



NATIONAL EARTHQUAKE PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN

2019



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Process of the development of the National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan

No.	Date	Activities
1.	November 2017	DDM and UNDP discussed the SOP for Work Committees of National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) for earthquake response.
2.	Dec 2017	DDM and UNDP drafted the SOP for Work Committees of NDMC for earthquake response based on the discussion in November 2017.
3.	January 2018	The Draft SOP was revised, the roles and responsibilities for (0-24) hours, (24-48) hours, (48-72) hours and (72) hours to (7) days and functions of Emergency Operation Center (EOC) were added.
4.	February 2018	The Draft SOP was tested in SIMEX.
5.	May 2018	DDM and UNDP discussed the content of the National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan.
6.	June 2018	UNDP discussed the draft content with the Director General of DDM for guidance.
7.	June 2018	UNDP discussed the Content with Myanmar Earthquake Committee for technical inputs.
8.	May 2018	First consultative workshop was held in Nay Pyi Taw to review the Title and Content of the plan with the members of NDMC and other stakeholders.
9.	May & June 2018	DDM and UNDP reviewed and revised the content and draft plan.
10.	July 2018	UNDP discussed the draft plan with DDM Directors for their feedback.
11.	July 2018	UNDP and DDM presented the draft plan during the earthquake forum in Yangon.
12.	May-October 2018	The draft plan was reviewed by International experts for technical inputs.
13.	July 2018	UNDP discussed the draft Plan with Private Network Group (MPD Network) for the feedback on the role of Private Sector.
14.	October 2018	2nd consultative workshop was organized in Nya Pyi Taw with the members of NDMC and other stakeholders.
15.	November 2018	DDM and UNDP reviewed and revised the plan with comments from the workshop.
16.	December 2018	UNDP submitted the plan to DDM for review.
17.	January 2019	The Plan was revised as per the feedback by DDM.
18.	January – March 2019	Revise the plan as per the discussion with DDM and submitted to the Director General for endorsement and launching of the Plan.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vision

To minimize damage to property, reduce injury and lives lost, and normalize the lives of those affected in a timely manner in any damaging earthquake.

Mission

The Plan aims to practice the preparedness measures and response functions which need to be coordinate among the relevant departments and organizations to reduce the risk of earthquake. In addition, the plan is developed as a reference for the Sub National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan.

The Plan has two main parts; preparedness and response. The first part includes the preparedness measures which can be practically implemented in collaboration with the relevant government departments and community. The latter part includes the response functions by the National Disaster Management Committee and it's Work Committees for within (24) hours, (24-48) hours, (48-72) hours, (72) hours to (7) days if the damaging earthquake would be occurred in the Country.

The lesson learnt and experience of implementing the Plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary by the National Disaster Management Committee. The revised Plan will be shared with National Disaster Management Work Committees.



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ABBREVIATIONS

AHA Centre	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CERF	Central Emergency Response Funds
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
DMH	Department of Meteorology and Hydrology
DRR WG	Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
ER	Early Recovery
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
Mw	Moment Magnitude Scale
NDMC	National Disaster Management Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
SASOP	Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations
SF-DRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
3Ws	Who does what and where





1. INTRODUCTION

Due to its geographic location, Myanmar is exposed to significant natural disasters, including earthquakes, fires, droughts, floods, landslides, cyclones, and tsunamis.

Myanmar's population, with fourteen states/regions and one union territory, is estimated to be around 51.4 million (2014 census)¹. The provisional census results² indicate that there are 10,889,348 households in Myanmar with an average of 4.4 people living in each household. The urban population is 29.4 per cent³ of the total population, with an annual urbanization growth rate of 2.9 per cent.

Generally, the building typology in urban and rural areas is brick noggin, concrete, steel, masonry and wood. Buildings up to ten stories are made of concrete and masonry, however, those building designs fail to fully consider earthquake resistance measures.

Evidence suggests that earthquakes in the past have caused huge loss and damage to lives and properties in Myanmar. The earthquakes cause buildings to collapse and any unattached materials can cause injury and a loss of lives.

When the destruction affects the infrastructure, it often takes years or decades to recover from the impact. With the current population growth and high demand for rapid infrastructure development, more casualties and injuries are expected if an earthquake of a 7.0 magnitude or more (Richter Scale) occurs.

The country's urban planning system seeks to decongest the concentration of basic facilities, which ideally will reduce population concentration and the drift into urban centres. Myanmar's current Sustainable Development Plan⁴, in addition to existing policy frameworks, such as the law on disaster management, seeks various pathways to enhance sustainable development and, hence, the wellbeing of its citizens. Nonetheless, the aspirations of the government can be thwarted by natural events, including earthquakes, if a strategy is not in place to eliminate or reduce the impact on the society and their assets.

Due to the nature of earthquakes and a lack of reliable early warning, in addition to Myanmar having less experience handling big earthquakes than it does with other disasters, such as floods, cyclones, and fires, and to reduce the huge loss and damage if a severe earthquake occurred, the development of a national earthquake preparedness and response plan is required. Moreover, the increasingly high risk of severe earthquakes reinforces the critical need to practice earthquake disaster preparedness and response activities.

While the National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan (the Plan) aims to reduce a loss of lives, it also seeks to contribute to the achievements of the Myanmar Sustainable Development Goals as well as respond to global and regional frameworks which

1 Asian Development Bank. (2017). Asian Development Outlook 2019. Available at <https://www.adb.org/countries/myanmar/economy>.

2 Ibid.

3 Ministry of Immigration and Population. (2014). The 2014 Population and Housing Census. Available at www.dop.gov.mm.

4 Ministry of Planning and Finance. (2018). Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (2018-2030).

1.1 Earthquake Threat

Myanmar is in a seismically complex region, wherein the active north-south convergence along the Himalayas interacts with the east-west convergence and folds within the Indo-Burmese ranges due to the collision of the Indian and Eurasian tectonic plates. The country's seismically complex system is besieged by several active faults such as Sagaing, Kyauk Kyan, Papun and Kabaw and other east-west trending strike-slip faults in the Eastern Highlands. Among these, the Sagaing fault is the most active and longest, cutting across most of the urban centres, including the Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory, Yangon and Mandalay.

In the history of Myanmar, there have been major earthquakes dating back to 1839 ($M_w > 7.5$) causing 400 deaths in the Innwa area, with considerable damage to pagodas occurring. The other deadliest earthquake was in 1930 ($M_w > 7.3$), causing 550 deaths (500 in Bago and 50 in Yangon) and significant damage to historical monuments and houses. More recently, the 2011 magnitude 6.8 (Richter Scale) earthquake, with its epicentre in the eastern Shan State, resulted in an estimated death toll of 80 people. In 2012, the Thabiekyin earthquake with a 6.8 magnitude (Richter Scale), struck an area about 100 kilometres north of Mandalay - 26 people were reported dead with significant damage to houses and historical buildings. In April 2016, a magnitude 6.8 (Richter Scale) earthquake struck near Kalewa Township in the Sagaing Region. In the same year (August 2016) another earthquake of a similar magnitude (6.8 Richter Scale) struck near Chauk Township in the Magway Region and several temples in the nearby ancient city of Bagan were damaged. The beginning of 2018 was met with a series of earthquakes, occurring more frequently than in previous years.

Figure 1 shows the fault system in the country with epicentral distribution of past earthquakes with a magnitude > 4 (Richter Scale).



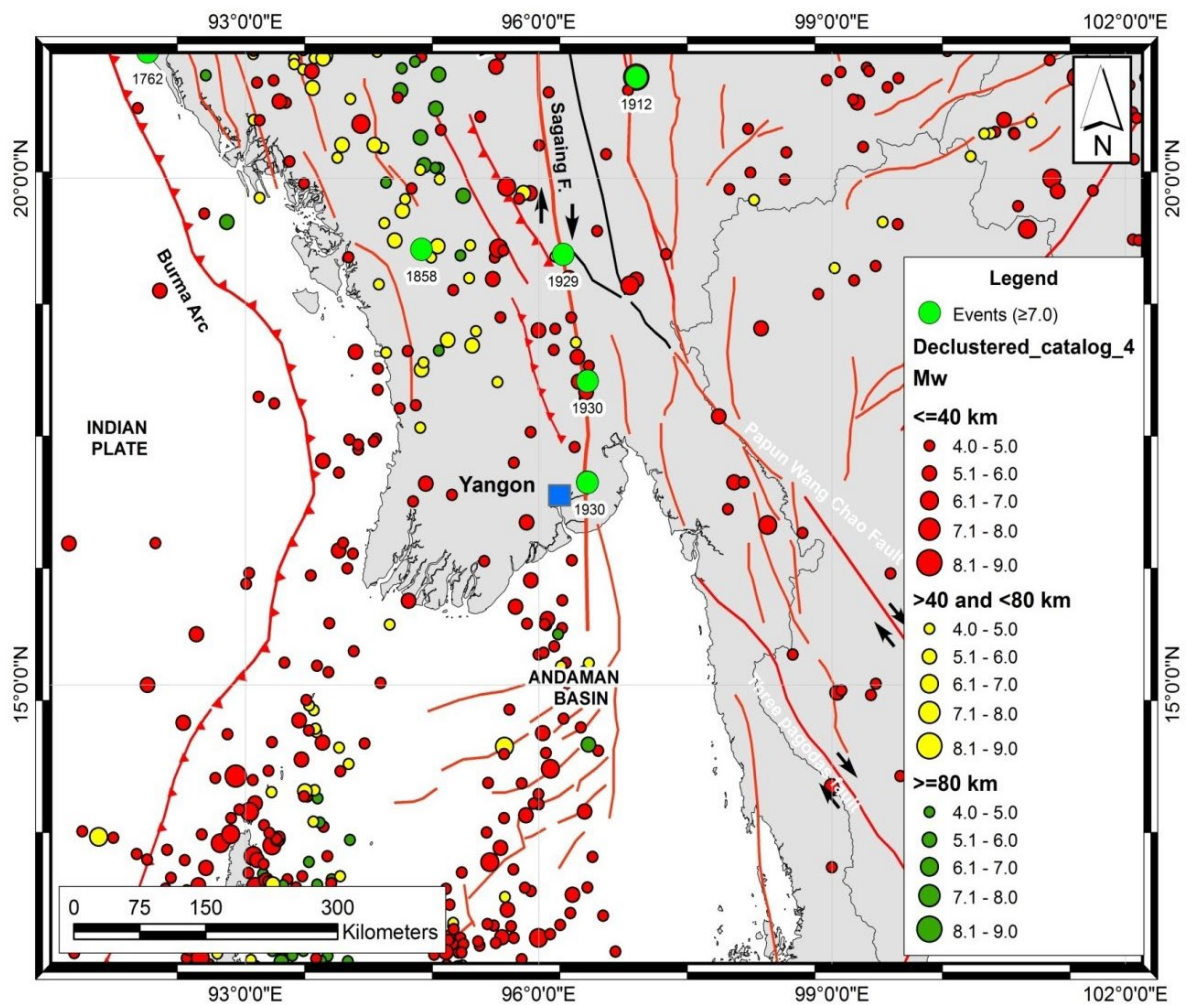


Figure 1. Location of earthquakes with a magnitude > 4 (Richter Scale), the major earthquakes indicate the year of occurrence. Courtesy: Myanmar Earthquake Committee 2018

