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# eSINGLE FORM FOR HUMANITARIAN AID ACTIONS

## 2017/00566/IR/01/01

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### REFERENCES

**HIP/Decision Reference**

ECHO/-XA/BUD/2017/91000

**Agreement number:**

ECHO/-XA/BUD/2017/91023

**Action type**

Non-emergency action

**Document type**

Interim report

**Submission date**

02/08/2018

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### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

**1.1 Name of Humanitarian organisation**

UNDP-USA

**1.2 Title of the Action**

Building resilience in earthquake prone areas in Myanmar through better preparedness and response

**1.3 Narrative summary**

This project aims to build resilience of vulnerable communities and the Government of Myanmar at the national and sub-national levels to withstand the impact of earthquakes through better preparedness. The key focus of the project is to strengthen institutional preparedness capacity and community awareness on actions to prepare and respond to an earthquake. Building on the results of past DIPECHO and other DRR initiatives in the country, the project will bring together scientific and technical knowledge, and the development and resilience framework for enhanced preparedness and risk reduction. The conceptualization of this project has been with engagement of the Government of Myanmar and relevant organisations, following a multi-stakeholder approach that enables ownership, sustainability and integration of the project interventions into disaster management functions and practices of the Myanmar government. The project aligns with and contributes to Sendai Priorities for Action 2 and 4; and the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme 2016-2020, especially Priority 1 (Aware) and Priority 3 (Advance); and the new Myanmar's Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (new MAPDRR) which is currently being developed by the Government.

**1.3.1 [INT] Narrative summary**

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**1.4 Area of intervention**

World area Country

Region

Location

Asia	MYANMAR	Yangon	Yangon
Asia	MYANMAR	Mandalay	Mandalay
Asia	MYANMAR	Sagaing	Monywa
Asia	MYANMAR	Bago	Bago
Asia	MYANMAR	Kachin	Myit Kyi Na
Asia	MYANMAR	Chin	Hakha
Asia	MYANMAR	Union Territory	Nay Pyi Taw

#### **1.4.1 [INT] Area of intervention**

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#### **1.5 Dates and duration of the Action (at MR stage - including eventual suspension periods)**

##### **Start date of the Action**

01/07/2017

##### **Duration of the Action in months**

18

##### **Start date for eligibility of expenditure**

01/07/2017

##### **Justify the duration of the eligibility period before the start date**

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## **2. HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION IN THE AREA OF INTERVENTION**

### **2.1 Presence in the area**

From 1993 to 2013, the UNDP Human Development Initiatives (HDI) Programme in Myanmar, implemented in 8,000 villages over 60 townships in the country focused on development interventions at the grassroots level. UNDP responded to the devastating 2008 Cyclone Nargis by providing assistance for early recovery and long term community-based disaster risk management in the Delta, Rakhine and other most hazard-prone areas. With funding support under DIPECHO 7 (2010-2012), UNDP was able to take a leading role in enhancing the policy environment for DRR good governance. Since 2012, UNDP is chairing the Myanmar DRR Working Group (DRRWG) that includes UN, NGOs and local organisations working on DRR. UNDP along with the DRR WG has provided technical support in developing the Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (MAPDRR), 2012; in drafting the National HFA implementation report (2009-2015); in developing the Inter-agency Contingency Plan; and in drafting the Disaster Management Law (2013). These initiatives have helped to further strengthen DRR policy, institutional capacity and DRR programming in the country.

Generating evidence on risk information, UNDP conducted a Multi-hazard Risk Assessment in Nargis Affected Areas in the Delta in 2010. This assessment helped to raise resources and a similar assessment was conducted in Rakhine State in 2011 with DIPECHO 7 funding. UNDP documented good practices in DRR across five thematic areas - community based disaster risk management (CBDRM), livelihoods, shelter, education and partnerships with a view to share knowledge with DRR stakeholders in Myanmar. Lessons learnt from Cyclone Nargis response highlighted the need for a systematic approach to preparedness, early warning, community-based disaster risk reduction and response.

Under the UNDP Country Programme (2013-2017), the overall objective of UNDP's disaster risk reduction efforts in Myanmar is to strengthen capacities to adapt to climate change and reduce disaster risks at the national, regional and local levels. The strategy to achieve this objective is in four streams:

- i) Enhanced capacity of the government institutions and key stakeholders to strengthen disaster risk reduction related policies, strategies, systems and networks;
- ii) Enhanced capacity of sector departments and development partners for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) into development planning;

iii) Enhanced capacity for generation of user-relevant climate risk information, end-to-end early warning and effective early warning dissemination; and

iv) Built capacity of Disaster Management Committees at township, village tract and village levels to be able to develop, implement, mainstream, monitor and evaluate their Disaster Management Plans.

During 2013-2016, UNDP along with the DRR WG was able to support the government in the following activities in strengthening Disaster Risk Management (DRM) institutions, strategies and plans:

- Disaster Management Rules (2015) for implementation of Disaster Management Law (2013)
- DRR Awareness Strategy (final draft for approval)
- DRR Youth Volunteer Strategy (final draft for approval)
- National Framework on Community Disaster Resilience
- Disaster Management Functions Handbook (in progress)
- Capacity Development Strategy (draft) of the Disaster Management Training Centre (DMTC)
- Curricula on Basic DM Training Course, Recovery Course, CBDRM Course and training for the government staff and volunteers at DMTC
- New Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction
- Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database (MDLD)
- ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide (ADRRG)

UNDP office has presence in Yangon, Nay Pyi Taw, Mandalay, Myitkyina, Hakha, Sittwe, Taunggyi, Mawlamyaing.

## **2.2 Synergies with other actions**

As the chair of the DRR WG, UNDP is well placed to lead coordination of DRR actions and ensure synergies between measures undertaken by the government and humanitarian organizations, development partners, civil society organizations and volunteers. The DRR WG is supporting the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MSWRR) to update the 2009 Standing Order (SO) on Disaster Management (DM). As a first step, a Guide/Checklist on Disaster Management Functions which describes the purpose and scope of different DM functions in the Myanmar context is being prepared, with support of four teams from the DRR WG led by UNICEF for Preparedness, UNOCHA for Response, UN-Habitat for Mitigation, and UNDP for Recovery. The Handbook is expected to be available by April 2017, and the SO will be updated. The updated SO will provide the directives for the DM Work Committees under the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) on their actions in disaster preparedness, emergency response and post disaster recovery. The SO is intended to be applied in the event of a disaster due to floods, landslides, earthquakes, cyclones etc. While measures for multi-hazards tend to be similar, hazard specific plans can help in better targeted actions. Given that Myanmar is a highly earthquake prone country, a specific earthquake preparedness and emergency response plan can be beneficial. In support of the SO, the project will develop a National Earthquake Preparedness and Emergency Response Plan, and a template for sub-national plans.

UNDP's presence in the earthquake prone areas (in particular, Sagaing, Magwe, Mandalay, Chin, Kachin, Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon) and its established linkages with Regional Governments, Parliaments, Civil Society networks and Women Self-reliance Groups will contribute to effective facilitation for project interventions, such as capacity building on preparedness and response for these stakeholders.

The project will integrate gender and promote women's empowerment by engaging women in preparedness, awareness and community resilience activities, benefiting from UNDP's on-going initiatives on strengthening women leaders in local administration and promoting women's participation in improving community resilience to disaster.

The National Social Protection Strategic Plan (NSPSP) includes a focus on DRM aiming to establish a link between social protection, DRM and CCA. The project will strengthen synergies between social protection and DRM in earthquake preparedness in line with the NSPSP.

In 2014, the Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) rolled out the Disaster Risk Reduction Youth Volunteer (DRRYV) Programme to promote the role and capacity of youth volunteers as key players at

the local level in connecting communities to local disaster risk management structures. In order to sustain the network of trained volunteers, UNDP with UNV and UNICEF, provided technical support to RRD in developing a Disaster Risk Reduction Youth Volunteer Strategy. This project will use the strategy to engage youth volunteers to disseminate earthquake preparedness plans at the local levels thereby raising community awareness.

The project will develop training courses on earthquake preparedness and risk reduction to be delivered through the DMTC, which is developed with USAID financial support through a UN-Habitat led Consortium.

UNDP will use its presence through projects such as a GEF-funded project on biodiversity conservation in Kachin and Sagaing, a climate change adaptation project in the dry zone, a REDD+ readiness project in the Naga Region, to access specific ethnic groups and develop awareness materials in local languages.

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## **3. NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

### **3.1 Needs and risk analysis**

#### **3.1.1 Date(s) of assessment**

1. Pilot tests on earthquake awareness pamphlets organized by RRD, UNDP and DRR Working Group members, Aug - Oct 2016.
2. Earthquake Forums in Yangon and Mandalay, Oct. 2016
3. Meeting with RRD Director for Yangon Region, 27 Dec. 2016.
4. Meeting with UN-Habitat, 28 Dec. 2016.
5. Meeting with Director General of RRD and officials in Nay Pyi Taw, 30 Dec. 2016.
6. Meeting with Director General of RRD and officials, UN-Habitat, Myanmar Earthquake Committee (Myanmar Engineering Society, Myanmar Geological Society) in Nay Pyi Taw, 3 Jan 2017.
7. Meeting with ActionAid, DIPECHO Consortium (MCCR), 6 Jan 2017.
8. Meeting with UN-OCHA, 6 Jan 2017.
9. DRR Working Group monthly meetings, ongoing.

#### **3.1.2 Assessment methodology**

Earthquake awareness pamphlets were prepared by UNDP through Focus Group discussions and working sessions with the DRR WG and RRD between August-October 2016 and field tested to help identify achievements, gaps and needs in earthquake preparedness. The field tests were conducted in Hakha (Chin), Myawaddy (Kayin), Chan Aye Thar Zan, Maharmyaing (Mandalay), Buthidaung, Maung Daw and Sittwe (Rakhine), Taung Gyi (Shan), Dawei, Myeik and Pulaw (Tanintharyi), Insein and Urban Yangon (Yangon), Myint Kyi Nar, Waimaw (Kachin) by RRD, UNDP and the DRR WG member agencies. The community engaged included women, children, elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant women and other vulnerable groups. The community feedback was critical to understand what the challenges and opportunities are to enhance earthquake preparedness in these areas.

The 2016 Earthquake Forums in Yangon and Mandalay organized by ActionAid (the lead of DIPECHO Consortium in Myanmar), MSWRR, and City Development Committees brought together 800 participants including representatives from government departments, NGOs and civil society organizations. Analyzing information from available studies and practices of mitigation and preparedness measures, the forums recommended:

- To enhance collaboration and information sharing on earthquake preparedness among the key stakeholders;
- To develop earthquake preparedness and response plans for Yangon and Mandalay Regions;
- To prepare disaster management bodies for earthquakes by organising simulation exercises and drills; and

· To enhance Hospital Emergency management and inter-hospital referral system and train health personnel on mass casualty management and triage.

