

**15th ASEAN Regional Forum
Intersessional Meeting on Disaster Relief
25-26 February 2016, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar**

Presentations

1. **Lessons Learnt from 2015 Flood Response Operation in Myanmar (RRD)**
2. **Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination in Disaster Preparedness and Response (OCHA Myanmar on behalf of OCHA ROAP)**
3. **National Civil-Military Coordination System in Myanmar (Myanmar Army)**
4. **Readiness to Response at Local Level in Myanmar (GAD Chin)**
5. **2015, Flood and Landslides Response, Relief and recovery of RCRC And lesson Learned (MRCS)**



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**Lessons Learnt from 2015 Flood
Response Operation in Myanmar**

**Win Htein Kyaw
Director
Relief and Resettlement Department
Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
The Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

Contents

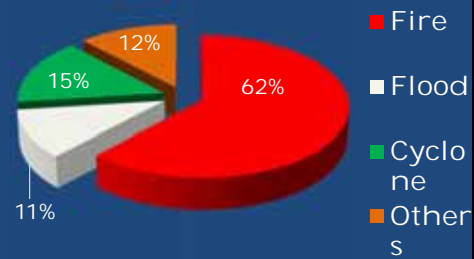
- 1 • Myanmar and Major Disasters
- 2 • Current Disaster Management System of Myanmar
- 3 • Lessons Learnt through EOC Operation in Flood response in Myanmar

Part (1) Myanmar and Major Disasters

Hazard Vulnerability

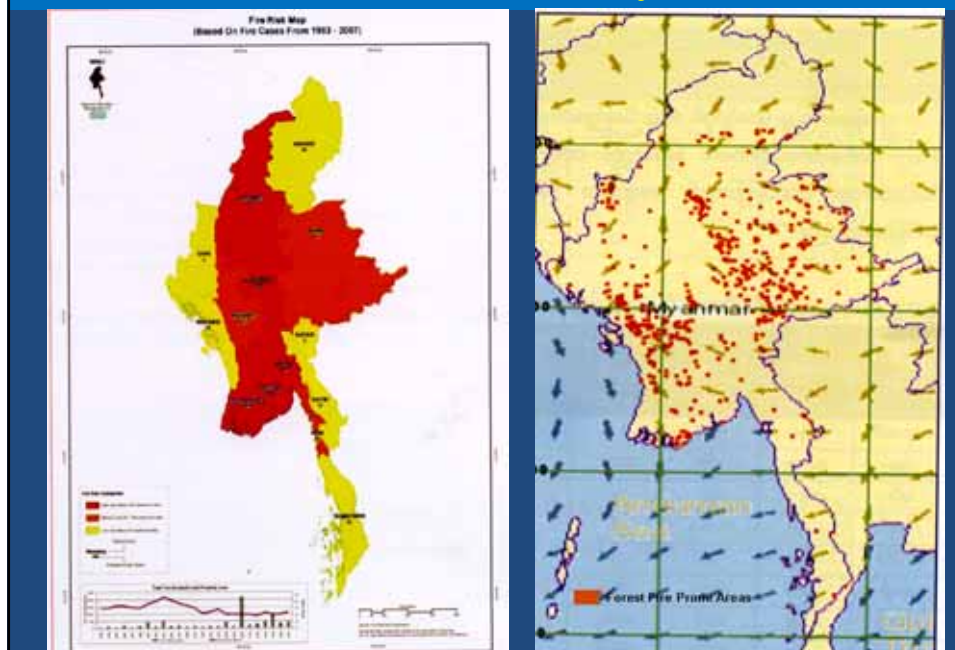
- Myanmar is prone to multiple natural hazards
- Fire is the most frequent disaster in Myanmar and accounts for 62 % from 1990 to date
- Storms account for 15%
- Floods represent 11%
- Other disasters including earthquake, landslide, etc account for 12%

