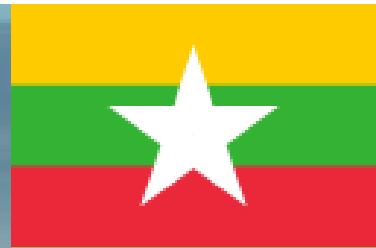


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2013

# Country Profile of MYANMAR



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Relief and Resettlement Department

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## 1. General Information of Myanmar Country

### 1.1 Geographical data

The Union of Myanmar, located between 90°32' N & 28°31' N latitude and 92°10' E & 101°11'E longitude with total area of 676,578 sq. km is the second largest country in South-east Asia. Its north-south length is 2200 km while east-west breadth is 925 km. It is surrounded by China in north and north east, Lao PDR & Thailand in east and southeast, India, Bangladesh in west while Bay of Bengal & Andaman sea in west and south. It has been administratively divided into 7 Regions and 7 States. The Regions and States have been divided into Districts which in turn have been divided into Townships.



Figure1. Administrative Division of Myanmar

## 1.2 Climate Information

Myanmar is regarded as agriculture based country as it accounts for 64.1 percent of the GDP<sup>1</sup>. It has a tropical climate with three seasons namely Rainy (mid-May to mid-October), Winter (mid-October to mid-February) and Summer (mid-February to mid-May).

## 1.3 Demographic Data

There is large variation in average precipitation as coastal areas receive average precipitation in the range of 4000mm to 5600 mm while central dry zone receives precipitation in the range of 600mm and 1400 mm. The summary of key indicators of Myanmar is at Table 1.

S/N	Indicator	Value
1	Total area	676,578 kms <sup>2</sup>
2	Coastline	2400kms
3	Number of Districts	67
4	Number of Townships	330
5	Estimated population	60 mn
6	Percentage of population in rural areas	70
7	Population Density (Sq kms)	77
8	Percentage of work force in agriculture	64.1
9	Gross Domestic Product (2005-06 at current producers price)	12,286,765.4mn kyats
10	10 Per capital GDP Product (2005-06 at current	221,799 kyat's

**Table1. Key Indicators of Myanmar**

## 2. Natural Hazards in Myanmar Country

### 2.1 Natural Hazards Likely to Affect the Country (features, tendency)

Myanmar is exposed to multiple natural hazards which include Cyclone, Storm surge, Floods, Landslide, Earthquake, Tsunami, Drought, Fire and Forest Fire. The coastal regions of Ayeyarwady Region and Rakhine State are prone to storm surge.

Myanmar is situated in the western part of the South-East Asia, bordering the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea with its 2400 km long coast line. It is potentially rich with marine natural resources and also potentially threatened by the waves, cyclones and associated weather.

Myanmar receives practically all its rainfall between mid-May and October, during which flooding is common. The riverine floods are common in the river delta while the flash floods and landslides are frequent in upper reaches of the river systems, which are normally the mountainous areas. In the cities and towns, localized floods occur from time to time.

The landslides of various scales occur in mountainous regions especially in the Western, Southern and Eastern Highland of Myanmar. The Western ranges have experienced all types of landslide and earth movement such as rock falls, rock slides, soil avalanche and mud flow. Due to sparse population, the direct impact of landslide in this region damaged infrastructure rather than human settlement.

Myanmar can be divided in 3 seismically active regions namely the Northwestern Region, the Central Lowland and the Shan Plateau-Yunnan Region. There are four areas in that very vulnerable zone; namely, Bago-Phyu, Mandalay-Sagaing-Tagaung, Putao-Tanaing, and Kale-Homalin areas.

The Dry zone of Myanmar is located in central part of the country in Magway, Mandalay and Sagaing Regions (lower part) across 54 Townships in 13 Districts and covers approximately 10 percent of total area of the country. It falls under arid to semi-arid zone and the average annual precipitation is below 40 inches.

The Fire hazard is the most frequent hazard in Myanmar. The high incidences of fire cases are concentrated mainly in Yangon, Mandalay, Ayeyarwady, Sagaing and Bago, which accounts for 63 percent of the total fire cases.

