Human Rights in post-disaster and post-conflict situations

*Part 1 : General*

1. Has your country faced a situation of disaster or conflict? If yes, please indicate below which one or both and kindly proceed to answer the following questions.

 Disaster

 Conflict

*Part 2: Post-disaster situations*

*Part II: Post-disaster situations*

1. Does your Government have a specific mechanism to deal with disaster? Does it have operational guidelines on human rights-based approach in such situations? Which human rights do you focus on?

The Government constituted the National Disaster Preparedness Central Committee as well as the National Disaster Management Working Committee to deal with disaster and they have been implementing the Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction. We focus on diversity and non-discrimination.

2. How does your Government ensure transparency and accountability in disaster responses and post-disaster recovery (including in connection with food distribution, building and infrastructure reconstruction) ?

When we implement the disaster response and recovery, we always consider that the inclusiveness of community and bottom up initiative system to ensure transparency and accountability.

3. What specific attention, if any, do you give to the needs of the following groups: children, women, indigenous peoples, elderly, persons with disabilities, minorities, non-citizens, including migrant workers?

We used to provide the needs of the about mentioned groups without discrimination among groups when we implement the disaster response and recovery according to our Disaster Management Law.

4. What protections standards do you have in place to ensure non-discrimination and respect of the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in the provision of services, relief, etc?

We organized the committee in different levels to implement the provision of services, relief, etc.

5. Please give examples of culturally-relevant/responsive responses and actions, e.g. in term of food, clothing, etc. and of religiously relevant/responsive responses and actions, including separate facilities for worship, clothing and food.

Most of our people used to wear the longyi (a kind of cloth both men and women wear). So, when we take response actions we always provide the longyi for affected community. For religiously relevant response, we always reconstruct the damaged religious building for different religions. Every occurrence of disaster we provide 9 relief items for all groups such as Longyi (men,women),Aluminum pot, Bow, Blanket, Towel, Soap,T-Shirt, Mosquitoes Net.

6. What are the main challenges you face in applying protection and promotion of human rights in post-disaster situations?

The needs for the affected victims are different and so we can’t afford to fulfill all the needs of the communities. This is one of the main challenges.

7. What best practices can you mention in promotion and protection of human rights in post-disaster situations?

We provide the basics needs to the groups mentioned in question 3, in line with the international minimum standards for humanitarian assistance to the affected victims.

8. What specific measure, if any, do you apply to ensure transparency in the implementation of funds for disaster relief?

A greater media freedom is ensured today and constructive opinions by the people on the work of government have led to accountability and transparency.

*Part III: Post-conflict situations*

1. Does your Government have a specific mechanism to deal with post-conflict situations? Does it have operational guidelines on human rights-based approach in such situations? Which human rights do you focus on?

The Government has constituted the Committees on Health Care Services and Rehabilitation and Reconstruction to deal with post-conflict situations. We focus on diversity and non-discrimination.

2. How does your Government ensure transparency and accountability in post-conflict recovery (including in connection with food distribution, building and infrastructure reconstruction?)

When we implement the post-conflict recovery we used to consider the inclusiveness of both community to ensure transparency and accountability. We also inform to UNOs for humanitarian needs assistant.

3. What specific attention, if any, do you give to the needs of the following groups: children, women, indigenous peoples, elderly, persons with disabilities, minorities, non-citizens, including migrant workers?

We give the needs of about mentioned groups when we implement the post-conflict recovery programme.

4. What protections standards do you have in place to ensure non-discrimination and respect of the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in the provision of services, relief, etc?

We organized the committee in different levels to implement the provision of services, relief, etc. Also we have systemic camp management lead by Regions and States Government.

5. Please give examples of culturally-relevant/responsive responses and actions, e.g. in term of food, clothing, etc. and of religiously relevant/responsive responses and actions, including separate faculities for workshop, clothing, food.

For culturally-relevant response, most of our people used to wear the longyi ( a kind of cloth both men and women wear). So when we take response actions we always provide the longyi for affected community. For religiously relevant response, we always reconstruct the damaged religious building for different religions. And UNOs and INGOs help to build habitat for community coordination with Government.

1. What are the main challenges you face in applying protection and promotion of human rights in post-conflict situations?

The needs for the affected victims are different and so we can’t afford to fulfill all the needs of the communities. This is one of the main challenges.

7. What best practices can you mention in promotion and protection of human rights in post-conflict situations?

We provide the basic needs of the groups mentioned in question 3, as international minimum standards.

8. Do you have a specific mechanism to assure peace building and transitional justice?

Question is not related with Relief and Resettlement Department.

9. What are the main challenges you face in peace building and transitional justice?

Question is not related with Relief and Resettlement Department.

10. What best practices can you mention on peace building and transitional justice?

Question is not related with Relief and Resettlement Department.

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