UNDP met with the RRD Director for Yangon Region to discuss gaps and needs for the Yangon Region's earthquake preparedness.

UNDP met with UN-Habitat to understand UN-Habitat's plans to support the government on earthquake preparedness and urban resilience so as to complement initiatives on earthquake preparedness.

UNDP met with the Director General of RRD and RRD officials to discuss the Government's plan and priorities relating to earthquake preparedness.

A joint meeting between the Director General of RRD and RRD officials, UN-Habitat, the Myanmar Earthquake Committee (Myanmar Engineering Society and Myanmar Geoscience Society) and UNDP was held to share information on what each organisation's on-going and planned initiatives were and discuss the needs to scaling up academic research, assessments, capacity building, and public awareness relating to earthquake measures.

A joint meeting between ActionAid, DIPECHO Consortium (Myanmar Consortium for Community Resilience - MCCR) and UNDP was organized to specifically discuss DIPECHO's Consortium interventions in Myanmar and taking forward the outcomes of the Earthquake Forums.

UNDP met with UN-OCHA to discuss OCHA's current and future support to the Government in earthquake emergency preparedness.

Monthly meetings of the DRR WG provide an opportunity for members to share information on progress of their on-going projects and discuss opportunities for collaboration. The group also has strategic discussion on evolving disaster risks in Myanmar and outside its borders and the region, so that their interventions are continuously assessed to meet future risks and move towards a more disaster resilient Myanmar.

### **3.1.3 Problem, needs and risk analysis**

Myanmar lies on one of the two main earthquake belts of the world, known as the Alpide Belt. The Sagaing Fault is the most prominent active fault in Myanmar, trending roughly north - south across the entire length of central Myanmar through the most populated areas of the country where large cities such as Sagaing, Mandalay, Magwe, Bago, Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon have been built. Records dating back to the ninth century show that Myanmar has experienced major earthquakes. Between 1900 to 2016, there were 13 earthquakes measuring over 6.8 in the Richter scale. They caused significant loss of lives and economic loss and damages - a 7.0 magnitude earthquake in Bago and Yangon (1930) killed 550 people, a 6.8 magnitude earthquake in Shan (2011) killed 27 people, and a 6.8 magnitude earthquake near Chauk Township in Magway Region (August 2016) caused significant damage to many ancient pagodas and temples. Moreover, there is an increase in risks and vulnerabilities due to earthquakes as rapidly expanding urban areas lack adequate policy and regulatory measures for earthquake resilient construction. These cities tend to be densely populated as populations migrate to these areas. Slums are expanding mostly around the industrial zones of the cities. These settlements lack access to functioning basic services such as water supply, drainage, electricity and telecommunications even in normal times. Therefore, earthquake preparedness is a high priority for the Government of Myanmar.

While the Standing Order on Disaster Management (SO 2009) designates the roles and responsibilities of departments under the Ministries on disaster preparedness, response and rehabilitation; it does not specify DM functions of the National or sub-national DM institutions. In 2014, an Emergency Operation Center (EOC) was established under RRD, which in normal times, monitors hazards and reports regularly to the NDMC through MSWRR and during emergencies, coordinates response as done during the 2015 floods. There is a disconnect between SO 2009 and the EOC and the SO is not being applied in recent disasters.

The 2015 Disaster Management Rules prescribed that "the National Committee, Ministries and Region or State Governments shall prepare the respective Standing Orders on Disaster Management in order to undertake disaster mitigation, prevention and preparedness measures before a disaster, emergency response during a disaster, and rehabilitation and reconstruction measures after a disaster, as planned in advance". RRD is designated by the DM Rules to review and update the national level DM Plan, the Standing Order and other necessary programmes. *Currently* RRD is preparing the DM Functions *Guide/Checklist* for Myanmar with technical support from the DRR WG. The DM Functions *Guide/Checklist* will serve as the basic document to develop a new SO which will provide specific DM

roles and responsibilities of the NDMC and the sub-national DM Committees.

The earthquake forums in Yangon and Mandalay recommended the urgent need to have measures specifically for earthquake preparedness. Currently the disaster preparedness plans in Myanmar are multi-hazard, however, given the intensity of earthquakes in the country, the need for earthquake preparedness and response plans was strongly felt.

Dr. Ko Ko Naing, Director General of RRD highlighted the need to have a holistic earthquake preparedness and response plan at the national level as well as sub-national level. The DG mentioned that RRD is better prepared for immediate response and search & rescue in the case of floods or other hazards, but much less so in the case of earthquakes. He recommended that the National EOC should also have SOPs especially for earthquake response.

Despite the occurrence of earthquakes in the country, the communities' understanding of earthquake risks and knowledge of earthquake preparedness are very low in many parts of the country. The feedback from the community revealed that they were not aware of the seismic risk of their location, nor of what to do/ not do in the case of an earthquake. There is no government outreach programme on earthquake awareness and preparedness for the community. The field tests also found that women, men and youth have different understanding on how to protect themselves during an earthquake. Moreover, they cannot be reached through the same means of communication. Their different roles and daily schedules also indicate that they cannot be reached with the same means at the same time. Many women from these communities in Myanmar do not work outside nor engage in public roles. Unlike men, they work almost exclusively inside their homes engaging in housekeeping, cooking and taking care of children and elders. It is therefore critical that women are aware of earthquake risks and actions as they play a key role at the household level and in disbursing this knowledge to their children.

The other challenge in spreading a common message is language. Myanmar language is not spoken by all ethnic groups. In the seven most earthquake prone states/regions - Kachin, Sagaing, Mandalay, Magwe, Bago, Yangon - there are more than five ethnic groups who speak more than seven languages or dialects such as Kachin, Li Su, Naga, Chin, Shan, etc. Many of these groups live in remote areas that will be totally isolated and cut off from the rest of the territory in case of an earthquake.

Armed conflict in parts of Myanmar add another challenge - Kachin State, one of the most earthquake prone areas is a conflict area. Pharkant, the northern part of Mandalay Region, is a jade mine area and is not fully under control of the government administration. Due to unsystematic mining practices, land erosion and mine collapse happen occasionally. In the event of a major earthquake, emergency operations in this area would be extremely challenging unless coordination arrangements are established beforehand in consultation with the diverse stakeholders. These arrangements should be conflict sensitive and inclusive of all people residing in the affected area.

### **3.1.4 Response analysis**

The above assessment confirms that there is an urgent need to put in place specific measures for earthquake preparedness and response in the country. This project contributes directly to the top two ECHO priorities for Myanmar in the HIP: (i) emergency preparedness and response and (ii) urban risk reduction with a focus on earthquake. The project will also implement small-scale earthquake awareness activities in Kachin, a conflict-affected area, contributing indirectly to ECHO priority, "DRR/DP in conflict affected zones".

The purpose of the project is to reduce the loss of lives due to earthquakes by a) raising community awareness of actions for preparedness and response and b) enhancing the government's ability to coordinate and lead earthquake preparedness and response.

Examples from major earthquakes around the world, such as Haiti, have shown that lives can be saved if people know how to act in the event of an earthquake especially during the critical window between a disaster event and arrival of Search and Rescue teams. Based on the assessment analysis, the project will design targeted IEC materials that reach men, women, youth and ethnic groups in the most earthquake prone states/regions. Special attention will be given to reach the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, including those living in conflict or remote areas.

As requested by the government to enhance their capacities, the project will develop a National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan in consultation with all relevant stakeholders. Building on the existing work on disaster risk management in the country, the plan will benefit from expertise and experiences from earthquake emergency responses in other countries including Haiti and Nepal. The National Plan will include ethnic, gender and age considerations and address special challenges of

conflict areas. Standard Operating Procedures for the EOC will be developed for effective earthquake response.

ECHO was among the first donors for DRR initiatives in the country and the DIPECHO programmes have a wealth of knowledge and practices that will be used to develop an Earthquake Resilience Strategy. In addition to the National Plan, the Strategy will include scientific and development data and good practices from Myanmar and the ASEAN region. This strategy will involve even broader consultation with international NGOs, civil society organisations (CSOs) and Red Cross agencies.

The project will also sensitize the government so as to ensure that the plans, strategies and measures are inclusive of the diversity and social dynamics of Myanmar.

As mentioned earlier, the project will contribute to the AADMER Work Plan 2016-2020 especially Priority Programmes 1 and 3. It will contribute to three outcomes under Priority Programme 1 AWARE:

- 1.1: Strengthening ASEAN capacity in Risk and Vulnerability Assessment;
- 1.2: Improving the availability of data and information on regional risk and vulnerability; and
- 1.3: Enhancing the mechanism on risk data utilization and information sharing.

Under Priority Programme 3 ADVANCE, it will contribute to one outcome:

- 3.1: Strengthening institutional capacity and policy frameworks for effective implementation of DRR actions

In addition, it will also contribute to Priority Programme 5 RESPOND AS ONE, especially related to the outcome on enhancing the mobilization of regional response.

### **3.1.5 Previous evaluation or lessons learned exercise relevant for this Action**

No

#### **3.1.5.1 Brief summary**

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### **3.1.6 [INT] Report On Needs Assessment**

Meetings have been held with the Director General (DG) of DDM in March 2018 where the imperatives of an earthquake preparedness and response plan for the nation as a priority was reiterated as will the need for a strategy to channel and guide investments on earthquake risk reduction initiatives in the country. The DG noted that in the initial phase, a multi-pronged approach on earthquake awareness should be undertaken alongside the development of the preparedness and response plans and the strategy.

Meetings were also held with the Myanmar Earthquake Committee, a nodal technical body of experts, who have further underscored the need for a long-term strategy and a national earthquake preparedness and response plan for the nation given the high vulnerability of frequency of earthquake occurrences in the country.

Engagement with the Private Sector Network in the country have further highlighted the multiple threats earthquakes potentially can have on private investments and hence the need to have an effective and comprehensive earthquake preparedness and response plan at the national and sub-national levels as a first step towards progressive operationalization across the country. The sector also noted the need for a comprehensive earthquake strategy and multi-pronged awareness raising at all levels in community to sensitize them and strive towards behavior changes on what to do before, during and after an earthquake.