Major Disasters in Myanmar(%)
from 1990 to date

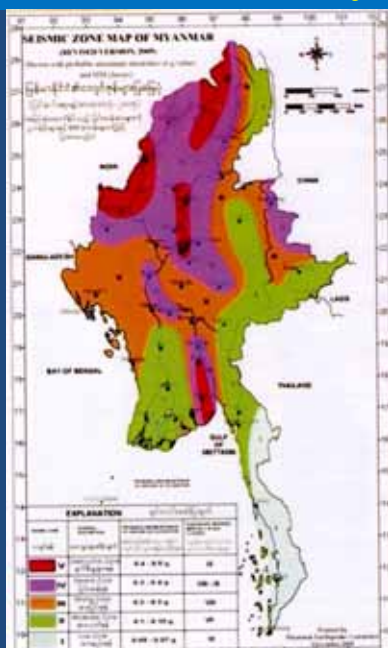


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Fire Prone Areas in Myanmar



Seismic Zone in Myanmar



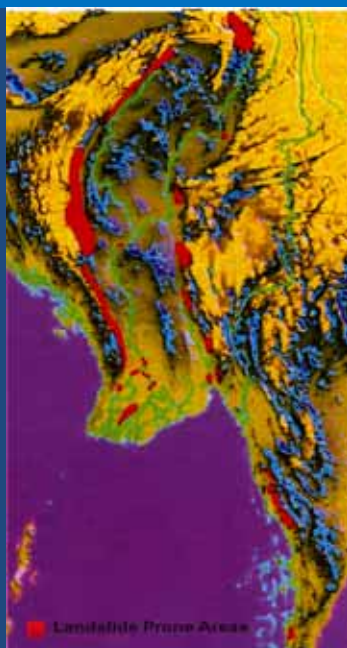
Flood Prone Areas in Myanmar



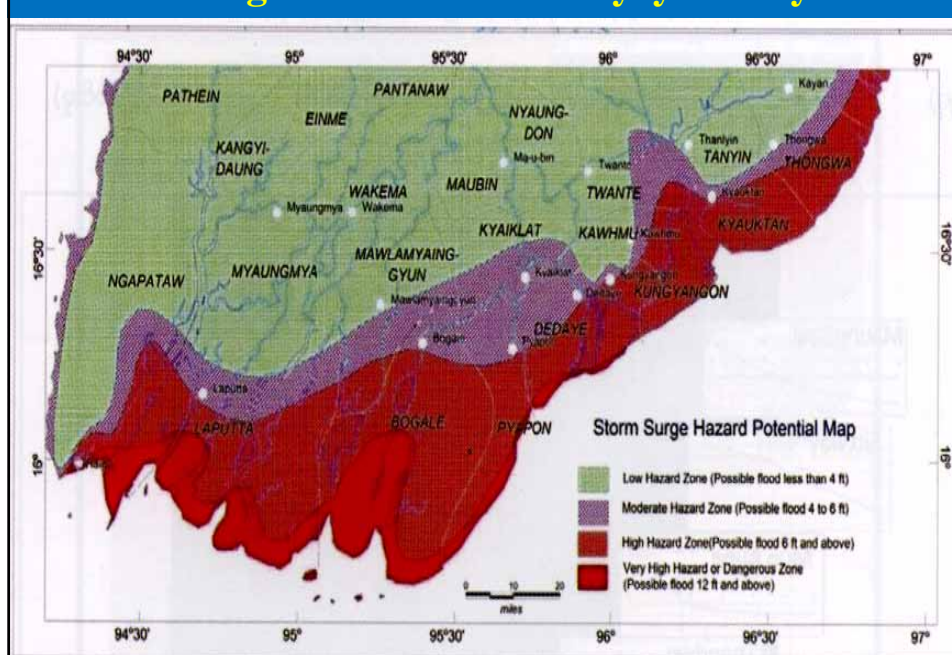
Drought Prone Areas in Myanmar



Landslide Prone Areas in Myanmar



Storm Surge Prone Areas in Ayeyarwady Delta



Major Disasters in Myanmar

N o.	Date	Disaster	Damage and Loss
1	26-12-2004	Tsunami	-
2	2/3-May-2008	Cyclone Nargis	Death - (138,373) people Damage and Loss - (11.7)Trillion Kyats
3	22-10-2010	Cyclone Giri	Death – 57 people Damage and Loss - (0.024)Trillion Kyats
4	24-3-2011	Tahlay Earthquake	Death – 76 people, Injury – 100 people Damage and Loss - (3031.30)Million Kyats
5	19/20-10-2011	Magway Flash Flood	Death & lost – 161 people Damage and Loss - (15465.25)Million Kyats
6	11-11-2012	Tabaikkyn Earthquake	Death – 18 people, Injury – 114 people Damage and Loss - (8140.12)Million
7	2015 June to August	Severe flood in 12 States and Regions	Death – 172 people, affected – over 1.6 million people, Initial Damage and Loss – (204152.77) Million Kyats

Part (2)

Current Disaster Management System in Myanmar



Disaster Management Law

- The Disaster Management Law was ratified by the Government on 31st July, 2013 and Disaster Management Rules were prescribed by Ministry of Social Welfare , Relief and Resettlement on 7th April, 2015.



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Standing Order on Disaster Management



- Published in January 2009
- Includes the actions to be taken by the Government Agencies in the course of disaster management
- At the present, updating SO aligning with DM Law and regulations is in process

National Social Protection Strategic Plan

Myanmar National Social Protection Strategic Plan which integrated Disaster Risk Reduction was developed in December 2014.

Community Disaster Resilience Framework

The National Framework for Community Disaster Resilience is under development in cooperation with Asia Development Bank (ADB).

Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (MAPDRR)



MAPDRR incorporates DRR related projects to be implemented by the Stakeholders concerned, interpreting the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER).



Efforts have been made to integrate MAPDRR into National Development Programme aiming to pursue sustainable development.

Reviewing the progress of MAPDRR implementation and updating the activities being undertaken .

End – to – End Early Warning System

- For effective dissemination of Early Warning Messages to the end users, Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) is now collaborating with Meteorology and Hydrology Department, General Administration Department and JICA for setting up end – to–end EWS in some of the disaster-prone townships of Ayeyarwady Region and Rakhine State.
- The project needs to be expended to other vulnerable townships in Myanmar

RRD's Actions across the D M Circle

RRD's functions in four phases of DM circle

- **Preparedness**
 - Stockpiling relief materials
 - Developing Disaster Preparedness Plans
 - Hazard Mapping and Risk monitoring
 - Awareness raising
 - Capacity developing
 - Drills and Exercises
 - Disaster Monitoring (EOC)
- **Response**
 - Early warning dissemination (cooperated with DMH & GAD)
 - Provision of relief aids (cooperated with GAD)
 - Social Protection to vulnerable groups affected by disasters
 - Coordination and cooperation with UN Country Team
 - Mobilizing the humanitarian assistances & emergency relief from international communities
 - Reporting and technical advices to NNDMC and AHA Centre



RRD's Actions across the D M Circle

RRD's functions in four phases of DM circle

- **Recovery**
 - Serve as secretariat of NNDMC (via Ministry)
 - Coordination with UN Agencies, INGOs and LNGOs for short-term and long-term recovery interventions
 - Cooperation with line ministries, State/Region Government, Sub-committees under NNDMWC (via Ministry) to help ensure their lives Building-Back-Better
- **Mitigation & Prevention**
 - Developing DM laws and regulations
 - Policy advocating to mainstream DRR into every development activities
 - Risk Assessment and management (in collaboration with UN Agencies that signed MOU)



Part (3) Lessons Learnt through EOC Operation in Flood response in Myanmar

Disaster Management Centre

- According to Disaster Management Law, Disaster Management Centre has been set up at Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement under the leadership of Chairman of NDMWC and participation of representatives from sub-committees for emergency management in 2015 nation-wide floodings.

National Disaster Management Centre

- During the emergency period, NDMC issued **Situation Reports** which mention all the update information about flood impacts, relief, response actions, remaining gaps and challenges
- Written in both English and Myanmar and submitted to Vice President's office and also distributed to line Ministries and organizations for necessary actions.
- NDMC released 6 reports within 2 months of emergency period.



Damage and Loss by current severe flood and Landslide					
NO	S/R	Damaged houses	Affected households	Affected people	Death toll
1	Sagaing	1974	96401	473329	45
2	Kachin	69	1485	7454	1
3	Shan	128	1032	5329	9
4	Mandalay	256	4693	18977	12
5	Chin	2951	3448	17924	12
6	Mon	45	1515	6632	-
7	Magway	414	63693	303694	2
8	Yangon	-	15674	63576	1
9	Rakhine	14130	18203	109707	62
10	Kayin	1	1471	7714	
11	Bago	281	87957	177315	5
12	Ayeyarwady	19118	126970	498759	1
13	Thanintharyi	3	137	587	-
14	Kayah	60	529	1840	22
Total		39,430	423,208	1,692,837	172

Functions of EOC

Primary Functions of the EOC:

- ✓ Establish disaster response Command and Control
- ✓ Monitor the weather information
- ✓ Implement the NDMC priorities
- ✓ Facilitate national and international coordination
- ✓ Serve as the center point for disaster communications
- ✓ Perform information collection, analysis, and dissemination
- ✓ Facilitate logistics support and resource tracking for field operations

The Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)

Recruitment for Rapid Response

- Members of NDMWCs
- Military Representatives
- Development partners
- MRCS, ASEAN-ERAT, AHA Center, HCT-UN OCHA Liaison, Cluster Leads and other International Teams
- Local NGOs and Private Organizations

The Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)

Functions of EOC

- Collecting necessary data for effective response
- Technical supports & advices to decision makers ensuring the emergency management, response and logistics
- First-track TA and Visa for international humanitarian actors
- Effective mobilization of assets and relief aids through multi-stakeholders cooperation
- Information management and emergency communication
- Quick decision-makings and implementations
- Reporting timely weather information and monitoring and evaluating river water level and disaster situation

Lessons Learnt from 2015 Nation-wider Flooding

- Early warning information should be non-technical and should use demonstrative explanations
- EW information should be disseminated through local authorities, CSOs, Community and Religious Leaders, Mass media, Communication Channels
- Mutual trust and cooperation between the stakeholders and local community concerning with EW information should be strengthened
- Law enforcement for evacuation and ensure basic needs for evacuees
- SOPs need to be developed at all levels with regard to emergency communication and disaster relief
- Do no harm during relief and response operations to the affected communities

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Lessons Learnt from 2015 Nation-wider Flooding

- Safety of the victims as well as humanitarian actors is of prime concern
- Early recovery should focus on the live-saving activities rather than infrastructure development
- Providing relief aids should be more systematic and well-coordinated
- Readiness of the Local Government and affected community in pre, during and post Disaster period lead to success
- Standard format for data collection and reporting should be developed
- Authorized organization for the public information and communication during disaster relief should be formed

