

Challenges in Creating Resilient Communities in Malaysia



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Multi-Agency Platform for Building Resilient Communities

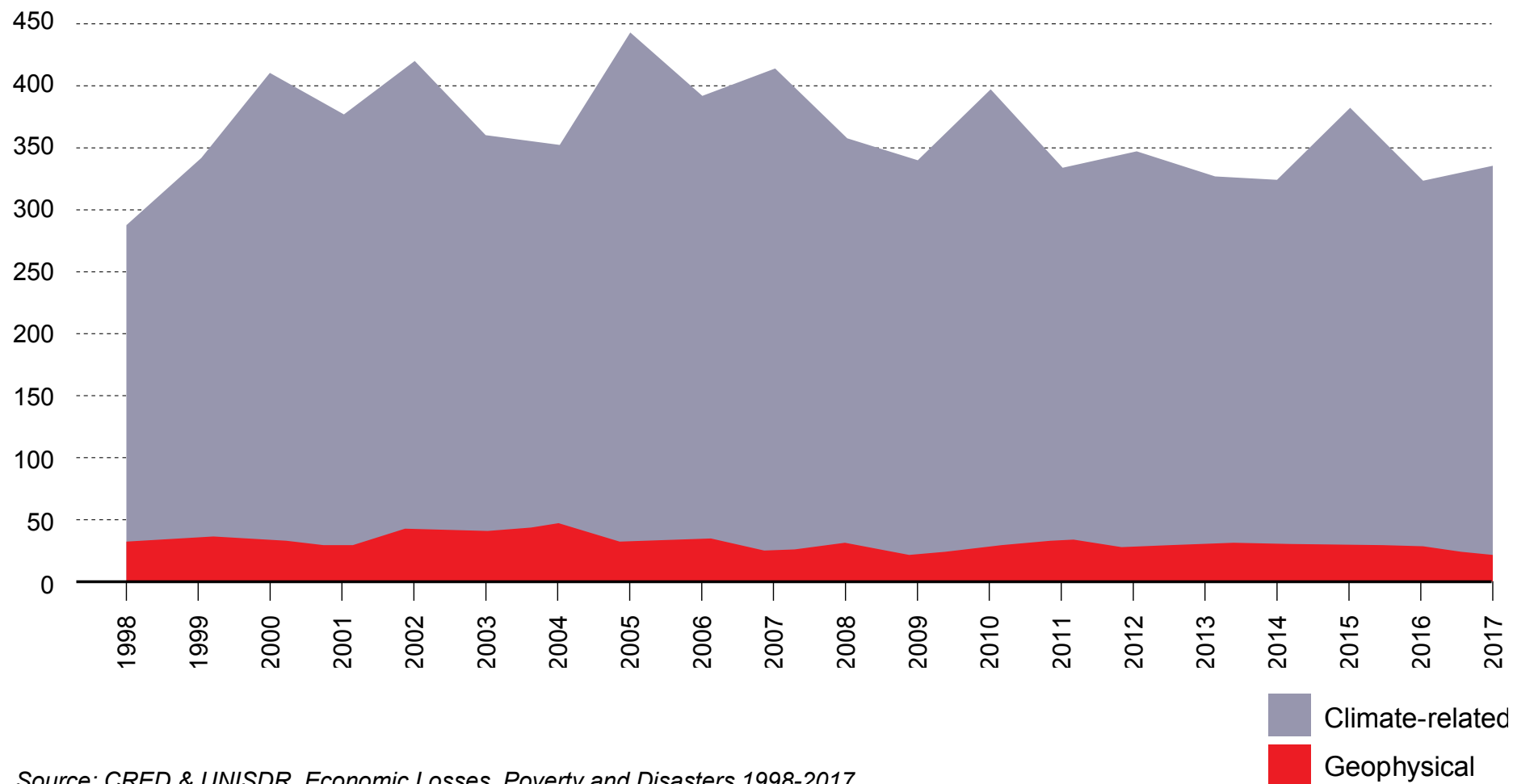
MOBILISE International Conference on DRR

