



COUNTRY PRESENTATION

Ms. Mi Mi Tun Deputy Director

Department of Disaster Management, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Disclaimer

This report was compiled by an ADRC visiting researcher (VR) from ADRC member countries.

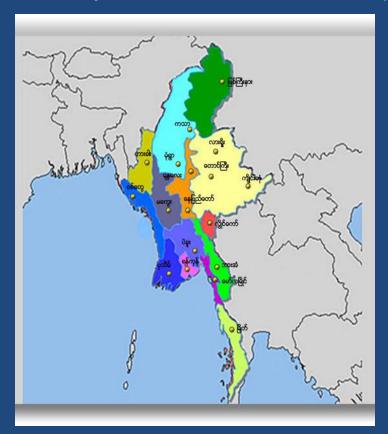
The views expressed in the report do not necessarily reflect the views of the ADRC. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the maps in the report also do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the ADRC.

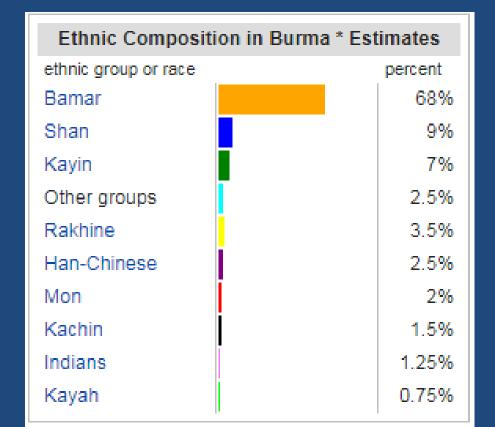
CONTENTS

- -Introduction
- -Hazards Profile of Myanmar
- -Disaster Management in Myanmar
- **MAPDRR 2017**
- Responsibilities of DDM on Disaster Risk
- Reduction
- -Research Plan

Country Profile of Myanmar

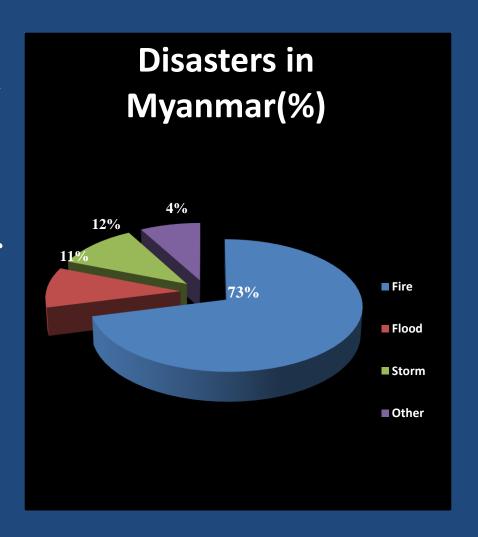
- Situated Southeast Asia between latitudes 09° 32' N and 28° 31' N and longitudes 92° 10' E and 101° 11' E.
- 2,61,228 square miles (6,77,000 Km2).
- Population is 51.92 million (2014 Census)





Hazard Vulnerability

- Myanmar is prone to multiple natural hazards
- Fire is the most frequent disaster in Myanmar and accounts for 73 %
- 12% land vulnerable to storms 2,400 kms of coastline
- 11% land vulnerable to floods
- Other disasters including earthquake, landslide, etc accounts for 4%