## **3.2 Beneficiaries**

### **3.2.1 Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the Action**

#### **Individuals**

1.564.563

#### **Organisations**

### 3.2.2 Estimated disaggregated data about direct beneficiaries (only for individuals)

	<u>Estimated % of target group</u>	<u>% of female (F)</u>	<u>% of male (M)</u>
Infants and young children (0-59 months)	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
Children (5-17 years)	23,00 %	50,00 %	50,00 %
Adults (18-49 years)	59,00 %	52,00 %	48,00 %
Elderly (> 50 years)	18,00 %	56,00 %	44,00 %

### 3.2.3 Does the action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

No

#### 3.2.3.1 If yes, which groups or vulnerabilities?

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### 3.2.4 Beneficiaries selection criteria

The target beneficiaries are:

- 1) The government institutions who are responsible for earthquake risk mitigation, preparedness and response at the national level. They are members of the NDMC and the 12 work committees under NDMC.
- 2) The government institutions who are responsible for earthquake risk mitigation, preparedness and response at the state/region levels.
- 3) The communities residing in the most earthquake prone areas including two States, four Regions, and one Union Territory which fall in Zone V (Destructive Zone) as per the 2006 Myanmar Seismic Zone Map. The beneficiary numbers are based on the population of each state/region (Census 2014), number of school children (Ministry of Education, 2014) and percentage of households that own TVs and radios (Census 2014). It is assumed that 1) 20 per cent of high school and middle school students in the areas of intervention receive the messages through pamphlets, and IEC materials and education talks ; 2) One in each household who owns TV watches TV, 25 per cent of those who watch TV receive the messages; 3) One in each household who owns a radio listens to radio, 25 per cent of those who listen to radio receive the message; and 4) 1 per cent of the adult population receive messages through mobile applications. The MSWRR with UNDP support developed the Disaster Alert Notification (DAN), a mobile application for disaster information in 2016. It will be used to inform the communities on earthquake awareness and preparedness messages.

The details of direct beneficiaries is at Annex: 3.

### 3.2.5 Beneficiaries involvement in the Action

As mentioned earlier, the assessment process engaged the beneficiaries i.e. the national and sub-national governments and communities to determine the gaps in earthquake preparedness and response. Special attention was made to include the most vulnerable and marginalized groups so that programmes design is inclusive.

In the proposed project implementation, the targeted government institutions will be fully engaged in the preparation of the National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan and one sub-national plan that will be piloted. The Disaster Management Training Centre (DMTC) under RRD will be engaged to develop a curriculum and trainings on earthquake preparedness and response. Public awareness programmes will be implemented with the support of the government's television and radio broadcasting services, schools, RRD staff and DRR Youth Volunteers.



An external evaluation of the project will involve the key departments and project beneficiaries and the feedback will aim at building ownership and sustainability.

### **3.2.6 More details on beneficiaries**

On 24 January 2017, a Workshop on Earthquake Resilient Myanmar: Needs and Challenges was held bringing together stakeholders from the different government departments including RRD, the Myanmar earthquake Committee, the Fire Services department etc. Again the gaps identified confirmed the urgent need for public awareness on earthquake preparedness and response in the country.

The beneficiaries will include the communities of the ethnic minority groups such as Kachin, Chin, Naga in the remote areas of Myanmar.

While the interventions will target the six regions/ states and one Union Territory, the public awareness programmes through radio and TV will also indirectly benefit the country at large. Regular trainings through the ToT on earthquake preparedness and response at the DMTC will benefit government staff and youth volunteers.

### **3.2.7 [INT] Report on beneficiaries**

1) At the Launch of the project followed by the development of Standard Operating Procedures(SOP) for National Level Earthquake response - total 68 participants ( 20 government agencies under NDMC, 8 organizations from the DRR WG)

National level simulation exercises in February 2018, total 156 participants (Male - 96, Female - 60), 30 government agencies, 18 organizations including Myanmar Earthquake Committee(MEC) and 1 private sector

Consultation workshop on development of National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan, Total - 77 (Male-47, Female-30), 13 government agencies, 11 organizations including MEC, 2 private sectors

2) Consultation workshop on development of Sub-national level Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan, Total 66 people(Male-35, Female-31), 14 government agencies, 15 organizations including MEC, 1 private sector. Sagaing Region Simulation Exercise - 41 government agencies

3) The total populations reached out through public awareness activities are as follows:

Earthquake Awareness Seminar and Simulation Exercise

- 24.3.18 at BEHS 1, Myitkyina, Kachin State (Total -200)

-19.3.18 at BEHS 1, Sagaing, Sagaing Region (Total - 296 )

Youth Volunteer Training in Mandalay (Total 43 - Male 25, Female 18)

Youth Volunteer Training in Bago (Total 55, Male 33, Female 22)

Consultations for school selection

4.4.18 in Yangon (Total 78, Male - 46, Female - 32)

10.4.18 in Mandalay (Total 61, Male - 41, Female - 20)

15.5.18 in Sagaing (Total 25, Male - 14, Female - 11)

4 .6.18 in Bago (Total 25, Male -12 , Female - 13)

Yangon Earthquake Forum

13.7.18 (Total - 430, Male - 294, Female - 136)

14.7.18 (Total - 503, Male -361, Female - 142)

Pamphlets dissemination through social media -17,727

Audio message of Do's and Don'ts information on Earthquake through social media -

(Total - 202, Male 53%, Female 47%)

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## **4. LOGIC OF INTERVENTION**

#### **4.1 Principal objective**

Reducing loss of lives due to earthquakes in Myanmar

#### **4.2 Specific objective**

##### **4.2.1 Specific objective - Short description**

Building resilience of communities and strengthening capacity of the government in earthquake prone areas through better awareness, preparedness and response measures

##### **4.2.2 Specific objective - Detailed description**

Although earthquakes cannot be predicted, there is scientific evidence indicating that the likelihood of a major seismic event striking Myanmar in the near future is high. The current SO and the EOC have limitations in emergency response as demonstrated in the 2015 and 2016 floods. There is a lack of clarity of roles and responsibilities and SOPs for earthquake preparedness and response in the country. Learning from the past initiatives in DRR and building on the tools and mechanisms developed through initiatives including DIPECHO, the proposed strategy will engage both government and community in the six most earthquake prone areas in the country. The strategy will engage and enhance the capacities of the national and the state/ regional governments to prepare for and respond to disasters; as well as raise awareness of the at risk communities on life saving actions. In line with the Sendai Framework and at a time when resources for emergency response globally are shrinking, the project aims to build in country capacity and resilience. A strengthened capacity in Myanmar to respond to a major earthquake corresponds to a need expressed by its government but also contributes directly ASEAN's goal of a more resilient region: Myanmar will rely less on international support for response and recovery and also will be an added resource for supporting other ASEAN countries to prepare and respond. Their experience through this project can also feed the less developed ASEAN earthquake management models and good practices and also provide inspiration and adaptable models for similar countries in other regions.

##### **4.2.3 Specific objective - Indicators**

###### **4.2.3.1 Specific objective indicator (1/4)**

###### **Indicator**

Custom

###### **Description**

% increase in the number of government personnel who are fully aware of their functional roles and responsibilities with regard to earthquake response and are confident to undertake their roles in the respective disaster management committees.

###### **Baseline**

0

###### **Target value**

50

###### **Progress value**

0

###### **Source and method of data collection**

The result of the KAP survey.

###### **Comments on the indicator and the achievement of the target value**

By the end of the project, the number of government personnels of the disaster management systems at the national level and at the state/region level in the project areas who are fully aware and able to perform their functional roles and responsibilities with regard to earthquake response will increase 50% comparing to the baseline number at the beginning of the project.

A Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey will be conducted at the beginning and at the end of the project to assess the result of the project interventions.

**[INT] Progress report on indicator**

The KAP survey was conducted to set a baseline for the four indicators noted in the proposal, namely:

1. % increase in the number of government personnel who are fully aware of their functional roles and responsibilities regarding earthquake response and are confident in undertaking their roles in the respective disaster management committees.
2. % increase in the number of people who are aware of what to do before, during, and after an earthquake
3. % increase in the level of stakeholders' knowledge and satisfaction with access to and availability of information on earthquake resilience through their involvement in Myanmar's Earthquake Resilience Strategy.
4. % reduction in the number of affected people (experienced, expected, or modeled).

At the end of the project, the end-line survey will be conducted to determine the progress of the indicator.

**4.2.3.2 Specific objective indicator (2/4)**

**Indicator**

Custom

**Description**

% increase in number of people who are well aware of what to do before, during and after an earthquake.

**Baseline**

0

**Target value**

50

**Progress value**

0

**Source and method of data collection**

The result of the KAP survey.

**Comments on the indicator and the achievement of the target value**

By the end of the project, the number of people in the project areas who are well aware of what to do before, during and after an earthquake will increase 50% comparing to the baseline number at the beginning of the project.

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1. % increase in the number of government personnel who are fully aware of their functional roles and responsibilities regarding earthquake response and are confident in undertaking their roles in the respective disaster management committees.
2. % increase in the number of people who are aware of what to do before, during, and after an earthquake
3. % increase in the level of stakeholders' knowledge and satisfaction with access to and availability of information on earthquake resilience through their involvement in Myanmar's Earthquake Resilience Strategy.
4. % reduction in the number of affected people (experienced, expected, or modeled).

At the end of the project, the end-line survey will be conducted to determine the progress of the indicator.

#### **4.2.3.3 Specific objective indicator (3/4)**

##### **Indicator**

Custom

##### **Description**

% increase in the level of stakeholders' knowledge and satisfaction with access to and availability of information on earthquake resilience through their involvement in Myanmar Earthquake Resilience Strategy.

##### **Baseline**

0

##### **Target value**

50

##### **Progress value**

0

##### **Source and method of data collection**

Stakeholder Survey at the beginning and at the end of the project.

Minutes of meetings held with stakeholders to obtain their contributions

Minutes of stakeholders focus discussion groups for the structure and content of the document

The Earthquake Resilience Strategy document

##### **Comments on the indicator and the achievement of the target value**

Myanmar Earthquake Resilience Strategy is intended to provide access to scientific data, information and tools for the stakeholders so that they are able to use/integrate them in their programmes and projects and will contribute to earthquake resilience in Myanmar.

In order to make it happened, the strategy development process will engage a wide range of the government stakeholders, international NGOs, civil society organisations (CSOs) and Red Cross agencies. The process will enable them to exchange knowledge, data, information, tools and good practices across the different institutions in Myanmar as well as from the other countries, like Haiti and Nepal.

The final output of the intervention will be the Myanmar Earthquake Resilience Strategy whereas the outcome will be the stakeholders' access and use of the Strategy in their development programmes and projects.

