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| network activities group |
| Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Awareness Training |
| Training Report |
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| **NAG** |
| **5/3/2019** |

**MYR 005**

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# Summary of the Training

The DRR and Climate Change Training focusing on Safety and Security at Sea were provided to Fisher Leaders of targeted area as the joint training with ICAWR project. The training was organized by the Program Manager of NAG Head Quarter from 29th to 30th April 2019 with the purpose of 1) enhancing their knowledge on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction 2) building technical capacity and skills and 3) catalyzing the implementation of Village Plans of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management at the community’ level 4) understanding the concepts of Security and Safety in Fishing at Sea.

# Introduction

ICAWR project is extended for 6 months. It is implementing the activities which have to be done during 6 months. The extended SME/ co-management townships and clusters haven't received the disaster risk reduction training before. NAG conducted two-day DRR training for them at Myanmar Koe Hotel, Pathein Township from 29th to 30th April, 2019. There were 19 participants (female-4/ male-15) from each new townships and new clusters. The trainer is U Hla Win (Program Manager/ NAG).

# Discussions

On the first day of the training, it was opened by identifying the rules and regulation with the agreement of trainees likes to be silent phone, not to speak loudly, to be punctual, etc.). Before the trainer introduce about the topic he will discuss. He gave the question paper about the disaster risk reduction to the participants and asked them to answer these questions, and then he took back the answered paper. After that, he started explaining about the climate change by giving examples of greenhouse gases and currently extremely increasing heat temperature in Myanmar and all over the world. We are now facing the global warming due to the over producing of CO2 gas. The emitting rate of CO2 gas has increased since the industrial age. Normally, the heat comes into our earth and some heat goes outside of the earth. Nowadays, the carbon dioxide gases becomes increasing in our earth. As a result, the ozone layer becomes thicker and thicker and heat cannot go outside of the earth. It is the reason why our earth is warmer and warmer day by day. He explained about the impacts of increasing 1.5 C. It can cause corals stop growing, 20% increase in malnutrition, ocean acidity increase. So the question is what to do, how to do and who to do. It is not about what, how or who. It's about everybody can do as an individual. "Why don't you take a walk or public transportation instead of using your own car? Why don't you switch of the light when you go outside? Why don't you turn off the tap while you are brushing your teeth/ washing face?" He encouraged to plant tree, to use local products and to reduce using tissues.

He took some examples of Myanmar situation as climate changes. The Myanmar government has to depend on the forest due to the foreign income. It's easy to log a tree but it takes times to grow a tree. As a result, the Myanmar people suffered the flood every year, Nargis in (2008), Giris (2010), Mala (), drought and water scarcity in every year. He pointed out that the Myanmar government depended heavily on the natural resources instead of applying human resources power for the country's need. He suggested that the government should encourage to their people to plant the trees and every citizen should participate in forestation plans. It's not an easy way. Replantation is the best medicine to cure the global warming.

What are the consequences of the global warming?

It is obvious that we are now facing the climate changes like extreme heat, extreme cold. The trainer continued explaining about the difference between natural disaster and manmade disaster through group work discussion. Natural disasters are like storm, earthquake, tornado, hurricanes, flood/tsunamis, volcanoes, snow storm, bank erosion and wildfire. The manmade disasters are the fire, explosion, war, social instability etc. Human and natural disaster is like epidemic.

In the afternoon section, the trainer told about the differences between of disaster, hazard, and vulnerability. Hazard can be defined as a dangerous condition which may cause the loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social or economic disruption or environmental damage. Hazards are conditions that have the potential to harm to a community or environment. Disaster is an event that occurs suddenly/ unexpectedly in most cases and disrupts the loss of life, damage to life property or environment. So the local effected population or the community remains require the external help.

Let's take an example that you are in a dessert and earthquake occurs. Now earthquake is the hazard, but to be honest, it does not make in damage to you. No threaten to your life. So it does not become disaster. It remains as a hazard. Imagine an earthquake in the city, which cause loss of so many people's life and damage of the buildings. Then, it is called disaster. Vulnerability is the weakness in the protection to the hazard, and then affected a disaster due to the exposure of vulnerability and hazard.

Hazard + Vulnerability↓ = Disaster

Capacity ↑

We cannot stop the hazard, hazard can happen anytime, anywhere. On the other hand, we are in the situation of vulnerability. Only upgrading the human capacity can surely prevent the disaster or affect zero disaster.

