

# Disaster Management in Myanmar

UNICEF Emergency Review  
Yangon – December 19<sup>th</sup> 2014

unite for  
children

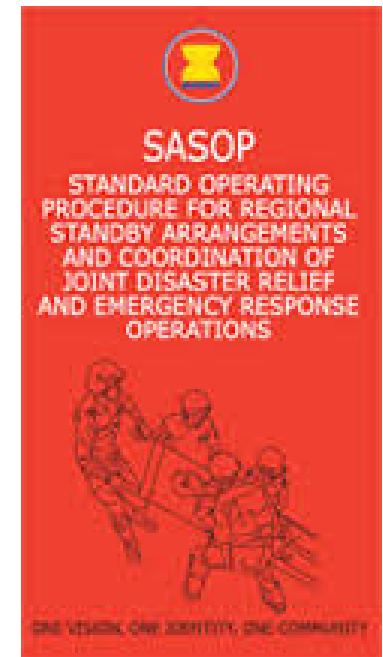
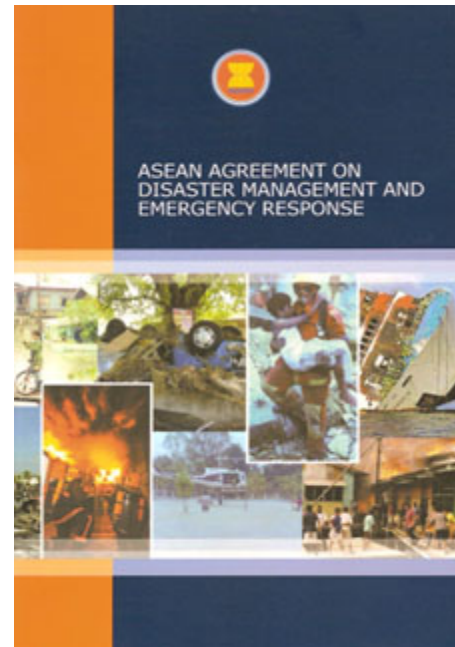
unicef 

# Content and Objectives of the Session

- Understand regional and national policy and legal frameworks and institutional arrangements for Disaster Management
- Reflect on possible entry points for enhanced collaboration between UNICEF and UNICEF-led clusters and the Government of Myanmar for preparedness and response

# ASEAN Policy and Legal Framework on DM

- The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response came into force in 2009
- It is the first legally-binding regional agreement aligned with the Hyogo Framework for Action
- It is complemented by the AADMER Work Program and the AADMER SASOP



