Collaboration with ADB

a) Implementation of the project "TA-8456: Transformation of Urban Management, Part II: Flood Management"

Due to dynamic social and economic activities in recent years, rapid urban development is expected in Myanmar, creating an urgent need to improve urban functions and strengthen the human resources required to manage them. To support the country in this development process, ADB decided to launch a project to assist the Myanmar government in capacity development for urban management through "TA-8456: Transformation of Urban Management." Since Myanmar was heavily affected by Cyclone Nargis in 2008, it was also important for the country to enhance its preparedness and response capacity to reduce disaster risks, which could disrupt the future development of its cities. Accordingly, under TA-8456, Part I focused on general urban management, such as water supply, sanitation, waste management, and drainage, while Part II covered flood management.

The main activities under Part II were as follows:

- Hydro-meteorological analysis related to floods and storm surges
- Flood and storm-surge risk assessment
- Capacity development for the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology
- Capacity development for organizations involved in flood and storm-surge risk assessment

With ICHARM supervising and guiding the all activities of Part II, the Part II team implemented flood risk assessment and provided technical transfer to the Myanmar government to help strengthen flood risk reduction capacity in three selected cities: Yangon, Mandalay, and Mawlamyine. The project began in July 2014 and continued for two years and five months, concluding in November 2016. Under Part II, ICHARM established a collaborative framework with the Myanmar government to advance the project in an inclusive manner by holding meetings and workshops with relevant agencies.

The final workshop was held in Nay Pyi Taw, the country's capital, on May 23, 2016, to present the project's achievements and discuss the completion of the project activities, including preparation of the final report.



Photo 1　Participants in the final workshop

b) ADBI-ICHARM Policy Dialogue on Water-related Disaster Resilience under Climate Change

Funded by ADBI, ICHARM co-organized the "ADBI-ICHARM Policy Dialogue Water-related Disaster Resilience under Climate Change" on January 27-28, 2020, at ADBI in Tokyo, Japan. Prioritizing the policy-dimensions of water-related disaster resilience, the dialogue focused on exploring and discussing initiatives and efforts to strengthen governance and investment for water-related disaster resilience under climate change in Asia through transdisciplinary dialogue and collaboration between the science and technology community and other stakeholders, including senior government officials and experts from international development organizations.

The policy dialogue consisted of four sessions: "Sharing Experiences," "Strengthening Governance," "Encouraging Investment," and "Implementation Design." In each session, keynotes and presentations were delivered by representatives from IFI platform-project implementing countries (the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, and Indonesia) and the experts from the Japanese government or academic organizations. Through discussions among participants, the meeting emphasized that policymakers and experts need to share knowledge to reduce water-related disaster risks under climate change through improved policy coordination, financing and investment, and the application of science and technology.



Photo 2　Participants at the Opening plenary

c) Contributions to Asian Water Development Outlook 2025

AWDO aims to track the status of water security and highlight critical water management issues in Asia and the Pacific. ADB has published four editions of the AWDO series s ince 2007. In preparation for the 2025 edition, ICHARM analyzed climate change impacts on floods and droughts for all 50 countries and economies in the region. Specifically, future changes in rainfall were assessed as hydrological hazards (namely floods), while future changes in the Standardized Precipitation Index were assessed as climatological hazards (droughts). The results were incorporated into one of the five indicators, "Key Dimension 5: Water-related disaster security," in cooperation with IHE Delft, a partner organization. In December

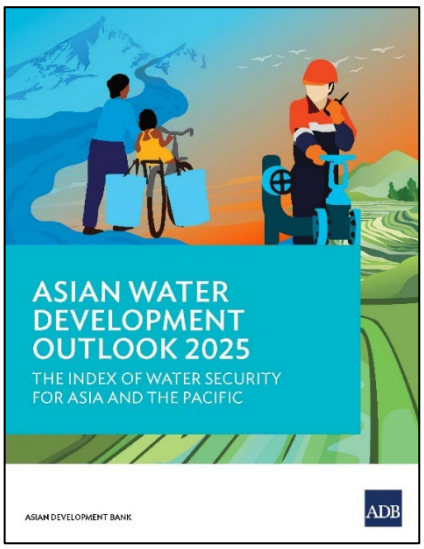


Figure 1　AWDO2025

2025, the final version was presented at the Water and Development Congress & Exhibition, organized by IWA in Bangkok.

https://www.adb.org/awdo/editions/2025