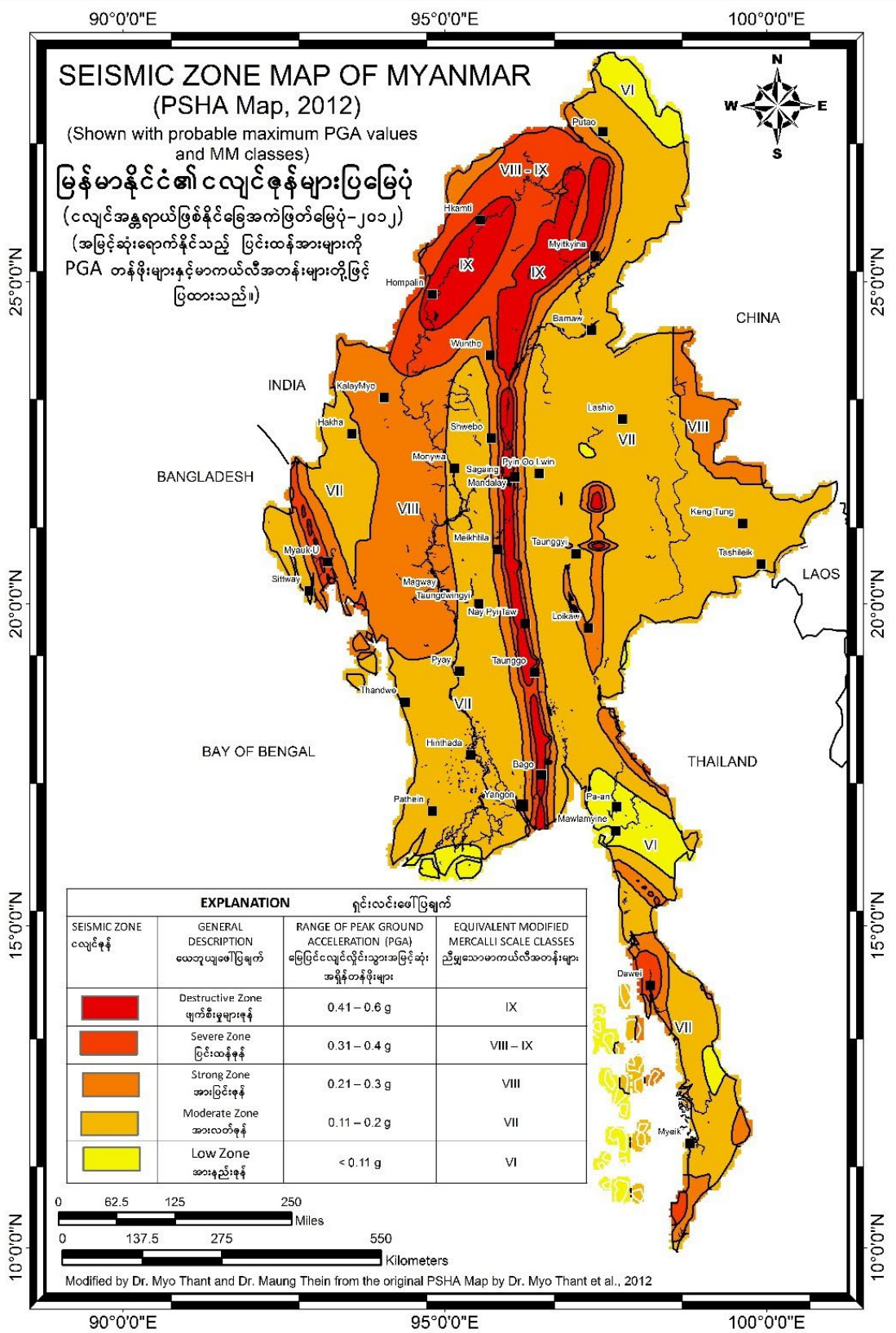
When an earthquake occurs, its magnitude can be given a single numerical value on the Richter **Magnitude Scale (ML)**. However, the intensity is variable over the area affected by the earthquake, with high intensities near the epicentre (the point where the earthquake occurs) and lower values further away. These are allocated a value depending on the effects of the shaking according to the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale. The earthquake impact on the ground is greatly dependent on the distance, geology, and the construction parameters. Table 1 below is a description of the Modified Mercalli Intensity scale for different earthquake impact scenarios.

Table 1: Modified Mercalli Intensity for different impact scenarios

Mercalli Scale	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Expected damage	None	None	None	None	Very Light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy	Devastating	Completely Devastating
Degree Of Shaking	No Felt	Weak	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme

Based on the Peak Ground Acceleration values and past records, cities are classified as Low Zone, Moderate Zone, Strong Zone, Severe Zone and Destructive Zone. Figure 1 shows that the area which has the highest risk of earthquakes is classified as Zone 5, Destructive Zone, and it is equivalent to 9 on the Mercalli Intensity Scale. Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw are located in Zone 2, the Moderate Zone, and Mandalay and Bago are located in Zone 3 and Zone 4, the Strong Zone and Severe Zone, therefore those cities have a high risk of earthquakes. The zones are described in Figure 2 which is a seismic zone map of Myanmar.





Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment Map (PSHA Map) of Myanmar showing expected peak ground acceleration (PGA) values with 100% probability in 500 years. (Note: 0.21 - 0.3 g zone in the northern part of Shan State is taken from the Seismic Zone Map of Myanmar by Dr. Maung Thein et al., 2005)

Figure 2, Seismic Zone Map of Myanmar (2012). Courtesy: Myanmar Earthquake Committee.

1.2 National Frameworks for Disaster Risk Reduction

Building national resilience to natural hazards and climate change related risks is imperative to sustaining development gains and has become a priority for the government of Myanmar. Over the last decade, the Government has taken proactive measures to strengthen the legal, institutional, and policy frameworks for building disaster resilience in collaboration and partnership with various stakeholders. The policies include, but are not limited to: enactment of the Myanmar National Disaster Management Law (2013) and the Disaster Management Rules (2015); the Myanmar National Building Code (2016) provisional; the Myanmar National Framework for Community Disaster Resilience (2016), and the Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (2017).

The Plan shall define ways for the initial preparedness measures and guide the response functions. For the implementation of the Plan, coordination among the relevant institutions, development partners and government departments and private sector is crucial.

1.3 Purpose, Mission and Vision

Purpose

Some of the main commercial cities, such as Yangon and Mandalay and the newly created capital city, Nay Pyi Taw, and their surrounding districts and townships are at risk of the impact of major earthquakes, due to their location on or close to active faults. This is evidenced by past earthquake events, such as the 1923, 2011, and 2016 earthquakes. A large earthquake would cause major damage on a regional scale, destroying or damaging thousands of buildings, disrupting transportation and utility systems, and causing thousands of injuries or fatalities. Thus, in order to reduce those risks, the preparedness measures and efficient response functions shall be described for severe earthquakes.

The purpose of the Plan is:

- 1) To define measures to be taken prior to, during, and immediately following a major earthquake event; and
- 2) To reduce the loss and damage of lives and properties.

Mission

The Plan aims to practice preparedness measures and response functions which need to be coordinated among the relevant departments and organizations to reduce the risk of earthquakes. In addition, the plan is developed as a reference for the Sub National Level Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan.

Vision

To minimize damage to property, reduce injury and lives lost, and in a timely manner, normalize the lives of those affected by any damaging earthquake in the region.

1.4 Critical Assumptions

The Plan assumes that, in the event of a major earthquake, there will be a massive disruption to day to day activities resulting from lost lives and extensive damage/destruction to buildings and the infrastructure of basic services, including transportation, health care, water, and power. Communication systems will be significantly affected, and communities will require immediate support. Although the government has

some capacity to cope with the aftermath, additional external support will be required. Development partners in-country and from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region will need to be involved. Private sector and civil society organizations will also be called upon to support the response, recovery, and rehabilitation work. In order to effectively respond to the earthquake, all the different agencies and partners will need to effectively collaborate and coordinate preparedness efforts before the event.

Considering this, the Plan describes strategies that will foster preparedness actions and procure an effective response to any earthquake of a destructive magnitude. Emphasis is on those states/regions that are located along the seismically active zones of the country, namely, Kachin; Sagaing; Chin; Mandalay; Nay Pyi Taw; Bago and Yangon.

Other critical assumptions include:

- Disruption of the country's development due to the impact of an earthquake and subsequent aftershocks;
- Limited understanding by planners and development partners of the high, moderate and low risk areas for earthquakes within the region;
- Migration from rural to urban areas due to job opportunities;
- Limited consideration of earthquake hazards in basic infrastructure development programmes;
- Limited knowledge and community awareness of earthquakes; and
- A lack of earthquake resistance designs considered in building design development and construction.



2. EXECUTION

The Plan provides an opportunity for the government, development partners, the private sector, and CSOs to prepare for and minimize the impact of any damaging earthquakes in the country and to respond effectively to such earthquakes.

The Plan is split into two components: preparedness and response.

Preparedness: Describes measures that can enhance earthquake preparedness and contribute to saving lives or minimizing the impact of earthquakes on a family, community, or nation. It outlines stakeholders' contributions to earthquake preparedness measures. These include planning, awareness raising, training and practicing, equipping and evaluating, and corrective actions.

Response: This part charts the response to an earthquake event. Here, roles and responsibilities of the National Disaster Management Work Committees are discussed. How various stakeholders can coordinate with these work committees is also emphasized. Details of the roles and responsibilities of the work committees for immediately after a severe earthquake, within 0-24 hours; 24-48 hours; 48-72 hours, and 72 hours-7 days of the event are noted under Annex A.

Limitations: Earthquake preparedness requires the involvement of various stakeholders: engineers, academic professionals, disaster managers, social scientists, the media, the arts community, and the public when implementing a multifaceted intervention. Nonetheless, the preparedness aspect of the plan at this stage focuses on the soft components which do not require engineering measures or longer-term policy development.



3. PREPAREDNESS

3.1 Preparedness Measures

The principal dangers in an earthquake are being struck by fallen debris, furnishings and inadequately secured or stored items; burns from fires caused by gas leaks or electrical shorts; or exposure to chemicals released from stored or processed chemicals. Landslides and liquefaction can happen in a worst case scenario. Many of the hazards that surface during an earthquake are predictable and could have been reduced in advance through hazard identification, planning, and mitigation.

Preparedness measures can require diverse community involvement, from architects to engineers and teachers presenting post-disaster safety evaluation classes; to earth scientists providing seminars on national/regional seismic hazards; to engineers performing earthquake assessments, developing building code provisions, and implementing seismic safety requirements through national building codes. It also includes emergency managers and public officials organizing and preparing communities for an inevitable future earthquake.

In addition, conducting the earthquake drill, collecting the equipment for response and monitoring and updating the implementation of activities are also included in the preparedness measures.

3.1.1 Heightened public awareness

This shall include community awareness, FM radio, televised campaigns, the inclusion of earthquake activities in the school curricula, and knowledge sharing through Facebook, website links and other social media platforms.

3.1.2 Planning

Land-use planning will start with a detailed study of earthquake scenarios that outline the most vulnerable areas. Development programmes in hilly or seismic prone areas will require detailed assessments on the risk levels to determine design parameters. Approval of building permits in earthquake prone states/regions shall be rigorous, ensuring that all design parameters are met to ensure earthquake resistant buildings. Farming practices along hilly areas should be controlled to prevent instability caused by possible landslides in the event of an earthquake. Open spaces and parks should be delineated; these could be used as play grounds and, during an emergency, as shelter hubs.

In addition, the Plan shall be developed as per the following functions to ensure the effective response to severe earthquakes. The detailed functions for emergency response are described in Annex B.

- 1) Search and Rescue;
- 2) Security;
- 3) Information;
- 4) Health care;
- 5) Logistic;
- 6) Communication;

- 7) Relief item supporting;
- 8) Loss and damage data collection; and
- 9) Firefighting.

3.1.3 Contingency plans

Contingency plans provide an excellent opportunity to prepare for and to respond promptly to any disaster from the onset of its occurrence. Besides the national contingency plan, all Ministries/departments should earmark a certain percentage of their annual budget (e.g. 1 per cent) for disaster preparedness (i.e. capacity building, simulation exercise, exchange experiences, etc.) and utilisation in response to a disaster when it does occur.

3.1.4 Implementing

Annual earthquake forums, which include seismic related research and results and implementation of earthquake risk reduction projects, should be promoted in the most earthquake-prone zones. The relevant departments and other stakeholders shall be invited and will share the earthquake related information in that forum.

3.1.5 Training and practicing

The Disaster Management Training Centre shall play a key role in the training. At each level of the government, earthquake training shall be a priority in the development agenda. Budgets will be reviewed, and resources will be allocated to train staff on natural disaster management, including earthquakes; promoting south-south exchange experiences; and sharing with and learning from colleagues in other countries. The training shall not be limited to only the dos and don'ts of an earthquake, but also on the technical aspects that relate to data needs and monitoring and analysis in support of decision making. Special training will be required to ensure that they have the skills to conduct an assessment of damaged buildings/infrastructure after an earthquake event. Regular drills/simulations will be conducted to assess performance and to improve on the plans. Earthquake evacuation plans will be practiced on a regular basis and plans and procedures will be updated based on lessons learned from exercises.

3.1.6 Stockpiling goods for response

Once a major earthquake strikes, it is anticipated that lifelines, such as electricity and water, will be damaged, and the supply of goods will be interrupted. Stockpiles of water, food, first aid kits, sanitary napkins, and other basic items will be essential. Non-perishable items should be stored more than the amount required on a day-to-day basis. People who live in earthquake-prone areas are encouraged to have an earthquake emergency kit or earthquake survival kit. A government emergency management plan for the workplace and emergency supplies for earthquake preparedness shall be in place.

3.1.7 Evaluating and corrective actions

All states/regions and districts shall have sub-national earthquake preparedness and response plans. These plans shall be tested through regular drills and simulation exercises, and periodically amended by evaluating existing conditions, spot checks, and identifying gaps.

3.1.8 Preparing the inside of the home/office

In recent years, 30-50 per cent of earthquake-related injuries were caused by falling objects or furniture and other heavy items toppling over or sliding into people. The best approach is to arrange furniture so that one will not be crushed by it. Stabilizing devices can prevent items such as glasses from shattering. It is important not to have objects blocking doorways - keep furniture to a minimum; keep the escape routes clear, secure computers to desks and walls and store items in shelves; and learn how to turn off the gas and the main electric circuit. Prevent outbreaks of fire and stop its spread by installing fire extinguishers, fire alarm systems, and ground fault circuit interrupters for home/office use.

3.1.9 Preparing the outside of the home/office

To evacuate safely during an earthquake, it is essential to know the situation around one's house/office and understand the level of risk at the community levels. It is also important to check the evacuation routes and practice walking through them.

3.1.10 Preparing through communication

Cooperation with your neighbours is indispensable in a disaster. Make it a point to participate in disaster and fire drills to become familiar with what to do during an earthquake or any disaster. Hold a meeting to discuss community risks, identify evacuation routes and assembly points, know those who shall require help during an emergency, conduct first-aid training, and implement search and rescue and evacuation drills. Preparing for an earthquake strengthens communities and their resilience.