The forest fires in Myanmar are normally surface fire, most frequent during the dry season, starting around December until May. It occurs in almost all States and Regions though sporadic, however more common in upland regions namely Bago, Chin, Kayah, Kachin, Mandalay, Rakhine and Shan. It causes haze problem which leads to negative impact on the community.

## **2.2 Recent Major Disasters (basic data of disasters, damage situation, response & recovery info)**

### **(a) Impact of Tropical Cyclone Nargis (2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2008)**

On 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2008, Cyclone Nargis hit Myanmar. It caused a lot of damages and loss of lives throughout the Ayeyarwady Delta and Yangon Division. The Cyclone Nargis affected more than 60 townships mainly in Yangon Division and Ayeyarwady Region. In the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis, 84,537 persons were died, 53,836 were missing and 19,359 were injured. An estimated 2.4 million people lost either partially or completely their homes, livelihoods and community structures. Damage was most severe in the Ayeyarwady Delta region, known as the country's rice bowl. The number of totally damaged houses were 450000 and partially damaged houses were 350000. In the education sector, over 4000 schools were damaged. Likewise, in health sector, 75% of the health

facilities were also destroyed. In the agriculture sector, agricultural works were destroyed due to loss of draught cattle, damage to paddy strains, sea water intrusion to paddy land, and damage of agricultural equipments.



**Figure2. Damage and Rehabilitation in Nargis Cyclone**

Immediately after Cyclone Nargis struck, National Natural Disaster Preparedness Central Committee held an Emergency Meeting headed by Prime Minister on 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2008. The National Disaster Preparedness Central Committee was stationed in Yangon in order to carry out rescue operations for all the survivors in the storm-hit regions to provide them with food, clothing and shelter. Duties were assigned to minister to respective storm-hit areas. Troops from divisions and regiments were sent to storm-hit areas and rear camps, mid-point camps and forward camps were formed. The relief tasks were harmoniously made with the combined force of the Government,

public and the Tatmadaw (Military).

The Government of Myanmar, Myanmar Social Organizations, private enterprises and individuals responded swiftly and generously to assist the cyclone victims. Moreover, 69 local construction companies involved in the renovation and reconstruction tasks of schools, hospitals, Rural Health Centers and community buildings.

The Tripartite Core Group (TCG) was formed on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2008 in response to the needs of the people affected by Cyclone Nargis. The TCG comprises of 9 members; 3 each from the Government of Myanmar, ASEAN and the United Nations. The TCG contributes to international cooperation. Coordination and cooperation among the Government, ASEAN, United Nations Agencies and International Non-government Organizations was carried out smoothly through TCG. TCG also developed Post-Nargis Joint Assessment (PONJA) and Post-Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Plan (PONREPP).

In addition, to effectively carry out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction tasks after Nargis, 11 clusters have been established comprising of Government, UN Agencies and INGOs. These clusters covered Agriculture, Health, Education, Nutrition, Food, Shelter, Water and Sanitation, Protection of Children and Women, Early Recovery, Logistics and Emergency Telecommunication.

The recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes are being implemented in the storm-hit region with the aim of "Build Back Better".

For the rehabilitation of housing sector, the Government has been constructing new village houses which are at low cost. Up to now, 9444 units of houses were completed and occupied by the storm-hit victims.

Over 4,000 Schools were totally or partially destroyed by Cyclone Nargis. Among them, 1,250 schools are needed to be reconstructed. New schools are now being constructed with the support of the Ministry of Education, donors, NGOs, INGOs and local entrepreneurs.

With regard to the Health sector, Rural Health Centers and Sub-Rural Health Centers are being constructed by the Ministry of Health with the cooperation of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Sub-Committee, Health Cluster and other INGOs.

In the rehabilitation period, the State, local and international donors provided 3,221 draught cattle, 9,689 power-tillers, 1.8 million baskets of paddy strains and fuel for the rehabilitation of livelihoods of the storm-affected people.

The State in collaboration with local and international donors provided fishing boats and fishing nets for the fishermen because their fishing boats and nets were damaged. A total of 10,025 fishing boats and 26,650 fishing nets have been provided. As a result, the fishermen were able to start their livelihood.

