



Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to
the United Nations Office and other International Organizations

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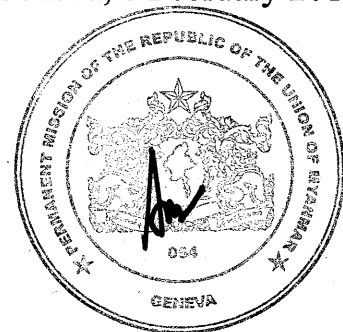
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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and has the honour to refer to the letter dated 6 November 2017, regarding the questionnaire in relation to Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/20 on human rights and climate change.

In this connection, the Permanent Mission has the honour to enclose herewith the relevant information provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 6 February 2018



Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

GENEVA

OHCHR REGISTRY

- 8 FEB. 2018

Recipients : R R D
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Enclosure

Questionnaire in relation to Human Rights Council Resolution

A/HRC/35/20 on human rights and climate change

- 1. Please describe the relationship between the adverse effects of climate change and the rights of migrants, and any human rights obligations to mitigate and adapt to climate change that can be derived from them.**

The Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) of Myanmar that submitted to UNFCCC in 2015 for contributing global climate actions of mitigation and adaptation recognized the relationship between climate change and migration. The observed changes in the last decades were causing climate-driven migration that affect, for instance, the socio-economic conditions of dry regions due to increased occurrences of drought. One of the policy recommendation areas under Myanmar National Climate Change Policy is “Resilient urban and rural settlements” which recognized the potential impacts of climate change on rural-urban migration and the promotion of long-term inclusivity, liveability, economic development and a high quality of life in rural and urban areas.

- 2. Please describe any relevant commitments, legislations and other measures that you have taken to adapt to and mitigate climate change and / or protect migrants affected by climate change. Please also note and identify any relevant mechanisms for ensuring accountability for these commitments including about their means of implementation for these commitments.**

Even though there has not been any relevant commitments, legislations and other measure that directly linked to protecting migrants from adverse climate change impacts by adaptation and mitigation, there have been a series of policy tools that have been

formulated recognizing protection of marginalized groups from adverse impacts of climate change. For instance, Myanmar's INDC recognized the climate-driven migration due to adverse impacts of climate change. The national climate change policy which is under finalization expressed its vision of becoming climate-resilient, low-carbon society that is sustainable, prosperous and inclusive. Two out of nine guiding principles, i.e. "Inclusiveness" and "Climate justice and equity", express the promotion and protection of the rights of all people particularly the poorest, most vulnerable and marginalized segments of society and the rights to participation in decision-making and action in adapting and mitigating climate change, and low-carbon and climate-resilient development. The policy recommendation area for human wellbeing recommend for actions to scale up and strengthen social protection for all people, and in particular for the most vulnerable, to prepare for, recover from, and adapt to slow- and rapid-onset impacts of climate change.

3. Please share a summary of any relevant data as well as any related mechanisms to measure and monitor the impacts climate change on the enjoyment of human rights for migrants, especially for vulnerable groups such as children, women or migrants living with a disability and the allocation of resources to address these impacts.

Although not being directly related to the enjoyment of human rights for migrants, the finalized Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plans recognized the inclusive climate-resilient and low-carbon development for poor, landless, marginalized and vulnerable women, men and geographic regions as one of four principles and with the objective of increasing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in the actions areas of policy, institutions, finance, capacity and technology, awareness and partnership. With the

specific sectoral outcomes for six sectors, the detailed action plans were formulated under each sector together with implementing actors including relevant government organizations, NGOs, INGOs and civil societies.

4. **Please identify and share examples of good practices and challenges in the promotion, protection and fulfilment of the human rights of migrants in the context of the adverse impacts of climate change.**

Generally, as the least developed country, the major challenges in the promotion, protection and fulfilment of the human rights of migrants in the context of the adverse impacts of climate change in Myanmar are mainly related to financial, technology and capacity building across all sectors and at all levels. The collaboration among relevant stakeholders remains challenges as well as engaging with the local communities. Therefore, the awareness raising is still becoming one of the good practices for promoting the human rights enjoyment of migrants.

5. **Please provide any additional information you believe would be useful to understand efforts made and changes faced as well as the necessary means of implementation for climate change adaptation and mitigation related to the protection of migrants and persons displaced across international borders because of the sudden-onset and slow-onset adverse effects of climate change.**

The collaboration among relevant stakeholders is much more needed together with the human rights awareness and advocacy in the areas of not only migrants but also fundamental human rights across all sectors and at all levels. The existing policy and other relevant tools and mechanisms relating with human rights including migrants' rights and climate change should be integrated each other, and if not

enough, the required policy and relevant tools should be formulated by coordination and collaboration among stakeholders.