3.2. Coordination for preparedness measures

Coordination is a fundamental component of this plan, which seeks to ensure that activities are implemented without any duplications; this section describes the coordination among the union level, union and sub national, Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group (DRR WG), private sector, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), ASEAN, bilateral organizations and civil military cooperation.

3.2.1 Union level coordination

All Ministries and departments, as per the Disaster Management Law (2013), shall allocate a budget for disaster preparedness and use such resources when a disaster strikes, in addition to the contingency plan and other sources of funding. Other financing mechanisms, such as risk-financing/insurance, shall also be agreed in advance, to compliment the government resources during any disaster. Those resources are allocated for implementation of the planned activities.

Each Ministry shall ensure that their annual plan is disaster risk-informed, including earthquakes. The National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) shall, through the focal ministries, monitor and evaluate planned activities which will form part of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SF DRR) annual monitoring report. It is also a requirement that each ministry has a disaster preparedness and evacuation plan (mostly for earthquakes and fire) and regularly conducts drills to correct lapses in preparedness for future disasters. If necessary, it would be required to ask for support from technical institutions. A report on such ministerial level simulation/drills shall be shared with NDMC through NDMC work committees. In order to test the ministerial level preparedness activities, an earthquake simulation shall be

organized at least once a year.

It is also essential that available resources are known and shared, which can easily be commandeered in the event of a major earthquake. At the beginning of each year, each ministry shall evaluate and share the list of resources available to foster earthquake preparedness. These shall include, but are not limited to earthquake awareness materials, reviews of land-use plans; contingency plans; updates on heavy equipment; and a new seismic network. There shall also be strategic coordination between relevant ministries. The Ministries shall keep the Chair of their respective work committee updated on earthquake preparedness measures undertaken and the availability of resources. To effectively respond to any damaging earthquake, an outreach team shall be formed, equipped and ready to be deployed to any earthquake disaster scene.

3.2.2 Union and state/region level coordination

At the state and region levels, the state and region DMCs shall implement the disaster preparedness actions in coordination with the union level. The Departments from each state/region Disaster Management Committee shall ensure that annual plans are risk-informed with respect to their state and region hazard conditions. Each department shall have an earthquake evacuation plan and regular simulations (at least once a year) would be conducted and reviewed and updated as necessary. The military, Red Cross, technical institutions and other stakeholders in the region shall be invited to participate in such simulations. The state and region DMCs shall monitor implementation of the planned activities, in coordination with the union level, and keep abreast of earthquake preparedness actions to chairs of NDMC work committees. The state and region DMCs shall also coordinate with other development partners and technical institutions, such as the UN, INGOs, private sector, CSOs, etc.

3.2.3 Union level and DRR WG coordination

The mandate of DRR WG is to always provide support to the government's development agenda. The government has recognized earthquake risk reduction as one of the major gaps in its development programmes. DRR WG shall support the government both laterally and vertically, depending on areas of interest of each agency. Core areas shall include but are not limited to:

- 1) Research and gain an understanding of earthquake risks and ensure such information is available to the government and partners for seismic hazards abatement;
- 2) Mapping of available resources: DRR WG team members' location, contacts and counterpart Ministry /Departments;
- 3) Comprehensive stocklist of partners' priority relief item stock: food and non-food, including domestic items, WASH (water and sanitation and hygiene), shelter, hygiene and dignity kits; composition of relief assistance packages.
- 4) Rapid assessment
- 5) Assessments/mapping of 3Ws for coverage and gap analysis;
- 6) Information sharing across sectors and at the national and sub-national and community levels;
- 7) Support the government in policy development and implementation (e.g. Codes and Earthquake Resilient Strategy);
- 8) Inter-agency and inter-sectoral preparedness workshops/seminars and drills, including training with local government officials; and
- 9) Identifying rapid response teams and surge capacity (regional and global).

The focal organization from DRR WG shall be the focal point who will inform NDMC about DRR WG activities planned for the year, focusing on earthquake preparedness. The focal organization shall ensure that monitoring systems are in place for NDMC to track implementation of activities and conduct a final evaluation.

3.2.4 Union level and private sector coordination

The Myanmar Private Sector Disaster Management Network shall include earthquake preparedness activities in their implementation activities. This shall be done through a selected focal point from the private sector network group, who shall provide updates on implementation activities to NDMC. Areas where the private sector could collaborate include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Identifying and promoting preparedness activities at national, sub-national, and community levels;
- 2) Collaboration on awareness raising programmes for earthquake hazard preparedness;
- 3) Dissemination of information to communities at risk;
- 4) Cooperation in developing evacuation plans and performing regular simulation exercises; and
- 5) Support to obtain relevant data for National level earthquake resilience initiatives.

Additionally, each private sector is encouraged to have disaster preparedness and evacuation plans and to conduct regular exercises for their staff to raise awareness on the dos and don'ts. A functional private sector network should be set up and their action shall be under NDMC through the supervision of the state and region DMCs. A list of life saving equipment and a rescue team shall be made available to NDMC through the state and region DMCs. If there is the need for an MoU to be signed before such equipment is deployed to the affected area, this shall be done in advance to avoid delays in times of earthquake disasters. Such an agreement shall either be with the network or individual companies.

3.2.5 Civil military coordination

Preparing for any disaster requires collaboration by those that have a stake, not only for the preparedness part, but also during the response. This requires planning and working together to understand each other's skills before the event. Thus, to ensure fruitful working relationships in preparedness, the military shall:

- 1) Appoint the contact team/relevant department by the Ministry of Defence;
- 2) Participate in civil training programmes on disaster risk reduction;
- 3) Play a role in simulation exercises (i.e. testing operation procedures, search and rescue operations, etc.) that are organized in the country at various levels;
- 4) Allow access to their resources in terms of heavy equipment, sniffer dogs, etc.;
- 5) State/region DMCs shall coordinate with the state/region military office on earthquake preparedness - coordination shall be through planning and executing the plan together;
- 6) Ensure that newly trained officers are equipped with the dos and don'ts of earthquakes;
- 7) Collect the resources for response such as human resources, equipment, machine, fuel and rations etc.; and
- 8) Train, as per action plan, and integrate the conflicts and issues related to natural disasters in security action plans.

3.2.6 Union level and CSO/NGO coordination

CSOs and NGOs are mostly engaged at the community level, and work with some of the most vulnerable groups in relation to the impact of natural disasters. Focal persons from these organizations shall coordinate with relevant departments at the district/township levels on planned activities that relate to earthquake preparedness. The organizations shall present their annual work plan including project area map to NDMC or the relevant department prior to implementation, to allow effective coordination and monitoring of activities. The organization shall also share a list to NDMC of their technical expertise, such as mapping, research work, and resources.

3.2.7 Union level and ASEAN coordination

The ASEAN group has been very supportive to Myanmar in its actions to reduce disaster risk in the country. This support has largely been in the form of capacity development, policy guidance and south-south exchange experiences. NDMC shall continue to foster a good working relationship with ASEAN in creating an enabling environment for the continuation of such activities. The EOC of the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) work with the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) and Sentinal Asia to strengthen information sharing, including earthquake hazards maps and good practices. Coordination shall be strengthened to expand the services to other government departments that have a stake in earthquake preparedness.

3.2.8 Union level and bilateral agencies coordination

Government departments shall utilise windows of opportunities, in their relevant areas of interest, to engage with bilateral agencies in support of earthquake preparedness. NDMC shall continue to liaise with such bilateral agencies, to create a window of opportunity for relevant ministries to access the funds. Where the support is on training, relevant staff within different ministries shall benefit.

3.3 Resource mapping for preparedness

For effective coordination on disaster preparedness, especially on earthquakes, activities and resource mapping at the beginning of the year will be essential to avoid a duplication of activities and to maximize resources. NDMC shall, at the beginning of each fiscal year, request for programmes that focus on earthquake preparedness in all the states/regions. This shall also include programmes being implemented by development partners. This will enable NDMC to monitor investment that goes into earthquake preparedness and to estimate the impact in areas of implementation, if an earthquake occurs.



4. RESPONSE

After a major earthquake, structural damages due to ground shaking; thousands of injuries and deaths; the disruption of basic services such as health care, communication, water supply and power supply; secondary hazards, such as fire, landslides and aftershocks will occur. In those situations, NDMC work committees shall operate response activities in affected areas in collaboration with stakeholders.

4.1 Response activities

Emergency search and rescue activities shall be carried out for people trapped in the buildings, when evacuation difficulties arise, if there are injuries caused by glass; and other situations where there are damaged materials. In addition, safe evacuation places and shelters shall be operated for affected people and those who need medical assistance. Alternate transportation systems shall be put in place if the injuries required individuals to be relocated to another hospital for better medical treatment. The necessary resources for debris removal shall be received as per prior discussion. Firefighting equipment shall be prepared in case of fire as the earthquake could trigger the immediate, simultaneous ignition of fire.

4.2 Coordination for response activities

A major earthquake disaster that triggers a disaster declaration shall necessitate coordination with government from the union level and other states and regions, military, Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), CSOs, the private sector, and the ASEAN region to address the needs of the affected persons. Assistance shall be needed to fill the gap of the region's resources and aid resources may be available from other states and regions, or from humanitarian partners. At each level of the response, coordination is critical to avoid duplication, rapid responses, and to ensure specific targeting of needs.

4.2.1 Union level coordination

NDMC work committees shall coordinate to identify the priorities and response action for the affected state/region. The departments from each work committee shall prepare the reports on response activities and submit to the Chair of NDMC.

4.2.2 Union level and state/region coordination

Following the declaration of a disaster, NDMC work committees shall provide support to their respective work committees, deployed to the affected state/region. In the affected state/region, the state/region DMCs shall commence the response activities under the guidance of the Chair of the state/region DMC until the NDMC work committee arrives. The response activities shall be updated to NDMC through state/region DMCs for necessary assistance. Moreover, state/region DMCs shall coordinate with NDMC work committees in respective sectors for implementation of the response activities, other necessary support and to identify the priorities.

4.2.3 Union level and HCT coordination

Following the declaration of an earthquake disaster, the HCT shall coordinate the humanitarian needs. The focal person from HCT [the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) or the Resident Coordinator of the UN (in a country where there is no HC) or designee] shall ensure that staff work with the respective work committees in accordance to their areas of expertise. For example, support the work committees for the initial needs assessment and emergency needs assessment.

The HCT has a contingency plan to provide immediate life-saving support following a disaster. Within the contingency plan, agencies will usually earmark their resource capabilities and allocate the resources after the disaster has been declared.

4.2.4 Union level and private sector coordination

The necessary resources for response include, airlines which can be used to transport responders and victims; media stations that could be used to broadcast appropriate information to the public; and heavy machinery which can be used to clean the debris and demolish the damaged buildings. A prior agreement during the preparedness stage will enable the immediate deployment of resources. Where such an agreement is not made prior to the disaster, a special agreement shall be made between the relevant work committees from NDMC and the private owner to allow immediate use of the resources.

4.2.5 Union level and CSOs, NGOs coordination

CSOs and NGOs shall be integrated into respective work committees. These entities shall appoint a focal person who shall liaise closely with the Chair of the work committees and relevant state/region DMCs in their areas of interest for integration. Any response on the ground shall be channelled through the work committees. Voluntary organizations that request to be part of the response team shall be coordinated by the respective work committees.

4.2.6 Union level and ASEAN coordination

In the event of a severe earthquake, where national resources are exhausted, the government, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chair of the International Relations Work Committee or DDM, and the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement which is a focal department of AHA Centre, shall request support from ASEAN countries. Such support shall be informed by the needs of the work committees. A country that volunteers to support the response shall liaise through AHA Centre regarding the type of support it intends to give. Entry into the country may require security or visa clearance; all clearance shall be taken care of by the International Relations Work Committee. Likewise, where victims are expected to be flown out of the country for treatment, clearance shall be arranged through the Foreign Ministry in coordination with the Health Care Work Committee.

4.2.7 Civil military coordination

The military usually has heavy duty equipment - such as bull-dozers, cranes, etc. - suitable for debris clearance following an earthquake and are well trained in handling such equipment. They are also specialised in various fields such as construction, medicine and first aid. Where they are called upon to support the responses, they shall work together with the Search and Rescue Work Committee and outreach teams and shall be coordinated by the respective work committee. Security for the response shall be the responsibility of the Security Work Committee.

4.2.8 Union level and bilateral agencies coordination

If there is support and aid from international agencies through relevant Embassies of Myanmar, Counselor Offices and international institutions, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall coordinate with relevant work committees. The support shall be distributed to the victims through relevant work committees and local organizations and will be recorded.

4.3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

From the onset of the earthquake disaster, a monitoring programme shall be put in place to avoid duplicative response activities and to ensure that all the needs of the affected community are addressed as soon as possible. Each work committee shall work closely with the other work committees to address their specific area of need. There shall be a daily meeting where the Chair of each committee shall present a brief overview of their work, highlighting gaps and the areas that need urgent attention.

Once the emergency phase is over, usually after 72 hours, an evaluation shall be conducted following a detailed assessment. The assessment shall be led by the Chair of each work committee and guided by a sectoral tool. Each work committee shall have an assessment tool ready for use during an earthquake.



5. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The information management following an earthquake will include data gathering, analysis, and updates to the public on the situation and such a system will require arrangement prior to the event. Methodology for gathering data and guidelines for information sharing and data protection shall be put in place and understood by all actors that have a stake in the response.