In the aftermath of the storm, a total of 23,458 acres of salt fields, 24,214 tons of crude salt and equipments for salt production were also destroyed. To make salt production in time, Ministries



concerned supply finance, tractors, water pumps, tarpaulins, tents and fuel to salt makers.

### **(b) Tarlay Earthquake (24 March 2011)**

A magnitude 6.9 earthquake (Tarlay Earthquake) at 20:25 on 24 March 2011 that had its epicenter in the east of Shan State in Burma (Myanmar) with a hypocenter 10 km deep. The earthquake occurred in an area of complex tectonics caused by the continuing collision between the northward moving Indo-Australian Plate and the Eurasian Plate, which created the Arakan Yoma Mountains. In this zone of highly oblique collision, most of the motion is accommodated by the north-south trending Sagaing fault, a major dextral (right lateral) strike-slip fault that runs through the western and central part of Burma.



**Figure 3. Damage by Tarlay Earthquake**

### **(c) Flood in Kayin, Mon and Rakhine States, and Taninthayi and Ayeyarwaddy Regions (29 July 2013)**

73,300 people in affected areas living in temporary relocation camps. Heavy rains and overflowing local rivers caused flash floods in various parts of the country in late July, affecting Kayin, Mon and Rakhine States, and Taninthayi and Ayeyarwady Regions. According to the Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, the flash floods initially displaced over 38,300 people, leaving six dead and one person missing, and damaging residential buildings, roads and bridges. By 7 August, 73,300 people were residing in temporary relocation camps in the affected states and regions. Many others were able to return to their places of origin as heavy rains ceased and the floodwaters receded in most affected locations.

The Government is leading relief efforts, providing assistance to affected people in camps and at their places of origin. Vice-President U Nyan Tun visited the worst affected areas in Kayin State. During the visit, Government relief programmes provided food, medicine and cash assistance worth roughly US\$111,000 (107,715,000 Myanmar kyats) to all affected families. Working with local authorities in support of the Government response, humanitarian agencies have also delivered food, non-food items, and essential medicine and water purification materials to affected locations.



Although displaced people have begun returning home, assistance will likely be needed in the coming weeks as crops and other food storage facilities have been destroyed.



Figure4. Flooding Areas in 29 July 2013

### 3. Disaster Management System in Myanmar

#### 3.1 Administrative System

- Conventional name** : Union of Burma
- Government type** : civilian-led parliamentary government
- Voting age** : 18 years of age; universal
- Chief** : President Thein Sein
- Head** : President Thein Sein
- Legislature** : a unicameral People's Assembly or Pyithu Hluttaw consisting of 485 seats with members elected by popular vote was elected in 1990 but was never seated; according to the terms of the constitution approved on 10 May 2008, a bicameral Pyidaungsu Hluttaw

**Administrative subdivisions** : Below is the number of districts, townships, cities/towns, wards, village groups and villages in each divisions and states of Burma:

No.	State/Region	Districts	Townships	Cities/Towns	Wards	Village Group	Villages
1	Kachin State	3	18	20	116	303	2630
2	Kayah State	2	7	7	29	79	624

3	Kayin	3	7	10	46	376	2092
<b>No.</b>	<b>State/Region</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>Townships</b>	<b>Cities/Towns</b>	<b>Wards</b>	<b>Village Group</b>	<b>Villages</b>
4	Chin State	2	9	9	29	475	1355
5	Sagaing Region	8	37	37	171	1769	6095
6	Tanintharyi Region	3	10	10	63	265	1255
7	Bago Region	4	28	33	246	1424	6498
8	Magway Region	5	25	26	160	1543	4774
9	Madalay Region	7	31	29	259	1611	5472
10	Mon State	2	10	11	69	381	1199
11	Rakhine State	4	17	17	120	1041	3871
12	Yangon Region	4	45	20	685	634	2119
13	Shan State	11	54	54	336	1626	15513
14	Ayeyarwady Region	6	26	29	219	1912	11651
	<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>2548</b>	<b>13742</b>	<b>65148</b>