To mitigate the disaster, people should follow up the emergency responses, rehabilitation / reconstruction plans, also prevention, and preparedness plans. Management activities in mitigation phase comprise the hazard resistant construction and improved public awareness as well.

After happening a disaster, the main activities in emergency response are to save the life, provide emergency needs and reduce the injuries/ damage. Then the next step is the recovery activity. The main thing to do in recovery is to reduce the disaster risk factors, to repair the physical, social and environmental damage. The following step is preparedness. It targets to minimize the disaster damage. It must involve the preparing, forming the disaster management committees, planning, organizing etc.

DRR management should be go steps by steps to able to implement. Firstly they should form the committees. The must-be formed committees are

1. DRR management committee
2. Pre alerting committee
3. Recusing committee
4. Shelter management committee
5. Red cross committee
6. Awareness sharing committee

Secondly, the DRR management committees must have the fund. Then, they must have the resource mapping of the community, training systems, scenario, learning methods, early warning system and the linkages with the related authorities.

After that, the trainer makes the participants to do the DRR exercises. Then he concluded the training through the making the participants do exercise.

In the second day, the participants recalled their memories concerned with the lessons learnt yesterday. The second day morning section was conducted with the group work discussions: how to draw the resource map, Venn diagram and seasonal calendar. In the afternoon section, the trainer explained about the importance of M & E. By doing monitoring, the project team can know how much they achieve their goals/ targets. By doing evaluation, they can know what are the advantages or disadvantages of project, what are the lessons learnt and what kind of technologies they still need. In M&E system, there should not be information gap and there should be transparency among the members. The trainer concluded the training through playing game about M&E.

# Risk/ Challenges

It was a very useful training for the FDA members especially, for those who live in Ayeyarwaddy region where affected the Nargis cyclone in 2008, in which people suffered the loss of life and damage of their livelihoods and services. NAG team arranged the accommodation and supported the trip cost for the participants. But it is not sure that the participants may practice the DRR plans for their community.

# Conclusion

The development plans without the sense of disaster risk reduction are not effective. Just take an example that Myanmar is planning the eradication of poverty of the country. During 3 years, so many plans are implemented and the result is enough good. But the next year, a very strong storm affected the country. It did not have the DRR plans. It is needed to start from zero. That is the importance of the DRR management for the development.

## Annex (1) – Training Participant List

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DRR & Climate Change Training Participant** | | | | | | |
| **Sr** | **District** | **Township** | **Postal Address** | **Village** | **Participant Nane** | **Sex** |
| 1 | Hinthada | Hinthada | 10061 | Pauk Ta Pin | U Htay Hlaing | Male |
| 2 | Hinthada | 10061 | Ye Di | U Ohn Myint | Male |
| 3 | Ingapu | 10051 |  | U Ko Tin | Male |
| 4 | Ingapu | 10051 |  | U Win Shwe | Male |
| 5 | Lemyethna | 10071 |  | U Khin Maung | Male |
| 6 | Lemyethna | 10071 |  | U Thaw Zin Htut | Male |
| 7 | Pathein | Ngapudaw | 10131 | Ngapudaw (N) | U Zaw Myo Myint | Male |
| 8 | Ngapudaw | 10131 |  | U Myint Naing | Male |
| 9 | Yegyi | 10081 | Ma Gyi Kone | U Shwe Ni | Male |
| 10 | Maubin | Danubyu | 10151 | Byin Paway | U Kyaw Kyaw Oo | Male |
| 11 | Danubyu | 10151 | Byin Paway | U Kyaw Kyaw | Male |
| 12 | Nyaungdon | 10161 | Ah Hta Yaung | U Yea Lay | Male |
| 13 | Nyaungdon | 10161 |  | Daw Kay Khaing Soe | Female |
| 14 | Labutta | Labutta | 10121 | Zin Ywe (Zin Ywe Gyi) | U Myat Thu Aung | Male |
| 15 | Myaungmya | Wakema | 10201 |  | Daw Hnin Ru Par Kyaw | Female |
| 16 | Wakema | 10201 |  | Daw Thida Aye Mya | Female |
| 17 | Einme | 10191 |  | U Soe Thet Paing | Male |
| 18 | Einme | 10191 |  | U Tun Than | Male |
| 19 | Pyapon | Kyaiklat | 10241 |  | Daw Myint Myint Than | Female |

## Annex (2) – Training’s Photos





