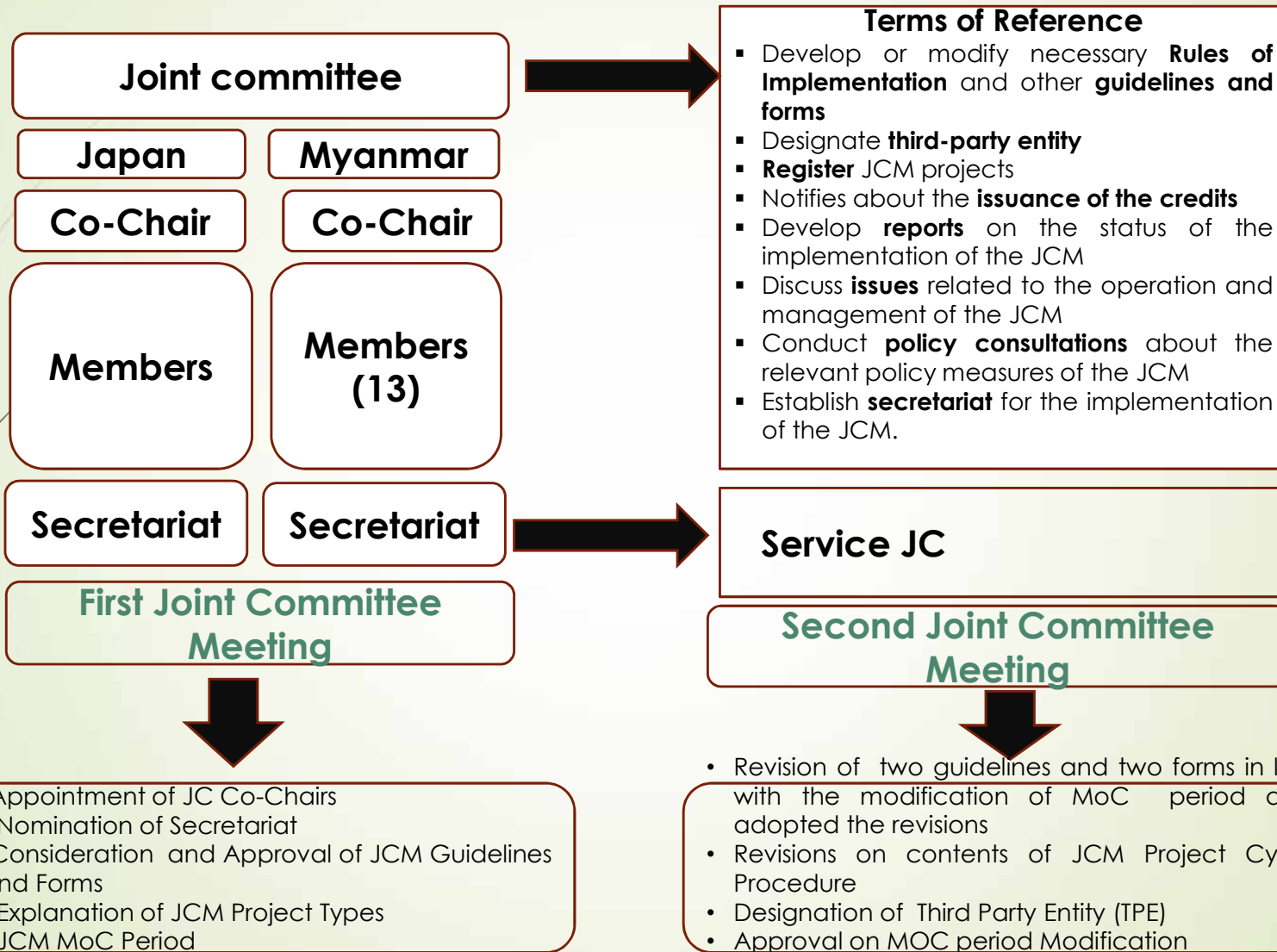


- ❖ Contributing to the ultimate objective of UNFCCC and Sustainable Development
- ❖ Facilitating diffusion of leading low carbon development and implementation of mitigation actions



