Why school safety is important in Myanmar

In Myanmar, young people make up around 28% of the population*

8 million + are students
attending 42,000 + schools
taught by 278,000 + teachers

The country is vulnerable to frequent natural disasters

- Storms
- Landslides
- Earthquakes
- Floods
- Cyclones
- Drought

May 2008 Cyclone Nargis
Jun 2010 Floods in northern Rakhine State
Aug 2012 Floods across Myanmar
Oct 2010 Cyclone Giri
Mar 2011 6.8 Magnitude earthquake in Shan State
Oct 2011 Floods in Magway Region
Nov 2012 6.8 Magnitude earthquake in northern Myanmar
Jul-Aug 2015 Floods and landslides in 13 states & regions
Jul-Aug 2016 Floods and landslides in six states & regions

When disaster strikes, children and youth are among the most vulnerable. Why?

- Lack of understanding about how to respond
- Limited capacity to cope
- Poor structure of some school buildings

Disasters can result in:

- Disrupted education
- Psychosocial distress
- Long term developmental impacts

For future resilience of families and communities, we need to make schools safer, children and adults wiser, and communities readier to respond to disaster

* According to the 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census. Young people include adolescents (aged 10-19) and youth (aged 15-24).