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READING REALITIES: DISASTER AND DISASTER RISKS

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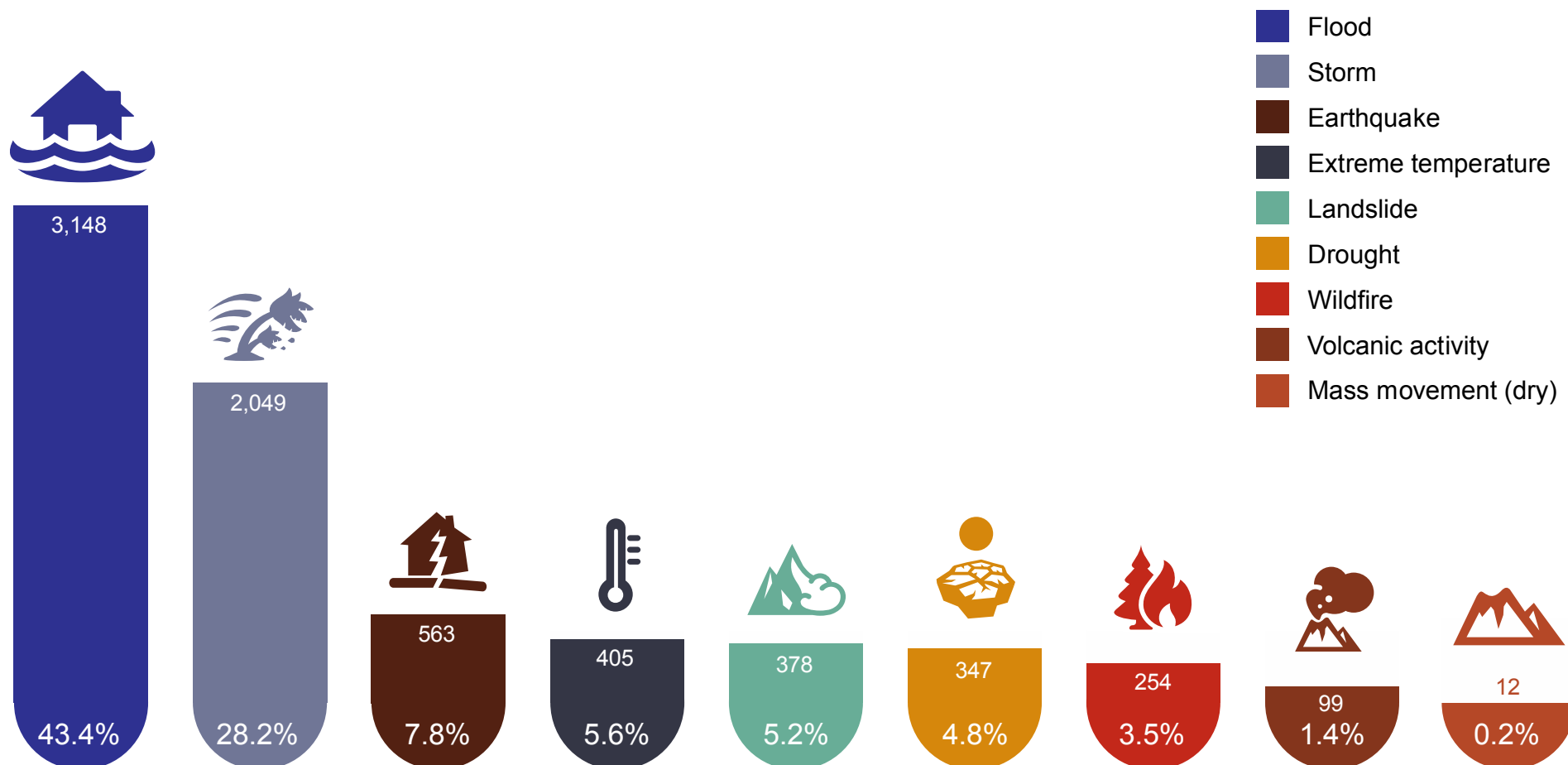
Number of disasters by major category per year, 1998-2017



Source: CRED & UNISDR, Economic Losses, Poverty and Disasters 1998-2017

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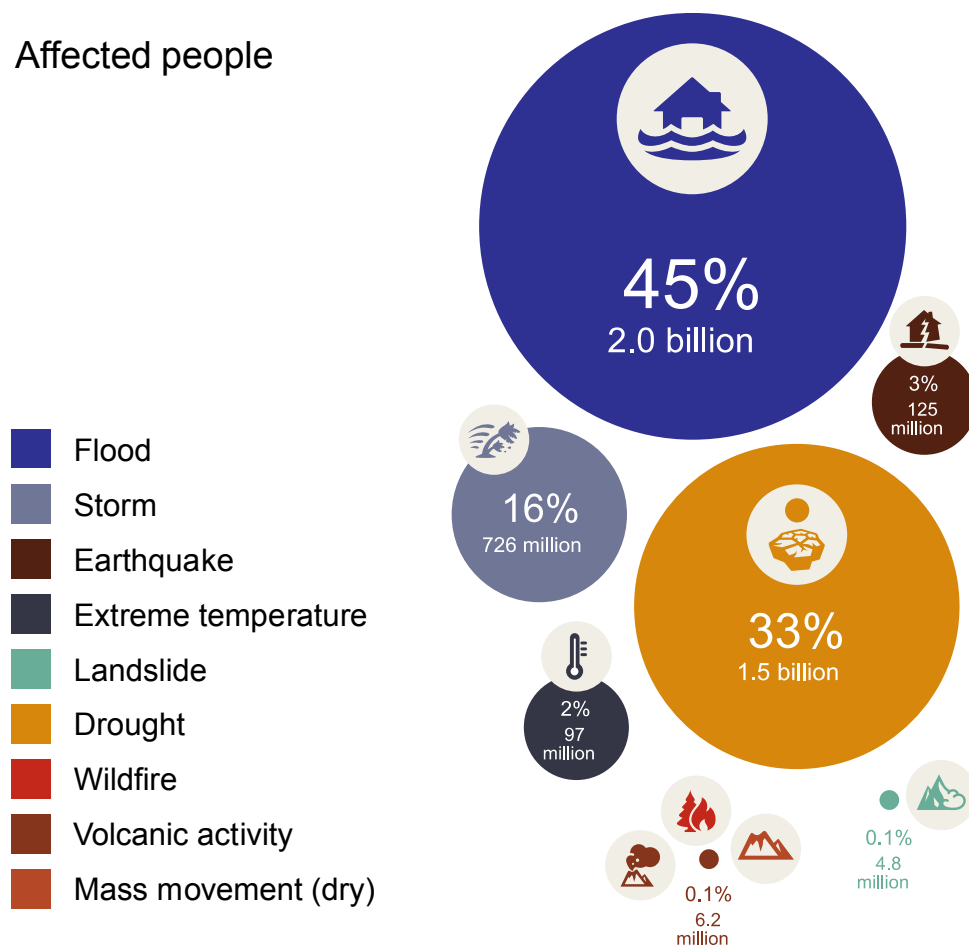
Numbers of disasters per type, 1998-2017