In order to assess the achievement of the project intervention, a Stakeholder Survey will be conducted at the beginning and at the end of the project. The project targets, at the end of the project, the level of stakeholders' knowledge and satisfaction with access to and availability of information on earthquake resilience will be increased 50% by the baseline level of satisfaction at the beginning of the project.

##### **[INT] Progress report on indicator**

The KAP survey was conducted to set a baseline for the four indicators noted in the proposal, namely:

1. % increase in the number of government personnel who are fully aware of their functional roles and responsibilities regarding earthquake response and are confident in undertaking their roles in the respective disaster management committees.
2. % increase in the number of people who are aware of what to do before, during, and after an earthquake
3. % increase in the level of stakeholders' knowledge and satisfaction with access to and availability of information on earthquake resilience through their involvement in Myanmar's Earthquake Resilience Strategy.
4. % reduction in the number of affected people (experienced, expected, or modeled).

At the end of the project, the end-line survey will be conducted to determine the progress of the indicator.

#### **4.2.3.4 Specific objective indicator (4/4)**

##### **Indicator**

% reduction in the number of affected people (experienced, expected or modelled)

##### **Description**

In comments box:

- 1) define "affected people" (injured, evacuated, relocated, with houses damaged/destroyed, deprived of livelihood, crops, etc.);
- 2) provide absolute numbers;
- 3) state if the reduction is experienced, expected or modelled.

**Baseline**

0

**Target value**

50

**Progress value**

0

**Source and method of data collection**

Survey of people at risk in the project areas at the beginning and at the end of the project. Since there is no baseline data on the affect of an earthquake in the project areas, and an earthquake would not happen during the project period, it is not possible to set the target and indicator as "experienced". In this regard, the target and indicator are set as "expected". A community survey will be conducted at the beginning and at the end of the project. The survey will gather the community perception and identify their estimation on number of death, affected people, estimate % reduction of the affected people, if an earthquake strikes.

**Comments on the indicator and the achievement of the target value**

- 1) Affected people means the population affected by an earthquake, including those who died, injured, evacuated, relocated, with houses damaged/destroyed, deprived of livelihood, crops.
- 2) Based on the Survey on Community Perception, the number of affected people will be reduced by 50% comparing to the baseline data at the beginning of the project.
- 3) Reduction in the number of affected people is "expected".

**[INT] Progress report on indicator**

At the end of the project, the end-line survey will be conducted to determine the progress of the indicator.

**4.3 Results**

**Result (1/3) - Details**

**Title**

National and sub-national government institutions are equipped with functional and tested Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan. Contributes to AADMER Priority 3 Advance: 3,1

**Sector**

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

**Sub-sectors**

Contingency planning and preparedness for response

**Estimated total amount**

265.447,00

**Result (1/3) - Beneficiaries**

**Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the Action**

Individuals	1.115
Organisations	20
Households	-
Individuals per household	-
Total individuals	-

### **Beneficiaries type**

Others

### **Does the Action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?**

No

### **Specific target group or vulnerabilities**

-

### **More comments on beneficiaries**

1) 20 govt. agencies who are members of National and State/Region Disaster Management Committees and its work committees

2) 800 participants who will participate in the process of National/ sub-national planning and simulation.

3) 15 trainers, 150 trainees, and 150 youth volunteers who will be trained on earthquake preparedness and response plans

### **[INT] Report on beneficiaries**

1) 30 government agencies engaged in development of earthquake preparedness and response plan

2) 397 participants in the process of National/Sub-national planning and simulation

## **Result (1/3) - Transfer Modalities**

	<u>Estimated total net amount</u>	<u>Estimated number of individuals</u>	<u>Conditional transfer?</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Cash	-	-	-	
Voucher	-	-	-	
In kind	-	-	-	

### **Comments on transfer modalities in this result**

-

### **[INT] Comments on transfer modalities in this result**

-

## **Result (1/3) - Indicators**

### **Result 1 - Indicator 1**

#### **Type / Subsector**

Custom

#### **Indicator**

-

#### **Definition**

Number of Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan

#### **Baseline**

0,00

#### **Target value**

2,00

#### **Progress value**

0,00

#### **Source and method of data collection**

Minutes of preparatory meetings and of focus group discussions with stakeholders  
Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plans which are validated and endorsed by the government.

### **Comments**

The plan is core indicator of the institutional preparedness as it will build on existing (but not fully functional) procedures and bodies, with key expert stakeholders (UN-OCHA, DIPECHO partners, etc.) and will be the reference manual for all, even if there are governmental changes or changes within the supporting organizations. The plan will include a review mechanism to ensure the plan serves its purpose of institutional preparedness and keep updated and operational.

## **Result 1 - Indicator 2**

### **Type / Subsector**

Contingency planning and preparedness for response

### **Indicator**

Number of people covered by early action/contingency plans

### **Definition**

Plans must be developed, tested and have provisions for maintenance.

To include opportunities for anticipation, pre-emptive and early action (e.g. evacuation and shelter in advance of impact; scalability of service to respond to increase in demand; etc.)

Action triggered by plan has to be coordinated, timely and effective.

### **Baseline**

0,00

### **Target value**

7.360.703,00

### **Progress value**

0,00

### **Source and method of data collection**

- 1) The Earthquake Preparedness and Response plan of Yangon Region endorsed by the government
- 2) The list of the government departments and participants from the townships covered under Yangon Region who participated in preparation of National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan.
- 3) The scope and coverage of the Yangon Region Earthquake Preparedness and Emergency Response Plan (for example; number of townships covered in the Emergency Response Plan, evacuation arrangements, etc.)

### **Comments**

The Earthquake Preparedness and Response plan of Yangon Region could cover a total population of 7.3 million (Census, 2014). Since there is no Earthquake Preparedness and Emergency Response Plan, the base line data is counted as "zero".

The whole population of 6 states/regions (27 million) covered under the project could be considered as "indirect beneficiaries", because would any earthquake hit a region, the national level plan would serve its purpose. But that is more difficult to anticipate and more artificial.

## **Result (1/3) - Indicators comments**

### **Additional comments on indicators**

-

### **[INT] Progress report on the indicators of one result**

A simulation exercise was held in February 2018 to test the Standard Operating procedures. These were reviewed and submitted to National Disaster Management Committee for endorsement.

The National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan has been drafted in close consultation with DDM and Myanmar Earthquake Committee(MEC) members. The technical meeting with MEC was held on 16 Mar 18 and the technical inputs were feed into the zero draft of the national plan. The international technical meeting was held on 6 April 2018 with 16 DDM officials chaired by Deputy DG and the draft plan was revised based on the inputs. On 24 May 18, the zero draft of the national plan was consulted with wider stakeholders including the members of National Disaster Management Committee, professional

bodies and DRR Working Group members. Currently, the first draft of national plan is under review by DDM and shared with all stakeholders for their review and feedback. As next step, the wider stakeholder consultation is planned to organize in August. The National Plan is expected to be launch in October 18 back to back with International Day for Disaster Reduction.

The Sub National Workshop was organized, July 24, with stakeholders where the draft of the sub-national preparedness and response plan was discussed. The plan is under review to incorporate all the comments from the workshop.

## **Result (1/3) - Activities**

### **Result 1 - Activity 1**

#### **Short description**

Development of National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan

#### **Detailed description**

The development of this plan will start with getting on board all required expertise and stakeholders. OCHA will assist UNDP in organizing a government and non-governmental institutions workshop to extract issues, technical knowledge and expertise to build up a solid plan that will cover national and sub-national functions. RRD, the Secretariat of National Disaster Management Work Committee will lead the process of developing the National Plan. [A technical specialist with knowledge of earthquake risk management will provide the quality technical advice to the stakeholders throughout the process so that the plans, strategies and outreach materials are based on strong technical knowledge and scientific evidence.](#)

The final document will be produced in Myanmar and English language.

### **Result 1 - Activity 2**

#### **Short description**

Development of sub national earthquake preparedness and response plan in Yangon Region as a pilot

#### **Detailed description**

The process will be fully consulted with the Yangon Disaster Management Committee, which is chaired by Yangon Region Chief Minister. The Plan will cover Yangon City as well as the sub-urban areas. The Yangon Region Plan will follow the guidelines and templates provided by the National level Plan. The officials from the other most earthquake prone States/Regions will be invited in the consultations so that they will be able to prepare their own State/Region Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan.

The final document will be produced in Myanmar and English language.

### **Result 1 - Activity 3**

#### **Short description**

Simulation at Yangon region level

#### **Detailed description**

The preparatory process of Simulation will closely coordinate and partner with OCHA - UN HABITAT (for city preparedness plan) - Handicap International and trained hospitals - EOC Center. Simulation will bring participation of all Working Groups under Yangon Region Disaster Management Committee, and will field test/use the Yangon Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan. Preparatory process will include identification of the communities to be participated in the simulation, identification of open fields to be used as safe place, logistics and transport arrangements, etc. As far as possible, the simulation will be organized with participation of community people, civil society organizations, government stakeholders and volunteers. The process will be documented and will produce a simulation guideline for earthquake. The officials from the other most earthquake prone States/Regions will be invited in the consultations so that they will be able to replicate it in their respective states/regions.

### **Result 1 - Activity 4**

#### **Short description**

Inclusion of the earthquake preparedness and response training in the curriculum of the National Disaster Management Training Center



### ***Detailed description***

A curriculum on Earthquake Preparedness and Response for the DM actors (the government officers and DRR Youth Volunteers) will be developed by the Chief Technical Specialist and a national DRR Specialist in close collaboration with Disaster Management Training Center, DRR WG and the technical institutions like MES, MGS. DMTC is providing basic DM course, CBDRM, Recovery Planning and GIS, etc. This course will provide more specific knowledge and skill development on Earthquake preparedness and management. The draft curriculum will be field tested at DMTC. The pool of trainers at DMTC will also be provided ToT for this curriculum. It will include Facilitator Guide, Student book, reference materials and case studies and will be available in English and Myanmar language.

## **Result 1 - Activity 5**

### ***Short description***

Training of national and sub-national officers on earthquake preparedness and response.

### ***Detailed description***

- 1) The outlines of the State/region Earthquake Plan which will be provided in the National Plan will be shared to the DM Committees of the most earthquake prone states/regions (6 states/regions and Nay Pyi Taw).
- 2) They will participate and observe in the Yangon Region Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan and the simulation so that they will bring back this experience to their states/regions.
- 3) The officials from the most earthquake prone states/regions (6 states/regions and Nay Pyi Taw) will be provided trainings on Earthquake preparedness and management at DMTC (25 participants x 6 trainings).