5.1 Information

Immediately following an earthquake, critical information related requirements include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Declaration of national level response activities;
- 2) Clarity regarding the location of the affected area, response capacity and the number of response personnel;
- 3) Maps related to a Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment;
- 4) Demographics (including individuals displaced, self-evacuees, the injured, missing and dead) and information on populations with special needs;
- 5) Evacuation plans, timelines, and instructions (including the evacuation of critical facilities such as hospitals and nursing homes);
- 6) Requests and/or needs for national, state, and regional assistance including equipment, commodities, and personnel;
- 7) National and state/region level priorities are identified;
- 8) Anticipated secondary hazards, such as fires, burst dams, landslides, etc.;
- 9) Damage to and status of critical facilities - airfields, government buildings, hospitals, bridges, etc.;
- 10) Potential chemical, physical, and natural hazards that may affect the safety and health of response and recovery workers;
- 11) Status of shelters, open spaces, and inventory of supplies;
- 12) Information on damage to residential dwellings, temporary housing plans, the timeline for power restoration, food delivery, and relief provisions (e.g. water and clothes); and
- 13) Damaged systems or structures that can have significant economic implications.

5.2 Data gathering and information sharing

The respective work committees shall be responsible for coordinating the collection of information and conducting assessments. The common tool for the rapid assessment shall be prepared to inform the extent of the damage. The assessment tool shall include questions that relate to response activities. The assessment shall be conducted by the Initial Needs Assessment, Verification of Loss and Damages and Identification of the Needs Work Committee in coordination with relevant work committees from the affected area. Data collected will be analysed by each work committee. Based on the field assessment, the Secretarial of NDMC shall prepare a situation report for the Chair of NDMC. The situation report shall be a

combined report that shall include the extent of the damage and areas that require the greatest attention. Official information for the public shall be released by the News and Information Work Committee, once cleared by the President. While responses are ongoing, public education on aftershocks shall be constantly broadcast through the various communication channels by the News and Information Work Committee.

Local researchers or specialists shall support the identification of needs and provide the data to all work committees. Any individual who shares information that has not been cleared by the Chair of the News and Information Work Committee will be considered an offender and will be held accountable for his or her actions.



6. ADMINISTRATION, RESOURCES, AND FUNDING

The effective management system shall be in place for the implementation of earthquake preparedness and response functions. The allocation of the resources and funding, including human resources, shall be used by the Disaster Management Agency from the affected area and NDMC work committees guided by the Chair of NDMC.

6.1 Administration

The respective departments within Yangon Region shall prepare disaster management plans and submit them to NDMC for approval through the Disaster Management Work Committee. The disaster management plans shall cover institutional arrangements for earthquake disaster management, a list of available resources and the capacity for preparedness and response activities, roles and responsibilities for implementation of the activities, a simulation exercise and mechanisms to review, evaluate and revise the plan. In addition, budget allocation for the plan shall also be included. State, Region, District, Township, Ward and Village tract also shall prepare such plan and submit to respective authorities. The plan shall be reviewed and revised as necessary at least once every two years.

6.2 Resources

The list of the necessary resources for preparedness and response activities for earthquake shall be prepared by each Ministry and submitted to NDMC for approval through NDMC Work Committee. That list shall be reviewed and revised as necessary. The resources shall include human resources, equipment and funding for the following functions:

- (1) **Search and Rescue:** human resources for firefighting and search and rescues, temporary shelters, vehicles, equipment, materials and other required resources for search and rescue purposes.
- (2) **Security:** security taskforce for affected people and response teams.
- (3) **Transportation:** vehicles, ambulance, fuel, airports and heliports for emergency response teams, evacuees and relocation of the injured, and support medicines and emergency relief items; heavy machinery to dispose of the debris and people who can handle the heavy machinery.
- (4) **Health care:** emergency life-saving kits, medical doctors and psychosocial counsellors.
- (5) **Basic services:** alternate systems for power supply (e.g. solar power system), mechanics who will maintain the emergency communication system and electricity and water supply systems for emergency response activities in the affected area.
- (6) **Preparedness activities:** human resources, including volunteers, to deliver awareness raising programmes for earthquake hazards and simulation exercises, develop teaching materials and emergency plans, and funding.
- (7) **General:** qualified engineers who will conduct the building assessment for the existing and damaged buildings, places and staff to dispose of the debris and dead bodies and other resources.

The available resources for preparedness and response functions shall be requested through NDMC work committees in coordination with international/local institutions and the private sector, if required.

6.3 Funding

For the preparedness and response functions, the following various sources of funds and plans shall be available within government and other relevant organizations. If funding is not enough, budget allocation shall be done through union level funding or donors from international/local CSOs and NGOs through NDMC.

6.3.1 Disaster management fund

The National Disaster Management Law (2013) mandated that NDMC institutionalize a disaster management fund to support disaster management activities, including disaster responses. The fund shall constitute allocations from the union budget, donations from foreign countries, international organizations, and external regional organizations, as well as loans from local, foreign, and other sources. States/regions shall also establish similar funding mechanisms. The funding shall be used in coordination with the Finance and Financial Management Work Committee with the approval of NDMC.

6.3.2 CERF

Such emergency response funds are made available upon submission of a request proposal, which is informed by the rapid assessment. These resources are meant for life-saving interventions (i.e. provision of water, food, protection, and debris clearance). Additionally, there are funds made available to support assessment and coordination. Such funds are allocated through a proposal submitted to the Crises Response Unit of the UNDP Head Office.

6.3.3 Annual contingency plan

At present, the contingency plan has no associated cost, however it is important to explore what would be needed in case of a disaster. Many HCT agencies have some contingency stocks to support the government but usually these are not sufficient and additional resources will need to be mobilized in a major disaster, such as an earthquake.

6.3.4 Donations from international organizations and donors

It is understood that donors would prefer to be informed by the needs of the affected area. Therefore, NDMC work committees shall prepare reports that include cost estimates based on the assessments, financial support from the government up to the time of the presentation, as well as aid from other partners, and gaps where assistance is required. These reports shall be shared with the International Relations Work Committee and News and Information Work Committee. The International Relations Work Committee and the News and Information Work Committee, with the approval from NDMC, will make a press release and/or otherwise to the donors and the bilateral agencies on the impact of the earthquake and the affected areas support needs. Where there is a need, following the rapid needs assessment, the International Relations Work Committee shall organize a pledging conference with donors, UN Agencies, international organizations and bilateral agencies to solicit support for the emergency needs.

6.3.5 Private sector

The private sector shall support the responses either in-kind or financially. In-kind contributions shall go directly to the work committee that requires such support, with the approval of NDMC. Financial contributions shall be sent to the Finance and Financial Management Work Committee. NDMC shall authorize the release of such funds to the appropriate work committee.



7. TRANSITION INTO RECOVERY

The immediate response to a major earthquake shall focus on saving lives, providing resources to sustain affected residents, and stabilizing the situation. At some point, however, operations must stand down, i.e. transition to a phase in which recovery operations take precedence. Given the level of damage to housing, businesses, and infrastructure, the direct impact on the population, and the effect on the regional economy, full recovery from a major earthquake will take years, if not longer. Nonetheless, rapid initiation of recovery operations is critical to restoring confidence within the community. Triggers for transition from response to recovery shall include the following conditions:

- 1) Widespread fire suppression and search and rescue operations have concluded;
- 2) Evacuations have ceased;
- 3) Mutual aid response resources are being released;
- 4) Care and shelter operations have stabilized, and the shelter population is decreasing daily;
- 5) Aftershocks have diminished, and stabilization of the built environment has minimized the risk of aftershocks to life and property;
- 6) Restoration of utilities and lifelines is underway; and
- 7) Local assistance centres are in operation.

At this point, 72 hours to 7 days following an earthquake, staff shall be scaling back to partial levels or transition to a full recovery operation. The Chair of NDMC shall officially declare, as outlined in the Disaster Management Law, deactivation of immediate response into a recovery phase. Led by the Rehabilitation and Recovery Work Committee under NDMC, the recovery operation shall be led by state/region DMCs in the affected area, in coordination with work committees, and other stakeholders.



Annex (A)

Severe earthquake response function for work committees under National Disaster Management Committee

i. Declaration as a Level 1 Emergency

- The Secretary of the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) shall promptly inform the Vice Chairs (1 and 2) of NDMC if they are notified that there has been a high magnitude earthquake and the initial loss and damages indicate that it can be considered as a Level 1 Emergency, which requires national level emergency response and control, either by the local administration, by the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH), by the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) Section under the Department of Disaster Management (DDM), or by any other channel.
- The Secretary of NDMC compiles and consolidates all the available data on the emergency from the local administrative authorities and the Chair or Secretary of the Local Disaster Management Committee in earthquake-affected areas. They will then report real time data to the Vice Chairs (1 and 2) of NDMC.
- If, based on further preliminary data collected regarding loss and damages, the situation can be classified as an emergency which requires national level control and management as per Article (31) from Disaster Management Law, then, the Secretary of NDMC shall report this information to the Vice Chairs (1 and 2) of NDMC.
- The Chair (2) of NDMC/the Chair of the Disaster Management Work Committee shall report the situation to the Chair of NDMC/the Vice President (2) for approval to classify the situation as a Level 1 Emergency.
- Provided the Chair of NDMC approves of the Level 1 Emergency classification, the respective work committees shall undertake the following tasks and functions.

ii. The responsibilities of the Vice President (2)/ the Chair of NDMC are:

- Promptly report to the President so that the area in question can be declared as a natural disaster affected area, according to Article 11 of the Disaster Management Law, if there are the following conditions
 - o Extensive loss of human and animal lives;
 - o Severe loss and damage to infrastructure, property, and livelihoods;
 - o Severe loss and damages to social services, such as security, health, and education;
 - o Severe impact on the environment; and
 - o Projected difficulties regarding restoring the disaster-affected area to a normal situation.
- Inform relevant authorities of the boundaries of the area to be declared as a natural disaster affected area.
- Specify a timeframe for the expiry of the declared zone, noting that validity of the specified period of declaration as a natural disaster affected area shall be up to two months.
- The Chair of NDMC shall be the central commander of the entire disaster management operation.

- Once it is declared as a Level 1 Emergency, an emergency meeting of NDMC shall be called.
- At that meeting, the emergency response activities to be undertaken shall be discussed and agreed upon, based on the available information and data about the loss and damages inflicted by the earthquake.
- The Chair of NDMC, or a person assigned by the Chair of NDMC shall go to the earthquake affected area within 24 hours.
- The Chair of NDMC shall decide on and assign to request aid from International and UN agencies and submit a Flash Appeal within 5-7 days after the earthquake has occurred.

iii. The responsibilities of the Secretary of NDMC:

- Act as the spokesperson on behalf of NDMC.
- All the work committees are based at and operate full time (24 hours a day) at the Disaster Management Centre (DMC). The Secretary of NDMC shall be the head of the DMC office.
- The EOC, under the Department of Disaster Management, shall work together with the DMC to provide the necessary information and data on the disaster to NDMC.

Further responsibilities of the Secretary of NDMC are described under the responsibilities of the National Disaster Management Work Committee.

A. Responsibilities of the Respective Work committees under the National Disaster Management Committee

A-1	The National Disaster Management Work Committee	
	Organizational set-up of the Committee	Emergency response activities
	<p>Chair: the Union Minister, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.</p> <p>Vice Chair: the Deputy Minister, the Ministry of Home Affairs.</p> <p>Members:</p> <p>(1) the Minister, the Ministry of Security and Border Affairs;</p> <p>(2) the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Defence;</p> <p>(3) the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Border Affairs;</p> <p>(4) the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation;</p>	<p>Responsibilities of the Secretariat of NDMC</p> <p>1-1. The National Disaster Management Work Committee shall perform the duties of the Secretariat of NDMC.</p> <p>1-1-1. Inform the members of the National Committee if the Chair of NDMC holds meetings.</p> <p>1-1-2. Make plans and other necessary arrangements to hold NDMC meetings.</p> <p>1-1-3. Record discussions and decisions made at NDMC meetings, distribute meeting records to other work committees, review and report on the implementation of the decisions to NDMC.</p> <p>1-1-4. Obtain the data on losses and emergency situations from the EOC or the Initial Needs Assessment, Verification of Loss and Damages and Identification of the Needs Work Committee.</p>