**Table2. The number of districts, townships, cities/towns, wards, village Groups and villages in each divisions and states of Burma**

### **3.2 Legal System and Framework**

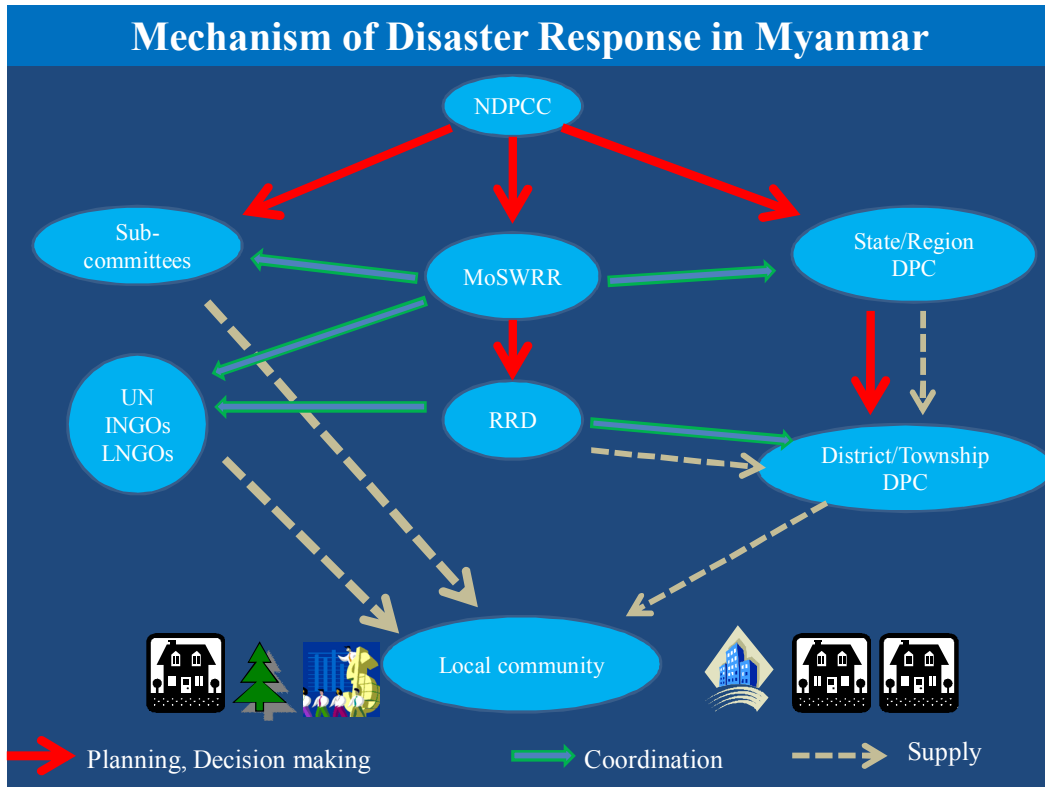
Disaster Management related laws drew since last several years have been laid down the legal framework for the disaster management- preparedness, prevention/mitigation, response and recovery/rehabilitation phases. Rehabilitation Board Act (41/1950), Board of Development Affairs Act (11/1993), Epidemic Diseases Prevention Act (1/1995), Implementation of Insurance Act (6/1996) and Fire Services Act (1/1997) have been promulgated. Disaster management law was enacted disaster management law by the Parliament in July 2013. According to latest disaster management law, there are nine chapters. The aims of disaster management law are to implement natural disaster

management programmes in a systematic, prompt and effective manner, in order to mitigate disaster risk; to form the National Committee and local bodies for prompt, systematic and effective implementation of natural disaster management programmes in order to implement natural disaster management programmes; to coordinate with national and international government departments, organizations, civil society organizations, non-government organizations, international organizations, and regional organizations in carrying out natural disaster management activities; to protect and restore the environment affected by natural disasters; and to provide health, education, social and livelihood programmes to bring about better living condition for disaster-affected people.