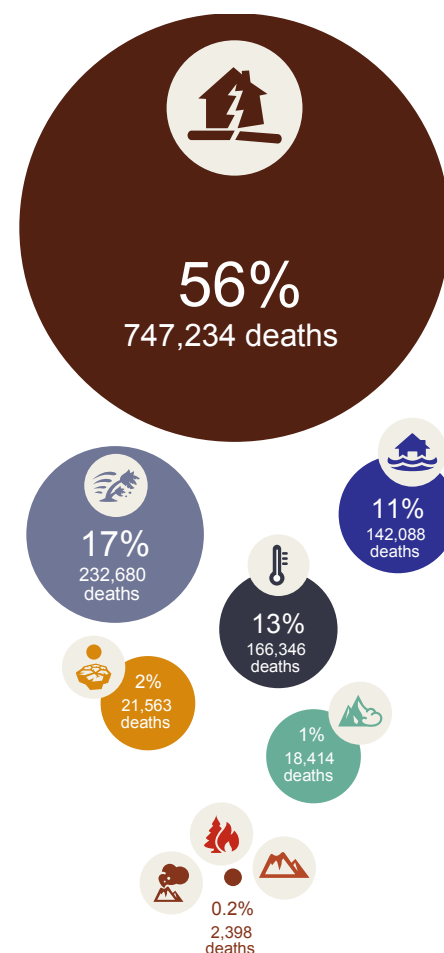
Source: CRED & UNISDR, *Economic Losses, Poverty and Disasters 1998-2017*