A-1	The National Disaster Management Work Committee	
	<p>(5) the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications;</p> <p>(6) the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Commerce;</p> <p>(7) the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement;</p> <p>(8) the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Planning and Finance;</p> <p>(9) One Director General, the Ministry of Information;</p> <p>(10) One Director General, the Ministry of Education;</p> <p>(11) One Director General, the Ministry of Health and Sports; and</p> <p>(12) One Director General, the Union Attorney General Office.</p> <p>Secretary: The Director General, the Department of Disaster Management.</p>	<p>1-1-5. The situation report, which includes the data above, shall be prepared at different stages of the emergency as necessary and submitted to NDMC.</p> <p>1-1-6. Send the situation report to the News and Information Work Committee for publication.</p> <p>1-1-7. Report on the activities and needs of all the work committees to NDMC at different stages of the emergency to keep the Committee informed.</p> <p>Responsibilities of EOC</p> <p>1-2. Responsibilities of EOC, which will coordinate with the Secretariat of NDMC/ Disaster Management Committee, are as follows:</p> <p>1-2-1. Collect information regarding loss and damage from local administrative body (or) DDM from the affected area as soon as practicable after the earthquake has occurred.</p> <p>1-2-2. In order for the evacuation, since there will be many aftershocks after the earthquake, prepare the Situation Analysis by collecting the available information to know the epicentre, the depth of the earthquake and the impacted population and infrastructure. In particular, an analysis regarding the likelihood of a tsunami, following the earthquake, shall be conducted by using the global and regional network of DMH.</p> <p>1-2-3. Share the analysis of the possibility of a tsunami with the News and Information Work Committee to enable the information to be shared with the public.</p> <p>1-2-4. Inform the local administrative body from the affected area if a tsunami is likely. Inform the Search and Rescue Work Committee immediately for an emergency rescue.</p> <p>1-2-5. If the affected area is not easily assessable, coordinate with the regional and UN agencies (such as Sentinel Asia and International Space and Major Disaster) to obtain the satellite images to compare the loss and damage situation before and after the earthquake happened.</p> <p>1-2-6. Report the information from the satellite images and the affected area to the Secretariat of NDMC, in a timely manner.</p> <p>1-2-7. Brief NDMC and relevant work committees on the available satellite images.</p>

A-1	The National Disaster Management Work Committee
	<p>1-2-8. Collect loss and damage data from the Needs Assessment, Verification of Loss and Damages and Identification of the Needs Work Committee and share with the Secretariat of NDMC after analysis. The available information from the Initial Needs Assessment, Identification of Loss and Damages and Identification of Needs Work Committee and EOC will be checked and submitted to NDMC.</p> <p>1-2-9. Submit the necessary information to the National Disaster Management Work Committee for monitoring and confirm the loss and damage due to the earthquake.</p> <p>1-2-10. Collect the necessary information from the relevant departments and organizations from the affected area to prepare the situation report, which is guided by the Secretary of NDMC, and submit to NDMC.</p> <p>1-2-11. Submit timely information to ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) through Web EOC, What's App for ASEAN EOC Group as per the agreement in the Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (SASOP) in ASEAN.</p> <p>1-2-12. Submit the information about earthquakes to AHA Centre by using Form A within three hours after the earthquake as per SASOP.</p> <p>1-2-13. Submit updated information on the earthquake, using Form A, to AHA Centre and update daily information at 9:00 a.m. Jakarta Standard Time and 8:30 a.m. Myanmar Standard Time. AHA Centre will disseminate the information among ASEAN Countries.</p> <p>1-2-14. EOC will provide the necessary information and coordinate with AHA Centre through the International Relations Work Committee to obtain support from ASEAN countries.</p>
	<p><u>To do within 24 hours after an earthquake</u></p> <p>1-3. The Chair of the National Disaster Management Work Committee shall go to the affected area and meet with the local administrative body, disaster management groups and the community to understand the situation and emergency response needs.</p> <p>1-4. Supervise operations of the DMC Outreach Branch in affected areas (responsibilities of the DMC are described separately).</p>

A-1	The National Disaster Management Work Committee	
		<p>1-5. Through the International Relations Work Committee, stocktake and accept domestic donations and international aid for the people in the earthquake affected area.</p> <p>1-6. Coordinate with the Logistic Work Committee and other relevant work committees for the distribution of emergency relief aid to the affected area.</p> <p>1-7. Arrangement shall be made, and instructions shall be given to send relief supplies, in stock at relief warehouses which are nearest to the earthquake affected area.</p> <p>1-8. Estimate the budget for the work committee's activities and submit to the Finance and Financial Management Work Committee.</p> <p>1-9. Assign a focal person to contact other committees and exchange information with them in a timely manner.</p> <p>1-10. That focal person shall meet and discuss with the relevant work committees to know their needs and constraints.</p> <p>1-11. The Chair of the National Disaster Management Work Committee shall report to the Chair of NDMC if there is a need to provide assistance to the work committees and support will be provided promptly.</p> <p>1-12. Work committee shall implement the instruction by NDMC in coordination with other work committee.</p>
		<p><u>Within 24-48 hours</u></p> <p>1-13. Receive domestic/international aid in a systematic way.</p> <p>1-14. Make and update the lists on aid and financial assistance flowing in from domestic/international sources and manage the allocation to meet the needs of the people in the earthquake affected area.</p> <p>1-15. Work with the Transport and Communication Work Committee to send emergency assistance to the people in the earthquake affected area.</p> <p>1-16. Send the list of domestic and international aid and donations to the Finance and Financial Management Work Committee.</p> <p>1-17. Manage the procurement of necessary emergency supplies from local markets if the supplies are not sufficient for the people in the earthquake affected area. Procure the supplies which are not available in local markets from overseas markets.</p>

A-1	The National Disaster Management Work Committee	
		<p>1-18. Draw up the budget needed for the procurement of supplies and operations of the work committee and send it to the Finance and Financial Management Work Committee to request necessary financial resources.</p> <p>1-19. Meet with respective focal persons and discuss with the work committees to know their needs and constraints.</p> <p>1-20. The Chair of the Work Committee shall report to the Chair of NDMC if there is a need to provide assistance to the work committees and timely support will be provided.</p> <p>1-21. Work committee shall implement the instruction by NDMC in coordination with other work committee.</p>
		<p><u>Within 48-72 hours</u></p> <p>1-22. Receive domestic/international aid in a systematic way.</p> <p>1-23. Make and update the lists of aid and financial assistance flowing in from domestic/international sources and manage the allocation to meet the needs of the people in the earthquake affected area.</p> <p>1-24. Work with the Transport & Communication Work Committee to send emergency assistance to the people in the earthquake area.</p> <p>1-25 Meet with respective focal persons and discuss with the work committees to know their needs and constraints.</p> <p>1-26. The Chair of the Work Committee shall report to the Chair of NDMC if there is a need to provide assistance and necessary support will be provided to the work committees.</p> <p>1-27. Work committee shall implement the instruction by NDMC in coordination with other work committee.</p>
		<p><u>Within 72 hours-7 days</u></p> <p>1-28. Receive domestic/international aid in a systematic way.</p> <p>1-29. Make and update the lists of aid and financial assistance flowing in from domestic/international sources and manage the allocation to meet the needs of the people in the earthquake affected area.</p> <p>1-30. Work with the Transport & Communication Work Committee to send emergency assistance to the people in the earthquake affected area.</p> <p>1.31. Support international organizations to implement relief and rehabilitation activities in conjunction with the International Relations Work Committee, identify location and activities, and coordinate with respective work committees.</p>

A-1	The National Disaster Management Work Committee	
		<p>1-32. Open bank account and make a contract related to international support in coordination with the International Relations Work Committee and Finance and Financial Management Work Committee.</p> <p>1-33. Meet with respective focal persons and discuss with the work committees to know their needs and constraints.</p> <p>1-34. The Chair of the Work Committee shall report to the Chair of NDMC if there is a need to provide assistance and necessary support will be provided to the work committees.</p> <p>1-35. Work committee shall implement the instruction by NDMC in coordination with other work committee.</p>

A-2	The Search and Rescue Work Committee	
	Organizational set-up of the Committee	Emergency response activities
	<p>Chair: the Union Minister, the Ministry of Home Affairs.</p> <p>Vice Chair: the Deputy Minister, the Ministry of Defence.</p> <p>Members:</p> <p>(1) the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>(2) the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Information;</p> <p>(3) the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications;</p> <p>(4) the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation;</p> <p>(5) the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Health and Sports;</p> <p>(6) General Staff (Land Force) Chief of Staff Office (Land Forces);</p> <p>(7) the Director General, the General Administration Department;</p> <p>(8) Police General Staff, Myanmar Police Force; and</p> <p>(9) Chair, the Myanmar Red Cross Society.</p>	<p>To do within 24 hours after the earthquake</p> <p>2-1. The Chair of the Search and Rescue Work Committee shall be the commander of search and rescue activities.</p> <p>2-2. Necessary information and data (e.g. locations, survivors, people trapped under rubble, necessary resources for rescue work and medical cares) shall be requested from region/state search and rescue work committees to enable effective search and rescue.</p> <p>2-3. Man-power and equipment and machinery necessary for emergency search and rescue shall be supported if they are not sufficient.</p> <p>2-4. To enable to do it quickly, the Committee shall coordinate and work together with the local administrative body, Security Work Committee, Disaster Management Work Committee and the Transport & Communication Work Committee.</p> <p>2-5. To immediately inform local administrative bodies to evacuate the community from tsunami potential areas if a tsunami early warning will be issued by DMH and EOC.</p> <p>2-6. If vehicles for transportation (e.g. airplanes and ships) are needed, the Committee shall cooperate with the Transport & Communication Work Committee or DMC Outreach Branch at the affected area.</p> <p>2-7. The progress of implementation of search and rescue work shall be reported in appropriate ways to NDMC through the National Disaster Management Work Committee every four hours or as necessary.</p>

A-2	The Search and Rescue Work Committee	
	<p>Secretary: the Director General, the Fire Services Department.</p> <p>Joint Secretary: the Director General, the Department of Disaster Management.</p>	<p>2-8. Estimate the budget for the Search and Rescue Work Committee’s activities and submit to the Finance and Financial Management Work Committee.</p> <p>2-9. Assign a focal person and reserved focal person to communicate with each of the other committees and get information from them.</p> <p>2-10. If necessary, a search and rescue task force led by a senior officer assigned by the Chair of the work committee shall be sent to the earthquake affected area to supervise and support search and rescue activities.</p> <p>2-11. The search and rescue taskforce will coordinate with the DMC Outreach Branch.</p> <p>Undertaking search and rescue in the disaster affected area:</p> <p>2-12. The search and rescue taskforce shall lead and supervise search and rescue activities to ensure they are effective and systematic.</p> <p>2-13. Search and rescue activities shall be done by prioritizing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Hospitals and emergency services; 2) Schools and educational buildings; 3) Housing and densely populated housing; 4) Guest houses and hotels; 5) Religious buildings; and 6) Government buildings. <p>2-14. Close supervision shall be provided to the rescue of trapped people under rubble, moving them to safe shelters, referral of them to hospitals and health centres and the rescue of the vulnerable as a priority, etc.</p> <p>2-15. Supervision shall be provided to make sure that the fire brigades and fire engines are ready for potential fires as a subsequent effect of the earthquake.</p> <p>2-16. Conduct an assessment of damages to factories, with radioactive material and chemicals, with advice from chemical experts through the work committee.</p> <p>2-17. Take action as per the plan for heavy material maintenance when massive damage occurs (e.g. buildings, roads, bridges, etc.).</p> <p>2-18. If the resources necessary for search and rescue (e.g. manpower, machinery, equipment, etc.) are not sufficient, necessary coordination shall be done to mobilize resources from states and regions/districts/townships.</p>

A-2	The Search and Rescue Work Committee	
		<p>2-19. If the manpower necessary for search and rescue is not sufficient, mobilize the police force and the military in coordination with local military forces (or) Ministry of Defence.</p> <p>2-20. International assistance for search and rescue operation shall be obtained with approval from NDMC.</p> <p>2-21. Coordinate with EOC, International Relations Work Committee and National Disaster Management Work Committee for implementation of search and rescue activities in the country.</p> <p>2-22. The progress of implementation of search and rescue activities shall be reported to the work committee two hourly. Report and take actions as necessary if there are any special events.</p>
		<p><u>Within 24-48 hours</u></p> <p>2-23. Close supervision shall be provided to the rescue of trapped people under rubble, moving them to safe shelters, referral of them to hospitals and health centres and the rescue of the vulnerable as a priority, etc.</p> <p>2-24. Make a list of man power, equipment and machinery necessary for search and rescue. Inform the Search and Rescue Work Committee if available resources are not sufficient.</p> <p>2-25. Help people living in dangerous buildings to move out.</p> <p>2-26. The progress of implementation of search and rescue activities shall be reported to the work committee four hourly.</p>
		<p><u>Within 48- 74 hours</u></p> <p>2-27. Coordinate and cooperate with external individuals and organizations offering to provide assistance.</p> <p>2-28. Report the progress of implementation of search and rescue activities to the work committee six hourly.</p>
		<p><u>Within 72 hours- 7 days</u></p> <p>2-29. Coordinate and cooperate with external individuals and organizations offering to provide assistance.</p> <p>2-30. Report the progress of implementation of search and rescue activities to the Search and Rescue Work Committee twelve hourly or as necessary if there are any special events.</p> <p>2-31. Terminate search and rescue activities after ensuring there are no casualties inside the collapsed buildings.</p>

A-2	The Search and Rescue Work Committee	
		<p>2-32. Hand over the responsibility of implementing and supervising search and rescue to the local organization implementing search and rescue/work committees after obtaining approval from the Search and Rescue Work Committee when they are able to take over this responsibility again.</p> <p>2-33. Prepare completion report and submit to Search and Rescue Work Committee.</p>