### **3.3 Structure of Disaster Management**

#### **(a) National Platform of Disaster Risk Reduction**

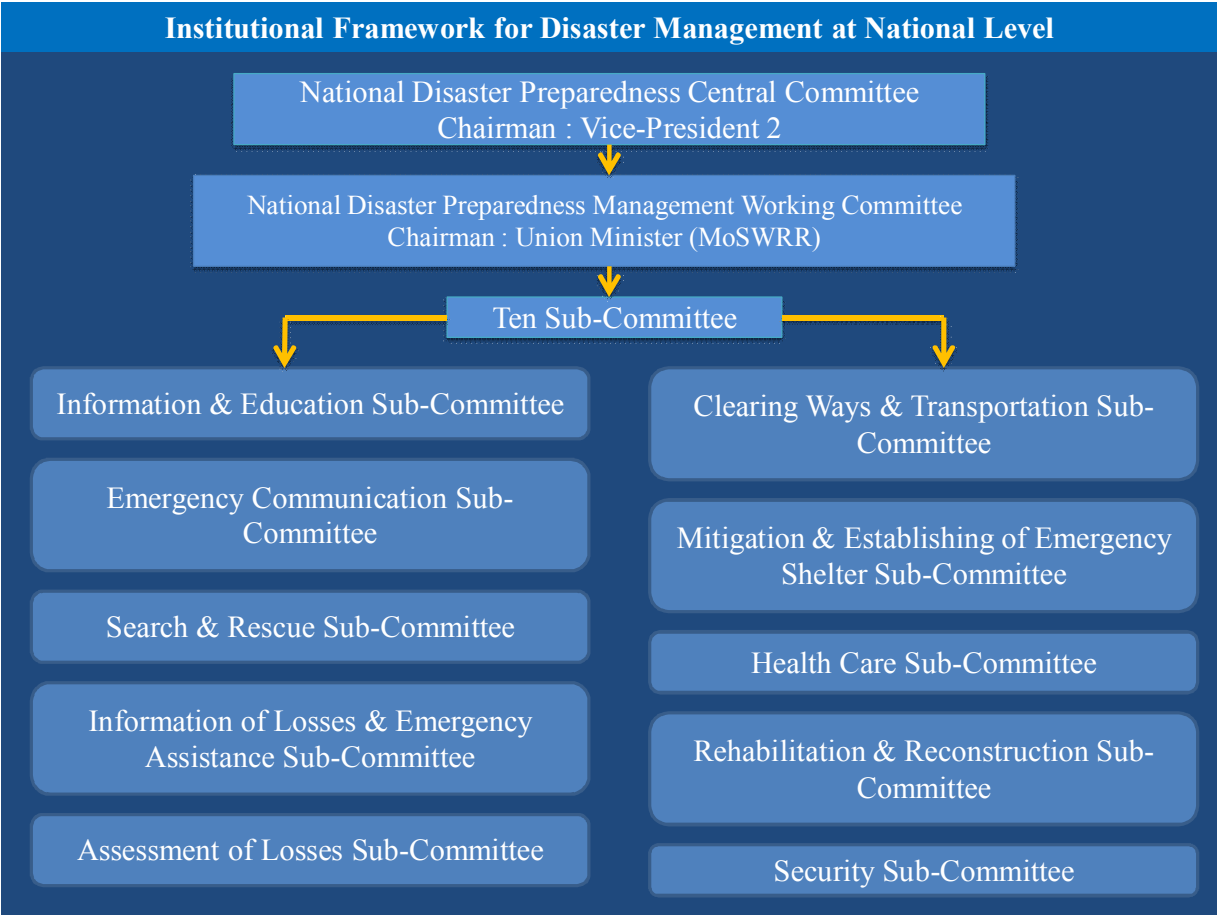
The National Disaster Preparedness Central Committees [NDPCC] under the chairmanship of the Vice-President 2 is the 13-member body for Disaster Management. The Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement is the Co-Chairs and the Union Ministers of concerned ministries are members of the Agency. The Deputy Minister 2 of MSWRR is the Secretary while Director General, Relief and Resettlement are the Joint Secretary of the Agency. There are 10 Sub-committees under NDPCC. State/Division-, District-, Township- and Village Tract-level Disaster Preparedness Committees have also been formed respectively. National Platform of Disaster Risk Reduction as shown in Figure7.