## **Result (1/3) - [INT] Overall update on activities of the result**

### **Development of Standard Operating Procedures:**

The launching of the project in November 2017, helped to raise more awareness on the need to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that will facilitate effective responses to potentially major earthquake events in the country. Under the leadership of the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC), the SOPs were finalised under the project and pilot tested in February 2018 in a simulation exercise supported by the project. The SOPs has been reviewed and endorsed by the government and will form an integral part of the National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan.

### **Development of the National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan:**

Under the leadership of the Department of Disaster Management of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and with the guidance of the National Disaster Management Committee, a first draft of the National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan has been circulated for comments and technical inputs. The plan is aligned to best practices in the ASEAN region and beyond. In drafting the national earthquake and preparedness plan, several technical meetings were held at various stages with the Department of Disaster Management to ensure that, the departments views are well articulated and incorporated in the plan before the consultation workshop. The draft is currently under review by various stakeholders including the government, and professionals in the subject area. The draft will further be discussed and finalized iteratively through an extensive and inclusive consultation process. As part of the consultative process to draft the National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan, a series of meetings with stakeholders such as the Myanmar Earthquake Committee (MEC), Myanmar Engineering Society, Myanmar DRR Working Group to solicit their buy-in and technical feedback. Discussions were held with the Private Sector Network primarily to ensure that their contribution and engagement in the entire process of the preparation of the preparedness and response plan.

### **Development of the Yangon Region Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan:**

Under the leadership of the Department of Disaster Management, Yangon Region, kickoff consultation workshop was held on July 25, 2018 with relevant stakeholders including the government, UN agencies, NGOs, Private Sector, and CSOs, to review the contents and overview of the plan. Based on the comments and technical feedback, the drafting of the plan is in progress in parallel with the review of the National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan. Prior to the consultation workshop, a meeting was held with the Chief Minister, Yangon Region, primarily to brief him on the project and to solicit his support

on activities that will be implemented in the Yangon Region. The Chief Minister is firmly committed to the project and its activities and has pledged full support on implementation of activities.

### **Result (2/3) - Details**

#### **Title**

Women, men and children from different ethnic groups, in the most earthquake prone states/regions are informed on basic life saving techniques before, during and after an earthquake. Contributes to AADMER Priority 3 Advance: 3,2; 3;4)

#### **Sector**

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

#### **Sub-sectors**

Information, communication and public awareness

#### **Estimated total amount**

297.515,00

### **Result (2/3) - Beneficiaries**

#### **Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the Action**

Individuals	1.563.448
Organisations	-
Households	-
Individuals per household	-
Total individuals	-

#### **Beneficiaries type**

IDP - Local population

#### **Does the Action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?**

No

#### **Specific target group or vulnerabilities**

-

#### **More comments on beneficiaries**

1) 618927 persons: one in each household who owns TV watches TV, 25 per cent of those who watch TV receive the messages;

2) 439438 persons: one in each household who owns a radio listens to radio, 25 per cent of those who listen to radio receive the message;

3) 133794 persons: 1 per cent of the adult population receive messages through mobile applications.

4) 371289 students: 20 per cent of middle school and high school students in the area of intervention receive the messages through pamphlets, IEC materials and education talks;

Total beneficiaries: 1563448

#### **[INT] Report on beneficiaries**

-In 2017, the public awareness campaign as commemoration of IDDR day , 30 Sept 2017 at People's Park, Yangon - 500

- Earthquake Awareness Seminar and Simulation Exercise on 19 March 18 at BEHS 1, Sagaing, Sagaing Region (Total - 296 )

- Earthquake Awareness Seminar and Simulation Exercise on 24 March, 18 at BEHS 1, Myitkyina in Kachin State (Total -200 )

- Youth Volunteer Training in Mandalay (Total 43 - Male 25, Female 18)

- Youth Volunteer Training in Bago (Total 55, Male 33, Female 22)

- Consultations for school selection
  - 4.4.18 in Yangon Region (Total 78, Male - 46, Female - 32)
  - 10.4.18 in Mandalay Region(Total 61, Male - 41, Female - 20)
  - 15.5.18 in Sagaing Region(Total 25, Male - 14, Female - 11)
  - 4 .6.18 in Bago Region(Total 25 , Male -12 , Female - 13)
  - Earthquake Forum in Yangon on 14.7.18 (Total - 503, Male -361, Female - 142)
  - Coverage through City FM ( Yangon Region) \* Beneficiaries to be confirmed
  - Coverage through Shwe FM ( Yangon Region, Bago Region, Mandalay Region, Lower Sagaing Region) \* Beneficiaries to be confirmed
  - TOT for Earthquake Awareness Activities at School in Chin State and Sagaing Region (Total - 49 , Male - 39 , Female - 10 )
  - Do's and Don'ts Pamphlets dissemination through social media ( 17,727)
  - Audio message of Do's and Don'ts information on Earthquake through UNDP website ( Total - 202, Male 53%, Female 47% )
- Total beneficiaries: 19764

**Result (2/3) - Transfer Modalities**

<u>Estimated total net amount</u>	<u>Estimated number of individuals</u>	<u>Conditional transfer?</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Cash	-	-	-
Voucher	-	-	-
In kind	-	-	-

**Comments on transfer modalities in this result**

-  
**[INT] Comments on transfer modalities in this result**  
 -

**Result (2/3) - Indicators**

**Result 2 - Indicator 1**

**Type / Subsector**

Information, communication and public awareness

**Indicator**

Number of people reached through Information, Education and Communication on DRR

**Definition**

Information, Education and Communication: community-led awareness campaigns, development and distribution of awareness materials, media campaigns; peer-to-peer awareness, workshops, exhibitions, training of teachers and pupils.

In case of mass media campaigns provide explanation on how actual reach was estimated.

**Baseline**

0,00

**Target value**

1.563.448,00

**Progress value**

19.764,00

**Source and method of data collection**

Audience figures (expected, monitored); Attendance sheets; School records.  
KAP Survey.

**Comments**

- 1) 1 in one household (HH size is 5) who has TV watches the earthquake education programme, of which 25% received the message.
- 2) 1 in one household (HH size is 5) who has radio listens to earthquake education programme, of which 25% received the message.
- 3) 1% of the adult population in the project area received DAN application.
- 4) 20% of middle and high school students population in 6 states/regions receive the message through pamphlets, IEC materials and education talks.

**Result 2 - Indicator 2**

**Type / Subsector**

Custom

**Indicator**

-

**Definition**

Number of TV programme on earthquake produced and broadcast.

**Baseline**

0,00

**Target value**

3,00

**Progress value**

0,00

**Source and method of data collection**

- records of broadcasting from National TV channels
- products of TV programme

**Comments**

-

**Result 2 - Indicator 3**

**Type / Subsector**

Custom

**Indicator**

-

**Definition**

Number of FM radio programmes on earthquake produced and broadcast.

**Baseline**

0,00

**Target value**

12,00

**Progress value**

1,00

### **Source and method of data collection**

- records of broadcasting from FM radio stations
- products of radio programmes

### **Comments**

-

## **Result 2 - Indicator 4**

### **Type / Subsector**

Custom

### **Indicator**

-

### **Definition**

number of schools visited for earthquake awareness dissemination

### **Baseline**

0,00

### **Target value**

500,00

### **Progress value**

2,00

### **Source and method of data collection**

- records of visits to schools in 6 states/regions.
- records of number of students participated in the awareness programme.

### **Comments**

-

## **Result (2/3) - Indicators comments**

### **Additional comments on indicators**

At the inception of the project, the baseline data and the target value will be revisited, validated, adjusted (if necessary) in discussion with the government departments (RRD, Education Dept., etc), and ECHO Office.

### **[INT] Progress report on the indicators of one result**

With DDM, the State/Region level simulation exercises were organized in BEHS 1 , Sagaing on 19.3.18 and BEHS 1 , Myitkyina on 24.3.18. The initial plan in the project was to focus on Government Middle and High Schools, however, with based on demands from government officials, primary schools, private schools, schools for people with disability and monetary schools are also included in the awareness building activities selected. Overall, the numbers of schools selected for the awareness raising are 468; 70 schools in Chin State are in the process of being reached. The selected schools are 10 Primary schools; 127 Middle schools; 313 High schools, 14 Private schools, 2 Monastic Schools, 2 Others.

## **Result (2/3) - Activities**

### **Result 2 - Activity 1**

#### **Short description**

Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey will be conducted; (1) to know the baseline data on earthquake awareness and develop the right messages for different target groups.(2) to identify social, cultural, physical, gender barriers for life saving at the time of an earthquake. (3) to assess the efficient communication means depending on gender, age and minority group.

#### **Detailed description**

RRD offices at States/regions and DRR WG member agencies will collaborate in conducting KAP in different communities.

After this information is compiled, it will be shared with other DRR stakeholders, especially those working on earthquake management as it could be precious to them too.

For this operation, the KAP survey will inform the type and content of IEC materials and campaigns and will definitely be of major interest by governmental partners and in other UNDP DRR projects.

## **Result 2 - Activity 2**

### **Short description**

- TV campaigns such as TV spots, interviews are developed and broad-casted through national TV channels.

### **Detailed description**

A previous study will help the project to understand who watches what at what time and to craft a message as impactful as possible taking into account receiving audience.

## **Result 2 - Activity 3**

### **Short description**

FM radio campaigns will be designed and aired - with specific customization depending on the localities, ethnic groups, languages; the project will look at timing of listening radio by men and women.

### **Detailed description**

The project will closely work with ActionAid (MCCR) to complement with the on-going media and public awareness activities.

## **Result 2 - Activity 4**

### **Short description**

Dissemination of do's and don't s on earthquake through mobile application (DAN) which is hosted by RRD (and developed with UNDP support in 2016), and through other relevant mobile networks, and applications already available and active.

### **Detailed description**

Through RRD staff at the respective states/regions, DAN application will be disseminated to the community people. The project will benefit by increasing number of mobile users even in rural areas. Along with RRD's field visit to the communities and dissemination of mobile application, the public awareness on earthquake at community level will be organized through exhibition, public talks, and street play etc.

## **Result 2 - Activity 5**

### **Short description**

Dissemination of knowledge and awareness on earthquake preparedness and response is organized in schools in the most earthquake prone states/regions by DRR Youth Volunteers mobilized by RRD.

### **Detailed description**

DRR Youth Volunteers will be trained at DMTC on how to facilitate and explain the messages in pamphlets. The trained volunteers will be sent to the schools in the most earthquake prone states/regions (3 volunteers per 10 schools, total 150 volunteers for 500 schools). The pamphlets will be printed in Myanmar and local ethnic languages.