A-3	Security Work Committee	
	Organizational set-up of the Committee	Emergency response activities
	<p>Chair: the Union Minister, the Ministry of Home Affairs.</p> <p>Vice Chair: Deputy Minister, the Ministry of Defence.</p> <p>Members:</p> <p>(1) the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;</p> <p>(2) the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Information;</p> <p>(3) Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population;</p> <p>(4) the Director General, the Fire Services Department;</p> <p>(5) the Director General, the Department of Disaster Management;</p> <p>(6) General Staff (Colonel), Chief of Staff Office (land forces);</p> <p>Secretary: Police Chief, Myanmar Police Force.</p> <p>Joint Secretary: Deputy Director General, General Administration Department.</p>	<p>To do within 24 hours after the earthquake</p> <p>3-1. The Chair of the Security Work Committee shall be the commander of all the security operations.</p> <p>3-2. In cooperation with the Transport & Communication Work Committee and Search and Rescue Work Committee work together with the relevant region/state security committees to control the traffic and clear the routes along which search and rescue teams and relief items are transported to the earthquake affected area.</p> <p>3-3. The Committee shall check whether the routes to the affected area are safe and secure for the responsible officials and the media and journalists to report on the disaster and for transporting relief supplies and shall identify the parts which are not appropriate.</p> <p>3-4. Such information shall be shared with the News and Information Work Committee for public release.</p> <p>3-5. The report on the actions taken and activities implemented by the Work Committee shall be submitted to NDMC through the National Disaster Management Work Committee.</p> <p>3-6. Estimate the budget for Security Work Committee's activities and submit to the Finance and Financial Management Work Committee.</p> <p>3-7. The Security Work Committee shall assign a focal person and a stand-in to communicate and coordinate with each of the work committees.</p> <p>3-8. A mobile team, under the command of a senior officer, shall be dispatched to the earthquake affected area.</p> <p>3-9. The mobile team shall coordinate with the DMC Outreach Branch in the affected area</p>

A-3	Security Work Committee
	<p>Provision of security in the disaster affected areas</p> <p>3-10. The mobile team sent by the Security Work Committee shall take over the responsibility from the local security authorities to control security operations in the disaster affected area. The Commander of the Special Unit shall be the commander of security operations in the disaster affected area.</p> <p>3-11. The mobile team shall supervise the local security committee working for the security of people in the earthquake affected area, such as assigning security teams and patrolling.</p> <p>3-12. It shall make sure that the people do not enter damaged and dangerous buildings.</p> <p>3-13. It shall protect the property of the displaced people from losses and damages.</p> <p>3-14. It shall supervise the assignments of security teams for the safety of the people who are carrying out the energy response as well as that of relief supplies.</p> <p>3-15. Coordinate with the Health Care Work Committee to identify the dead bodies and record the dead bodies which cannot identified.</p> <p>3-16. It shall supervise the local security committee members who work together with the Myanmar Red Cross Society and local CSOs to send the affected people separated from their families to the camps.</p> <p>3-17. It shall supervise the actions taken in line with the existing law against the people who enter the buildings with restricted access and who threaten the security of people and search and rescue activities.</p> <p>3-18. It shall coordinate with the relevant region/state security committees to mobilize additional resources (i.e. police, militia, the military, etc.) necessary for provision of security in the earthquake affected areas if the existing ones are not sufficient.</p> <p>3-19. It shall submit security reports to the Security Work Committee every two hours.</p>
	<p><u>Within 24-28 hours</u></p> <p>3-20. Supervise the local security committee working for the security of people in the earthquake affected area, such as assigning security teams and patrolling.</p>

A-3	Security Work Committee	
		<p>3-21. Make sure that people do not enter the damaged, collapsed and dangerous buildings.</p> <p>3-22. Supervise protection of the property of the displaced people from losses and damages.</p> <p>3-23. Supervise the assignments of security teams for the safety of the people who are carrying out the emergency response as well as that of relief supplies.</p> <p>3-24. Identify the dead bodies, record the dead bodies which cannot be identified and dispose of the dead bodies.</p> <p>3-25. Supervise the local security committee members who work to send the affected people separated from their families to the camps.</p> <p>3-26. Provide security to prevent violence against the elderly, children, people with disabilities and women in the earthquake affected area, distribution points of relief supply and camps. Take actions in accordance with the existing law if cases of violence occur.</p> <p>3-27. Supervise the actions taken in line with the existing law against the people who enter the buildings with restricted access and who threaten the security of people and search and rescue activities.</p> <p>3-28. Coordinate with the relevant region/state security committees to mobilize additional resources (i.e. police, militia, the military, etc.) necessary for provision of security in the earthquake affected areas if the existing ones are not sufficient.</p> <p>3-29. Submit security reports to the Security Work Committee every four hours. Report and take necessary actions if there are any special events.</p>
		<p><u>Within 48-72 hours</u></p> <p>3-30. Supervise the local security committee working for the security of people in the earthquake affected area, such as assigning security teams and patrolling.</p> <p>3-31. Make sure that people do not enter the damaged, collapsed and dangerous buildings.</p> <p>3-32. Supervise protection of the property of the displaced people from losses and damages.</p>

A-3	Security Work Committee
	<p>3-33. Supervise the assignments of security teams for the safety of the people who are carrying out the emergency response as well as that of relief supplies.</p> <p>3-34. Provide security to prevent violence against the elderly, children, people with disabilities and women in the earthquake affected area, distribution points of relief supply and camps. Take actions in accordance with the existing law if cases of violence occur.</p> <p>3-35. identify the dead bodies, record the dead bodies which cannot be identified and dispose of the dead bodies.</p> <p>3-36. Supervise the local security committee members working to send the affected people separated from their families to the camps.</p> <p>3-37. Supervise the actions taken in line with the existing law against the people who enter the buildings with restricted access and who threaten the security of people and search and rescue activities.</p> <p>3-38. Coordinate with the relevant region/state security committees to mobilize additional resources (i.e. police, militia, the military, etc.) necessary for provision of security in the earthquake affected areas if the existing ones are not sufficient.</p> <p>3-39. Submit security reports to the Security Work Committee every six hours. Report and take necessary actions if there are any special events.</p>
	<p><u>Within 72 hours – 7 days</u></p> <p>3-40. Supervise the local security committee working for the security of people in the earthquake affected area, such as assigning security teams and patrolling.</p> <p>3-41. Make sure that people do not enter the damaged, collapsed and dangerous buildings.</p> <p>3-42. Supervise protection of the property of the displaced people from losses and damages.</p> <p>3-43. Supervise the assignments of security teams for the safety of the people who are carrying out the emergency response as well as that of relief supplies.</p> <p>3-44. Supervise the local security committee members working together with the Department of Social Welfare to send the affected people separated from their families to the camps.</p>

A-3	Security Work Committee	
		<p>3-45. Supervise the actions taken in line with the existing law against the people who enter the buildings with restricted access and who threaten the security of people and search and rescue activities.</p> <p>3-46. Coordinate with the relevant region/state security committees to mobilize additional resources (i.e. police, militia, the military, etc.) necessary for provision of security in the earthquake affected areas if the existing ones are not sufficient.</p> <p>3-47. Submit security reports to the Security Work Committee every twelve hours. Report and take necessary actions if there are any special events.</p> <p>3-48. Hand over the responsibility of taking and supervising security measures to the local security authorities after obtaining approval from the Security Work Committee.</p> <p>3-49. Prepare completion report and submit to security work committee.</p>

A-4	News and Information Work Committee	
	Organizational set-up of the Committee	Emergency response activities
	<p>Chair: the Union Minister, the Ministry of Information.</p> <p>Vice Chair: the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Information.</p> <p>Members:</p> <p>(1) the Director General, the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology;</p> <p>(2) the Director General, the Department of Post and Telecommunications;</p> <p>(3) the Director General, the Department of Disaster Management;</p> <p>(4) the Director General, the General Administration Department; and</p> <p>(5) the Director, the Fire Services Department.</p>	<p>To do within 24 hours after the earthquake</p> <p>4-1. The Chair of the News and Information Work Committee shall be the commander of information and publication activities.</p> <p>4-2. The information about an earthquake (i.e. location, intensity, etc.) shall be made public through newspapers, television, radio and social media.</p> <p>4-3. Issue the information regarding the tsunami to the public based on the analysis from DMH and EOC.</p> <p>4-4. Tsunami early warnings shall be provided not only to the local administrative body, from the affected area, to announce via hand speaker or other appropriate ways but also via newspaper, television, radio and social media.</p> <p>4-5. The tsunami withdraw announcement shall also be informed to the public via newspaper, television, radio and social media.</p> <p>4-6. As soon as a disaster hits, a documentation team shall be sent by local authorities at different levels to the affected area, in accordance with the security rules and regulations, to document the situations in the area and response activities.</p>

A-4	News and Information Work Committee	
	<p>Secretary: Managing Director, News and Periodicals Enterprise.</p> <p>Joint Secretary: Director General, Myanmar Radio and Television.</p>	<p>4-7. Arrange press release about update situation of affected area for local and international media.</p> <p>4-8. The records of losses and damages, the information about the emergency response and situations on the ground shall be edited in accordance with prepared guidelines and released to the public through media channels, such a newspapers, television, radio and social media.</p> <p>4-9. The information which is reviewed and edited shall be shared with domestic and international news agencies.</p> <p>4-10. The public shall be informed of dos and don'ts regarding subsequent risks of the earthquake (i.e. subsequent earthquakes, fire, tsunamis and liquefaction) through television, radio, website, SMS, and (hand) loud speakers at the different stages of the emergency.</p> <p>4-11. Announcements will be included, in coordination with the local administrative body, notifying people to avoid the buildings, telecommunication towers and dams which can be collapsed by aftershocks.</p> <p>4-12. The list of the parts of the area where the responsible officials, the media and transportation of relief supplies should not go shall be made based on the information provided by the Security Work Committee and the list shall be released to the public.</p> <p>4-13. Assign Information Officers to respond to inquiries twenty four hours a day. At least three officers shall be assigned at any one time.</p> <p>4-14. Identify the hotline numbers and inform the public via television, radio and social media.</p> <p>4-15. Inquiries from the public shall be responded to in coordination with relevant work committees and DMC Outreach Branch.</p> <p>4-16. Estimate the budget for the News and Information Work Committee's activities and submit to the Financing and Financial Management Work Committee.</p> <p>4-17. A focal person and a stand-in shall be assigned to communicate with each of the work committees and get information from them.</p>

A-4	News and Information Work Committee	
		<p><u>Within 24-48 hours</u></p> <p>4-18. The records of losses and damages due to the earthquake, information about response activities and the situations on the ground shall be reviewed and edited in accordance with pre prepared guidelines and shall be released to the public through newspapers, television, radio, and social media so that information is easily accessible and people can stay alert.</p> <p>4-19. That information which is reviewed and edited shall be shared with the domestic and international news agencies.</p> <p>4-20. The public shall be informed of dos and don'ts related to the subsequent risks of the earthquake (i.e. subsequent earthquakes, fire, tsunamis and liquefaction) through television, radio, website, SMS, and (hand) loud speakers at the different stages of the emergency.</p> <p>4-21. Assign Information Officers to respond to inquiries twenty four hours a day. At least three officers shall be assigned at any one time.</p> <p>4-22. Identify the hotline numbers and inform the public via television, radio and social media.</p> <p>4-23. Estimate the budget for the work committee's activities and submit to the Finance and Financial Management Work Committee.</p>
		<p><u>Within 48-72 hours</u></p> <p>4-24. The records of losses and damages due to the earthquake, information about response activities and the situations on the ground shall be reviewed and edited in accordance with pre prepared guidelines and shall be released to the public through newspapers, television, radio, and social media so information is easily accessible and people can stay alert.</p> <p>4-25. The information which is reviewed and edited shall be shared with domestic and international news agencies.</p> <p>4-26. The public shall be informed of dos and don'ts related to the subsequent risks of the earthquake (i.e. subsequent earthquakes, fire, tsunamis and liquefaction) through television, radio, website, SMS, and (hand) loud speakers at the different stages of the emergency.</p>

A-4 News and Information Work Committee	
	<p>4-27. Assign Information Officers to respond to inquiries twenty four hours a day. At least three officers shall be assigned at any one time.</p> <p>4-28. Identify the hotline numbers and inform the public via television, radio and social media.</p> <p>4-29. The information shall be responded to by contacting concerned committees and DMC Outreach Branch from affected area.</p>
	<p>Within 72 hours – 7 days</p> <p>4-30. The records of losses and damages due to the earthquake, information about response activities and the situations on the ground shall be reviewed and edited in accordance with pre prepared guidelines and shall be released to the public through newspapers, television, radio, and social media so information is easily accessible people and can stay alert.</p> <p>4-31. That information which is reviewed and edited shall be shared with domestic and international news agencies.</p> <p>4-32. The public shall be informed of dos and don'ts related to the subsequent risks of the earthquake (i.e. subsequent earthquakes, fire, tsunamis and liquefaction) through television, radio, website, SMS, and (hand) loud speakers at the different stages of the emergency.</p>

A-5 The Health Care Work Committee	
Organizational set-up of the Committee	Emergency response activities
<p>Chair: the Union Minister, the Ministry of Health and Sports.</p> <p>Vice Chair: the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Health and Sports.</p> <p>Members: (1) the Director General, the Department of Medical Services; (2) the Director General, the Department of Traditional Medicine;</p>	<p>To do within 24 hours after the earthquake</p> <p>5-1. The Chair of the Health Care Work Committee shall be the commander of health care management.</p> <p>5-2. The Health Care Emergency Plan shall be activated and implemented.</p> <p>5-3. Compose a list of necessary health care services to be provided for the disaster affected area based on the data provided either by the Initial Needs Assessment, Verification of Losses and Damages and Identification of the Needs Work Committee or by the health department of the relevant regions/states.</p>