**Figure5. National Platform of Disaster Risk Reduction**

**(a) National Organizations for Disaster Risk Reduction**

**Management Working Committee and Sub-Committees of NDPCC:** The 11-member Management Working Committee under the chairmanship of the Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement is constituted to supervise the implementation of Disaster Management activities in accordance with guidelines of NDPCC and also to coordinate the activities of NDPCC. The Union Minister for Defense and Deputy Minister for Home Affairs are Co-Chairmen and the Director General, Relief and Resettlement Department and the Director General, Fire Services Department are Secretary and Joint-Secretary of the committee respectively. Ten Sub-Committees, have also been constituted for effective implementation of activities laid down by it. This apart, each Ministry has constituted its Executive Committee for Disaster Management.



**Figure6. National Organizations for Disaster Risk Reduction**

**(b) Local Organizations for Disaster Risk Reduction**

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar is committed to Disaster Risk Management and established systems and procedures for effective DRM at sub-national level (State/Region, District, Township, Wards and Village Tracts levels) are in place. Disaster Management Committees are formed at each state, region and township level.

At township level “Township Disaster Preparedness Committee” was formed with the following members:

Sr.No.	Organization	Designation
1	Chairman, Township	Chairman
2	Township Police Officer, Myanmar Police Force	Member
3	Township Engineer, Public Works	Member
4	Staff Officer, Irrigation Department (Township)	Member
5	Staff Officer, Myanmar Agricultural Services (Township)	Member

6	Staff Officer, Myanmar Electric Power Enterprise(Township)	Member
7	Township Medical Officer	Member
8	Township Executive Officer, Development Affairs Department	Member
9	Staff Officer, Planning Department (Township)	Member
10	Staff Officer, Fire Service Department (Township)	Member
11	Staff Officer, Internal Revenue Department (Township)	Member
12	Deputy Staff Officer, General Administration Department	Member
13	Deputy Head of Township Myanmar Police Force	Member
14	Responsible Person, Myanmar Posts and Telecommunications	Member
15	Staff Officer, Forest Department (Township)	Member
16	Township Education Officer	Member
17	Township Manager, Myanmar Agricultural Produce Trading	Member
18	Chairman, Transportation Supervision Committee	Member

**Table3: Composition of Township Disaster Preparedness Committee**

Township Disaster Preparedness Committee has following Sub-Committees:

- Information & Education Sub-Committee
- Emergency Communication Sub-Committee
- Search and Rescue Sub-Committee
- Information of Losses & Emergency Assistance Sub-Committee
- Assessment of Losses Sub-Committee
- Clearing ways & Transportation Sub-Committee
- Mitigation & Establishing of Emergency Shelter Sub-Committee
- Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Sub-Committee
- Health Care Sub-Committee
- Security Sub-Committee

At Village Tract/Ward Level, Village Tract/Ward Disaster Preparedness Committees were formed with the composition of members as follow:

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Member</b>	<b>Designation</b>
1	Chairman, Village Tract/Ward GAD	Chairman
2	Clerk, Settlement and Land Records Department	Member
3	Member, Myanmar Red Cross Society	Member
4	Member of Auxiliary Fire Brigade	Member
5	Head, Police Sub-Station, Ward/Village Tract, Myanmar Police Force	Member



6	Organizer, Union Solidarity and Development Association	Member
7	Member of Veterans' Association	Member
8	Member of Myanmar Women Affairs Federation	Member
9	Member of Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association	Member
10	Primary School Teacher	Member
11	Respected personnel from village Tract/Ward	Secretary
12	Village Tract/Ward GAD	Secretary

**Table4: Composition of Village Tract/Ward Disaster Preparedness Committee**

#### **4. Disaster Management Strategy, Policy and Plan**

Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) as of National Disaster Preparedness Central Committee (NDPCC) has the major tasks to deliver relief to people, monks and nuns who face disasters such as fire, flood, strong wind, earthquake and armed insurgency to ease their sufferings, to deliver relief to those who caught a storm in a river or a sea and for those who are stranded in far-flung regions or in foreign countries because of their vessels whose engines are in disorder, to provide aid for those who had to leave their regions due to armed insurgency and for those who have been shifted to safe regions from the areas where armed insurgents are active and to provide aid for those who face hunger owing to severe drought, great change of climate or destroyed agricultural fields by pests and animals.

