

**DRR-WG Meeting  
Meeting Minutes  
26th May, 2017**



Venue: ActionAid Myanmar  
Chaired by: Daw Lat Lat Aye, UNDP

Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Sr.	Agenda	Discussions	Action Points
1	Introduction of the DRR WG members		
2	Review of last meeting minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN-OCHA suggested to make changes under AOB on sharing information of Humanitarian Country's Emergency Response Preparedness workshop in Mandalay.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members agree to share via mail any possible comment by following Friday.</li> <li>The final meeting minutes will be uploaded on MIMU.</li> </ul>
3	Calculating costs and benefits of Community Driven resilience Programme in Myanmar by BRACED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BRACED conducted an analysis, selecting 3 case studies from its project areas. The analysis considers costs and benefits, starting from baseline values, to measure different kind of impacts of resilience interventions</li> <li>The main goal of this analysis is to recommend investments for DRR integration</li> <li>DRR WG members are very keen to get the findings of the analysis, given its interest in integrating DRR into development planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BRACED will conduct a workshop on 28<sup>th</sup> June to present the analysis</li> <li>BRACED will discuss with the members how to use the findings of the analysis</li> </ul>
4	The 2017 Child Centered Risk Assessment (CCRA) by UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scope is to update the CCRA developed in 2015 to make the assessment more inclusive. Currently, the document is still in the drafting stage.</li> <li>The assessment can be used for programming and for decision-making.</li> <li>It is based on data coming basically from the Census and from specific departments (DMH, Environmental Conservation, Forest Dept., etc.)</li> <li>There are several differences with the 2015 CCRA: the 2015 version was focused on household vulnerability, while in the 2017 assessment disaster risks are integrated. Furthermore, in the 2017 assessment there</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the members agreed to strengthen MIMU as tool to "pool" all the researches, studies, assessments conducted.</li> </ul>

		<p>32 indicators not only at national and state/regional level, but also at township level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several reasons explain the rationale for the assessment: 34% of Myanmar population is children and they face high level of vulnerability. Therefore, it is important to include children in the decision-making. The same assessments have been conducted in other countries as well.</li> <li>• The assessment has 5 components: exposure, hazards, vulnerability, capacities, and climate change.</li> <li>• All the data coming from the different components are combined in the child centered map.</li> <li>• One limitation of the study is the lack of data either for some specific sectors (mostly related to the component n. 4 – capacities) either at township level.</li> <li>• It has been raised from DRRWG members the importance of combining different assessments that have been developed by different agencies. This is an essential step to have a shared idea of basic concepts related to DRR (for example what is meant by “capacities”) among organizations and government offices and to create a more uniformed framework to make information more accessible to concerned office for development planning and interventions.</li> <li>• There is a need to update the multi-hazard risk profile of Myanmar.</li> <li>• UNICEF mentioned about the findings of the U-report questionnaires shared through Facebook.</li> </ul>	
5	Update on Humanitarian Country’s Emergency Response Preparedness and the summary from Mandalay Earthquake Response Planning Workshop by OCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The HCT’s Emergency Response Preparedness Plan (ERPP) was developed in 2014 based on the risk assessment, assessing impact, likelihood and capacity.</li> <li>• Risk assessment identified Cyclone and Earthquake as high risk disasters in Myanmar, thus, Rakhine Cyclone Contingency Plan, Ayeyawaddy Cyclone Scenario Plan (without sectoral response plan like Contingency Plan) and Mandalay Earthquake Contingency Plan were developed in 2014 with the strong collaboration with Relief and Resettlement Department and other key departments and humanitarian partners.</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ERPP is a living document and updated every year.</li> <li>• On 16th-17th there has been a workshop on updating Mandalay Earthquake Contingency Plan with the objectives of revising the existing response plans and arrangements for the scenario of an earthquake in Mandalay; identifying the critical operational measures required to enhance the preparedness levels; analysing the response capacities of the various stakeholders and agreeing on a coordinated response.</li> <li>• It was discussed four main functions (Search and Rescue, Emergency Medical Care, Relief and Rehabilitation) which were suggested from the Earthquake Forum organized by Relief and Resettlement Department, Regional Government and Action Aid, DRRWG and the partner organizations.</li> <li>• Due to the limited participation from the government, it is hard to analyse their capacity to respond for different functions and work on Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).</li> </ul> <p>OCHA also conducted survey through Facebook called Disaster Impact Survey, after a disaster (such as earthquake, flood and cyclone). The survey was composed of 12 questions focused on impact of disaster and needs of affected people. There were two surveys conducted for earthquake and cyclone.</p>	
	Update from agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MCCR is conducting a study on Conflict and DRR in Sittwe Township and evaluating knowledge sharing materials developed during the last 6-7 years (including videos, etc.).</li> <li>• SDC is finalizing the first draft for the safe construction guidelines. The draft is in the revision phase by school construction WG. After consolidation, it will be submitted to Department of Basic Education.</li> <li>• UNDP has submitted ECHO proposal on earthquake resilience and emergency preparedness. The project will start in July and will be 18 months long. The project includes several components that are in line with the work UNDP is currently doing, but with a more specific focus on earthquake. At national level, there will be a stress for EOC and WCs to have more specific procedures on earthquakes. Other components include public awareness activities on earthquake risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Final draft from MCCR study will be presented in the next DRRWG</li> <li>▪ UNDP will coordinate with UN-HABITAT for the ECHO project</li> <li>▪ MAPDRR draft will be shared next DRRWG meeting.</li> </ul> <p>DRRWG members agreed to promote Translator Gator initiative through their channels.</p>