A-5	The Health Care Work Committee	
	<p>(3) the Director General, the General Administration Department;</p> <p>(4) the Director, the Ministry of Information;</p> <p>(5) the Director, the Ministry of Education;</p> <p>(6) the Director, the Department of Social Welfare;</p> <p>(7) the Chair, Myanmar Red Cross Society;</p> <p>(8) the Chair, the Myanmar Medical Association;</p> <p>(9) the Chair, the Myanmar Health Assistant Association; and</p> <p>(10) the Chair, the Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association.</p> <p>Secretary: the Director General, the Department of Public Health.</p> <p>Joint Secretary: the Deputy Director General (Medical Services), the Ministry of Health and Sports.</p>	<p>5-4. A Public Health Emergency Operation Centre shall be activated and coordinated response activities with NDMC and other work committees, Health Care Departments from affected State and Regions will begin.</p> <p>5-5 The necessary medical supplies and health services shall be sent to the disaster affected area with the help of the Transport & Communication Work Committee.</p> <p>5-6. If necessary, international health care assistance shall be mobilized and arrangements shall be made to send help to the disaster affected areas by working together with the National Disaster Management Work Committee, the International Relations Work Committee and the Transport & Communication Work Committee.</p> <p>5-7. The health care shall be done based on the information from the work committees and health care departments from affected states and regions with the supervision of NDMC.</p> <p>5-8. International assistance shall be accepted after checking whether it meets the existing international standards.</p> <p>5-9. Estimate the budget for the Health Care Work Committee's activities and submit to the Finance and Financial Management Work Committee.</p> <p>5-10. Assign a focal person to communicate with each of the other committees and get information from them.</p> <p>5-11. The health care activities and needs shall be reported to the Health Care Work Committee in every two hours. Report as necessary in cases of emergencies.</p> <p>5-12. If necessary, an emergency health care taskforce led by a senior officer shall be sent to the disaster affected area to supervise emergency health care activities in the area.</p> <p>5-13. The taskforce shall coordinate with the DMC Outreach Branch in the affected area.</p>
		<p>Provision of health care services in the disaster affected area</p> <p>5-14. The leader of the emergency health care taskforce shall lead and manage the implementation of emergency health care services.</p> <p>5-15. The emergency health care team shall supervise provision of emergency health care to the injured people during the earthquake.</p>

A-5	The Health Care Work Committee	
		<p>5-16. Necessary health care services shall be provided during search and rescue, together with the search and rescue teams.</p> <p>5-17. If the human resources are not sufficient for emergency health care provision, the approval shall be obtained from NDMC, through the Health Care Work Committee or DMC Outreach Branch at the affected area to seek the assistance of the military medical team.</p> <p>5-18. Coordinate with local responsible officials to identify the places where health care centres can be set up and provide necessary supervision.</p> <p>5-19. The severely injured people shall be referred to tertiary hospitals by coordinating with the relevant region/state health departments.</p> <p>5-20. In the referral process, the Committee shall work together with the Disaster Management Committee members, Search and Rescue Work Committee and Transport & Communication Work Committee. In addition, they will coordinate with Social Welfare Organizations, Youth Volunteers and Ambulance.</p> <p>5-21. The dead bodies after referral to the hospital shall be identified with the local administrative body, Immigration Department and Myanmar Police Force.</p> <p>5-22. The foreigners who were injured and died shall be listed and the relevant embassies informed, in coordination with the International Relations Work Committee.</p> <p>5-23. If the hospitals/health centres in the disaster affected areas are not sufficient, coordinate with the relevant authorities to be able to utilize those in the surrounding areas.</p> <p>5-24. Supervise provision of health services at the camps to prevent transmission of infectious diseases and to provide sanitation in the camps.</p> <p>5-25. The updated information about health care service provision and health needs shall be reported to the Health Care Work Committee every two hours. Report and take actions as necessary if there are any special events.</p>
		<p><u>Within 24-48 hours</u></p> <p>5-26. Supervise identification of the places for health care centres and an Operation Unit (in case operation is needed) and their establishment.</p>

A-5	The Health Care Work Committee	
		<p>5-27. The necessary medical supplies and health services shall be sent to the disaster affected area with the help of the Transport & Communication Work Committee.</p> <p>5-28. Report to and obtain approval from NDMC, through the Disaster Management Work Committee, for mobilization of international health care assistance (e.g. human resources, medicines, etc.).</p> <p>5-29. Supervise provision of health services at the camps to prevent transmission of infectious diseases and to provide health care services such as drinking water, fly-proof toilets, etc. in the camps.</p> <p>5-30. Coordinate with relevant departments for the provision of counselling services for the people in the disaster affected area.</p> <p>5-31. The updated information about health care service provision and health needs shall be reported to the Health Care Work Committee every four hours. Report and take actions as necessary if there are any special events.</p>
		<p>Within 48-72 hours</p> <p>5-32. Operate health care centres for health care services.</p> <p>5-33. Coordinate with relevant departments for the provision of health services at the camps to prevent transmission of infectious diseases and to provide health care services such as drinking water, fly-proof toilets, etc. in the camps.</p> <p>5-34. If the hospitals/health centres in the disaster affected areas are not sufficient, coordinate with the relevant authorities to be able to utilize those in the surrounding areas.</p> <p>5-35. Supervise provision of health services at the camps and prevent transmission of infectious diseases.</p> <p>5-36. Health care services shall be provided by taking into consideration the needs of the elderly, women, children and people with disabilities.</p> <p>5-37. Coordinate and cooperate with external individuals and organizations offering to provide assistance. The updated information about health care service provision and health needs shall be reported to the Health Care Work Committee every 6 hours. Report and take actions as necessary if there are any special events.</p>

A-5 The Health Care Work Committee	
	<p>Within 72 hours – 7 days</p> <p>5-38. Operate health care centres for health care services.</p> <p>5-39. Coordinate with relevant departments for the provision of health services at the camps to prevent transmission of infectious diseases and to provide health care services such as drinking water, fly-proof toilets, etc in the camps.</p> <p>5-40. Coordinate with relevant departments for the provision of counselling services for the people in the disaster affected area.</p> <p>5-41. The list of necessary health care assistance needs (e.g. human resources, medicines, etc.) shall be made. Health care needs shall be reported to the Health Care Work Committee and assistance shall be sought from the Committee.</p> <p>5-42. Health care services shall be provided by taking into consideration the needs of the elderly, women, children and people with disabilities.</p> <p>5-43. The updated information about health care service provision and health needs shall be reported to the Health Care Work Committee every twelve hours. Report and take actions as necessary if there are any special events.</p> <p>5-44. Hand over the responsibility of implementing health care activities and supervising health care provision to the local health authorities/work committees after obtaining approval from the Health Care Work Committee when they can take this responsibility again.</p> <p>5-45. The completion report shall be prepared and submit to the Health Care Work Committee.</p>

A-6 The Transport and Communication Work Committee	
Organizational set-up of the Committee	Emergency response activities
<p>Chair: the Union Minister, the Ministry of the Transport and Communications.</p> <p>Vice Chair: the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of the Transport and Communications.</p>	<p>To do within 24 hours after the earthquake</p> <p>6-1. The Chair of the Work Committee shall be the commander in charge of transportation.</p> <p>6-2. The information regarding the damage of transport and communication systems shall be obtained from transport and communication departments from affected states/regions, government, EOC, the Initial Needs Assessment, Damage and Loss Verification and Needs Identification Work Committee.</p>

A-6	The Transport and Communication Work Committee	
	<p>Members:</p> <p>(1) the Director General, the General Admiration Department;</p> <p>(2) the Director General, the Fire Services Department;</p> <p>(3) the Director General, the Directorate of Water Resources and Improvement of River Systems;</p> <p>(4) the Director General, the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology;</p> <p>(5) Managing Director, the Myanmar Railways;</p> <p>(6) the Managing Director, Inland Water Transport;</p> <p>(7) the Director General, the Department of Marine Administration;</p> <p>(8) the Chief Executive Officer, Myanmar National Airline;</p> <p>(9) the Managing Director, the Myanmar Post and Telecommunications;</p> <p>(10) the Managing Director, the Myanmar Petroleum Products Enterprise;</p> <p>(11) the Director General, the Department of Highways;</p> <p>(12) the Quarter Master General, the Myanmar Police Force; and</p> <p>(13) the Director, the Department of Disaster Management.</p> <p>Secretary: the Director General, the Road Transport Administration Department.</p> <p>Joint Secretary: Managing Director, Road Transport.</p>	<p>6-3. The planned communication reserved system shall be used for emergency response activities.</p> <p>6-4. The experts, human resources and equipment for emergency maintenance of communication systems shall be collected from Nay Pyi Taw and other states/regions.</p> <p>6-5. Send technicians to the affected area for quick repairs of breakdowns in communication infrastructure, if any, and use emergency communication channels to restore communications as soon as possible.</p> <p>6-6. List human resources, equipment and machinery for the quick repair of roads and bridges and obtain the support from the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Work Committee and from the military, as necessary.</p> <p>6-7. Coordinate with Search and Rescue Work Committee, Health Care Work Committee, International Relations Work Committee and National Disaster Management Work Committee for easy access to vehicles, boats, aircrafts for the people who will work for search and rescue and provide health care activities and to mobilize international aid to the affected area.</p> <p>6-8. The logistic work shall be implemented via other international/domestic airports in case airports from the affected area will be damaged.</p> <p>6-9. The international airports from other neighbouring countries shall be used for landing as planned if the Myanmar international airport will be damaged due to earthquakes.</p> <p>6-10. The Department of Inland Water Transport and Myanmar National Airline shall be assigned to make seaports and airports ready to receive international aid and assistance for search and rescue.</p> <p>6-11. The relief items and machinery shall be tax exempted as per planned first track regulations, in coordination with International Relations Work Committee.</p> <p>6-12. The aircrafts shall be requested from national airlines, private airlines and air forces to deliver assistance for search and rescue and international aid.</p> <p>6-13. The necessary support for vehicles and boats shall be requested from public and private organizations.</p>

A-6	The Transport and Communication Work Committee
	<p>6-14. Estimate the budget for the Work Committee's activities and submit to the Finance and Financial Management Work Committee.</p> <p>6-15. Assign a focal person to communicate with each of the other committees and get information from them.</p> <p>6-16. The mobile team led by Director General, Road Transport Administration Department or a senior official shall be dispatched to the affected area to supervise the road clearance and transport activities.</p> <p>6-17. The mobile team shall coordinate with DMC Outreach Branch in affected area.</p> <p>Undertaking transportation and communications by the transportation taskforce in disaster affected area</p> <p>6-18. The team leader of the transportation taskforce (mobile team) shall be the one who oversees all transportation and communications work in the disaster affected area.</p> <p>6-19. Obtain the information about losses and damages of roads and bridges from the Department of Development Affairs and Department of Highways and draw up the routes to be taken by the rescue teams and report to the Search and Rescue Work Committee.</p> <p>6-20. Supervise making diversions and building temporary bridges in a short time if it is difficult to repair damaged roads and bridges immediately. The support from military shall be requested, if necessary.</p> <p>6-21. If the main roads are damaged, make the list of labour, machinery and road building materials necessary to make diversions and request them by submitting the list to the Transport & Communication Committee.</p> <p>6-22. Based on the information gathered, the routes to be taken for emergency relief supplies shall be reported to the National Disaster Management Work Committee and News and Information Work Committee.</p> <p>6-23. If reserved vessels need to be utilized for resource work, coordinate with the Search and Rescue Work Committee and support necessary vessels.</p>

A-6	The Transport and Communication Work Committee	
		<p>6-24. The heliport shall be identified for the helicopters from international and local areas and coordinate for landing with the Transport and Communication Work Committee.</p> <p>6-25. Report the activities to the Transport and Communication Work Committee every two hours. Report and take necessary actions if there are any special events.</p>
		<p><u>Within 24-48 hours</u></p> <p>6-26. Draw up the routes which can be taken to carry out search and rescue, and to transport emergency relief supplies based on the information about losses and damages of roads and bridges and share these routes with the Search and Rescue Work Committee, the Health Care Work Committee, the International Relations Work Committee, the National Disaster Management Work Committee and the News and Information Work Committee.</p> <p>6-27. Supervise making diversions and building temporary bridges in a short time.</p> <p>6-28. Communicate and coordinate with the Transport & Communication Work Committee in Nay Pyi Taw to seek necessary road construction labour, machinery and road construction materials.</p> <p>6-29. If reserved vessels are needed for rescue work, provide support by working together with the Search and Rescue Work Committee.</p> <p>6-30. Coordinate and cooperate with the Search and Rescue Work Committee, the Health Care Work Committee, the International Relations Work Committee, and the National Disaster Management Work Committee to arrange for arrival and departure of vehicles, vessels and aircrafts transporting people who are carrying out search and rescue and health care services and domestic and international aid to and from the disaster affected area.</p> <p>6-31. Supervise the preparation of the seaports to be ready for the vessels transporting international assistance and aid.</p> <p>6-32. Supervision shall be provided to clear air traffic at the airports for the planes transporting international assistance and aid.</p> <p>6-33. Report the activities to the Transport & Communication Work Committee every four hours. Report and take necessary actions if there are any special events.</p>

