

HOST PARTY PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS FOR ARTICLE 6.4 MECHANISM (Version 01.0)

Section 1: General Information		
Country:	Myanmar	
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ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVE (OPTIONAL)		
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SECTION 2: PARTICIPATION RESPONSIBILITIES		
Is your country a Party to the Paris Agreement?	√ Yes □ No	
Has your country prepared, communicated, and is it maintaining a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement?	√ Yes □ No	
Has your country designated a Designated National Authority (DNA) for the Article 6.4 mechanism and communicated that designation to the UNFCCC secretariat?	√ Yes □ No	

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Please describe how your country's participation in the Article 6.4 mechanism contributes to sustainable development, while acknowledging that the consideration of sustainable development is a national prerogative.

Myanmar has endorsed UNFCCC in 1994, Kyoto protocol in 2003 Doha Amendment and Paris agreement in 2017. Myanmar submitted its NDC in 2021 and endorsed the Paris Agreement in 2017. Myanmar's total emissions reductions contributions as a part of its NDC are 244.52 million tCO2e unconditionally, and a total of 414.75 million tCO2e, subject to conditions of international finance and technical support by 2030. Altogether nine CDM projects are being implemented in Myanmar. All of nine CDM project are under the transition to SDM.

Myanmar's participation in the Article 6.4 mechanism of the Paris Agreement offers significant opportunities to advance sustainable development objectives within the country, while recognizing that the pursuit of sustainable development remains a national prerogative. Here's how Myanmar's involvement in Article 6.4 can contribute to sustainable development:

- 1. **Promoting Clean Energy Access**: Myanmar can leverage the mechanism to invest in renewable energy projects such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power. These initiatives can help expand access to clean and affordable energy, particularly in rural and remote areas, thereby supporting economic development, improving living standards, and reducing reliance on fossil fuels.
- 2. **Enhancing Climate Resilience**: Through Article 6.4, Myanmar can implement projects aimed at enhancing climate resilience, such as sustainable land management, afforestation, and climate-smart agriculture. These efforts can help mitigate the impacts of climate change, protect vulnerable communities from natural disasters, and safeguard critical ecosystems, including forests and wetlands.
- 3. **Fostering Sustainable Infrastructure Development**: Myanmar utilizes the mechanism to promote sustainable infrastructure development, including transportation, urban planning, and waste management projects. By mainstreaming climate change tackling measures into different sectors and development projects including infrastructure planning and implementation, Myanmar is working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance resilience to climate-related risks, and promote the overall quality of infrastructure services.
- 4. Facilitating Technology Transfer and Capacity Building: Participation in Article 6.4 can facilitate the transfer of climate-friendly technologies and expertise to Myanmar, supporting the country's efforts to build technical capacity and institutional capabilities for sustainable development. This can include knowledge sharing, training programs, and partnerships with international organizations and private sector actors to promote innovation and technology diffusion across key sectors.
- 5. Strengthening International Collaboration: Myanmar's engagement in Article 6.4 provides

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an opportunity to strengthen international collaboration and cooperation on climate change mitigation and adaptation. By working closely with other countries, Myanmar can access financial resources, technical assistance, and best practices to support its sustainable development agenda, while also contributing to global efforts to address climate change.

Overall, Myanmar's participation in the Article 6.4 mechanism can play a crucial role in advancing sustainable development goals by promoting clean energy access, enhancing climate resilience, fostering sustainable infrastructure development, facilitating technology transfer and capacity building, and strengthening international collaboration. However, it's essential to ensure that these initiatives are aligned with Myanmar's national development priorities and tailored to the country's unique socio-economic and environmental context.

Please provide detailed information on the types of activities under Article 6, paragraph 4 (A6.4 activities) that your country would consider approving pursuant to chapter V.C (Approval and Authorization) of the Rules, Modalities and Procedures (RMPs).

Additionally, explain how these activities, and any associated emission reductions or removals, would contribute to the achievement of your country's NDC, if applicable, its long-term low GHG emission development strategy, if it has submitted one, and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement?

Myanmar, in accordance with Kyoto Protocol Mechanisms, is implementing CDM projects since less than a decade ago. Myanmar would consider approving all possible activities of GHG emission reduction those are also meeting SDG and National Sustainable Development and in line with both Myanmar Climate Change Policy and PA.

These activities and any other associated emission reduction are expected to contribute Myanmar NDC targets which has been submitted to UNFCCC on 3 August 2021. Myanmar set its emission reduction targets of unconditionally 29% of BAU emission (842 mtCO2e) and/or conditionally 49% of BAU by 2030.

Myanmar, like many other countries, may consider approving various types of activities under Article 6, paragraph 4 (A6.4 activities) pursuant to Chapter V.C (Approval and Authorization) of the Rules, Modalities, and Procedures (RMPs). These activities typically involve cooperative approaches between countries to achieve emission reductions or removals while promoting sustainable development. Here are some examples of activities Myanmar might consider approving:

- 1. Renewable Energy Projects: Myanmar could approve projects that focus on developing renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, or biomass energy. These projects can contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by displacing fossil fuel-based energy generation, thus helping Myanmar achieve its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and long-term low greenhouse gas (GHG) emission development strategy.
- 2. Energy Efficiency Improvements: Projects aimed at improving energy efficiency in sectors such as industry, transportation, and buildings could be approved. By implementing measures to reduce energy consumption and optimize processes, Myanmar can lower its carbon footprint and contribute to its NDC targets and long-term emission reduction goals.
- 3. Afforestation and Reforestation: Myanmar may approve projects focused on afforestation (planting trees on previously non-forested land) and reforestation (replanting trees in areas that

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were previously forested). These activities enhance carbon sequestration, mitigate deforestation, and contribute to biodiversity conservation, aligning with Myanmar's environmental conservation goals and its commitment to the Paris Agreement.

- 4. Sustainable Agriculture Practices: Projects promoting sustainable agriculture practices, such as agroforestry, conservation agriculture, and improved livestock management, could be approved. These activities can sequester carbon in soils, reduce methane emissions from livestock, and enhance agricultural resilience to climate change, supporting Myanmar's efforts to achieve food security and sustainable development.
- 5. Community-Based Adaptation Initiatives: Myanmar might consider approving projects that focus on community-based adaptation, such as building climate-resilient infrastructure, establishing early warning systems, and implementing sustainable land and water management practices. These activities can help vulnerable communities adapt to climate change impacts while promoting inclusive and sustainable development.

By approving such A6.4 activities, Myanmar can generate tradable emission reductions or removals, commonly known as "carbon credits," which can be used to meet its NDC targets, support its long-term low GHG emission development strategy, and contribute to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. These activities not only help mitigate climate change but also foster sustainable development by promoting economic growth, enhancing resilience, protecting ecosystems, and improving the well-being of communities across Myanmar.

Please provide any additional information that the host Party may deem necessary.

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