

This Policy Paper provides an overview of Myanmar's environment- and climate-related governance challenges.

Myanmar is home to one of the highest concentrations of people vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, with 40 per cent of the population residing in low-lying and coastal regions.

Integrate climate change into agriculture, fishery and livestock policies, plans, research and development, and extension services at national, sectoral and local levels.

The United Nations' Myanmar Information Management Unit estimated that in 2021, 21 million people in Myanmar -- 40 per cent of the population -- were vulnerable to climate change, ...

This page offers a comprehensive overview of Myanmar's climate zones of temperature and precipitation with reflection of their climatological seasonal cycle, drawing on the Köppen-Geiger classification ...

Given a High per capita footprint, Myanmar can show leadership by rapidly reducing the dominant sources: land-use CO₂ and methane from crop production and livestock.

Myanmar receives abundant precipitation, but climate change-induced erratic rainfall is expected to exacerbate existing challenges related to water access, quality and quantity (Republic of Myanmar, ...

Explore the impacts of climate change on Myanmar, a nation vulnerable due to its geographical and socio-economic factors. Delve into government policies aimed at emission ...

The Myanmar Climate Change Master Plan 2018- 2030, defines a series of high-priority activities, strategic indicators, and the responsibilities of stakeholders across six specific sectors prioritized in ...

Myanmar's climate is projected to shift dramatically in the coming decades, impacting its ecosystems, human health, agriculture, and food security. The country's vulnerable coasts are ...



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