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Communities level resilience from climate change in dry zone of Myanmar

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Communities in the dry zone regions in Myanmar are increasingly undergoing climate shocks and stresses. Higher temperatures, shorter and more intense rain falls, and more frequent storms and cyclones mean that the communities are in high risk areas and are increasingly at risk of loss of livelihoods. As climate extremes have worsened over the past years, communities have had to rely on coping strategies and mechanisms such as migration, the sale of assets, community support structures and support from family networks in order to manage and adapt to pervasive shocks and stresses. The rainfall is major source of the water here. Since there is forest degradation, there is huge impact on climate change. The government staff of Department of Conservation and Forestry went to the village and shared the knowledge on degradation of forestry, impacts on the environment and biodiversity along with the importance of forests and the causes and effects of soil erosion. In order to reduce deforestation because of firewood cutting, the special project distributes firewood saving efficiency stoves with the partnership of a private stove company. Education programs were conducted on multiple crop and subsidiary crop for the communities for better resilience. The villagers are applied for community forest for their region. When there is less production of seeds in the farming land, the villagers started going to work in oil camps and moved to another region (Yangon) to work for more income. Some of the villagers, who are working outside, decided to send money back to their family in village and some villagers sell their gold for short term resilience for their family.

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