Recognizing the need for national framework, Relief and Resettlement Department had draft "Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction-MAPDRR" with technical support from Bangkok-based Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC). The MAPDRR will be the National DRR Strategic Action Plan comprising 7 components and 65 sub-components which link to priorities actions from "Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)" and "ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response-AADMER."

The brief table of the National DRR Strategic Action Plan comprising 7 components and 65 sub-components that include in MAPDRR is as follow:

## Seven Components of MAPDRR

S/N	Component	HFA Priorities	AADMER	No. of Projects
1	Component 1: Policy, Institutional Arrangements and Further Institutional development	Priority 1	Article 6,10	4
2	Component 2: Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment	Priority 2	Article 5	8
3	Component 3: Multi-hazard Early Warning System	Priority 2	Article 7	10
4	Component 4: Preparedness and Response Programs at National, State/Division, District& Township Levels	Priority 5	Article 6,8	10
5	Component 5: Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development	Priority 4	Article 6	13
6	Component 6: Community based Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction	Cross-cutting	Article 6,7	9
7	Component 7: Public Awareness, Education and Training	Priority 3	Article 6,7	11
<b>Total</b>				<b>65</b>

**Figure7. The National DRR Strategic Action Plan comprising 7 components and 65 sub-components that include in MAPDRR**

Short and long term plans need to be developed to ensure preparedness in the face of unexpected natural disasters in order to minimize losses. Based on Cyclone Nargis experience, National Disaster Preparedness Central Committee has released “Standing Order on Disaster Management” on January 2009. The “Standing Order” for Disaster Management in Myanmar is issued with the aim of ensuring that once disaster strikes, emergency relief and rehabilitation work is carried out according to the prepared plan and that the people are mobilized at the national level for participation in such efforts. The Standing Order includes national level institutions and other sub-national committee and assigned roles and responsibilities.

In addition, to provide township authorities on guidance to develop Disaster Management Plan specifically for respective township context, the Guidelines for Township Disaster Management Plan (2010) were developed as guiding principles and providing key considerations for:

- Township Disaster Management Planning, Process for developing Township Disaster Management Plan

- Methodology for Development of the Guideline
- Role and responsibilities of Committee and Sub-Committees
- Mitigation, Preparedness, Recovery and Rehabilitation Measures
- Monitoring and review and Updating of Plan

**IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Committee) Contingency Plan:** The IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Committee) Contingency Plan is an inter-agency forum of UN and non-UN humanitarian partners founded in 1992, to strengthen humanitarian assistance. The overall objective of the IASC is to improve the delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected populations. The Committee was established following UN General Assembly Resolution 46/182 and resolution 48/57 confirmed that it should be the primary method for inter-agency coordination.

Contingency planning is a management tool used to ensure adequate arrangements are made in anticipation of a crisis. This is achieved primarily through the participation in the contingency planning process itself, as well as through follow-up actions and subsequent revisions of plans.

Experience from previous emergencies clearly indicates that effective response to humanitarian needs at the onset of a crisis depends on the level of preparedness and planning of agencies in the field, as well as the capacities and resources available to them. The overall objective of the Inter-Agency Contingency Planning Guidelines is to assist UN Country Teams and partners in planning how to respond to potential emergencies with appropriate humanitarian and protection.

These guidelines provide recommendations on how to engage in the contingency planning process, in order to develop common strategies and approaches to potential emergencies, and how to record the deliberations and results of this in contingency plans.

## 5. Budget Size on National Level

The Relief and Resettlement Department under Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and all departments under the Government was allowed budget by the Government in budget year basis. For severe disasters, the special allotment was granted and the relief providing process can be implemented sufficiently in timely manner.