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Recommendations

- ◆ Strengthen coordination between township and village level administrative bodies for reaching EW to the end users
- ◆ Disaster relief exercises and drills are instrumental in identifying structural barriers and testing the operability of SOPs
- ◆ Bottom-up initiatives play crucial in addressing the needs and challenges in relief operation
- ◆ Effective civil-military cooperation can save many lives and provide emergency relief
- ◆ Enhance Communication Network amongst humanitarian actors
- ◆ Capacity improvement in dealing with data management and reporting
- ◆ Increase public awareness on Early Warning and practice evacuation procedure
- ◆ Private Sector Cooperation in information sharing and communication

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Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination in Disaster Preparedness and Response

Mark Cutts | Head of Office | OCHA Myanmar

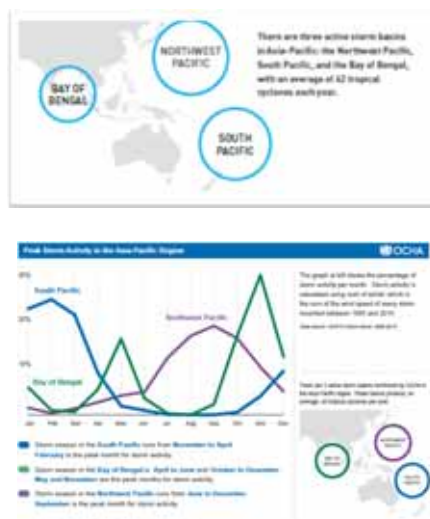
Session outline

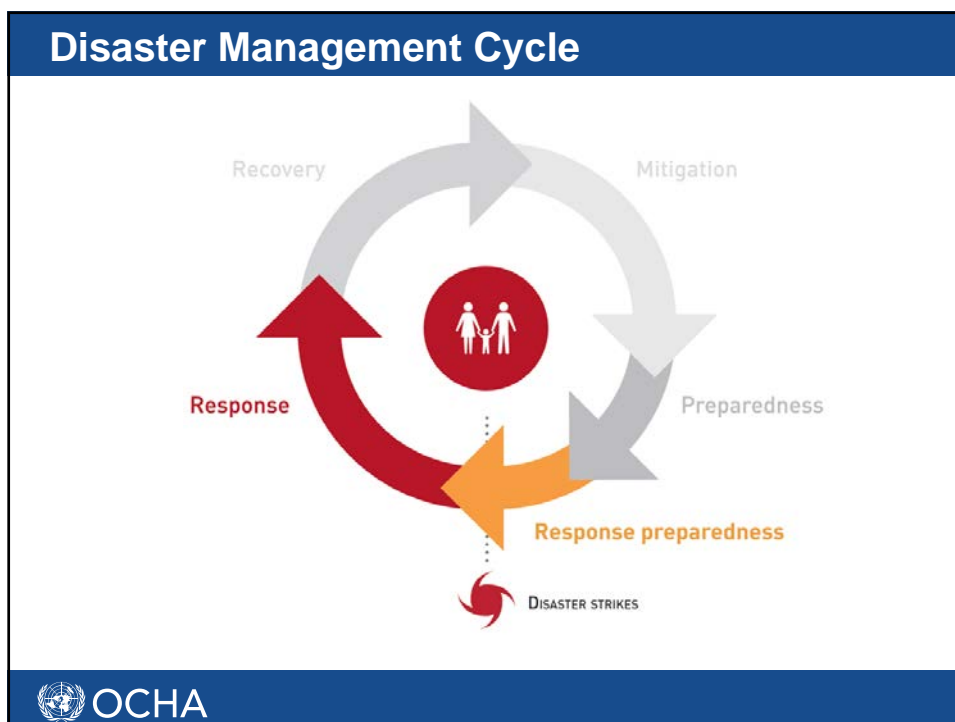
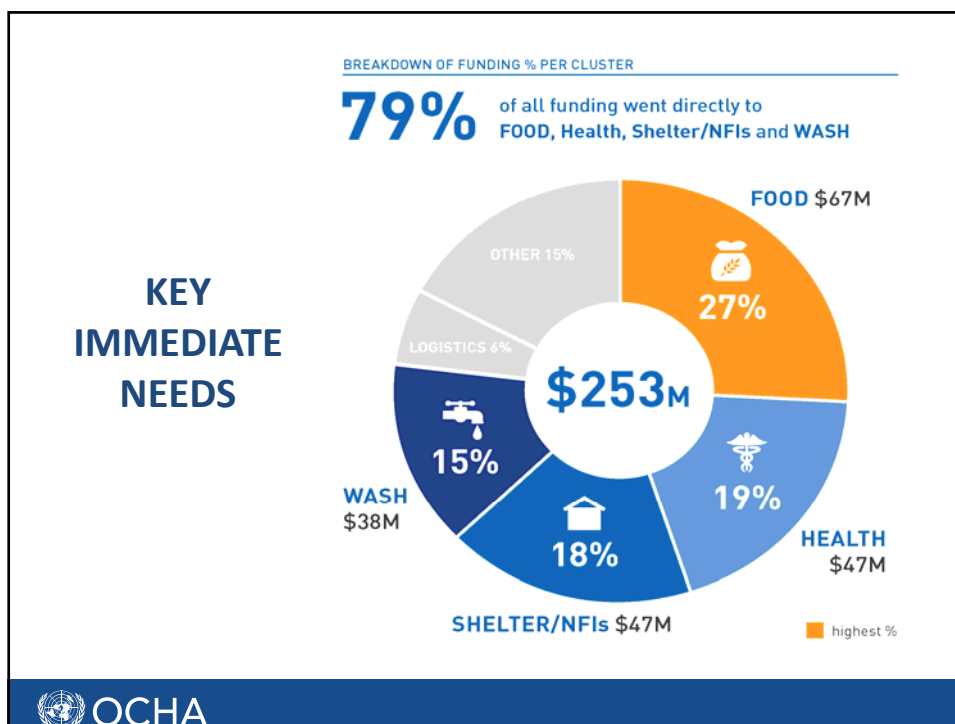
- Emergency Preparedness and Response in Asia and the Pacific
 - Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination: a Regional Perspective
- Regional Consultative Group (RCG) on Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination for Asia and the Pacific



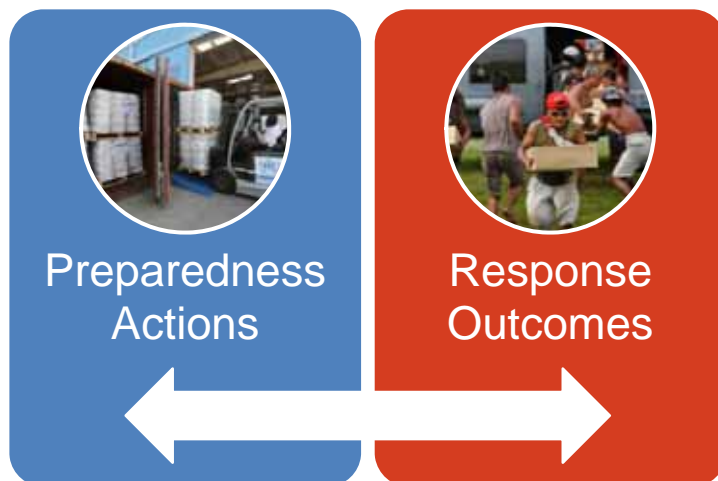
Natural Disasters in the Asia-Pacific Region

- The AP region accounts for nearly 40% of all the world's natural disasters;
- AP accounts for over 88% of the world's disaster victims;
- 65% of economic losses (over US\$ 162.5 billion globally) occur in the region.