		<p>reduction knowledge at community level in 6 prone areas (Chin, Kachin, Mandalay, Bago, Sagaing, Yangon) and earthquake resilience promotion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP updated on the MAPDRR development status, that is currently in the process of drafting. Once the draft is finalized there will be further consultations. There will be a consultation with FAO on agriculture sector.</li> <li>• UNDP is supporting the Translator Gator initiative in Myanmar. Translator Gator is an online game developed by Pulse Lab Jakarta, aiming to create a taxonomy of disaster risk related terminology, as interpreted in different languages in different highly exposure countries in south-east Asia (in 10 ASEAN countries and Sri Lanka). It has been launched on 22<sup>nd</sup> April and it will run till the end of July. Myanmar Nationals are highly suggested to use and contribute the taxonomy. (<a href="http://translatorgator.org/dashboard/alternative">http://translatorgator.org/dashboard/alternative</a>)</li> </ul>	
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**Attendance list:**

No.	Name	Organization	Email
1	Lat Lat Aye	UNDP	lat.lat.aye@undp.org
2	May Htar	UNDP	mai.may.htar.phwy.bob@undp.org
3	Serena Arcone	UNDP	serena.arcone@undp.org
4	U San Hla	MPSWA	Sanhla1958@gmail.com
5	Saw Gaw Khee Lar	UNDP	Saw.gaw.khee.lar@undp.org
6	Thura Tun	N/A	thuratun@gmail.com
7	Lafir	ActionAid	lafir.mohamed@actionaid.org
8	Ta Gaw Paw	AAM	tagaw.paw@actionaid.org
9	Loy Rego	MARS Practitioner Network	regoloy@gmail.com
10	Shyohino Shibata	Seeds Asia	
11	Lothar Kinzelmann	Johanniter International	lothar.kinzelmann@thejohanniter.org
12	Nilar Linn	Johanniter International	nilar.linn@thejohanniter.org
13	Alberto Solaro del Borgo	IRC	albertosolarodelborgo@rescue.org
14	Geneviene Balolors	Handicap International	pm.safehospitals@hi-myanmar.org
15	Nay Nyi Phyo Aung	Child Fund Myanmar	naynyi@childfund.org.mm
16	Ni Ni Win	UNICEF	nwin@unicef.org
17	Marie Claire Shanahan	UNICEF	mshanahan@unicef.org
18	Javier Bornstein	UNICEF	jbornsteinortega@unicef.org
19	Thit Thit Lwin	UNDP/UNV	driryv.rakhine@gmail.com
20	Aung Aung Kyaw	Christian Aid	akyaw@christian-aid.org
21	Pan Thanda Htun	OCHA	htun@un.org
22	Jeremy Stone	Braced/Plan	<a href="mailto:JeremyKieron.Stone@plan-international.org">JeremyKieron.Stone@plan-international.org</a>
23	Roberto Sandoval	FAO	roberto.sandoval@fao.org
24	Zin Min Than	SDC/Swiss Embassy	zinmin.mimi@gmail.com
25	Marie Nabrut	Handicap International	operations.coordo@hi-myanmar.org
26	Yu Mon Kham	UNDP	yumon.kham@undp.org
27	U Myat Thar	ADPC	mtyangon@gmail.com
28	Saw Ohnmar Khin	World Vision Myanmar	saw_ohnmar_khin@wvi.org