

Group Discussion Sheet: Prioritisation of challenges for DRR and CCA integration in Myanmar

Assessment category	Ideal status	Issues/challenges, necessary actions and the roles of relevant agencies	Priority	Ideas/proposals to take actions under ASEAN common framework
1. Laws, regulations and policies				
1) National development plan	DRR and CCA concepts are incorporated in the national socio-economic development plan			
2) DRR laws, regulations and policies	DRR laws, regulations and policies are enforced with consideration of CCA; DRR is mainstreamed in each ministry’s policies			
3) CCA laws, regulations and policies	CCA laws, regulations and policies are enforced with consideration of DRR; CCA is mainstreamed in each ministry’s policies			
4) Relevant sectoral laws, regulations and policies	DRR and CCA concepts are incorporated in relevant sectoral laws, regulations and policies including local land-use and urban plans, building codes, water resources and river basin management, forestry management, etc.			
2. Institutional arrangement				
1) National DRM system	A national DRM committee has been setup for inter-ministerial coordination and it also coordinates with CCA committee; A national-subnational DRM system has been setup for integrated DRM			
2) National CCA system	A national CCA committee has been setup for inter-ministerial coordination and it also coordinates with DRM committee			
3) Transboundary DRM	A multi-stakeholder transboundary DRM system has been setup for floods, storms and droughts			

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3. Funding				
1) Funding for DRR	Funds are allocated for DRR activities with a monitoring and tracking system			
2) Funding for CCA	Funds are allocated for CCA activities with a monitoring and tracking system			
3) Payment for ecosystem services	Payment for ecosystem services is implemented based on the economic evaluation			
4. Risk assessment				
1) Disaster database	Disaster data is recorded and used for science-based analysis			
2) Meteo-hydrological data management and climate risk analysis	Climate risk is analysed based on meteo-hydrological data monitoring and downscaling from Global Climate Models (GCMs)			
3) Hazard and risk mapping	Hazard maps and risk maps for flood, storm surge, landslide and drought are prepared by assessing the damages of the past disasters and the capacity and vulnerability of local authorities and communities and they are provided with high resolution for local land-use planning			
4) Data sharing and dissemination	Disaster and climate risk data including hazard and risk maps are accessible			
5) Early warning system and disaster risk communication	Early warning system is set up and disaster risks are communicated through traditional media, social media and mobile phone networks			

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5. Planning and implementation				
1) Guideline and standard	Guidelines and standards for DRR planning with incorporation of climate risk are developed and used			
2) Land-use and urban planning	Land-use and urban plans are prepared by incorporating disaster and climate risk and with evaluation of ecosystem services			
3) Disaster-resilient investment	Public and private investments are channelled to strengthen resiliency of critical facilities, including schools, hospitals, evacuation facilities, roads and transport, river and coastal dykes, reservoirs and irrigation networks, forests and retardation areas, etc., and they are implemented in a stage-wise manner			
4) Drought risk reduction	Drought risk reduction measures including water resources management and agricultural measures are implemented			
6. Capacity building				
1) DRR and CCA training	DRR and CCA trainings for national and local government officials and other stakeholders are provided			
2) Sector-wise training	Special training programmes are implemented for specific purposes such as a climate school for farmers			