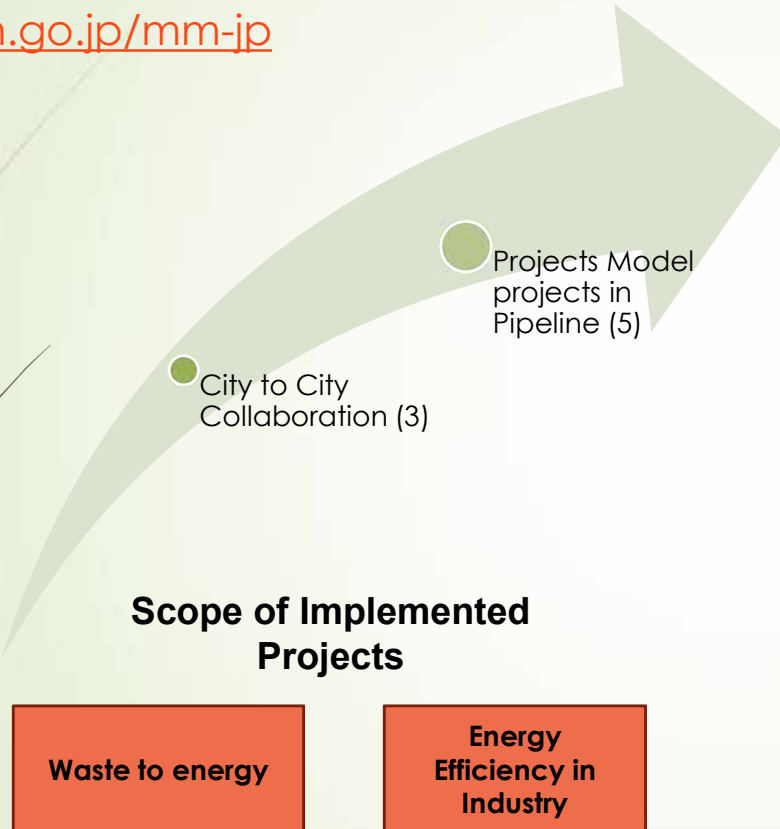
*measurement, reporting and verification

Institutional Arrangement for JCM Implementation



JCM Implementation Progress in Myanmar

<https://www.jcm.go.jp/mm-jp>



- ❖ Approved MM_AM001 Methodology
- ❖ Development of PDD, MoC and MPS for MM 001
- ❖ Designation of JQA and LRQA as TEP
- ❖ Proposed 4 Methodologies
- ❖ Development of JCM REDD+ Guidelines
- ❖ Process for designation of EPIC as TPE



City to City Collaborations

❖ **City-to-City Collaboration (3 projects were selected in 2018) and total GHG emission reduction for 3 Cities are estimated as 31,927 tCO2/year**

1. Study on feasibility of the building of low-carbon industrial area and promotion of activities in Ayeyarwady region (About 5,141 tCO2/ year)
2. Project to realize low carbonization in Mandalay region in the field of Waste & Energy (City of Kitakyushu- Mandalay City Cooperation Project (12,091.4t CO2/Year)
3. Feasibility Study of Joint Crediting Mechanism Project by City to City Collaboration in Yangon city
Phase- 4 (Utilization of Energy and Energy Saving. in Fruits and Vegetables Wholesale Market)
(14,695 tCO2/year)

JCM MODEL PROJECTS

	Model Projects		Estimated GHG Reduction
1	Introduction of Waste-to-Energy Plant	2015 – 2017	4,732 tCO ₂ /yr
2	Introduction of Biogas Boiler and Waste Heat Recovery System to Beer factory	2016 – 2018	2,841 tCO ₂ /yr
3	Introduction of High-efficiency Once-through Boiler in Instant Noodle Factory	2016 – 2017	674 tCO ₂ /yr
4	Rice Husk Power Generation in Rice Mill Factory	2017 – 2018	2,750 tCO ₂ /yr
5	Introduction of Energy Efficient Refrigeration System in Logistics Center	2016 – 2019	125 tCO ₂ /yr
6	Introduction of 8.8MW Power Generation System by Waste Heat Recovery for Cement Plant	2018 – 2020	19,241 tCO ₂ /yr
7	Introduction of Biogas Boiler and Waste Heat Recovery System to Beer factory	2018 – 2020	3,508 tCO ₂ /yr
	Total		33,871 tCO ₂ /yr