How Do We Do it?



PART II

Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination: a Regional Perspective



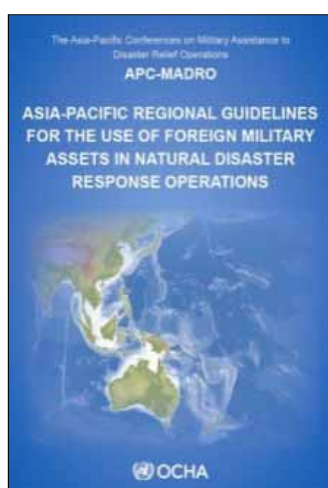


UN-CMCoord What is it?

The essential dialogue and interaction between civilian and military actors in humanitarian emergencies necessary to protect and promote humanitarian principles, avoid competition, minimize inconsistency, and when appropriate pursue common goals.

Credit: Getty Images

APC MADRO GUIDELINES



- ❖ Military in Asia-Pacific Countries: **first capabilities**;
- ❖ FMA provide **specific support to specific requirements**, in response to an acknowledged humanitarian gap (indirect assistance and infrastructure support);
- ❖ Importance of fostering stronger civil-military and **military-military coordination**.

UN-CMCOORD LESSONS FROM PAST EMERGENCIES



Haiti earthquake, 2010



Typhoon Haiyan, Philippines, 2013



Cyclone Pam, Vanuatu, 2015



Nepal earthquake, 2015

Humanitarian-Military Operational Coordination Concept (HuMOCC)



PART III



HUMANITARIAN CIVIL-MILITARY COORDINATION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



RCG Terms of Reference

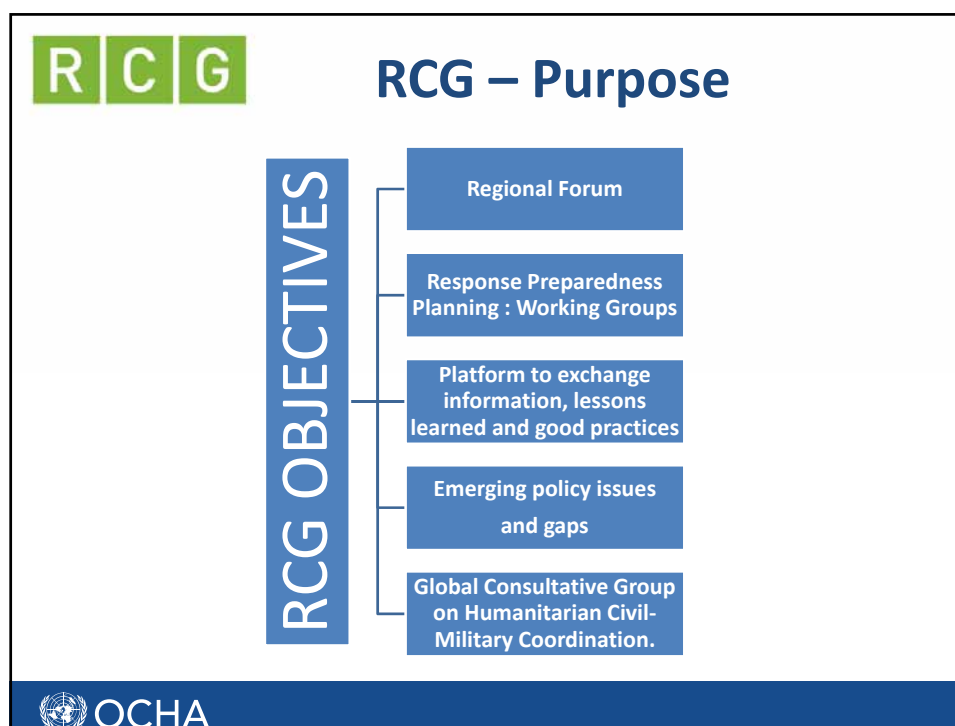
Part I. Background

- The Asia-Pacific series of Conferences on Military Assistance to Disaster Relief Operations (APC-MADRO)
- The ASEAN-U.S. Informal Defence Forum (Hawaii)
- Regional Civil-Military Coordination Workshop (Bangkok)
- Regional Consultative Group on Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination for Asia-Pacific.



Part II. Guiding Documents and Principles

- APC MADRO Guidelines
- OSLO Guidelines



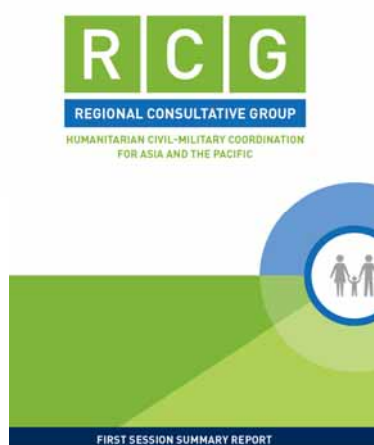
RCG First Session Objectives

1. To discuss response **preparedness planning**: working groups that will collaborate throughout 2016 in the coordination of operational planning;
2. To **establish linkages** between the RCG, regional frameworks and other relevant stakeholders (Regional Organizations, UN-CMCoord Global CG, Academia, Think-Thanks, NGO platforms, etc.);
3. To inform **policy development** and contribute to **publications** in the field of response preparedness and Civil-Military Coordination.



RCG RCG WORK PLAN 2016 - 2017

- ☐ Facilitate the implementation of **the 2016 work plans** (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines);
- ☐ Establish **RCG working groups** for Logistics and Information-sharing;
- ☐ Advocate for the inclusion of CSO and Private Sector in regional **civil-military coordination exercises**;






RCG WORK PLAN 2016 - 2017


- ❑ Support the **integration of civil-military coordination mechanisms** as part of regional disaster response exercises;
- ❑ Raise awareness and understanding of **staff safety and security** during disaster response operations;
- ❑ **Draw on RCG members** expertise for the development of publications in the field of civil-military coordination;
- ❑ Strengthen the link with the **UN-CMCoord Global Consultative Group** so that good practices at regional level can be shared and leveraged.





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HUMANITARIAN CIVIL-MILITARY COORDINATION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Second Session of the RCG:
October/November 2016
Manila, Philippines

- ❑ **2016 Work Plans:** coordination of operational planning in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines.
- ❑ Outcomes of the **Annual Meeting of the GC**;
- ❑ The role of **science and modern technology** in HADR;
- ❑ **Protection:** a regional dimension;
- ❑ **World Humanitarian Summit** (May 2016 – Istanbul) outcomes for CMCoord in Asia-Pacific.