## **Result (2/3) - [INT] Overall update on activities of the result**

In 2017, the public awareness campaign as commemoration of IDDR day was organized on 30 Sept 2017 at People's Park and more than 500 community members were informed about Do's and Don'ts information on before, during and after of the earthquake. To keep the public updated and to alleviate their concerns on the frequent occurrences of earthquakes in the country, TV Talk shows were planned to be broadcast through National TV channels. The script for the Talk Show was prepared and shared with the Director of DDM (focal point) for discussion with the DG. Discussions about talking points and the panelists are ongoing. The panelists will include government officials, professionals and technical persons.

UNDP has engaged the services of a professional mass media communications company to develop a series of Public Service Announcement videos which are tailored to the most vulnerable audience groups, with high recall with the objective of instilling appropriate behavioral responses before, during and after earthquake events. These will be reviewed and finalized by a peer review group and are expected to be ready by end of September 2018. The videos will further contribute to raising awareness amongst different target groups.

UNDP has worked closely with the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) to develop the Do's and Don'ts audio slot for earthquake awareness. These Do's and Don'ts audio slot is being currently disseminated to the public through two radio stations - City FM (Thursdays) and Shwe FM (Fridays) in the project areas. The broadcasting has been launched in the first week of July 2018 and will continue until the end of August 2018. The other FM slots are under review by the Department of Disaster Management. The IEC materials such as School Earthquake Simulation Guideline, comic book, posters are under different stages of preparation and finalization.

UNDP has also been intensively engaged with the DDMs in the beneficiary states and regions DDM on institutionalization of earthquake awareness building and dissemination materials in a sustainable manner. Rigorous Youth Volunteer Trainings have been organised in Mandalay (14-16 March 2018) wherein the 43 Youth Volunteers (42 per cent female) participated. Similar trainings were also conducted in Bago by DDM and UNDP for Youth Volunteers on 19-25 March 2018 which saw the participation of 55 Youth Volunteers (40 per cent female). Additionally, awareness raising sessions on earthquakes were conducted during the earthquake simulation exercises organized by the DDM in the Sagaing Region (19 March 2018), Kachin State (24 March 2018), and the Yangon Region (30 March 2018). During the 2nd Earthquake Forum in Yangon on 14th July 2018, UNDP organized an informative and educative booth display on earthquake awareness reached out to more than 500 persons.

UNDP in close collaboration with DDM and Basic Education Department has selected the most vulnerable schools for earthquake awareness raising activities. However, given the wide gap between project coverage of schools vis-à-vis unserved schools across the country, the government departments have reiterated the unfinished agenda on stepping up on education and public awareness on earthquake across the country as the imperatives of mainstreaming awareness education in the curriculum/education system itself. In deference to the government requests, the project has exceeded the initial project targets to focus on Government Middle and High Schools and included in addition, primary schools, private schools, schools for people with disability and monastery schools. As such, overall, the total number of schools selected for the awareness raising are 538 instead of 500 with 70 schools in Chin State still in the process of being reached.

### **Result (3/3) - Details**

#### **Title**

Good practices, technical and scientific data and development priorities at national and ASEAN levels related to earthquake resilience in Myanmar are compiled and made available to all stakeholders and especially government, under Myanmar Earthquake Resilience Strategy. (contributes to AADMER Priority 1: 1.1; 1.2 and 1.3.)

#### **Sector**

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

#### **Sub-sectors**

Institutional linkages and advocacy

#### **Estimated total amount**

100.295,00

### **Result (3/3) - Beneficiaries**

#### **Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the Action**

<b>Individuals</b>	-
<b>Organisations</b>	30
<b>Households</b>	-

Individuals per household -  
 Total individuals -

**Beneficiaries type**

Others

**Does the Action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?**

No

**Specific target group or vulnerabilities**

-

**More comments on beneficiaries**

1) 30 govt. agencies who are members of National and State/Region Disaster Management Committees and its work committees.

**[INT] Report on beneficiaries**

- Earthquake Forum in Yangon on 13.7.18 (Total - 430, Male - 294, Female - 136)

Govt. agencies (12), Organizations including MEC, CSOs (50) , Private Sector (25)

**Result (3/3) - Transfer Modalities**

	<u>Estimated total net amount</u>	<u>Estimated number of individuals</u>	<u>Conditional transfer?</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Cash	-	-	-	
Voucher	-	-	-	
In kind	-	-	-	

**Comments on transfer modalities in this result**

-

**[INT] Comments on transfer modalities in this result**

-

**Result (3/3) - Indicators**

**Result 3 - Indicator 1**

**Type / Subsector**

Custom

**Indicator**

-

**Definition**

Number of resource document compiling practices, technical and development data in relation to earthquake resilience in Myanmar.

**Baseline**

0,00

**Target value**

1,00

**Progress value**

0,00



### **Source and method of data collection**

Minutes of meetings held with stakeholders to obtain their contributions  
Minutes of stakeholders focus discussion groups for the structure and content of the document  
The Earthquake Resilience Strategy document

### **Comments**

The document will be a unique document in Myanmar compiling available resources relating to earthquake resilience. It will enable an immediate overview of key stakeholders and major issues to consider in the event of an earthquake - an essential complement to the earthquake preparedness and response plan.

## **Result 3 - Indicator 2**

### **Type / Subsector**

Custom

### **Indicator**

-

### **Definition**

number of relevant scientific, operational DRR stakeholders in Myanmar involved in the process of developing Myanmar Earthquake Resilience Strategy.

### **Baseline**

0,00

### **Target value**

30,00

### **Progress value**

12,00

### **Source and method of data collection**

Signed list of participants in stakeholders meetings  
Official request of contribution sent by the project & the focal government department  
List of contributors as indicated in the Strategy

### **Comments**

The involvement of the all relevant institutions and stakeholders in the process of developing Myanmar Earthquake Resilience Strategy will enable information exchange, knowledge building and better coordination and networking among the stakeholders. The participatory process will also promote ownership of the key stakeholders including the government departments and technical institutions on Myanmar Earthquake Resilience Strategy.

## **Result (3/3) - Indicators comments**

### **Additional comments on indicators**

-

### **[INT] Progress report on the indicators of one result**

Based on the presentations from the earthquake forum by various researchers, enough baseline data is available to support the framing of the earthquake resilience strategy.

## **Result (3/3) - Activities**

### **Result 3 - Activity 1**

#### **Short description**

- Desk study and review of other countries' earthquake strategies such as Turkey and consultation with the key stakeholders including DRR WG.

#### **Detailed description**

-

### **Result 3 - Activity 2**

#### **Short description**

- Identify the content of the Myanmar Earthquake Resilience strategy with government , and seek their endorsement on the outline

#### **Detailed description**

-

### **Result 3 - Activity 3**

#### **Short description**

- Identify and mobilize the partners who will contribute the development of the strategy, such as MEC, DMH, UN-Habitat, DIPECHO partners, EU partners, and other relevant stakeholders and organizations.

#### **Detailed description**

-

### **Result 3 - Activity 4**

#### **Short description**

- Compile the different inputs and contributions to the strategy and organize multi-stakeholders' consultation.

#### **Detailed description**

-

### **Result 3 - Activity 5**

#### **Short description**

Present officially through a launch to all stakeholders

#### **Detailed description**

-

### **Result (3/3) - [INT] Overall update on activities of the result**

A two-day earthquake forum was organized in Yangon primarily to disseminate the findings of the research that relate to earthquake risk reduction in Yangon and to inform policy/decision makers on the need to systematically invest more on across the board earthquake preparedness and risk mitigation measures. Technical sessions included presentations by leading researchers from the Universities and relevant institutions and on the existing earthquake response plans among the government departments who are members of Yangon Disaster Management Committee. The forum has generated a wealth of relevant technical feedback and comments which will provide important pointers to the development of the earthquake resilience strategy in an inclusive and robust manner.

### **4.4 Preconditions**

- The focal Ministry at the Union Level and the sub-national governments at the earthquake prone areas well perceived the earthquake risks and the urgent need to prepare for earthquake. - Interest and ownership of the government departments to engage in the whole process of the project implementation. - interest and willingness of the community to participate, practice and use the knowledge. - interest and willingness of the academic and professional institutions (such as Myanmar Engineering Society, Myanmar Geoscience Society), UN and NGOs who have been involved in earthquake risk mitigation and emergency preparedness in Myanmar (such as UN-Habitat, UNOCHA, ActionAid, MCCR), Civil Society and community networks in the project locations to collaborate in the project implementation.

### **4.5 Assumptions and Risks (including risk of occurrence of fraudulent activities)**

Assumptions: - The government departments at the national and sub-national levels will actively participate throughout the process of the project implementation. - the professional institutions, UN agencies and NGOs will share the available information and collaborate and contribute to the project results. - Civil Society Organizations, community-based organizations in the project areas collaborate in the implementation of the project. - the hazard, risk and vulnerability information are available to a certain extent so that they can be used as the basis for the National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan and Myanmar Earthquake Resilience Strategy. Risks: - A major natural disaster that could divert the efforts and resources of government and other stakeholders including UNDP - Armed conflict in Kachin State limiting access to earthquake risk communities - Access to the mining area in Kachin and Manadalay Region would not be allowed for the project intervention - language barrier, limited basic knowledge and perception on earthquake by the communities at the project locations and the general population would make difficult in achieving the project results in a given timeline.

#### **4.6 Contingency measures taken to mitigate the risks described under chapter 4.5**

- A major disaster can suspend the project but the project can apply progress so far to live test application in a real context.
- Develop special strategy for Kachin state and the mining areas so that suitable means of communications convey earthquake preparedness and response messages.
- The potential risks of language barrier, limited basic knowledge and perception on earthquake by the communities at the project locations and the general population will be mitigated and overcome by solid KAP survey before developing the IEC strategy and gender/age/disability/minority/language sensitive strategy.
- Use local knowledge and an inclusive strategy in developing the IEC materials and messages so that they are more palatable to the communities.

#### **4.7 Additional information on the operational context of Action**

-

#### **4.8 [INT] Report on precondition, assumptions and risks**

One of the major project risk being encountered by the project is longer than planned timeframes for obtaining endorsement from the government partners on implementation of activities. The government counterparts are keen to ensure that the project is responsive to the evolving needs and priorities on earthquake preparedness and response plans in the country. The flood currently happening in Kayin State, Mon State, Thaninthayi Region could delay the project activities as the government officials are busy with flood respond.

