The Second Expert Group Meeting on the Great East Japan Earthquake

Disaster Management in Myanmar: Lessons Learnt from Cyclone Nargis

Presented by Department of Relief and Resettlement Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement

Outline of the Presentation

- Hazard Profile
- National Disaster Management Institutions
- Cyclone Nargis Response and Recovery
 Lesson Learnt

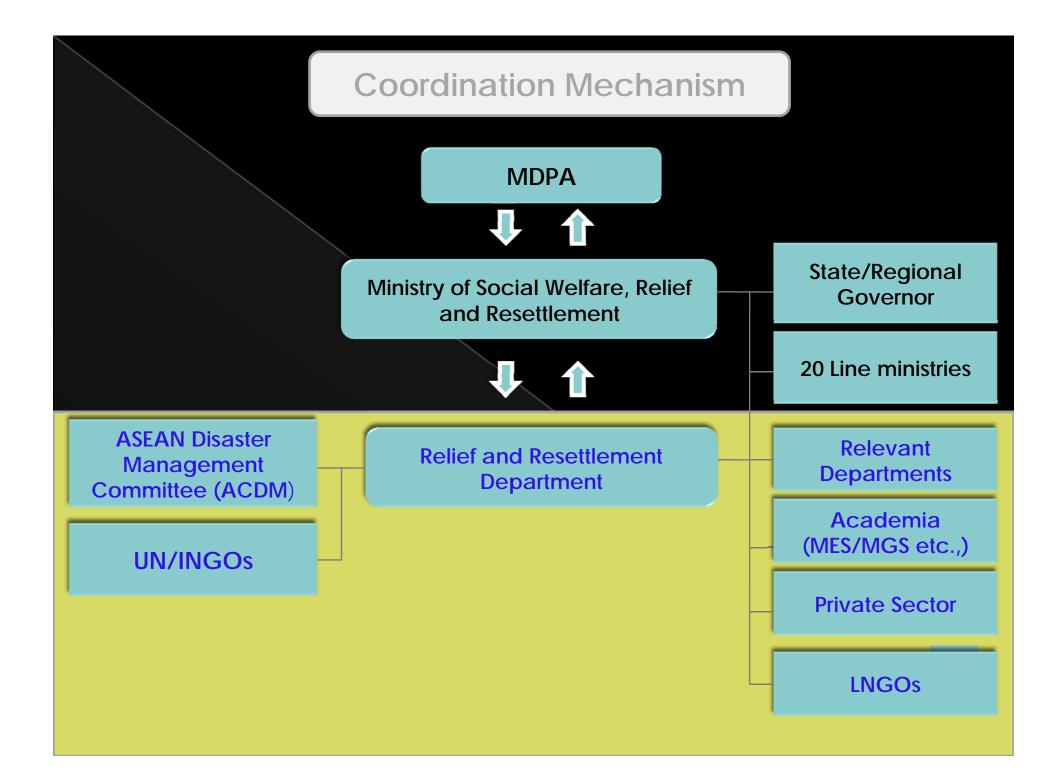
Hazard Profile

Myanmar is prone to multiple hazards:

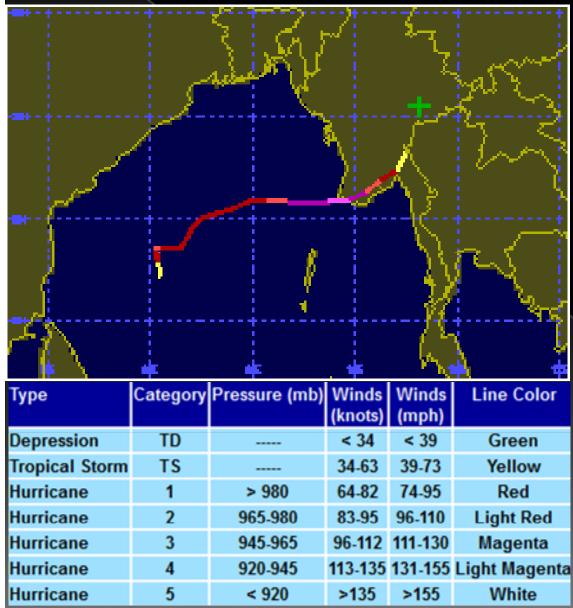
Fire
Forest Fire
Drought
Cyclone
Storm surge
Storm surge
Tsunami
Flood
Landslide
Earthquake