Number of people affected and numbers of death per disaster type, 1998-2017

Affected people



Death

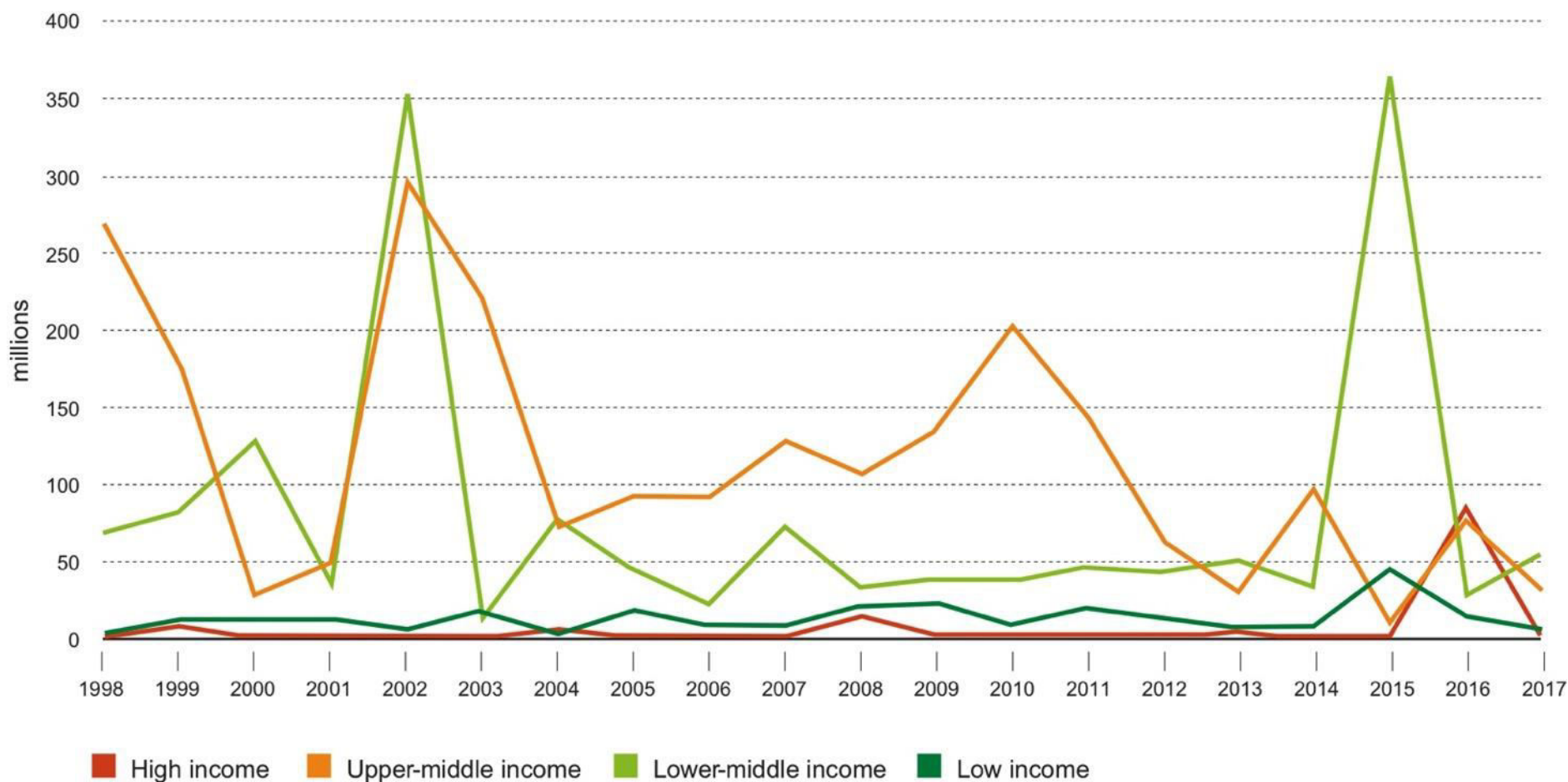


CLOSER TO HOME



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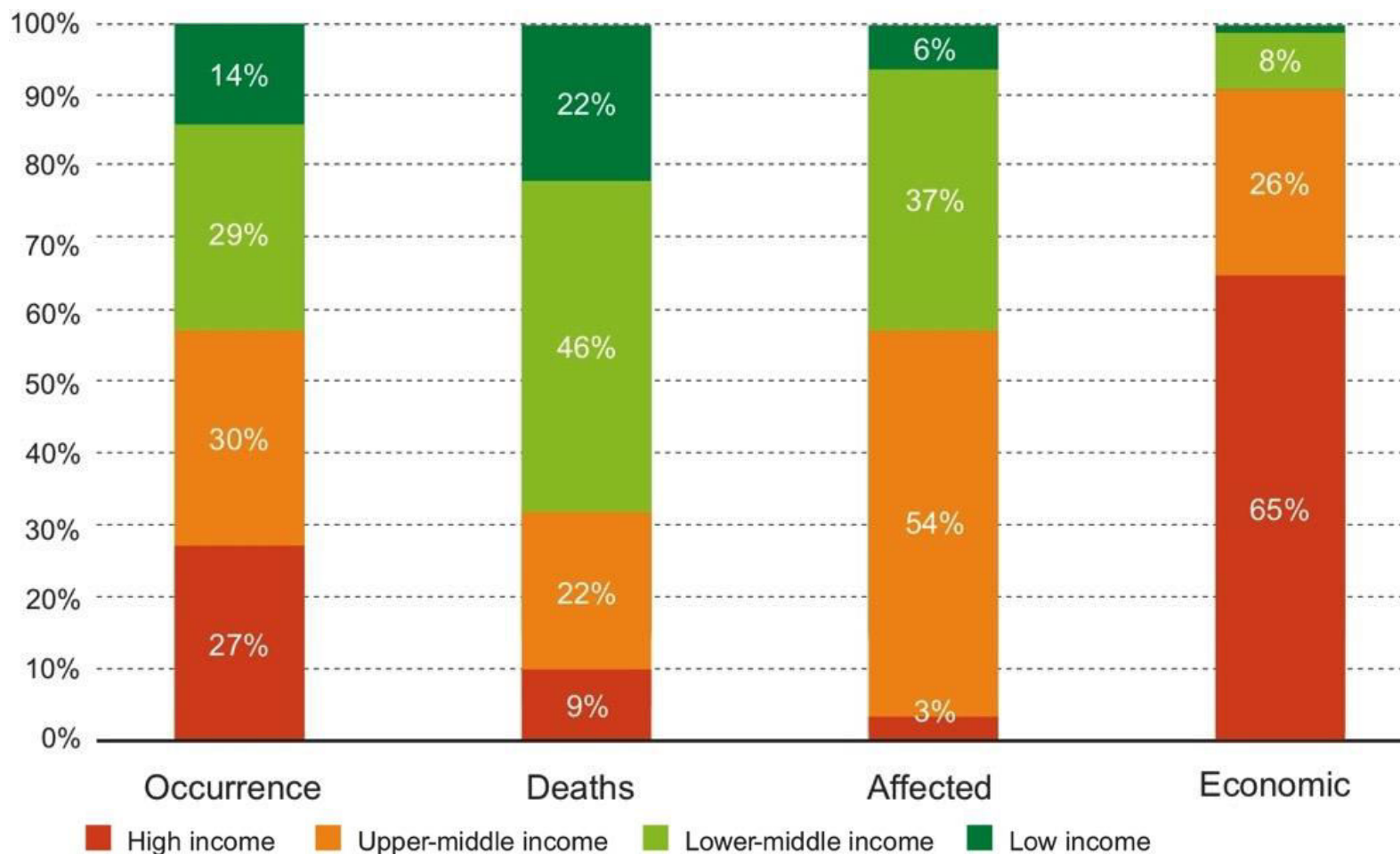
Annual affected populations by national income bracket, 1998-2017



Source: CRED & UNISDR, Economic Losses, Poverty and Disasters 1998-2017

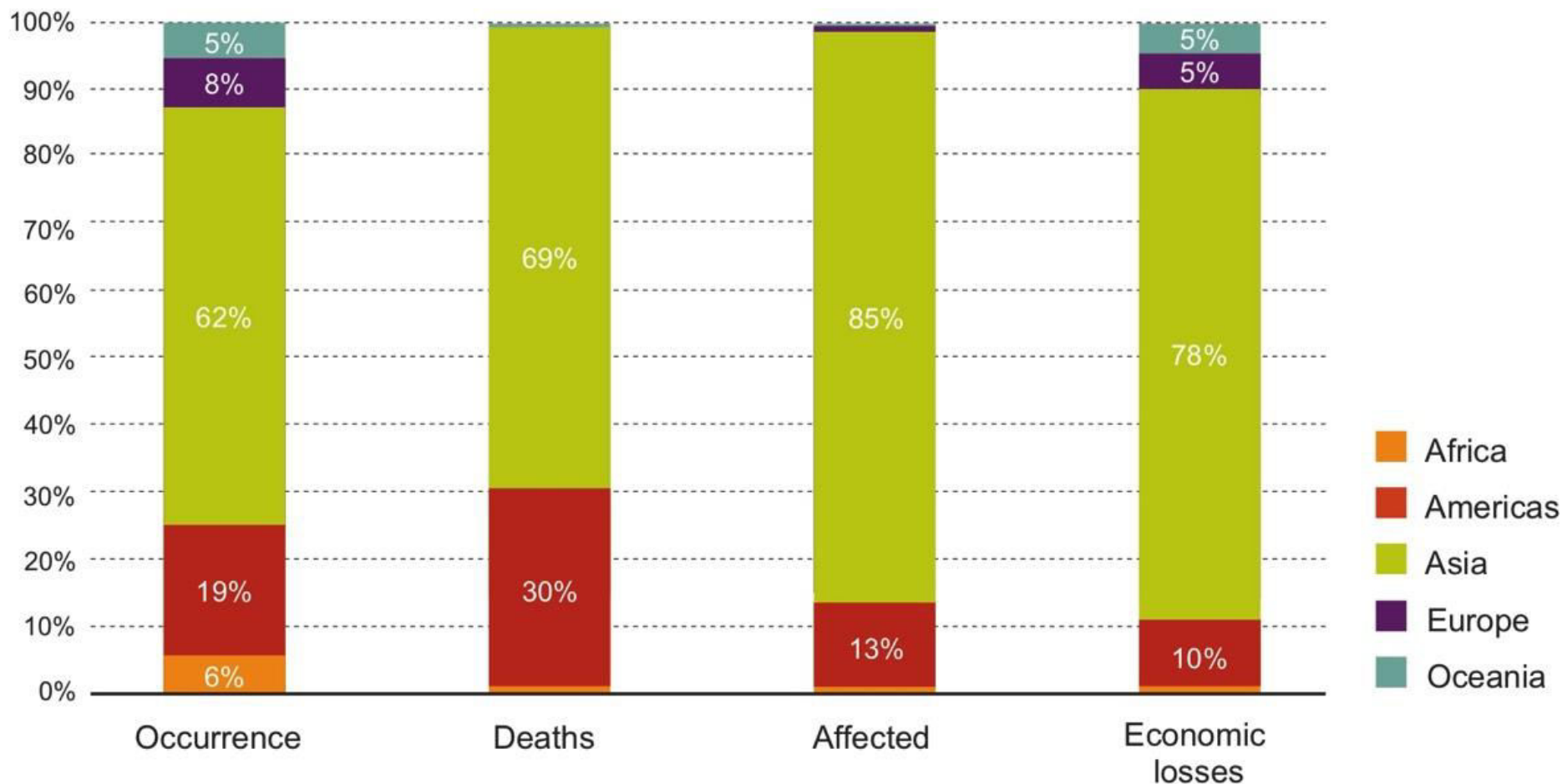
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Climate-related and geophysical disasters, 1998-2017