## **5. QUALITY MARKERS**

### **5.1 Gender-age markers**

#### **5.1.1 Marker Details**

- |                                                                                                                               |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| • <b>Does the proposal contain an adequate and brief gender and age analysis?</b>                                             | Yes              |
| • <b>Is the assistance adapted to the specific needs and capacities of different gender and age groups?</b>                   | Yes              |
| • <b>Does the action prevent/mitigate negative effects?</b>                                                                   | Not sufficiently |
| • <b>Do relevant gender and age groups adequately participate in the design, implementation and evaluation of the Action?</b> | Not sufficiently |
| • <b>Initial mark</b>                                                                                                         | 1                |

### 5.1.2 Additional comments and challenges

Mainstreaming gender into DRR offers an opportunity for re-examining gender relations in society from different angles and enhancing gender equality in socio-economic development. The project will address gendered vulnerabilities by applying a cross-cutting approach, such as disaggregating risk information and ensuring sufficient representation of women in decision-making processes and actions. It will also undertake dedicated actions such as providing training on gender-sensitive Earthquake Preparedness and Response. The project will address women's unique needs and values, work to incorporate women's knowledge into earthquake preparedness and response plans and the earthquake resilience strategy as well as assist in strengthening women's networks and organizations to facilitate women's active engagement in earthquake preparedness. The project will collaborate with [May Doe Kabar National Network of Rural Women](#) which was initiated by UNDP in 2015 and now has grassroots community reach across Myanmar; and [iWomen mobile application](#) for promoting rural women's social, economic, political empowerment in Myanmar.

The Gender Focal Point of the UNDP CO will be involved to ensure integration of both women's and men's needs and experiences into components of the project, including development of sex-disaggregated indicators to monitor women's participation and development of a solid information baseline to target women and women's groups in project activities.

### 5.1.3 [INT] Additional comments and challenges

-

## 5.2 Resilience

### 5.2.1 Marker Details

- |                                                                                                                                           |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| • Does the proposal include an adequate analysis of shocks, stresses and vulnerabilities?                                                 | Yes |
| • Is the project risk informed? Does the project include adequate measures to ensure it does not aggravate risks or undermine capacities? | Yes |
| • Does the project include measures to build local capacities (beneficiaries and local institutions)?                                     | Yes |
| • Does the project take opportunities to support long term strategies to reduce humanitarian needs, underlying vulnerability and risks?   | Yes |
| • Initial mark                                                                                                                            | 2   |

### 5.2.2 How does the Action contribute to build resilience or reduce future risk?

The overall log frame of the project is to strengthen earthquake preparedness capacity and resilience through inclusive strategies, plans and public awareness programmes in Myanmar. This will be implemented through the utilization of international and local tools and scientific research. Currently, with UNDP technical support, the Government is preparing a new MAPDRR to address disaster risks comprehensively and systematically and build long-term disaster resilience in Myanmar based on the global and regional frameworks. The consultations and feedback during the project intervention will contribute to the formulation of MAPDRR that aims towards building a disaster resilient Myanmar.

The consultations in preparation of the national and the sub-national level Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan, and the Plans themselves and Myanmar Earthquake Resilience Strategy under the project intervention will contribute to integration of earthquake mitigation and resilience measures in the on-going urban settlement plans (such as Yangon New Town Project) and infrastructure projects such as new International Airport project, upgrading of the railways systems, construction of new dams, irrigation

facilities etc, and ultimately contributing to the resilience of the country. Public awareness on earthquake risk reduction measures reaching communities and the simulation exercise to be organized in one Region will also strengthen the community's practices on earthquake resilience in their daily life.

### **5.2.3 [INT] Report on Resilience marker**

-

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## **6. IMPLEMENTATION**

### **6.1 Human resources and Management capacities**

An international Chief Technical Adviser (P-4, based in Nay Pyi Taw) on earthquake risk management and one national DRR specialist (SC 8, based in Nay Pyi Taw) will be recruited for implementation of the project. A international Chief Technical Adviser with strong knowledge of earthquake risk management will be one of the key factors to achieve the results since the plans, strategies and outreach materials need strong technical expertise which would not available among the local experts and stakeholders.

A national project manager (SC 9, based in Yangon) will be in charge of day-to-day project management and coordination with the government, non-government actors and communities, with support of one Project Associate (SC 6, based in Nay Pyi Taw) and one project assistant (SC-5 based in Yangon) for monitoring of project activities and results, financial and administrative matters.

UNDP Area Office Coordinator (NO-B) and Area Office Associate (GS 6) in Myitkyina (Kachin State), Hakha (Chin State), Mandalay (Mandalay Region) will provide coordination and logistic support for organizing public awareness activities at the communities and schools in the respective states/regions. One month time of Kachin and Chin staff and two month time of Mandalay staff (for Mandalay and Sagaing) are counted. The community and school outreach activities, such as dissemination of DAN application and school-based earthquake preparedness campaigns will be implemented through RRD staff and DRR Youth Volunteers in the respective districts and states/regions.

The Environmental Governance and Disaster Resilience Pillar Team of the UNDP Country Office in Yangon will ensure the quality of the project implementation and will provide additional support for government coordination, advocacy, communication and monitoring of the project implementation progress. It counts 5 per cent time of a Team Leader (NO-D), 15 per cent time of a national Programme Analyst (NO-B), and 15 per cent time of a Programme Associate (GS-6), 5 per cent time of a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (P-4, international) and 7 per cent time of a Communication Specialist (P 3, international). The Programme support team will be based in Yangon.

(Annex: The project team set-up).

#### **6.1.1 [INT] Human resources and Management capacities**

-

#### **6.2 EU Aid Volunteers**

No

#### **6.3 Equipment and goods**

No equipment and goods will be procured under the project.

#### **6.3.2 [INT] Equipment and goods**

-

#### **6.4 Use of HPCs**

No

#### **6.6 Specific security constraints**

Security concerns due to an ongoing armed conflict in Kachin State, one of the six States/Regions under this project, and the mining areas in Kachin and Mandalay could limit access to the community in those areas. Improvement in security is expected during the project duration along with the peace building process and national consolidation happening at present.

#### **6.6.1 [INT] Specific security constraints**

-

#### **6.7.1 Are there Implementing Partners ?**

No

#### **6.7.2 Implementing Partner added value**

-

#### **6.7.4 Coordination, supervision and controls**

-

### **Implementing Partners**

#### **6.8 Are there any subdelegates?**

No

#### **6.8.1 Subdelegates explanation**

-

#### **6.8.2 [INT] Subdelegates explanation**

-

### **Subdelegates**

#### **6.10 [INT] Report on Implementing Partners**

-

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## **7. FIELD COORDINATION**

### **7.1 Operational coordination with other humanitarian actors**

Operational since 2008, the DRR WG is a vibrant network of more than 55 member agencies including the UN, INGOs, local NGOs and CSOs. The Director General of RRD is the honorary Chair and UNDP is the Chair of the Working Group. It provides a platform among the DRR Stakeholders for building disaster resilience in the country (Annex: DRR WG Situation Analysis and DRR WG Strategic Framework 2014-2018). UNDP implemented DIPECHO VII in 2011 and 2012 which contributed to strengthening inter-agency coordination for disaster risk reduction through its support to the DRR Working Group. ECHO continued its support to the DRR WG through the Myanmar Consortium for Community Resilience (MCCR), comprising of six consortium members (ActionAid-lead, Oxfam, Action Contre La Faim, Plan, HelpAge and UN-Habitat). All the consortium members are participating in the DRR WG, through which UNDP collaborated with the Consortium in different activities such as IDDR Day, Inclusive CBDRM, 7th AMCDRR, Earthquake Forums, etc. This proposed project will closely collaborate with DIPECHO partners, MCCR, and other partners in implementation of the project.

With funding support from DIPECHO IX, MCCR supported urban and coastal communities to better prepare for a range of hazards and manage disaster risks using an inclusive approach. Under

DIPECHO-X, MCCR will continue to build the capacity and awareness of the target communities and institutions to manage disaster risks in line with national, regional and international policy, legal standards or frameworks. UNDP will closely coordinate with MCCR to ensure synergies and complement activities between the two projects for most efficient use of resources. In particular, the project will support implementation of the priorities identified by Yangon and Mandalay Earthquake Forums organized by MCCR in 2016, and the community disaster awareness and urban resilience. The proposed project will also be benefited from MCCR's previous work on inclusive DRR tools, awareness campaigns and the on-going training of [media and journalists on disasters and communications organized by ActionAid and Myanmar journalists Institute](#).

UN-HABITAT in collaboration with the Myanmar Engineering Society (MES) and the Myanmar Geoscience Society (MGS) has conducted seismic hazard assessments for five major cities - Yangon, Bago, Sagaing, Taungoo and Pyay, with ECHO funding. UN-Habitat organized a multi-stakeholder consultation workshop on "Transforming Knowledge into Action: Enhancing Earthquake Resilience in Yangon" to sensitize government stakeholders on earthquake resilience, provided trainings on "Post Disaster (Earthquake) Rapid Damage Assessment" for promoting GIS, Remote Sensing and other such technology in conducting the quick assessment of damaged areas and produce high resolution maps, and "Rapid Visual Screening (RVS) of Buildings for Potential Seismic Hazards". The proposed project will collaborate with UN-Habitat to access the research and assessments which will become useful resources in developing the National and sub-national Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plans, and Myanmar Earthquake Resilience Strategy.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) led by UNOCHA in Myanmar is responsible for emergency response while the DRR WG focuses on preparedness and prevention. Several members of the DRR WG are also members of the HCT, which ensures information-sharing enabling close coordination between both. As chair of the DRR WG, UNDP will continue to coordinate and collaborate with the HCT in the implementation of the proposed project.

UNDP will also coordinate with the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) which has a wide network of volunteers in the country and is one of the local key players in emergency preparedness and response at the national and sub-national level.

## **7.2 Action listed in**

### ***UN Consolidated Appeal Process***

-

### ***Flash Appeal***

-

### ***ICRC / IFRC appeal***

-

### ***Other***

-

### ***Not applicable***

Yes

### ***If other, please specify***

-

## **7.3 Coordination with National and local authorities**

Relief and Resettlement Department, the focal department for disaster risk management at the national level as well as the Secretariat of the National Disaster Management Work Committee will be the lead counterpart department of the proposed project and will provide collaborative support in coordination with national and sub-national authorities.