OCHA

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**National Civil-Military Coordination System
in Myanmar**

Presented by
Col Nay Myo Hlaing
Myanmar Army

Place- Nay Pyi Taw

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Date- 25-2-2016

Scope

- ❖ Preface
- ❖ The Role of armed forces in the committee on Natural Disaster
- ❖ Preparation for Natural Disasters Relief
- ❖ Participation in various HADR Operations
- ❖ Challenges
- ❖ Lesson learnt
- ❖ Conclusions

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Preface

- ❖ Preface Impact of global warming and climate change
- ❖ Experience in disasters
- ❖ Whenever these disasters occur, HADR is essential
- ❖ Cannot fully prevent the disasters

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Participation of the Armed Forces in the Committee on Natural Disasters

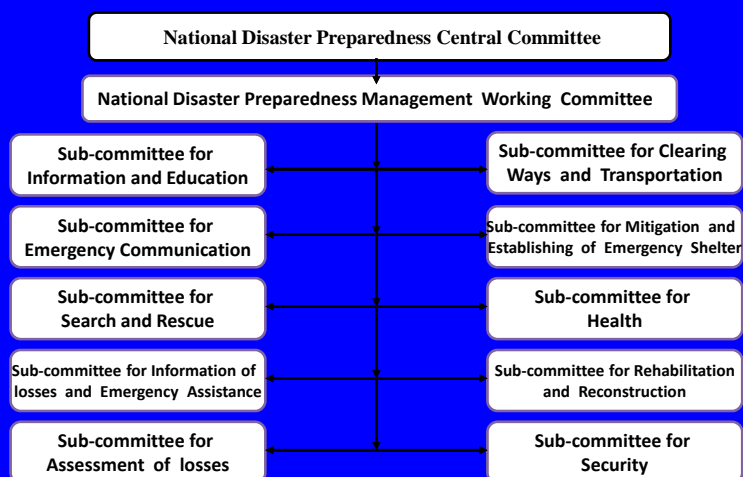
- ❖ Article No.341, Section (7) of 2008 state constitution.
- ❖ Armed Forces is the member of search and Rescue committee
- ❖ Armed Forces are ready to carry out prompt actions in disaster relief together with civilian organizations.

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- ❖ The National Disaster Management Committee comprising a vice-president as the chairman together with 23 members of Union Ministers including Union Minister of Defence



National Mechanism in Disaster Management



Minister and Deputy minister of MOD are included in the Central Committee and Working Committee as members and the representatives of the Armed Forces are included in the other related Sub-committees.

“like the international armed forces, our Tatmadaw’s always must be trained to be able to response and overcome various of dangers including natural disasters within a short period.” “If there is the natural disaster in the respective area, the military units must be deployed immediately. No need to waiting for permission.”

Senior General Min Aung Hlaing
Commander-in-Chief of The Defence Services

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Our Armed Forces carries out the following activities

- ❖ Search and Rescue.
- ❖ Humanitarian assistance
- ❖ Healthcare and hygienic works
- ❖ Transportation of troops and materials
- ❖ Relief and Rehabilitation works
- ❖ Security tasks

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- ❖ Commander-in-Chief of the Defense Services visited to the flood and landslide areas; Rakhine State, Magwe Region, Ayawaddy Region, Sagaing Region, Chin State and Kayah State from August to October 2015 , and gave guidelines and fulfilled on the rescue and humanitarian assistance operations.

Myanmar Armed Forces prepared for Natural Disasters

- ❖ Distributed the precautions and preparedness which should be done for the national disaster relief operations, to the regional commands.
- ❖ To carry out coordinate and cooperate for natural disaster relief, the responsibilities officers and liaison officers are assigned in Regional Commands, Divisions, Regiments and Units.
- ❖ Assigned Navy and Air Forces to draw the Disaster Calendar
- ❖ To draw Risk Map



- ❖ Our Armed Forces has organized 161 search and rescue teams under the respective military cantonments of the regional commands to be able to carry out search and rescue in the light of natural disaster occurs.
- ❖ Myanmar Navy has organized the search and rescue groups with 9 naval ships under two Naval Bases.
- ❖ Myanmar Air Force has also organized the similar groups with transport aircraft and helicopters to carry out search and rescue operations.

Plan for Natural Disasters by Army, Navy and Air force

ARMY

- ❖ To ready transportation groups under regional command
- ❖ To train the troops for undertaking effective responds
- ❖ To cooperate with NDRG, NSRC and MOD

Plan for Natural Disasters by Army, Navy and Air force

NAVY

- ❖ To communicate with MOD and Army HQs, Navy HQs and Air force HQs
- ❖ To carry out rescue and rehabilitation operation rapidly

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Plan for Natural Disasters by Army, Navy and Air force

AIR FORCE

- ❖ To collect up to date facts and figure of natural disaster
- ❖ To make plan for safety of aircrafts and infrastructures
- ❖ To prepare for use of effective employing flexibility and mobility of the significant features

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In recent year, our Tatmadaw has been exercising the sustained HADR training and public health care duties.

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Participation in various HADR operations

- ❖ Cyclone Nargis in 2008
- ❖ Participation in Cyclone Giri, On 22-23th Oct 2010
- ❖ Participation in Talae earthquake
- ❖ Participation in Shwebo earthquake
- ❖ Participation ahead of Cyclone Mahasen
- ❖ HADR in Flood of 2015
- ❖ Fire

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Humanitarian assistance by Myanmar Armed Forces

No	Region	Action											Remark
		Evacuatio n		Land-filling	Road reconstruction	Schools	Hospitals	Monastries House	Reconstruction Bridge	Reconstruction	Health Care	Well drilling	
		Families	Animals										
1	Kachin	606	107		6860	7	1	3	30	1	780	30	
2	Kayar	850			10560	4	1	3		1	871	3	
3	Kayan	1387											
4	Chin				800	1		1					
5	Sagine	10841		14950	48035	37	4	41	16	1	7542		
6	Pegu	630		1100		13	2	8		1	3507		
7	Mague	4480	2633	5460	3850	8	1	10	50		5793		
8	Mandalay	83		1000					38	3			
9	Mon	2482											
10	Rakhine	33100	2248		6500	154	11	152	187		11627	477	
11	Yangon	2864	341	21792	29160	40	6	50	75	10	4934	3	
12	Shan	460		50	10	10	2	4	30	19	959	4	
13	Irrawaddy	1564	85	9893	4954	20	1	15	13		5925		
Total		59347	5414	54245	110729	294	29	287	439	36	41938	517	

Humanitarian assistance in Flood Areas

No	Region	Grant by MAF (kyats)	Supporting material value	Total (kyats)	Remark
1	NayPyiTaw		638400	638400	Construction Material, Medicine, Food and Shelters
2	Kachin	41000	4380805	4421805	
3	Kayar	30000000	14488500	44488500	
4	Kayan		2769600	2769600	
5	Chin	3342610	204679070	208021680	
6	Sagine	8342610	81304920	89647530	
7	Pegu	1270000	31942637	33212637	
8	Mague	4730610	24713920	29444530	
9	Mandalay		6072200	6072200	
10	Mon		2041900	2041900	
11	Rakhine	26067610	19078620	45146230	
12	Yangon		18221700	18221700	
13	Shan	575000	8869321	9444321	
14	Irrawaddy	83442610	52909600	136352210	
Total		157812050	472111193	629923243	

❑ **Fire:** Myanmar Armed Forces also has carried out security, rescue and transportation works in the fire hit areas.

Challenges

- ❖ Sharing Information
- ❖ Technology
- ❖ Instrumental Aids
- ❖ Joint Drill in HADR



Lesson learnt

- ❖ Form the lessons that we learnt from these disasters, Civil-Military cooperation in the process of natural disaster relief as it needs resources, like military, time management and cooperation among different sectors,

Lesson learnt

- ❖ To enhance HADR capacity, cooperation trainings and exercise must be promoted among the Asian countries.
- ❖ Moreover, Myanmar Armed Forces carries out plantation of forest and mangroves which are important to reduce natural disaster hazard, with the our Regiments and Units every year.

Conclusion

- ❑ Carries out first relief operations.
- ❑ Providing humanitarian assistances such as foods, water, health care and medicines from the Armed Forces and evacuations.
- ❑ Making efforts to participate in HADR Operation in not only the country but also abroad in the future.