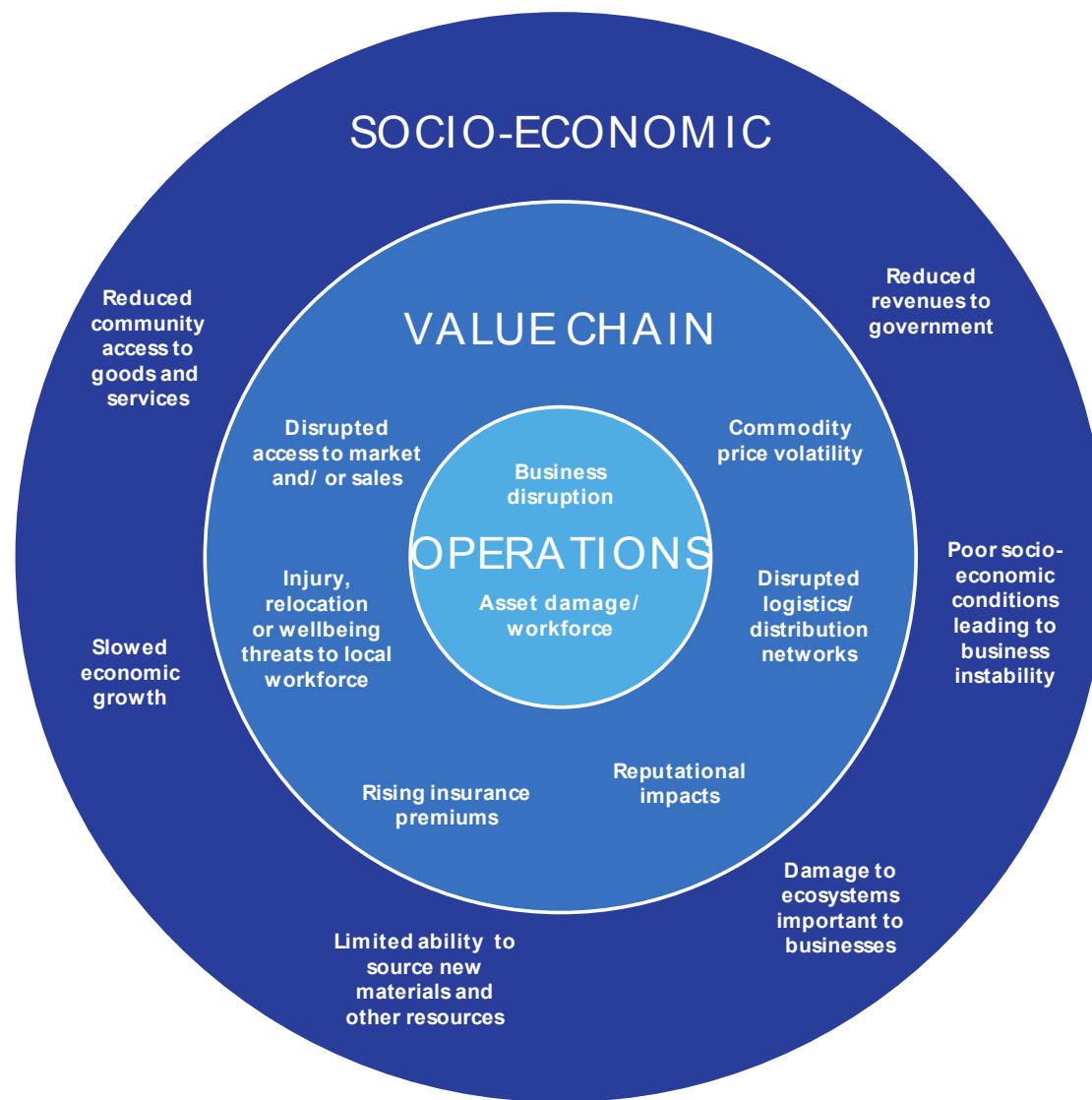


Source: CRED & UNISDR, Economic Losses, Poverty and Disasters 1998-2017

Human and economic costs of geophysical disasters, 1998-2017



Socio-economic – value chain disruption



Some facts on DRR funding

1. Disasters are increasing and their **costs growing**.
2. DRR spending only **accounts for a fraction of development assistance**.
3. Development assistance for DRR supports a range of actions, but is **biased towards preparedness**.
4. **Sources of finance** for reducing disaster risk are **varied and complex**.
5. A number of countries have **mobilized their own DRR finance**.
6. **Climate-related finance** presents a **new opportunity** to finance DRR
7. Ensuring all **new investments are resilient to disaster** risk sets pathways for **sustainable development**.
8. **Both government and the private sector** can invest to reduce loss and tackle risk at the same time