As per Rule 12 (a & b) of Disaster Management Rules (2015), RRD is vested to draft the national level disaster management plan and programmes, reviewing and updating the national level Disaster Management Plan, the Standing Order and the other necessary programmes, and submitting them to the National Committee. The project will support RRD in performing these functions. As per Rule 6, MSWRR has established a Disaster Management Center (DMC) in 2015 to perform disaster management functions effectively and timely when a disaster occurs. An Emergency Coordination

Center (EOC) was also constituted under DMC, with the objective to provide necessary data and information to the decision makers for effective response in times of disasters, and to facilitate for systematic emergency management, response and logistics. During the normal time, EOC monitors weather related information, and reports to RRD, MSWRR and NDMC in regular basis as well as upon needs. EOC is also closely connected with ASEAN- AHA Center to exchange disaster information and to get early warning for disaster. However, EOC does not have specific operational procedures on earthquake emergency preparedness and response yet. One of the proposed project outputs, that is National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan, will include the functional guidelines for earthquake preparedness and response for the government institutions and departments, including EOC. The officials from EOC will be engaged closely in the process of developing the plan.

#### **7.4 Coordination with development actors and programmes**

UNDP is implementing a USAID funded project along with MCCDDM Consortium led by UN-Habitat. It supported the development of the curricula and training of government staff, CSOs and volunteers at the Disaster Management Center.(DMTC) of RRD. The proposed project will use the DMTC faculty and facilities for trainings of the government staff and youth volunteers under Result Area 2.

The project will closely collaborate with Myanmar Earthquake Committee (MEC), MGS and MES in delivering the project activities to make use of technical expertise and earthquake risk assessments and to secure their ownership and technical contribution in developing Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plans and Myanmar Earthquake Resilience Strategy.

The World Bank Group provided a loan of USD 125 million to Myanmar to (i) reduce the impacts of flooding and improve the earthquake performance of selected critical public facilities in Yangon; (ii) reduce the fiscal impacts of natural disasters; and (iii) provide immediate and effective response in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency. Under this project, the Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC) will reduce disaster risk in Yangon by: (i) retrofitting priority public facilities to ensure a targeted level of performance during a design-level earthquake, and (ii) supporting risk assessments for lifeline infrastructure. UNDP will coordinate with YCDC to ensure synergies between the two projects.

The country partnership strategy for Myanmar of ADB (2017–2021) aims to support the government in laying the foundations for sustainable and inclusive economic development, and job creation for poverty reduction. Its focus includes disaster risk management, environment and climate change. The proposed project will coordinate with ADB's project in Chin State for disaster recovery and in the other cities on urban resilience.

#### **7.5 [INT] Report on Field Coordination**

-

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## **8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **8.1 Monitoring of the Action**

Monitoring of the project will be regular activity aimed at gathering information on the implementation and progress of the project. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with UNDP rules and procedures. The project team and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP CO) will undertake monitoring and evaluation (M& E) activities.

Monitoring will be an integral part of day-to-day project management. The Project Manager (PM) is primarily responsible for day-to-day monitoring of implementation progress. At project onset, a monitoring plan will be agreed as well as tools to be used for monitoring of activities. Every activity implemented will be reported using agreed formats and indicators. The Log-frame, the work plan and the Financial Annex provide the basic information for the allocation of funds, both ECHO and co-financing, for expected project deliverables and the timing of project activities to produce these deliverables. The PM will inform the UNDP CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP CO through the provision of quarterly reports from the PM. Furthermore, specific meetings may be scheduled between RRD, UNDP CO and other pertinent stakeholders as deemed appropriate and relevant. Such meetings will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. The project will be subject to Project



Monitoring meetings at least every six months during the project period.

The terminal review meeting is to be held by RRD and UNDP, with invitation to other relevant government stakeholders at national and sub-national levels, in the last month of project operations. The PM is responsible for preparing the terminal review report and submitting it to RRD and UNDP CO and all participants of the terminal review meeting.

The terminal review report considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated results and contributed to the specific objective and the principle objective. The report also decides whether any action remains necessary, particularly in relation to the sustainability of project outputs and outcomes, and acts as a vehicle through that lessons learned can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation or formulation.

In addition, an intermediate and final report will be prepared in accordance with ECHO reporting formats.

## **8.2 Evaluations**

### ***Internal evaluation***

-

### ***External evaluation***

Yes

### ***External audit***

-

### **8.2.1 Further details**

An external evaluation will be organized in the last three months of the project in order to review the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of the project. The evaluation will provide information on the outcomes and impact of the investment, as well as provide recommendations for future programming. The findings of the evaluation will be shared with ECHO, the Government and other partners to take the feedback into consideration for future programming. The Terms of Reference for the Final Evaluation will be discussed with RRD and submitted to ECHO before it is launched for the tender procedure to recruit the external evaluator.

## **8.3 Studies carried out in relation to the Action (if relevant)**

No

### ***Explain the content of these studies***

-

## **8.4 Is this action remotely managed?**

-

## **8.5 [INT] Report on monitoring and evaluations**

-

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# **9. COMMUNICATION, VISIBILITY AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES**

## **9.1 Standard visibility**

### **A. Display of EU Humanitarian Aid visual identity on**

#### **A1. Signboards, display panels, banners and plaques**

Yes

#### **A2. Goods and equipment**

Yes

**Please provide additional details on section A**

UNDP will ensure to follow the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN actions in the field and Article 10 of the ECHO-IMDA General Conditions in planning and undertaking communications activities.

All training and meeting locations for the purpose of the project will be visibly tagged with banners or signboards.

All the IEC materials and tools (including radio, TV, flyers) will indicate the funding by ECHO.

**B. Written and verbal acknowledgement of EU funding and partnership through**

**B1. Press releases, press conference, other media outreach**

Yes

**B2. Publications, printed material (for external audiences, not operational communication)**

Yes

**B3. Social media**

Yes

**B4. Partner's website (pages related to EU funded projects)**

Yes

**B5. Human interest blogs, photo stories**

Yes

**B6. Audiovisual products, photos**

Yes

**B7. Other**

-

**Please provide additional details on section B**

The following activities are planned for visibility, communication and information throughout the project;

- Press releases issued at the project inception, launch of awareness campaign and completion of the project.
- Press conference at the launch of the awareness campaign (provides an opportunity for media interviews with senior officials at the national level and at the township level, and Youth Volunteers and the beneficiaries.
- The updates of the project activities will be posted on social media network of UNDP as well as UNDP Myanmar Facebook page, Twitter, etc.
- One opinion piece published in the Myanmar newspapers.
- Two blog posts on UNDP website will be shared to ECHO for posting where it deems relevant.
- Public events: Distribution of visibility materials (posters, pamphlets, screening of awareness video/TV spot) at the public events, such as on the International Day for Disaster Reduction at the national level and in the project location (6 States/Regions).
- Distribution of visibility materials with the EU's logo in the simulation exercise organized at one State/Region

The EU visual identity will be used in TV campaigns such as TV spots, and FM radio campaigns, Workshops, public talks at schools in 6 States/Regions.

The UNDP Communications Specialist will provide technical contribution to and support Project Manager for all the above-mentioned activities. UNDP as the DRR WG chair will be informed on all communication activities and will take any opportunity to make this project visible to all.

**9.2 Do you foresee communication actions that go beyond standard obligations?**

No

**9.3 [INT] Report on progress**

## 10. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF THE ACTION

### 10.1 Estimated expenditure

	<u>Initial budget</u>	<u>Revised budget</u>	<u>Interim report incurred costs</u>	<u>Final report incurred costs</u>	<u>Final report final update</u>
Implementation costs	878.848,00	-	297.611,56	-	-
Remuneration	52.336,00	-	19.985,86	-	-
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>931.184,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>317.597,42</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

### 10.2 Percentage of direct eligible costs allocated to the support costs

	<u>Initial budget</u>	<u>Revised budget</u>	<u>Interim report incurred costs</u>	<u>Final report incurred costs</u>
Support costs (in %)	-	-	0,00	-

### 10.3 Funding of the Action

	<u>Initial budget</u>	<u>Revised budget</u>	<u>Final budget</u>	<u>Final report final update</u>
Direct revenue of the action	0,00	-	-	-
Contribution by applicant	131.184,00	-	-	-
Contribution by other donors	0,00	-	-	-
Contribution by beneficiaries	-	-	-	-
Contribution requested from ECHO	800.000,00	-	-	-
% of total funding (*)	85,92	-	-	-
<b>Total funding</b>	<b>931.184,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

(\*) Rounding to the second decimal. To compute the final payment, the real percentage until four decimals will be applied.

### 10.4 Explanation about 100% funding

-

*If other, please explain*

-

### 10.5 Contribution in kind

RRD provides the office space of the project at the RRD Office (Headquarters) in Nay Pyi Taw.

UNDP provides UNDP Yangon Office and 3 field Offices in Kachin, Chin, Mandalay as in kind contribution to be used for the project activities.

### 10.6 Financial contributions by other donors

UNDP core resources EUR 131184 will be contributed to this project.

### **10.7 VAT exemption granted ? (applicable only to NGO's)**

No

**Please specify**

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## **11. REQUESTS FOR DEROGATION**

### **11.1 Specific derogations**

# Derogation

### **11.2 Permanent derogations**

# Derogation

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## **12. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

### **12.1 Name and title of legal representative signing the Agreement**

Ms Barbara Pesce-Monteiro - Director of UNDP Brussels Office

### **12.2 Name, address, e-mail and phone of the contact person(s)**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Office location</u>	<u>E-mail</u>	<u>Phone</u>
Peter Batchelor	Yangon, Myanmar	<a href="mailto:peter.batchelor@undp.org">peter.batchelor@undp.org</a>	+95 01 542910~19 (Ext: 404)
Lat Lat Aye	Yangon, Myanmar	<a href="mailto:lat.lat.aye@undp.org">lat.lat.aye@undp.org</a>	+95 01 542910~19 (Ext: 333)
UNDP Brussels Office	Brussels, Belgium	<a href="mailto:brussels.office@undp.org">brussels.office@undp.org</a>	003225049051

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## **13. CONCLUSIONS AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION'S COMMENTS**

### **13.1 Possible comments**

The proposed project has been developed in close consultation with Relief and Resettlement Department under the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement who is the focal department for DRR in Myanmar as well as the Secretary of the National Disaster Management Work Committee (NDMWC) under NDMC. The project will be implemented under the lead role of MSWRR in its capacity as the Chair of NDMWC, and through participation of the government departments. The Results expected by the project such as National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan, Yangon Region Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan and the Myanmar Earthquake Resilience Strategy will be owned by the government. The Disaster Management Systems at national and sub-national level will use these plans and the strategy, scale up and replicate the outcomes of this project nationally and to the other States/Regions of Myanmar through its' wide network of branches, departments and affiliated bodies. This ensures sustainability of the activities beyond the project's life cycle.

### **13.2 [INT] Comments**

-