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- ❑ Whatever the system adopted to avoid disaster and to rehabilitate the disaster effected region, it is essential to implement through civil. Military coordination system framework in Myanmar.
- ❑ Our Armed forces is aware and supportive of the importance of this Work Shop and pledge to give all necessary cooperation. We also view and believe that civil. Military coordination provides the only hope for success, because no one can achieve a solution independently. So it is 'imperative for Societies, Government, Tatmadaw and international Organizations **"To work together"** for it is the only way for us to cope these disasters.

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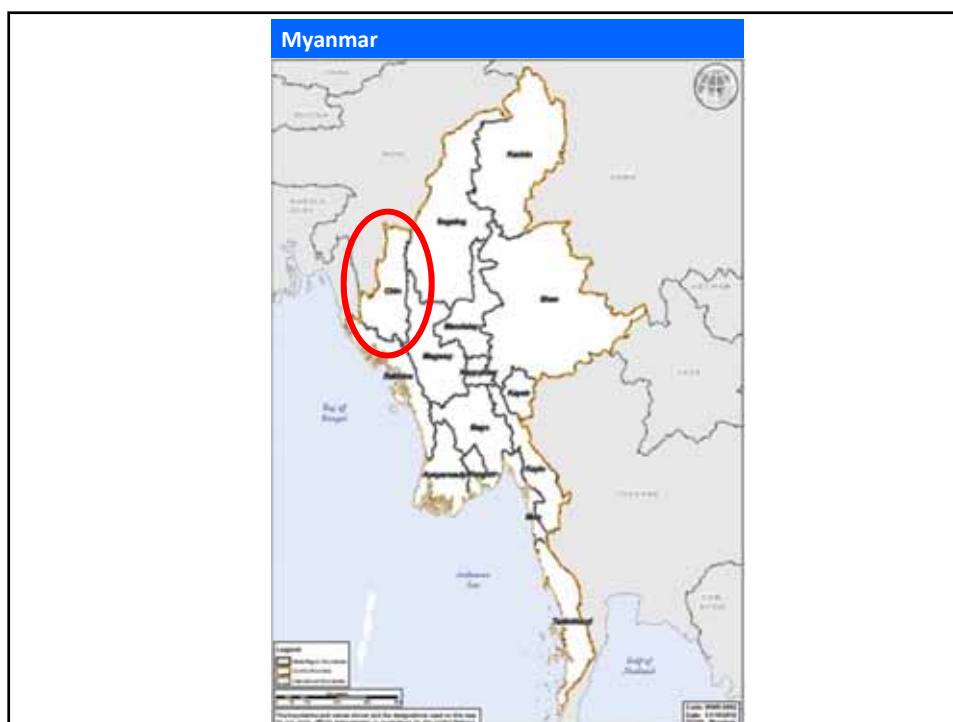
15th ASEAN Regional Forum Inter sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief
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Readiness to Response at Local Level

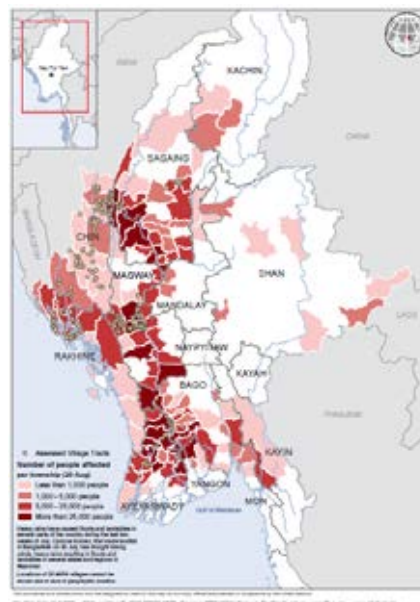


U Khin Maung Win,
Director, Chin State General Administration Department,
Chin State Government



Summary of the disaster

- Myanmar is **prone to various natural hazards**, potentially impacting large numbers of people
- Cyclone Komen caused **heavy rains**
- **Floods and landslides** in several parts of Myanmar
- The President declared **Chin and Rakhine, Magway, Sagaing** natural disaster zones
- Over **1.6 people displaced** in July - August, 117 casualties
- **453,000 houses damaged/destroyed** and more than **1.4 million acres of farmlands inundated**
- **US\$127 million** in direct economic losses.

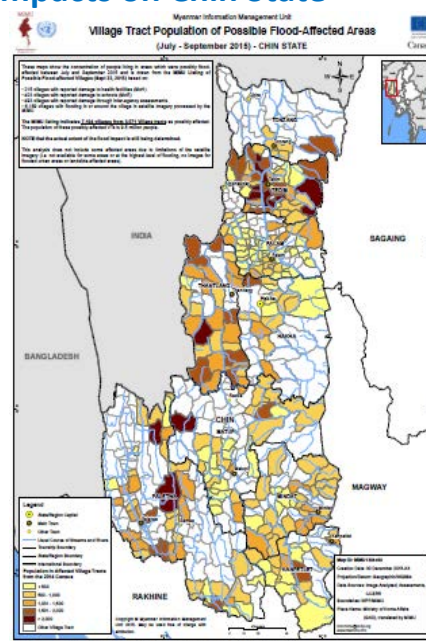


Chin State

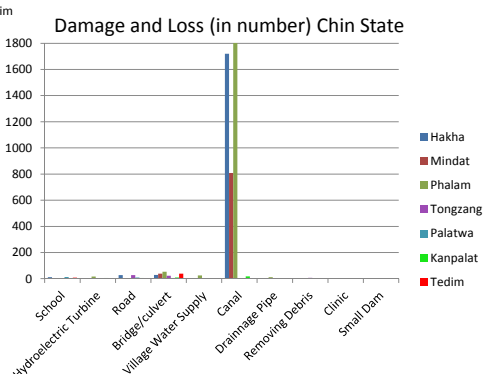
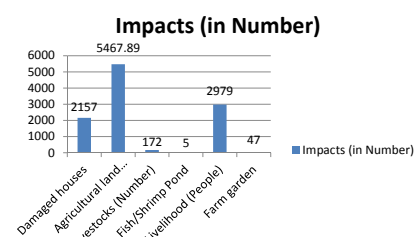
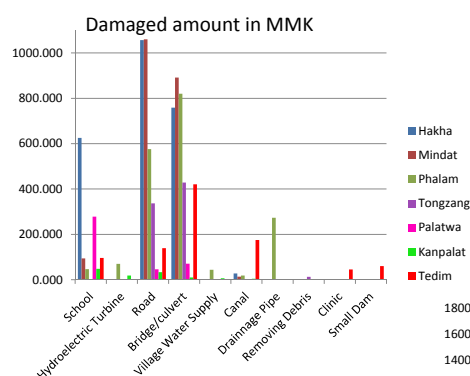
- Located in the western of the country
- Chin is the poorest state/region in country
- A mountainous region with limited transport infrastructure
- A population of about 478,690 and density of 13 habitants per square kilometre.
- Hakha is the capital city of Chin
- Three districts; Phalem, Hakha and Mindat and 9 township
- Prone to natural disasters especially landslide.