Approaches to DRR funding

DRR as part of a DRM budget	DRR as budget line or special fund	DRR integrated into development planning and management
Early warning systems	National disaster management agency	Land use planning and management
Climate and risk monitoring	Early warning systems	Transport infrastructure
Evacuation facilities	Climate and risk monitoring	Water resource planning and infrastructure
National disaster management agency	National risk reduction frameworks and plans	School and hospital retrofitting
National risk reduction frameworks and plans	Probabilistic risk assessments	Risk-targeted social protection
Risk and vulnerability assessments	Targeted risk reduction infrastructure, e.g. dykes, tsunami defences	Targeted risk reduction infrastructure, e.g. dykes, tsunami defences
Disaster response		Environmental protection
Stockpiling		Biodiversity
Catastrophic risk insurance		
Micro-insurance		

	Risk reduction activities
	Risk related activities, but not specifically targeted to risk reduction

Other challenges

- 1** **Translating Global Frameworks and its Directions to Local Level**

- 2** **Collaboration and Partnership**

- 3** **Amplifying Local Voice**

- 4** **Capacity Enhancement for Effectiveness and Efficiency**

- 5** **Strengthening Accountability**

- 6** **Innovation**


BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

1

Emergency Response, Medical Relief, Medical Missions

Includes emergency response medical and logistics personnel, medicine and medical supplies and equipments, field hospitals, mobile clinics and surgical capacity (and a range of specialist medical services such as general surgery, vascular surgery, paediatric, obstetrics and gynaecology , orthopaedic, etc), and mental health/psychosocial services (such as Psychosocial First Aid (PFA), Child Friendly Space, Women Friendly Space)

2

Sustainable health-related development

Includes Sexual reproductive health (SRH) - Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP), Mother and Child Health (MCH), vaccination, health / hygiene education, rehabilitation, children friendly spaces, women friendly spaces, food and nutrition, WASH and shelter

3

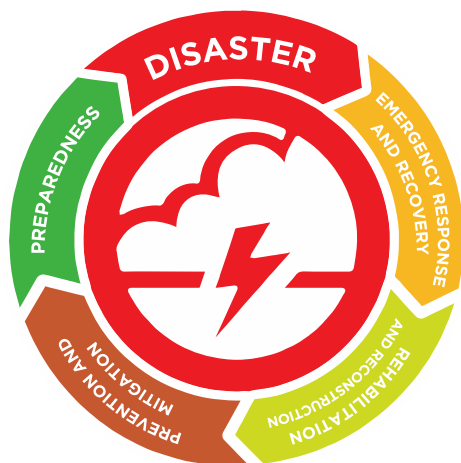
Risk reduction activities

for vulnerable communities, in both crisis and non-crisis situations through capacity building of various stakeholders including the community, school children and local government units

TDRM – Links partners and activities in all phases with a common goal to reduce risk



Total Disaster Risk Management



Total Disaster Risk Management
(TDRM)



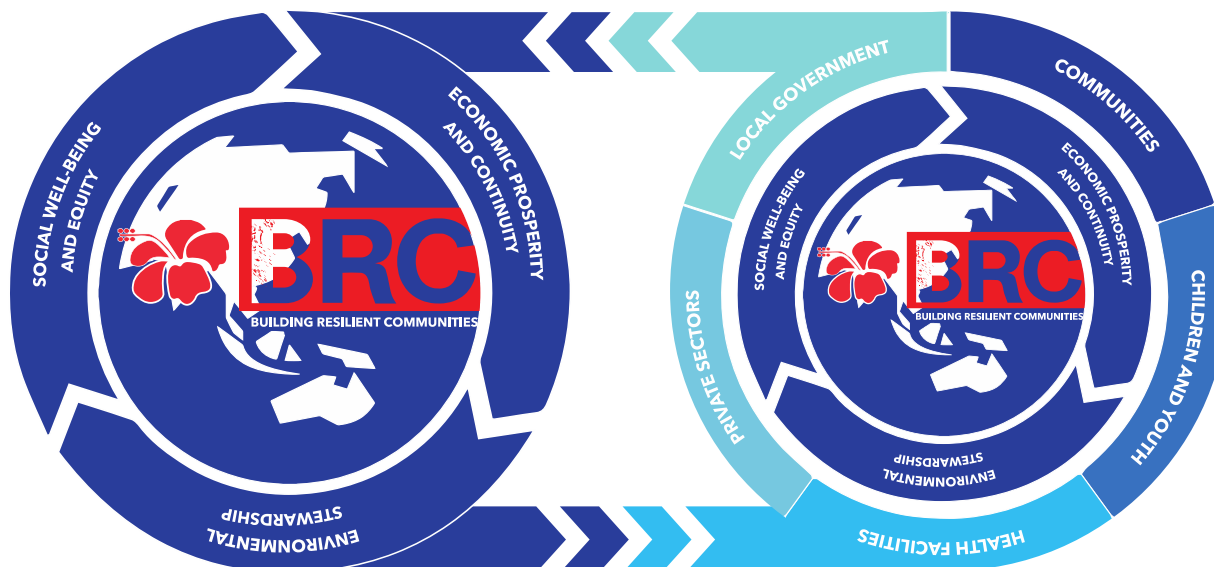
LOW RESILIENCY
Less prepared =
More response and recovery needed



HIGH RESILIENCY
More prepared =
Less response and recovery needed

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Building Resilient Communities



Community-based
Disaster Risk
Management



School
Preparedness
Program



Resilient
Health
Infrastructure



Resilient
Private
Sectors



Resilient
Local Government
Units

What is it?

Building resilience provides a complementary approach to traditional risk reduction and risk management practices which have typically focused on preventing particular events occurring, or mitigating the consequences in terms of losses.