# ASEAN Policy and Legal Framework on DM

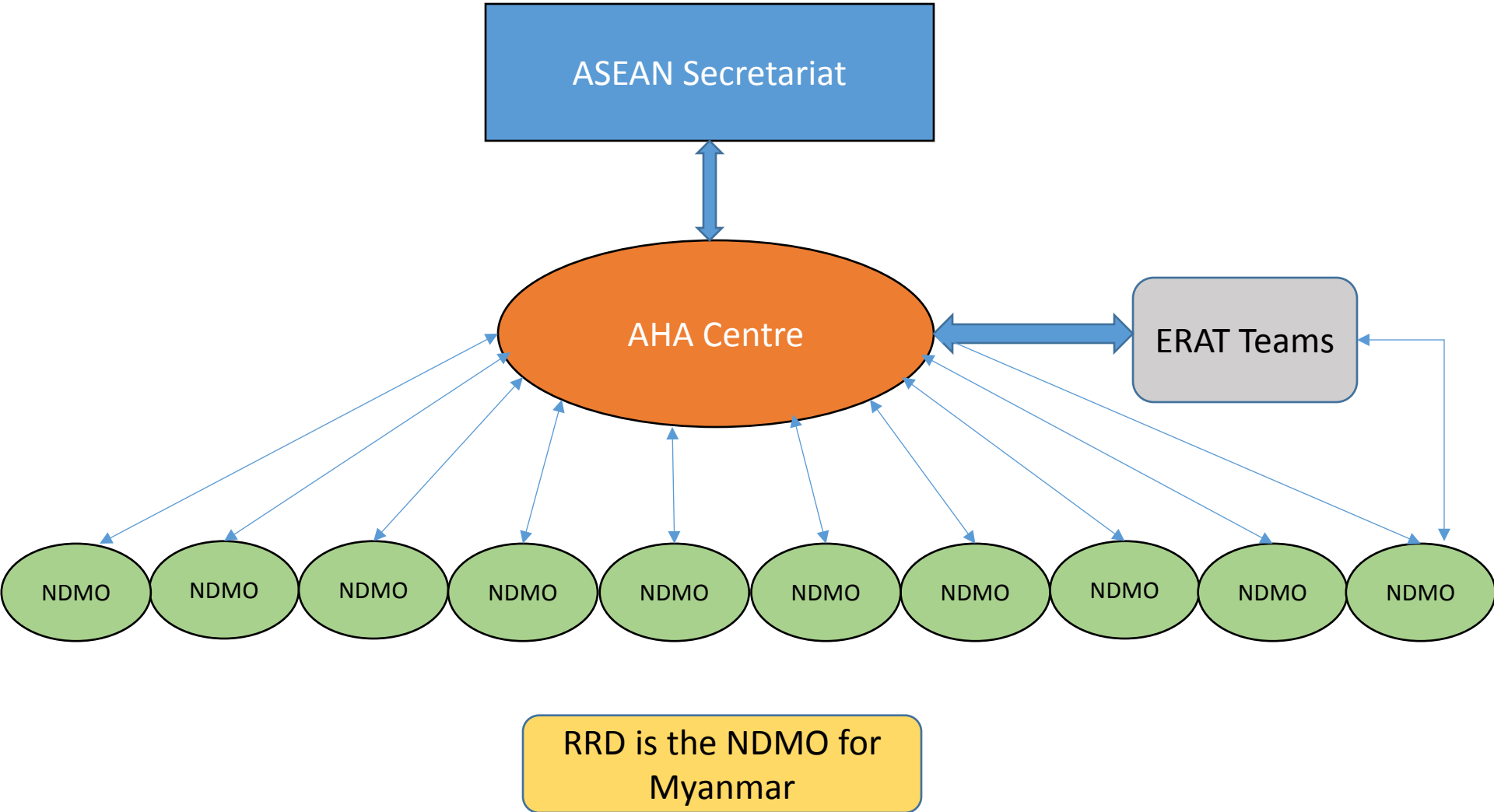
## AADMER in brief...

- Framework for cooperation in developing and implementing measures to reduce disaster losses
- Obligation of member states to respond to a disaster occurring within their territories
- Obligation to respond to request for information if potential implications for other member states
- Obligation to promptly respond to offers of assistance/ requests for support

## AADMER SASOP in brief...

- Guides and templates for notifying emergencies, requesting and receiving assistance from other members states
- Procedures for joint disaster relief and emergency response operations
- Procedures for the facilitation and utilization of civilian and military assets and capacities
- Methodology for the periodic regional disaster emergency simulation exercises (ARDEX)

# ASEAN Institutional Arrangements on DM



# Myanmar Policy and Legal Framework on DM

## **The Natural Disaster Management Law (July 2013):**

- “Natural Disaster means destruction to life, property, livelihoods, infrastructures, safety, education and health of the public or the environment due to natural or man-made accidents or negligence such as fires, landslides, storms, floods, thunderbolts, droughts, earthquakes, tsunamis, avalanches, heat or cold waves, volcanic eruption, erosion of banks and shores, maritime accidents; or damage to crops caused by pests or plant diseases; starvation or outbreak of contagious diseases of humans or animals; or violence and armed insurgencies; or dangers caused by industrial, chemical or nuclear accidents; oil spills or leakage or natural gas.”
- Selected Objectives of the Law:
  - c) to coordinate with national and international Government departments and organizations in carrying out DM activities;
  - e) to provide health, education, social and livelihood programmes in order to bring about better living conditions for victims.

# Myanmar Policy and Legal Framework on DM

- DM Law Rules and Regulations – details for the operationalization of the law (awaiting approval in Cabinet)
- Standing Orders on Disasters – will be revised next year to be better aligned with DM Law and Rules & Regulations:
  - “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.”
  - Equivalent to the Government’s contingency plan: detailed roles and responsibilities of ministries, departments and local Governments for different emergency scenarios.