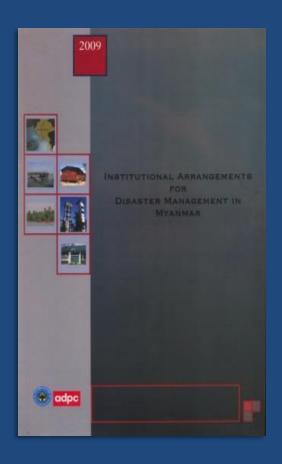
Disasters in Myanmar

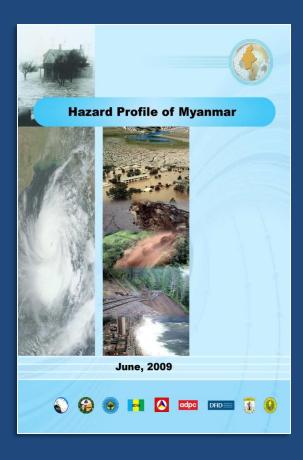
No.	Date	Hazard	Estimate Lost (Kyats)
1	26-12-2004	Tsunami	(1585.56)Million
2	2/3-May-2008	Cyclone Nargis	(11.7)Trillion
3	22-10-2010	Cyclone Giri	(0.024)Trillion
4	24-3-2011	Tarlay Earthquake	(3031.30)Million
5	19/20-10-2011	Magwe Flash Flood (Pakukku)	(15465.25)Million
6	11-11-2012	Thabaikkyin Earthquake	(8140.12)Million
7	June-September, 2015	2015 Myanmar Flood and Landslide	(224853.9778)Million

Disasters in Myanmar (Recently)

No.	Date	Hazard
1.	2016 July~August	Seasonal Flood in 15 districts
2.	2017 July~August	Seasonal Flood in 14 districts
3.	28 th Apr ~ 2 nd May 2018	Incident Fire of Yangon Garbage Dump Site
4.	2018 July ~ August	Seasonal Flood in Bago, Mon, Kayin & Tanintharyi
5.	29-8-2018	Dam spill water
6	August 2019	Flood and landslide (Mon State)
2	2020,2021,2022	Seasonal Flood

Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction Guidelines

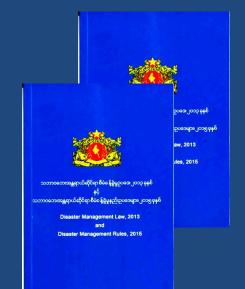






Disaster Management Law

The DM law was ratified by National government on 31st July, 2013 and DM Rules were prescribed by MSWRR on 7th April, 2015.



Objectives

- To implement natural disaster management programmes systematically and expeditiously in order to reduce disaster risks
- To form the National Committee and local bodies in order to implement natural disaster management programmes systematically and expeditiously
- To coordinate with national and international government departments and organizations or international organizations and regional organizations in carrying out natural disaster management activities
- To conserve and restore the environment affected by natural disaster

bring about better living conditions for victims

To provide health, education, social and livelihood proulgrammes in order to

National Disaster Management Committee's Organogram

National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC)

Advisory Group

State/ Region Disaster
Management
Authority

District Disaster
Management
Authority

Township Disaster
Management
Authority

Ward/ Village Tract
Disaster
Management
Authority

Disaster Management Work Committee

Financing and Financial Management Work Committee

Security Work Committee

News and Information
Work Committee

Health Care Work
Committee

Livelihood Restoration Work Committee

International Relation
Work Committee

Search and Rescue Work
Committee

Logistic Work Committee

Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Work Committee

Initial Need Assessment, Damage and Loss Verification and Need Identification Work Committee

Environmental Conservation Work Committee

MAPDRR Portrait

MPADRR-2017:

Comprehensive and unified Action Plan for risk reduction and management with prioritized interventions across Myanmar for 2016-2020

Vision:

Protect lives, economy, heritage and environment, through an inclusive approach towards sustainable development in Myanmar

Structure:

- Targets: 2030
- Prioritized action: 2020
- Alignment with National, Regional and Global DRR & other related frameworks
- Implementation of unaccomplished priorities of MAPDRR, 2012
- Outcome based Implementation and Monitoring
- Resource mobilization

