

Myanmar, one of South East Asian countries, is exposed to multiple hazards including cyclones, earthquakes, floods and fire. Risks in Myanmar include natural and human-made, slow and rapid onset, and complex emergencies including human-made, social conflicts, armed conflicts and crises. Majority of the population are being vulnerable to the impacts of these hazards and threats due to increasing poverty, food insecurity, population movements, outbreaks of disease including HIV/AIDS, environmental degradation, changes in ways of life, and eroding social services.¹ Myanmar Disaster Risk Reduction Management Committee is being aware of these issues and gaps in communities through undertaking risk reduction initiatives. Majority of members of Myanmar Disaster Risk Management and Response committee (MDRRC) have been implemented community based interventions such as community based disaster management and response groups, community awareness raising, capacity building of local resources and somehow at policy changes on disaster risk reduction and disaster management. With high interest of global and local institutions on DRR, funding mechanisms in the country has been increased to invest in DRR sector. Along with this, Myanmar government interest and trust is also positively reflected to MDRRC as a local consortium distinct from other DRR efforts in country

I would like to apply the knowledge and technical skill that get form ProSPER.Net DRR management of LP, DRR plan need to be sustainable among the local community level through community education, empowerment, inclusion. At first I would like to make training to community leader from civil society organization networks and leaders from the most disaster prone area of Myanmar with the help of ministry of social welfare and resettlement, then our project team review the disaster management plan of Myanmar compared with sustainable development action plan of Myanmar. We need to integrate the sustainable development growth action in every stages of Disaster risk reduction management, research and community awareness is very essential for support for sustainable action plan.

As a focal person of The office of Union enterprise for humanitarian, resettlement and development of the Rakhine state Myanmar, leading the program/projects in sustainable action is very important and first, considering education for sustainable development align with UNSDG (United National Sustainable Development Goal)² is also need. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes and reaffirms the urgent need to reduce the risk of disasters. In addition to direct references to the outcomes of the Third UN Conference on DRR (Sendai Framework), there are specific opportunities to achieve SDGs through reducing disaster risk.³ For example, by reducing exposure and vulnerability of the poor to disasters or building resilient infrastructure. There are also several SDGs and targets that can contribute to reducing disaster risk and building resilience, even where disaster risk reduction is not explicit.⁴

Besides community inclusion and community based project activities need for sustainable action plan. When considering the SDG, we should consider the society environment and socio-economic impact of local community, we need to consider the community need. We will review the Myanmar DRR management plan together with the Myanmar Disaster Risk Reduction committee with the purpose to provide supports to local organizations on DRR, MDRRC committee has been formed a platform for coordination, networking and information sharing related to DRR at all levels. The MDRRC has been recognized as institutional platform which works for on DRR in Myanmar by Government of Myanmar, communities, donors and DRR actors. Various organizations and individuals have been showing interests to work together with MDRRC for Disaster risk reduction, Climate change Adaption and community development. MDRRC is working in connections with other local networks of Myanmar NGO Network , Myanmar NGO Contingency Preparedness and Response, Food Security Working Group, Education Thematic Working Group , School construction, Child rights and other local networks in Myanmar.

¹ https://nidm.gov.in/easindia2014/err/pdf/country_profile/Myanmar.pdf

² <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg11>

³ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/disasterriskreduction>

⁴ Global Sustainable development report, UNDESA 2015

In the development of National strategic plan, the situational analysis of MDRRC provides a broader sense of the challenges existing ahead of the MDRR in the context of political, social, economic, environmental and legal situation of Myanmar. To undertake capacity assessment of local network government organization of DRR working groups MDRR conducted the assessment in 2015 for 25 member agencies provides also useful information to understand overall capacity of members and needs as followed. As an institution, we would like to discuss the following information for strategic directions. The situational analysis also highlights a number of key issues which have been emerging as a national and communal challenges everywhere Myanmar. For the purpose of the strategic plan, the MDRRC clarified its position on each of these issues, namely DRR/DRM, climate change adaptation, environmental management, emergency preparedness/response/recovery, crisis and conflict mitigation, cross-cutting issues (inclusiveness, trafficking), integration of DRR and CCA, social accountability and trans-boundary issues (pandemic, epidemic)

The first one is the achievements of MDRR, establishment of platform for local organization, engaged in national legislation and participating at national coordination. Diversity among its members is the beautiful of a consortium of local people, we can say that having different people in different expertise could bring synergies and benefits from a wide range of expertise and skill promotes different impacts.