National Disaster Management Institutions

- National Disaster Preparedness Central Committee formed in January 2005 with the chairmanship of Prime Minister.
- Myanmar Disaster Preparedness Agency, chaired by Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement has been reformed on 20th April 2011.
 - Region/State Disaster Preparedness Committee
 - District Disaster Preparedness Committee
 - Township Disaster Preparedness Committee
 - Village Tract/Village Disaster Preparedness Committee
- Myanmar National Search and Rescue Committee has also been formed on 20th April 2011.



Cyclone Nargis Response and Recovery



- 2nd & 3rd May 2008
- 120 mile per hour of wind speed
- 3.6m storm surge
- Affected 3 regions and 2 states (Yangon Division, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Bago Division, Mon State and Kayin State)
- 37 townships in Ayeyawaddy and Yangon divisions were severely affected, covering an area of 23500 square kilometers, a slightly smaller than the

http://weathen.univys.com/hurricane/n_indian /2008/index.html

Damage and Loss

• Death toll • Missing Injured Totally damaged houses • Partially damaged houses • Damaged school • Health Facilities destroyed • Farmland damaged (acre) Affected population
 • Total damage and Loss US\$ (billion)

Response Activities



Emergency Meeting 3 May 2008 (8:30 a.m)

DAMAGE DUE TO CYCLONE NARGIS



Response Activities



Declaration of Disaster- affected Area

Search and rescue

Fulfilling immediate needs such as food, drinking water, medicine

Managed relief camps





Emergency relief Provision





Assignment of Regional Supervisory Minister

A cabinet minister was assigned to each of the storm-hit townships for the close and effective supervision of relief and rehabilitation tasks in the township concerned.

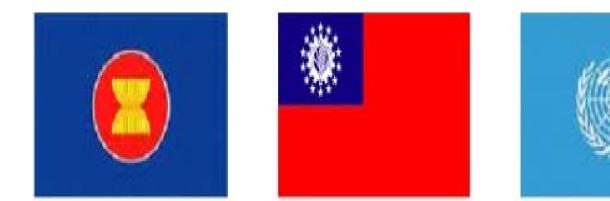


Coordination Mechanism on Recovery and Rehabilitation in Nargis (2008)

Special Foreign Minister Meeting held in Singapore on 19 May 2008 looked for how to help Cyclone hit victims of Myanmar

ASEAN-UN International Pledging Conference in Yangon on 25 May 2008
 Tripartite Core Group was formed Comprising of three representatives each from ASEAN, UN & GoM.

International humanitarian assistance were received through TCG.



TRIPARTITE CORE GROUP (TCG)

(ASEAN, Government of Myanmar, United Nations)

Coordination Mechanism on Recovery and Rehabilitation in Nargis (2008)

Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ERAT) was dispatched two times to conduct rapid assessment on immediate needs at the first time and to conduct Damage and Loss Assessment for second time.

The deployment of ERAT to Myanmar is the first time in ASEAN practice.