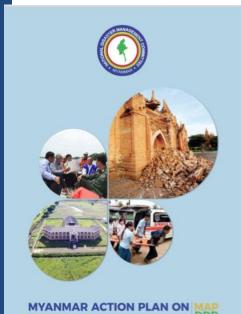
FOREWORD

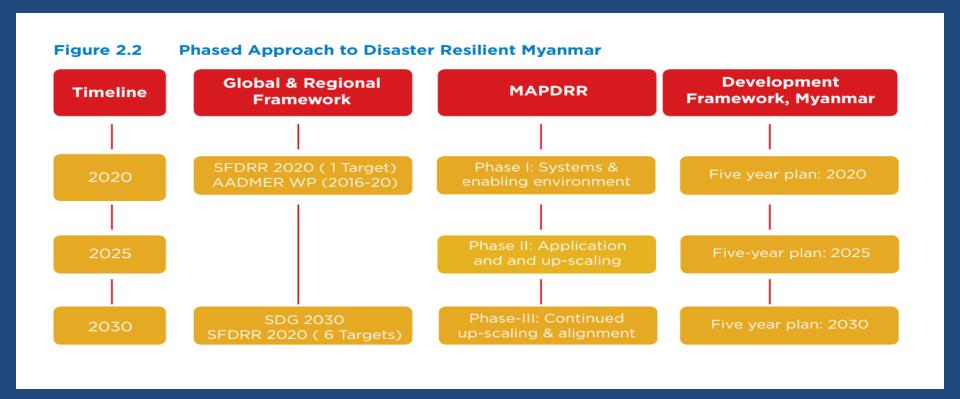


Building disaster resilience is not an option. Past events have clearly demostrated the far reaching, detrimental impact of disasters on hard-won development gains, I congratulate the National Disaster Management Committee for preparing the "Myammar Action Pian on Disaster Risk Reduction 2017", which lays out the path that must be followed to make our country disaster resilient. The backbone of our nation is our people and their role in the implementation of the Pian cannot be overstated. Let us all join with the National Disaster Management Committee to build a truly disaster resilient Myammar.



H.E. Daw Aung San Suu Ky State Counsellor, Republic of the Union of Myanma 9-10-2017





There are 25 targets related to disaster risk reduction in 10 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The targets have strong linkages with those of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. For example, the selected SDGs and targets with direct linkage to DRR are:

- Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Target 1.5.
- Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; Target 2.4.
- Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; Target 11.b.
- Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; Target 13.1.

MAPDRR (2017)

It has 4 Pillars and they are linked with Sendai Framework.

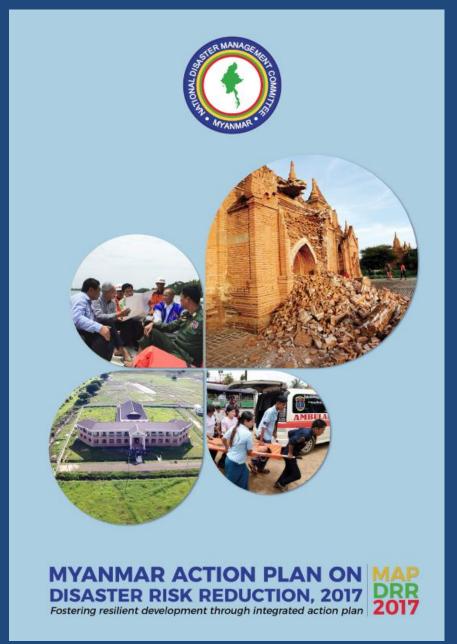
Pillar 1: Assessing disaster risk including extreme weather events and creating public awareness on DRR in Myanmar

Pillar 2: Strengthening disaster risk

governance to reduce and manage
risk

Pillar 3: Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction for resilient development

Pillar 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and resilient rehabilitation and reconstruction



Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement



Department of Social Welfare

Department of Disaster Management Department of Rehabilitation

Department of Disaster Management

Objectives

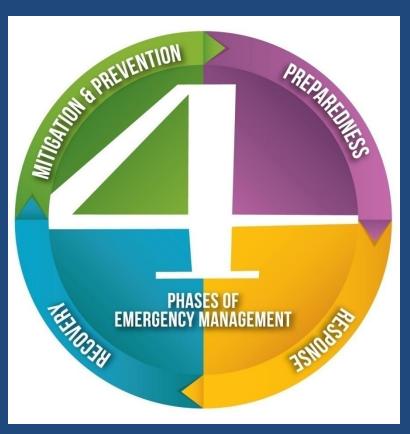
• To provide reliefs for victims of natural disasters to ease their sufferings.