Challenges for DRR are the limited sharing of resources and information, limited in capacities of resource mobilization, Funding gaps in members, Donor driven projects, not emphasis on the community need

Possibilities that we will be keep going on are; we should keep more engagement in institutional development, keep momentum at national level coordination, Integration DRR and Climate change adaption CCA and DRR into Development (collective commitment on DRR and CCA on building communities and cities resilience), Innovation of contextual models and approaches, Inclusion of vulnerable people, Engagement in regional/ institutional development process on DRR such as ASEAN AGREEMENT ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (AADMER) or Sendai Framework on DRR.

Climate Change Adaptation and Environmental Management

With DRR strategies to reduce disaster risks in the country, climate change adaptation is an important sector of MDRR key priority concerns. The impacts of climate change, including variability are already demonstrated for Myanmar and include a general increase in temperatures across the whole country (~0.08°C per decade)⁵, most notably in the northern and central regions; a general increase in total rainfall over most regions, however, with notable decreases occurring in certain areas (e.g. Bago Region); a decrease in the duration of the south-west monsoon season as a result of a late onset and early departure times; and increases in the occurrence and severity of extreme weather events, including cyclones/strong winds, flood/storm surges, intense rains, extreme high temperatures and drought.⁶ As long term action plan, MDRR will work in coordination with other actors engaged in climate change-related issues, environmental issues and explore opportunities for collaborative work on the common issue of adaptation through community based adaptation, community based forest management, environmental education, and community based ecosystem management and somewhat in application of climate smart approaches. MDRR always cooperation with the Ministry of environment and natural resource Myanmar, for National Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation policy, national chapter forming for Biodiversity 2020, natural and the coastal zone management.

Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery

MDRR plan is work effectively on building resilience of the communities and cities in Myanmar. MDRR recognizes that local people and communities are the first responders to every emergency.

⁵ Myanmar National Adaption Program of Action NAPA to climate change 2012

⁶ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Myanmar/Climate>

And communities have capacities to utilize its social capital with effective preparedness for emergency through social groups existed. To build this momentum of collective efforts of communities to be prepared for future disasters and emergencies, it needs a lot of capacity buildings on emergency preparedness and response practices at local level. MDRR has been contributing this mechanism through collaboration with Government coordination mechanism, and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) Humanitarian Country Team and Clusters in development of country emergency preparedness and response planning since 2014. MDRR recognizes to work with respective departments (Risk Reduction Department, Home Affairs, department of rural development, Department of metrology and hydrology, and military relations) and local authorities on development of township level disaster management plans (including health and development plan) in operating areas of agencies. MDRR have experiences of emergency response to cyclones, earthquakes, floods and small-scale disasters in Myanmar since 2008.

In conclusion, experimental learning form 2019 UNU IAS; engineering approach to disaster management and sustainable DRR management plan program at University of LP, the new approach of methods to expand the disaster risk reduction methods based on community, disaster pre alarming system, building of disaster risk reduction shelter, emergency disaster response team for (nature and man-made disaster). In addition, during the field visit to the (World Health Organization) WHO disaster management excellent awarded Makita city of the Philippines, we have learned the field level management and community voice, community inclusion during and after the disaster management. We notice that one of important point is promoting bridging the gaps of sustainable development needs in communities, authorities and civil society organizations. The innovation and learning is important for DRR, we encourage innovations and contextual approaches which serve local people in making changes of their social conditions. We promote local led research, studies and development on contextual approaches, people are center of MDRR practices and we beliefs that people have power to make changes for sustainable development needs.

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AADMER= ASEAN AGREEMENT ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (AADMER)

DRR = Disaster Risk Reduction

MDRCC =Myanmar Disaster Risk Response and Management committee