A-6	The Transport and Communication Work Committee	
		<p><u>Within 48-72 hours</u></p> <p>6-34. Work together with the search and rescue team members, police force, and the military to clean up debris due to the earthquake.</p> <p>6-35. Coordinate and cooperate with the Search and Rescue Work Committee, the Health Care Work Committee, the International Relations Work Committee, and the National Disaster Management Work Committee to arrange for the arrival and departure of vehicles, vessels and aircrafts transporting people who are carrying out search and rescue and health care services and domestic and international aid to and from the disaster affected area.</p> <p>6-36. Supervise preparation of the seaports to be ready for the vessels transporting international assistance and aid.</p> <p>6-37. Supervision shall be provided to clear air traffic at the airports for the planes transporting international assistance and aid.</p> <p>6-38. Report the activities to the Transport & Communication Work Committee every six hours. Report and take necessary actions if there are any special events.</p>
		<p><u>Within 72 hours – 7 days</u></p> <p>6-39. Continue cleaning up debris due to the earthquake.</p> <p>6-40. Submit the report to Transport & Communication Work Committee every twelve hours. Report and take necessary actions if there are any special events.</p> <p>6-41. The plan shall be developed for early recovery in coordination with the National Disaster Management Work Committee, DMC Outreach Branch in the affected area, local disaster management body, government departments and supporting organizations (e.g. cash for work for debris clearance).</p> <p>6-42. When the local transportation organization/ work committee can take the responsibility of implementing and supervising transportation and communications work again, hand over to them after obtaining approval from the Transport & Communication Work Committee.</p> <p>6-43. Prepare the completion report and submit to the Transport & Communication Work Committee.</p>

A-7	Initial Needs Assessment, Verification of Loss and Damages and Identification of the Needs Work Committee	
	Organizational set-up of the Committee	Emergency response activities
	<p>Chair: the Union Minister, the Ministry of Planning and Finance</p> <p>Vice Chair: the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Planning and Finance</p> <p>Members:</p> <p>(1) 14 secretaries of the region/state governments;</p> <p>(2) the Director, the Department of Social Welfare;</p> <p>(3) the Director, the Department of Disaster Management;</p> <p>(4) the Director, the Immigration and National Registration Department; and</p> <p>(5) the Director, the Department of Post and Telecommunications.</p> <p>Secretary – the Director, the Central Statistical Organization.</p> <p>Joint Secretary – the Deputy Director General, the General Administration Department.</p>	<p>To do within 24 hours after the earthquake</p> <p>7-1. The Chair of the Initial Needs Assessment, Verification of Loss and Damages and Identification of the Needs Work Committee shall be the commander of the operations of initial needs assessments, verification of losses and damages and identification of needs.</p> <p>7-2. The Director General of the Central Statistical Organization (the Secretary of Initial Needs Assessment, Verification of Loss and Damages and Identification of the Needs Work Committee) shall be assigned to collect information about losses and damages due to the earthquake.</p> <p>7-3. To enable collection of initial data about losses and damages as soon as possible after an earthquake hits, obtain data by contacting data collection teams on the ground in regions/districts/townships by phone, fax, email and so on, using the existing loss and damage data collection form and database. All this work shall be undertaken in coordination with the Secretary of the relevant region/state government of the affected area.</p> <p>7-4. Collect data on losses and damages in respective sectors like social, economic, health, education, etc. from the concerned ministries.</p> <p>7-5. Based on the initial information collected, the Committee shall do a stocktake of losses and damages.</p> <p>7-6. Within 24 hours after declaring a level 1 emergency, which needs national level control and management, collect and analyse initial data and necessary information from the earthquake affected area and report to the Secretariat of NDMC.</p> <p>7-7. Estimate the budget and submit to the Finance and Financial Management Work Committee.</p> <p>7-8. Assign a focal person to communicate with each of the other committees and get information from them.</p> <p>7-9. If necessary, a loss and damage data collection taskforce (mobile team) shall be sent to the earthquake affected area.</p>

A-7	Initial Needs Assessment, Verification of Loss and Damages and Identification of the Needs Work Committee	
		<p><u>Within 24-48 hours</u></p> <p>7-10. The work committee office shall be operated in DMC and provide the necessary information to NDMC and the Secretariat Office. Coordinate with EOC to ensure up-to-date information.</p> <p>7-11. The work committee shall take the responsibility to collect loss and damage data from the affected area from the 2nd day of the event. (EOC shall collect the loss and damage data immediately after the event and the committee shall collect from the 2nd day after the event).</p> <p>7-12. Store collected data on a computer-based database.</p> <p>7-13. Collect, analyse, and verify further data and report to NDMC through the Secretariat of NDMC twelve hourly.</p> <p>7-14. The reports shall be prepared in terms of sectors, townships, etc. The work committee shall coordinate with the Secretariat Office and EOC to analyse the necessary data to issue the situation report.</p>
		<p><u>Within 48-72 hours</u></p> <p>7-15. Collect, analyse, and verify further data and report to NDMC through the Secretariat of the NDMC daily, as necessary.</p> <p>7-16. Store collected data on a computer-based database.</p> <p>7-17. Coordinate with the Secretariat of NDMC and EOC to analyse the data to issue the situation report.</p>
		<p><u>72 hours – 7 days</u></p> <p>7-18. Collect, analyse, and verify further data and report to NDMC through the Secretariat of NDMC daily.</p> <p>7-19. Store collected data on a computer-based database. At the end of the week release a list of losses and damages.</p> <p>7-20. Coordinate with the Secretariat of NDMC and EOC to analyse the data to issue the situation report.</p> <p>7-21. Start carrying out Post Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs) at an appropriate time. Discuss with international organizations to make the necessary arrangements.</p>

A-7	Initial Needs Assessment, Verification of Loss and Damages and Identification of the Needs Work Committee	
		<p>7-22. Inform NDMC, through the Secretariat of NDMC, if international assistance is required for PDNA.</p> <p>7-23. Start carrying out pre-defined PDNA process and procedure.</p>

A-8	Finance and Financial Management Work Committee	
	Organizational set-up of the Committee	Emergency response activities
	<p>Chair: the Union Minister, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.</p> <p>Vice Chair: the Deputy Minister, the Ministry of Planning and Finance.</p> <p>Members:</p> <p>(1) the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.</p> <p>(2) the Director General, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p> <p>(3) the Director General, the General Administration Department.</p> <p>(4) the Director General, the Bureau of Special Investigation.</p> <p>(5) the Director General, the Treasury Department.</p> <p>(6) the Director General, the Union Attorney General Office.</p> <p>Secretary: the Director General, the Department of Disaster Management.</p>	<p>8-1. The Chair of the Finance and Financial Management Work Committee shall be the commander of funds mobilization and management.</p> <p>8-2. The budgets for respective work committees shall be developed in coordination with concerned work committees.</p> <p>8-3. The funding needs of respective work committees for emergency response activities in the affected area and the funding sources shall be scrutinized, verified and forwarded to NDMC for approval.</p> <p>8-4. The funding approved by NDMC shall be disbursed to the respective work committees in a systematic and timely manner in accordance with the policy and guidance of NDMC and also with the relevant financial rules, regulations and procedures.</p> <p>8-5. If any work committee submits a funding proposal for emergency response which is not planned beforehand, it shall be scrutinized and forwarded to NDMC for its decision.</p> <p>8-6. Supervision shall be provided to make sure that the work committees use the funding in accordance with the financial rules and regulations by receiving and reviewing the reports on the funds they received and monitoring expenditure and balances.</p> <p>8-7. In reviewing those reports, comments and recommendations shall be sought from the Auditor General's Office.</p> <p>8-8. The reports shall be promptly forwarded to NDMC.</p> <p>8-9. The data on domestic and international financial assistance shall be collected from the National Disaster Management Work Committee and reported to NDMC.</p> <p>8-10. The real time data on funding needs, funds received, and allocations of funding shall be collected and reported to NDMC.</p>

A-8	Finance and Financial Management Work Committee	
		8-11. A focal person shall be assigned for each of the working committees to communicate and obtain updated data and information.

A-9	The International Relations Work Committee	
	Organizational set-up of the Committee	Emergency response activities
	<p>Chair: Deputy Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p> <p>Members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs; (2) Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence; (3) Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Communication; (4) Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population; (5) Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Construction; (6) Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement; (7) Director General, Political Department; (8) Director General, Protocol Department; (9) Director General, Consular and Legal Affairs Department; (10) Deputy Director General, International Organizations and Economic Department; 	<p>9-1. The needs for emergency assistance shall be provided in coordination and prepare the data with relevant work committees under the guidance by NDMC. The assistance shall be provided with government, UN agencies, NGO, INGO through Myanmar Embassies, Counselor Offices, and UN agencies.</p> <p>9-2. A senior officer shall be the commander of international relations.</p> <p>9-3. If necessary, organize the pledging conference for the government, UN agencies and other international organizations with the guidance of NDMC.</p> <p>9-4. A focal person shall be assigned to communicate with each of the work committees and get updated information from them.</p> <p>9-5. Estimate the budget and submit to the Finance and Financial Management Work Committee.</p> <p>9-6. In collaborations with News and Informations Work Committees disseminate the information about the disaster to all the Myanmar embassies, consular offices and permanent representative offices.</p> <p>9-7. Coordinate, under the guidance of DMC, for the offer from international organizations and international search and rescue organizations (e.g. China, Japan, Thailand etc.) as per existing international agreements.</p> <p>9-8. Negotiate with relevant departments to set up the rules and regulation personnel and for the use of equipment from military within country and internationally to support humanitarian aid and emergency response.</p> <p>9-9. Help the people who will come to provide international assistance to get entry visas after obtaining approval from NDMC.</p> <p>9-10. After helping to get entry visas, inform the National Disaster Management Work Committee that the entities are carrying out aid provisions and recovery work in the country.</p>

A-9	The International Relations Work Committee	
	<p>Secretary: Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p> <p>Joint Secretary: Director General, International Organizations and Economic Department.</p>	<p>9-11. Record the list of people who come to the country to provide assistance and assign the focal persons.</p> <p>9-12. Make sure that taxes shall not be levied on the emergency aid and equipment transported into the country and such aid and equipment shall not be checked and banned as per the planned first track regulation.</p> <p>9-13. The information for international assistance coordination will be shared with the Transport and Communication Work Committee and the News and Information Work Committee.</p> <p>9-14. Coordinate with relevant departments and work committees to register and use the vehicles, boats and communication equipment within existing regulations or planned first track regulations.</p> <p>9-15. Decide to use the satellite system and the internet to disseminate information about the emergency response and for communication in coordination with Transport and Communication work committee and International Relation work committee.</p> <p>9-16. Conduct quality control of the medicines and supplies imported and make sure that they meet required standards and make necessary arrangement for their importation.</p> <p>9-17. Open a bank account and make a contract related to bilateral and multi-lateral assistance from international entities in coordination with the National Disaster Management Work Committee and Finance and Financial Management Work Committee.</p> <p>9-18. Support NDMC with National Disaster Management Work Committee to submit the flash appeal within 5-7 days.</p> <p>9-19. Issue appropriate announcements to stop emergency aid and assistance.</p> <p>9-20. Coordinate with Rehabilitation and Recovery Work Committee and National Disaster Management Work Committee and respond to the offer from international entities and provide information for recovery purposes.</p> <p>9-21. Indicate Myanmar's appreciation to the international organizations for their assistance.</p>

Annex (B)

Emergency Management Functions

- (1) **Search and Rescue:** life-saving assistance for injuries; transfer injured persons for health care services and perform search and rescue operations for those trapped in collapsed buildings.
- (2) **Security:** provide security for emergency response; protect victims from affected area(s) and victim's properties; prevent people from re-entering dangerous buildings and ensure people do not assemble in a way that disrupts response activities.
- (3) **Information:** continuously report on emergency and response activities to relevant personnel from international and national organisations and disseminate safety information to the public through multiple channels.
- (4) **Health care:** emergency health care services for injuries; coordinate with relevant personnel on hospital relocation; dispose of dead bodies systematically; coordinate with private clinics and hospitals if the available health care equipment and medicine is not enough and provide psycho-social support.
- (5) **Logistics:** monitor the conditions of damaged transportation systems and roads and bridges; identify alternate systems and routes; manage transportation by means of air, water and land and coordinate for reconstruction of damaged transportation systems.
- (6) **Communication:** coordinate to replace the communication system if it is being disrupted and provide the necessary information to those operating the response activities (e.g. needs of victims, location of the person who needs the special care and relief item distribution).
- (7) **Relief item support:** support the availability of necessary relief items, such as food for the victims, equipment and fuel for response operations and arrange emergency shelters and health care camps for victims.
- (8) **Loss and damage data collection:** collect data on the loss and damage of critical infrastructure and basic services; check and share with NDMC and their work committees and analyse and amend the work committee's plan for effective response.
- (9) **Firefighting:** ensure the necessary firefighting equipment is available and that auxiliary fire brigades, for secondary hazard household and industrial fire, are on standby.





Query

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