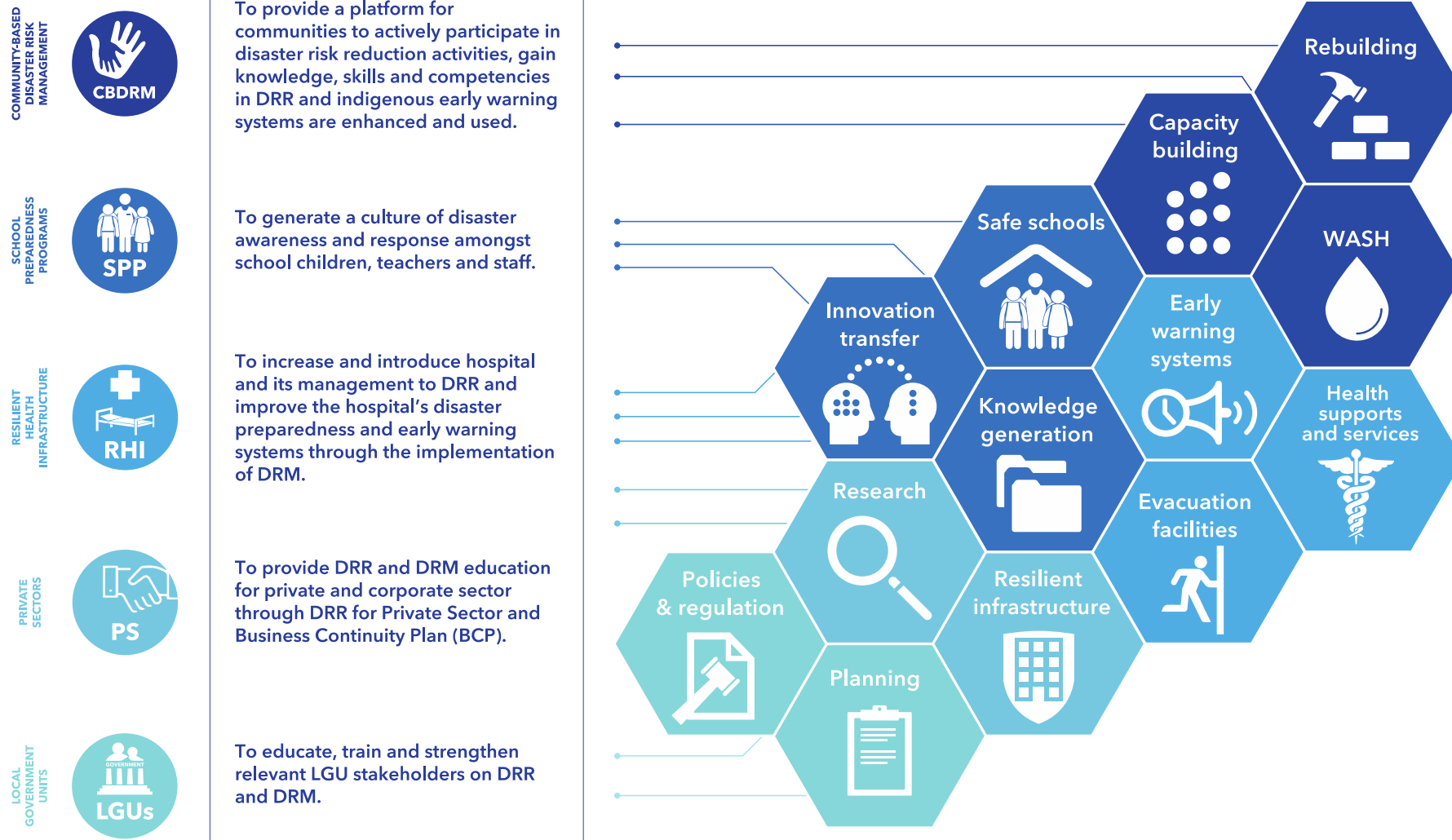
In building resilience, it must be a multi-stakeholder holistic approach. MERCY Malaysia works together with local communities, local government units, health service providers, schools and the private sectors in enhancing the collective capacity in building resilience.

How it works?

PROGRAMS

OBJECTIVES

EXAMPLE ACTIVITIES



How it works?

Building Resilient Communities (BRC)

Introduction to Scorecard Toolkit



This toolkit is developed in reference to Torrens Resilience Institute's Community Disaster Resilience Scorecard Toolkit (Oct 2012), an Australian Government Initiative. This toolkit has the pieces needed by the coordinator for MERCY Malaysia's Building Resilient Communities (BRC) coordinator of the process and includes working m

This tool is an early step towards un knowing where the current state. Th emergencies or disasters.

The completed Scorecard will provi receive attention in order to increas allow progress tracking on selected



The Scorecard looks at four c Risk and Vulnerability, Plannin Available Resources, which a determining how resilience a

1. Connectedness:

How connected are the members within your community?



Question	Score	Score Justification / Reason
1.1 What proportion of your population is engaged with organisations (e.g. religious groups, clubs, sport teams)?		
1.2 Do members of your community have access to a range of communication systems that allow information to flow during an emergency?	No or	
1.3 What is the level of communication between local governing body and population?	(go partic	
1.4 What is the relationship of your community with the larger region?	No ne oth	
1.5 What is the degree of connectedness across community groups? (e.g. ethnicities / sub-cultures / age groups / new residents not in your community when last disaster happened)	Little / to su 60	

2. Risk / Vulnerability:

What is the level of risk and vulnerability in your community?