Yangon City Development +7 MM companies and 7 Japan companies

Waste-to-Energy

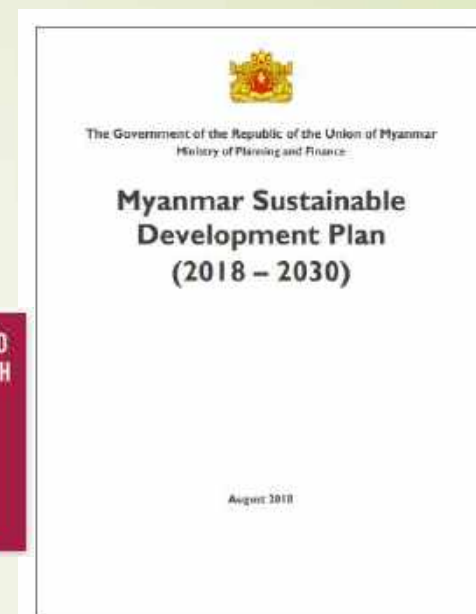
Energy Efficiency in Industries

JCM Status in Myanmar

No.	Company Name	Domestic Companies	Foreign Companies
1	Introduction of Waste-to-Energy Plant	Yangon City Development COmmittee (YCDC)	JFE Engineering Corporation (JFEE)
2	Introduction of Biogas Boiler and Waste Heat Recovery System to Beer factory	Myanmar Brewery Ltd.	Kirin Holdings Company, Limited
3	Introduction of High-efficiency Once-through Boiler in Instant Noodle Factory	ACECOOK Myanmar Co.Ltd	ACECOOK Co.Ltd
4	Rice Husk Power Generation in Rice Mill Factory	-Myaung Mya FM Biomass Power Co.Ltd. -Myanmar Agribusiness Public Corporation (MAPCO) .Ltd.	Fujita Corporation
5	Introduction of Energy Efficient Refrigeration System in Logistics Center	RHOBI Myanmar Distribution Service Co.Ltd.	RYOBI HOLDINGS Co., Ltd.
6	Introduction of 8.8MW Power Generation System by Waste Heat Recovery for Cement Plant	Shwe Taung Cement Company Limited.	Global Engineering Co., Ltd.
7	Introduction of Biogas Boiler and Waste Heat Recovery System to Beer factory	- Myanmar Brewery Ltd.	Kirin Holdings Company, Limited

Synergistic or additional benefits by the implementation of JCM projects and suggestion

- ▶ Low carbon technology transfer
- ▶ Environmental friendly technology practice and awareness
- ▶ Contributing Myanmar NDC implementation
- ▶ Input and return balance monitoring should be followed
- ▶ Carbon credit share may need to be revised.



Myanmar NDC:

FORESTRY

- A 10-year, nationally funded USD 500 million Myanmar Rehabilitation and Reforestation Program (2017-2027), 600,000 hectares
- Implementation of the REDD+ Strategy including new commitments to achieve net-zero deforestation by 2030.
- Distributing fuel-efficient stoves to 5 million hhds.

ENERGY

- Increasing RE uptake and energy efficiency by:
 - Implementing our National Energy Policy & National Electricity Master plan, increasing renewables to 9% of the energy-mix by 2030 .
 - Expanding off-grid renewable energy solutions, complemented by GIZ and UNDP programmes, to benefit over 650,000 households.

A Peaceful, Prosperous & Democratic Myanmar

Goal 1: Peace, National Reconciliation, Security & Good Governance	Goal 2: Economic Stability & Strengthened Macroeconomic Management	Goal 3: Job Creation & Private Sector Led Growth	Goal 4: Human Resources & Social Development for a 21st Century Society	Goal 5: Natural Resources & the Environment for the Posterity of the Nation
PILLAR 1: PEACE & STABILITY		PILLAR 2: PROSPERITY & PARTNERSHIP	PILLAR 3: PEOPLE & PLANET	



THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION

- San Win, Ph. D. candidate in Environmental Technology
- Deputy Director
- Climate Change Division
- Environmental Conservation Department
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
- sanwin.fd@gmail.com, sanwin.ecd@gmail.com, san.win@mail.kmutt.ac.th