2015 Floods and Landslides Impacts on Chin State

- A high number of landslides caused significant **damage** with **longer-term impacts**
- Widespread **damage to infrastructure** with approximately 100 villages reporting damaged to roads
- Main road connecting Chin capital** to the rest of the country **inaccessible** during a week
- Limited **access to townships and markets**
- Limited access **challenges infrastructure rehabilitation** in remote areas
- Significant livelihood impacts** for people living in affected villages, including aggravating food shortages already common in rural Chin



Damages and Losses in Chin State



Relief/Response

Immediate actions

- Alert on Landslides
- Timely Evacuation
- Set up Evacuation Sites/Camps
- Immediate humanitarian assistances, (food, water, etc.)

Relief assistance

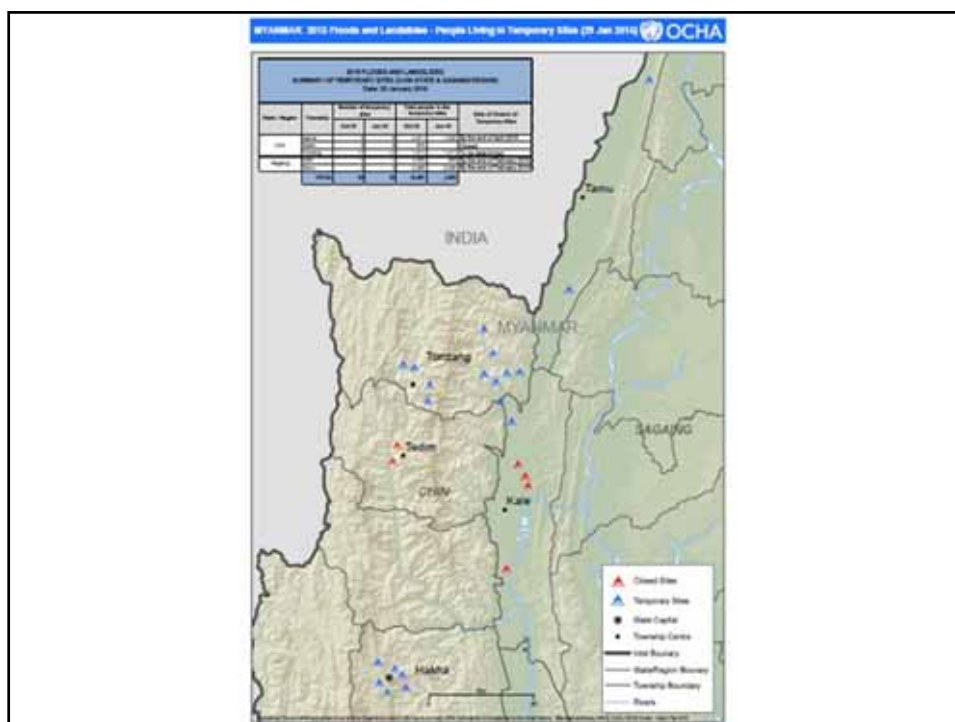
- Food and NFI provided by local authority, RRD
- Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Needs Assessment led by UNICEF
- Humanitarian assistance from UN Agencies, International and Myanmar NGOs and CBO
- Temporary learning space to reduce educational gaps
- Psychosocial and Protection support
- CCCM Assistance (Training, support)

Support Functions

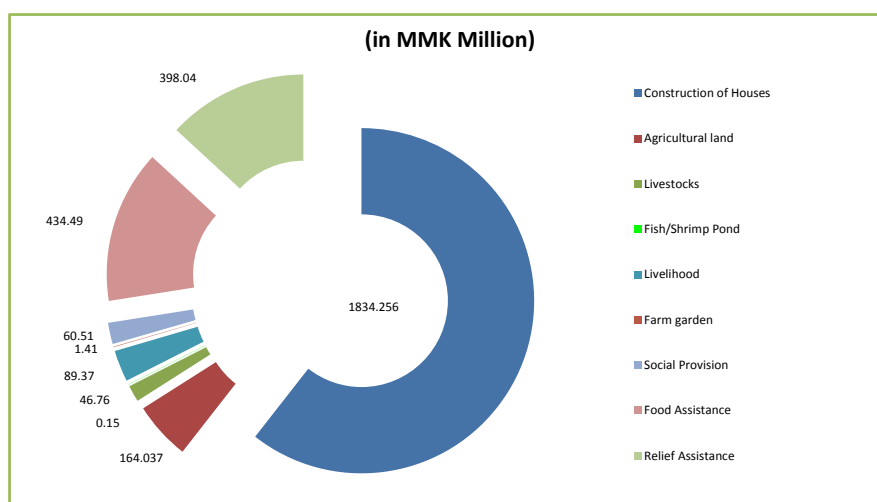
- Coordination among the different actors through government led General Coordination Meeting
- Temporary relocation of affected communities to more suitable places
- Support humanitarian assistances to affected population
- Information sharing through meeting s or bi-lateral consultations for efficient response

Recovery/Reconstruction

- **National Disaster Management Committee - Response Plan**
- **Post Disaster Needs Assessment for Developing Recovery Plan**
- **National Level Recovery Plan**
- **Inter-departmental coordination for effective recovery : “Build Back Better”**
- **Assessment for resettlement area by geologists**
- **Collaboration with Private Sector such as Daw Khin Kyi Foundation for resettlement**



Chin State Relocation Figures



Relocation

- **Housing:** (2951) houses have to be reconstructed which were destroyed, damaged and risky houses.
- (1623) are accomplished and the remaining (1328) are on-going.
- Union Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry and Chin State Government are constructing the houses with the contributions from National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC), National Planning on Natural Disaster Prevention Central, Private Company, World Vision, private donors and others.

Relocation

- **Cash Assistance:**

Township	Destroyed Houses	Damaged Houses	Assistance (MMK Million)
Hakha	118	0	17.7
Phalam	8	104	3.8
Tedim	67	329	18.275
Tongzang	92	271	20.575
Mindat	36	96	7.8
Kanpalat	30	9	4.725
Palatwa	362	588	69.0
Total	713	1397	141.875

- **Electricity:** provided by State Electrical Engineer Office for the new resettlement area (new town)
- **Water Supply:** ongoing by Department of Development Affairs

Lessons learnt and good practices in 2015 Flood Disaster




- **No casualties** due to **timely warning and early action**
- **Coordination mechanism** between National Disaster Management Committee and Regional Body
- **Effective Operational Coordination** among the different actors
- Knowledge on **natural resource management** – moving/shifting hillside cultivation (Taungyar) to terrace cultivation, hunting, set-fire for hillside cultivation
- Importance of **preparedness** to manage impact of climate change, organization and readiness of response/rescue teams, prepositioning for immediate relief assistance.
- Improvement of **public infrastructure** – road accessibility
- Need for **public awareness**

Recommendations for the Readiness to Response (1)

- **Ultimate goal:** Myanmar to become **Resilient** community
- Strengthening/building capacities
 - Public awareness
 - Training
 - Drill/Simulation Exercise
- State Disaster **Response Plan/ Contingency Plan**
 - Early Warning and Early Action System
 - Evacuation arrangements (assembly area, evacuation routes, places, etc)
 - Stocks of humanitarian relief items available in the State
 - Contacts of key humanitarian actors available and broadly shared
 - Strategy/arrangements for Communitons with affected Communities
 - Coordination arrangements between local government, humanitarian organizations and civil society

Recommendations for the Readiness to Response (2)

- **Resources** to be available
 - Financial
 - Human
 - Materials
- Linking with **medium and longer term activities**: Risk Mapping and developing Risk Reduction Plan, Structural and non-structural mitigation measures
- **Coordination, collaboration and cooperation** with **ALL** possible actors for implementing the recommendations for better prepared to responses



ppt. 5

***2015, Flood and Landslides
Response, Relief and
recovery of RCRC
And lesson Learned***



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Flood Occurrence in Brief

- June, 2015 heavy rain cause flood at townships in Rakhine state.
- In July heavy rain due to Monsoon and Cyclone Koman, inundated at Sagaing Region, then Chin, Rakhine and Magwe, Ayeyarwady, Yangon, and reach to 12 states and regions..
- As Chin, Sagaing, Magwe and Rakhine states and regions are most affected, the President declared Emergency situation at these areas..