DAMAGE AND LOSS ASSESSMENT (DALA) TEAM

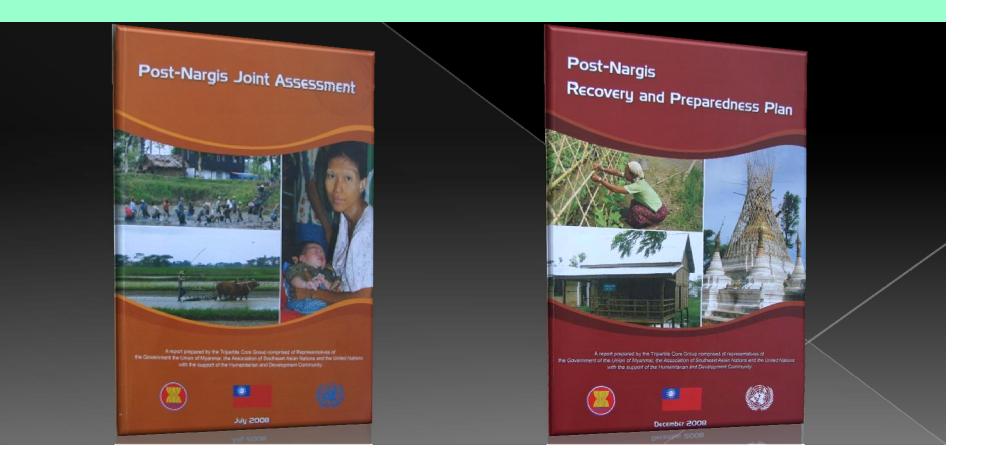


Coordination Mechanism on Recovery and Rehabilitation in Nargis (2008)

TCG developed Post-Nargis Joint Assessment (PONJA) and Post-Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Plan (PONREPP).

UN-system 11 Clusters was set up and implemented for the restoration of the lives of victims

✤48 INGOs and NGOs actively participated in the recovery activities



Government's Recovery Activities



Provision for Agriculture Sector



draught cattle,
power tillers,
fuel,
paddy strains,
insecticide
and fertilizers
were supported
to the farmers.

Government's Recovery Activities(cont-)

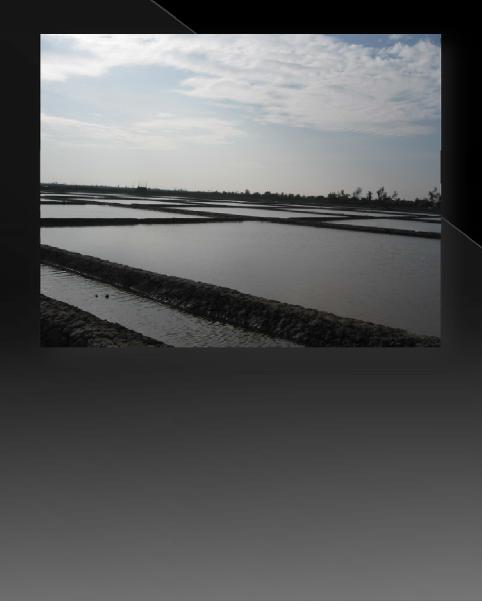
Livelihood recovery for the victims

- Agriculture/ Livestock breeding/ fishery/ Salt industry
- Reconstruction in housing and critical infrastructures
- Establishing new model villages to avoid recurring disasters Upgrading of health facilities
- Building road networks to take refuge and easy evacuation in case of disasters
- Building of bridges big and small in Ayeyawaddy Division for easy transportation and ensuring regional development
- **Construction of Cyclone Shelters**

Provision for fishery sector



Provision for Salt Industry



Loan provision

Technological know how sharing



Reconstruction of Infrastructures









Reconstruction of Infrastructures (continue)



Involvement of Private Construction Companies









Lessons Learnt from Cyclone Nargis

- Poor preparedness for large scale disaster
- Dissemination of Early Warning to End Users
- Content of Early Warning did not highlight the severe impacts of 120-mile wind speed cyclone
- Degradation of environment enlarged the vulnerability of the community and leading to great damages
- Importance of Community Based Disaster Risk Management in Delta (difficult transportation)
- Lack of disaster-resistant safe shelters in coastal areas
- Poor transportation delayed distribution of relief materials (depends only on water way)
- Most of the fundings were spent on logistics because of difficult transportation

Thank you for your kind attention!