• To take precautionary steps so as to minimize loss of lives and property of the victims of natural disasters.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF DDM

- Providing immediate relief to disaster affected people.
- Providing aids to externally or internally displaced people due to natural disasters on the river and sea.
- Delivering assistance to displaced people due to man made disasters.
- Providing support to people suffering from starvation.
- Cooperating and coordinating with stakeholders for rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- Conducting trainings and awareness programme on disaster risk management.

DM CIRCLE & ROLES OF DDM



DDM's functions in four DM circle

Preparedness

- Stock piling relief materials
- Developing Disaster Preparedness Plans
- Awareness raising
- Capacity developing
- Drills and Exercise
- Disaster Monitoring (EOC)

Response

- Early warning dissemination (DMH)
- Provision of relief aids (GAD)
- Coordination with UN Country Team (UNOCHA)
- Reporting to NNDMC and AHA Centre

Recovery

- Serve as secretariat of NNDMC (via Ministry)
- Coordination with line ministries, State/Region
 Government, Sub-committees under NNDMWC (via Ministry)

Mitigation & Prevention

- Drafting necessary laws and regulation
- Policy advocating
- Risk Assessment (in collaboration with UN Agencies that signed MOU)

Disaster Management Training Centre



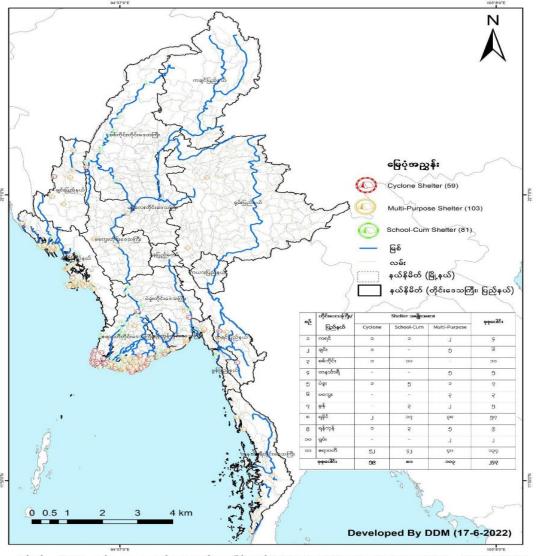
- was established in 2015 with the aims to enhance the capacities of different stakeholders in disaster management.
- was conducted at the disaster management Training Centre and omitted other training and activities for capacity development order to DM Law.



Cyclone Shelter in Myanmar



တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ပြည်နယ် (၁၁) ခုတွင် တည်ဆောက်ထားရှိသည့် မုန်တိုင်းဒဏ်ခံအဆောက်အအုံများ၏ တည်နေရာပြမြေပုံ



မှတ်ချက် - Shelter တည်နေရာများမှာ အတိအကျကောက်ယူထားခြင်းမဟုတ်ဘဲ Myanmar Information Management Unit - MIMU Website မှရရှိသည့် ကျေးရွာတုပ်စုနှင့် ကျေးရွာများ၏ တည်နေရာများဖြင့် အနီးစပ်ဆုံး မြှစုထားခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။ - built the cyclone shelters in the coastal areas and multipurpose shelters in storm hit areas for disaster response.

Built - 243nos.

Title of Research Plan

Studying on Community Based Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Activities in Japan

purpose

- To study the preparatory and preventive measures for Disaster Risk Reduction in Japan.
- To enhance the capacity of community for DRM in Myanmar.