YEAR	MYANMAR(KYATS)ml
2010-2011	154.55
2011-2012	352.16
2012-2013	661.25

## **6. Progress of the Implementation on Hyogo Framework for Action(HFA)**

The first priority of action HFA is **“Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation”**. For this priority, National Disaster Preparedness Central Committee (NDPCC), Working Committee, Ten Sub-Committees, Township Level Sub-Committee and Village Tract/Ward Level Sub-Committee were formed and they implement their respective duties for their plans before disaster, during disaster and post disaster. All committees, GOs and NGOs also participate in these activities.

The Second Priority is **“To identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning”**. Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) make forecasting and issues daily, monthly and yearly weather report for normal weather condition and special forecasting timely manner and issues warning for extreme weather condition. End-to-End Early Warning System is also carried out cooperation with Relief and Resettlement Department, Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, and Japan International Cooperation Center (JICA) in Ayaeyarwady Region.

The third priority is **“To use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels”**. Myanmar conducted Disaster Management Course for officials and NGOs members who directly involve in disaster management affairs. For public education the students were taught disaster related knowledge in school curriculums and lectures. Radio and TV talks, pamphlet, planning for new towns bill board and sign board screen plays and Radio plays were also telecasted for people. Relief and Resettlement Department is carried out to establish Disaster Management Training Centre in Hinthada Township, Ayeyarwady Region.

The fourth priority is **“To reduce the underlying risk factors”**. Myanmar has set up the National Commission for Environment Affairs (NCEA) which aims to ensure sustainable use of environment resources and to promote environmentally sound practices in industry and in other economic activities. Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry leads the promotion of sound environment practices in rural areas. Moreover, legislation of protected areas and forests have initiated by issuing executive orders. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has implemented initiatives on watershed management concept in projects like Kinda Dam project. Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry, local authorities and NGOs have initiated mangrove plantation for environment protection. Under the guidance of NDPCC, Ministry of Construction chaired the Township recovery and Rehabilitation Committee coordinated with different ministries, academic bodies and private companies to build the cyclone shelters and hill elevated lands (evacuated place) in the hazard-prone areas.

The last one is **“To strengthen disaster preparedness for affective response for all levels”**. Far this, Myanmar had already formed National Committee, Working Committee, ten Sub-Committees and local Working Committees of different levels. Each committee has their respective plans for disaster prevention and preparedness. Myanmar Government has developed important

documents such as Hazard Profile of Myanmar, Institutional Arrangement in Myanmar, Standing Orders, Inter-agency Contingency Plan, Local NGO Contingency Plan, PONREPP and PONJA.

## **7. Recent Major Projects on Disaster Risk Reduction**

- Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) is applying to open Training School on Disaster Management in Hinthada Township, Ayeyarwady Region.
- Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) is planning to apply End-to-End Early Warning System in cooperation with Japan International Cooperation Centre (JICA) and Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) in Myanmar at Ayeyarwady Region and Rakhine State, currently End-to-End Early Warning System is applied in Ayeyarwady Region.
- Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) is applying to open Emergency Operation Center (EOC) in Naypyitaw. Technical assistances for EOC are providing from four pilot countries (Brunei, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand) as well as support to the ASEAN Coordination Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) and the equipments for EOC were provided by Japan ASEAN cooperation fund (JAIF). Now, video conferencing system is needed by RRD for EOC.
- Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) is creating damage and losses database in cooperation with UNDP.
- Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) is opening Disaster Management Course (DMC) in States and Regions in cooperation with UN Agencies, LNGO and INGOs organizations.
- Workshops and Training of Trainers (TOTs) on Disaster Risk Reduction are applied in cooperation with Relief and Resettlement Department, UN Agencies, LNGO and INGOs organizations.
- Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) is signed MoU with 8 UN Agencies, INGOs and LNGOs to implement the DRR Activities more effective and efficient.
- Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) is carried out emergency rescue functions for flooding in Kayin State, Mon State and Yangon region, and support relief aids for these victims.
- Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) is distributing posters and pamphlets for increasing Public Awareness and Developing Capacities, and is carried out Education Talks on Disaster Risk Reduction.

**8. ADRC Counterpart(Organization name & Contact Information)**

Relief and Resettlement Department

Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement

Office Building No (23), Naypyitaw

Republic of the Union of Myanmar