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Flood Relief and recovery of RCRC

- During the emergency response MRCS with its movement partners covered **all the 12 affected states.**
- For the recovery MRCS with IFRC support and funding covered Chin Sagaing and Magway,
- With support and funding from ICRC in Rakhine
- Used domestic donated funding to support, implementation in Magway and Ayerwady



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Relief Phase

- National EOC and MRCS EOC were set up 28th July 2015 and working together with relevant Depts and Orgs.
- Over **1,400 MRCS volunteers** were involved in supporting evacuations
- providing **first aid, distributing relief** items to families in evacuation centres and affected households and providing **clean water** and **water purification tablets**
- **over 380,000 people** were supported during **evacuations**
- reached over **90,000 people** with **relief items**



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Early recovery Phase

- More than **18,839 people** were supported through **cash assistance** (in total Relief and Recovery 60 000 people)
- between **300,000 MMK and 600,000 MMK** (approx. 230 and 465 USD) reaching approx. 70% of their recovery needs.
- Second phase of **cash grants** will be delivered between March and April for an additional **630 households** in Kalay and Tamu townships
- **first aid training** for 35 people including training on the main **health risks facing** affected communities with **multiplier** affect 1170 then share their knowledge with the **wider community**



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- **Health related IEC materials** were also given to communities at the time of the cash distributions, reaching over **18,000 people**.
- Over **1,500 mosquito nets** have also been distributed to date and more distributions are planned as a part of the community health training conducted by volunteers
- **Latrine construction** in Kalay, including in schools, has been commissioned and construction will begin soon, and planning for latrine construction is underway in Magway and Ayerwady



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Looking forward: building more resilient communities

Community based activities will include:

- **First Aid and Health education** to ensure that communities are better prepared for accidents and potential health threats
- **Community based disaster risk management training** and setting up **community committees** to **improve** communities' **preparedness** for future disasters
- **Infrastructure rehabilitation** in Magway and Ayeyawady including building a community shelter, road repairs and retention wall to prevent flooding



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Looking forward: building more resilient communities (cont..)

Capacity Building of branches and volunteers for CSR:

- **Prepositioning relief items** such as family kits, hygiene kits and dignity kits
- **Building the capacity of Red Cross volunteers** to respond to future disasters through training in **volunteer management** and **community engagement**, **National Disaster Response Team** training and **Emergency Response Team** training.
- Purchasing more **boats** to assist in reaching future flood affected communities



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Lessons learned

- There was ***little to no experience*** of this kind of level of flooding and land slides as well as with the following land erosion.
- It was the first time this part of the country, ***(Chin, Sagaing, Magwe and Rakhine etc..)*** was so heavily affected
- The ***humanitarian coordination*** is well set up in Rakhine and Kachin but other flood affected areas out side these areas, we have less set up
- The EW systems did not ***warn early enough at some areas***– especially in the communities.
- The people of Myanmar, Private sector and Group of Social organization actively participated in the response and it ***needs good coordination***
- ***SAFETY FIRST ! Need for staff and volunteers to understand the dangers of emergency response.***
- ***IFRC's IDRL comments can help smooth functioning of the response..***



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Recommendations

- To improve awareness raising on the Role, Function, Capacity and Management system of **Dams** to **avoid misunderstanding of the community**.
- The Rapid Assessment Reports could be **more timely** and the data **more user friendly**.
- Strengthening regional learning on **Climate change and Flood**
 - Need to learn the experiences of Pakistan flood, India flood, Bangkok flood, Bangladesh flood etc.



2015 Myanmar Floods: Lessons learned IDRL deployment



• **Background**

- **What is IDRL?** International Disaster Response Law: the laws, rules and regulations to facilitate and regulate incoming international assistance
- **Why it is important?** So affected people get **the right aid at the right time**, in a coordinated manner.
- Gives **govt. control** of type / amount and **quicker access** for humanitarian actors.
- **What are the issues?** Visa/immigration, customs, coordination, regulation, etc.
- MRCS and IFRC working with RRD and other partners on **IDRL in Myanmar since 2013** (DM rules, Inle Lake simulation exercise, high-level inter-ministerial disaster law workshop, IDRL project, etc.).



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- **2015 Floods: request for IDRL support**

- EOC and RRD **requested deployment of IDRL expert** to support operations (expedited / fast track travel authorization process, a task delegated to the EOC)
- Streamline procedures to **facilitate international assistance**
- Identify any related IDRL issues
- Part of **ongoing support to RRD** and humanitarian partners in line with wider IDRL Myanmar initiative.
- Demonstrated **operational relevance of IDRL** and need to consider the relevant rules and procedures in Myanmar in an operational context.



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- **2015 Floods: Good practice**

- **In-country capacity was relatively strong** – made use of in-country resources and no need to deploy large scale international assistance from outside Myanmar
- EOC **quickly set up fast-track TA procedure**
- Even **international access quite fast** (including for IDRL expert – deployed within 24 hours, including entry visa)
- Discussions with MOFA and RRD to **draft guideline on international assistance, based on IFRC tools** (e.g. model emergency decree, IDRL Guidelines, etc. – adapt to Myanmar context)
- DM law, rules and standing order refer to international coordination and assistance – but **is it enough?**



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- **2015 Floods: IDRL challenges & lessons learned**

- Question of **Inter-ministerial coordination** – how well did it work? Especially between MOFA - MSWRR
- **Processes were ad hoc** – not streamlined or institutionalized
- Some elements of International assistance in the DM law, rules, SO. Waivers mentioned in some customs procedures and Tariff Law but not necessarily linked to / applicable for disasters.
- It is clear that these **processes are scattered** throughout the legal framework
- **Reinforced the need to consolidate procedures in one guiding document** on international assistance – both in-country and from abroad - especially in the event that there is another large scale disaster, requiring a larger response



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- **2015 Floods: IDRL opportunities and recommendations**

- Opportunity to **build on existing and growing capacities**: balance between incoming (foreign) and in-country assistance
- **Develop clear, consolidated, comprehensive procedures** for facilitating and regulating international assistance – building upon what already exists
- **Revision of SO**: opportunity to consolidate procedures (but does SO have more legal weight than the DM rules?)
- **Long-term**: develop new directive or rule on international assistance, building upon draft guideline and provisions in the existing legal framework



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- **Next steps**

- **Develop evidence base:** IDRL research project will assess relevant laws, rules and procedures; identify gaps; consider compliance with international standards, consider experiences of key stakeholders (May 2016 workshop).
- **Undertaken jointly by RRD, MRCS and IFRC**, following recommendations from high-level workshop and 2014 Simex.
- Will **provide recommendations for strengthening the framework for international assistance and cooperation in Myanmar**, based on research, discussions and operational experience.
- May include **long-term and short-term solutions** (e.g. SO revision, implementation and dissemination of DM rules, further development of guideline or directive on international assistance, further testing of the legal framework through simulation etc.).



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