Question	Score
2.1 What are the known risks of all identified in your community?	1 No local focus or mapping on risk
2.2 What are the trends in relative size of the permanent resident population and the daily population?	1 Resident population is <20% of the daytime (worker) population
2.3 What is the rate of resident population change in the last 5 years?	1 >30%
2.4 What proportion of the population has the capacity to independently move to safety? (e.g. non-institutionalised, mobile with own vehicle, adult)	1 <20%
2.5 What proportion of the resident population refers communication in other ways (e.g. those with hearing and eyesight impairment)	1 >20%

Analysis Guidelines and Template



	Red Zone (1)	Caution Zone (2)	Going Well (3)
Overall score	25% (14 - 18)	26 - 75% (19 - 53)	76 - 100% (54 - 70)
Connectedness	25% (4 - 5)	26 - 75% (6 - 15)	76 - 100% (16 - 20)
Risk / Vulnerability	25% (4 - 5)	26 - 75% (6 - 15)	76 - 100% (16 - 20)
Procedures	25% (3 - 4)	26 - 75% (5 - 11)	76 - 100% (12 - 15)
Resources	25% (3 - 4)	26 - 75% (5 - 11)	76 - 100% (12 - 15)

Sample

Person#	Score				Total	Zone
	Section 1: Connectedness	Section 2: Risk / Vulnerability	Section 3: Procedures	Section 4: Resources		
1	4	5	4	4	17	1
2	5	9	10	3	27	2
3	14	15	13	14	56	3
4	15	7	6	4	32	2
Current School is in Caution Zone						2

Strategic goals

1. The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning;
2. Development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards; and
3. The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs.

The nexus

There is need to **transcend the divide between relief aid and development work in delivering better results for people** affected by crisis, and also broaden the development gains for millions of the 'furthest behind' so they can chart their own course out of aid-dependency.

The proliferation of protracted crises require all actors (humanitarian and development) to be prompt in reassessing the way we work and adopt a more versatile role in serving humanity.

BRC is one example for the humanitarian - development nexus.

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Humanitarian agenda



PREVENT AND END
CONFLICT



RESPECT RULES OF
WAR



LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND



WORKING DIFFERENTLY
TO END NEED

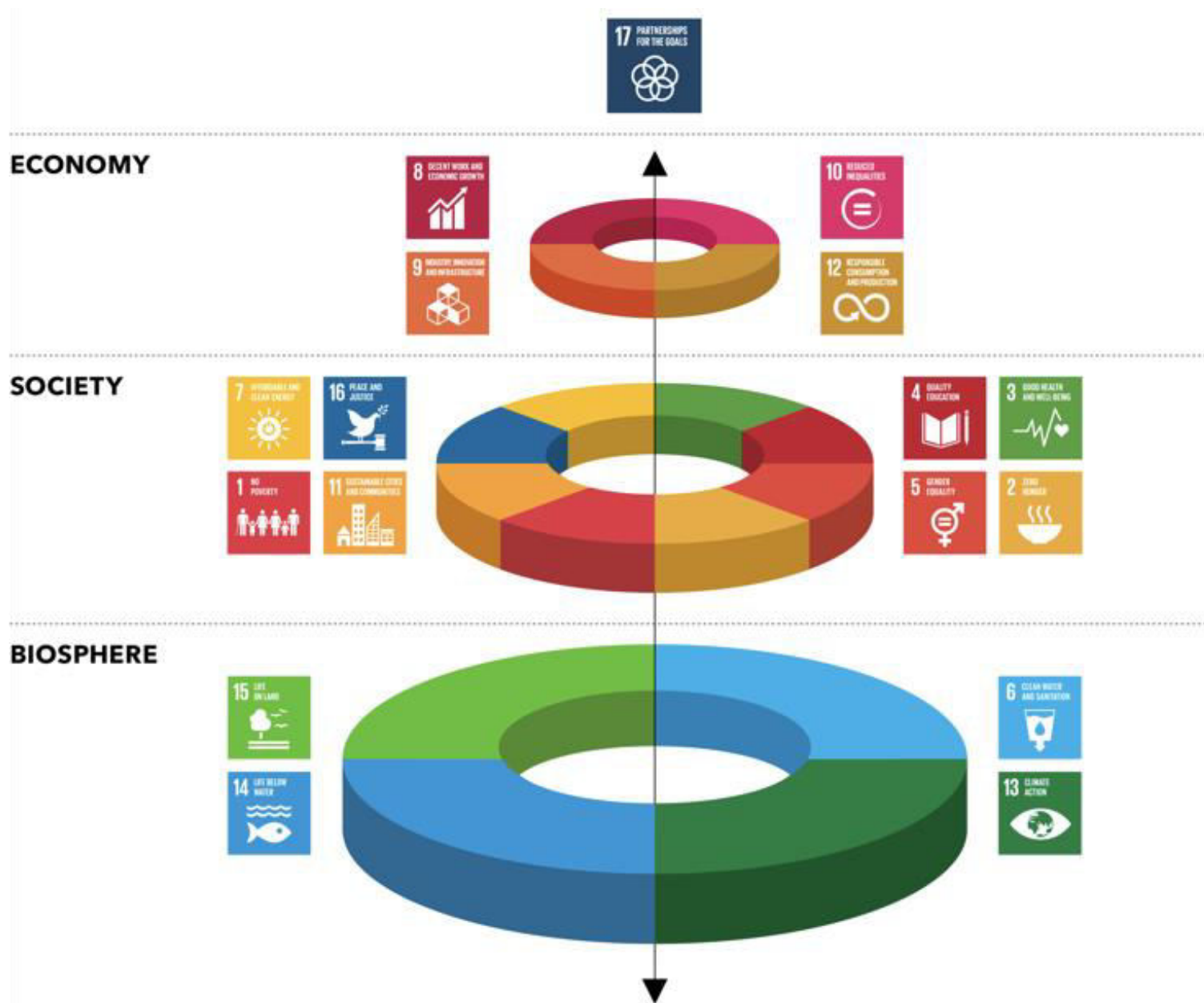


INVEST IN HUMANITY

Development agenda 2030



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Resilience agenda

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 - 2030)

FOUR priorities of action

1. **Understanding** disaster risk;
2. Strengthening **disaster risk governance** to manage disaster risk;
3. **Investing** in disaster risk reduction for resilience;
4. Enhancing **disaster preparedness for effective response**, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS IN BUILDING RESILIENCE

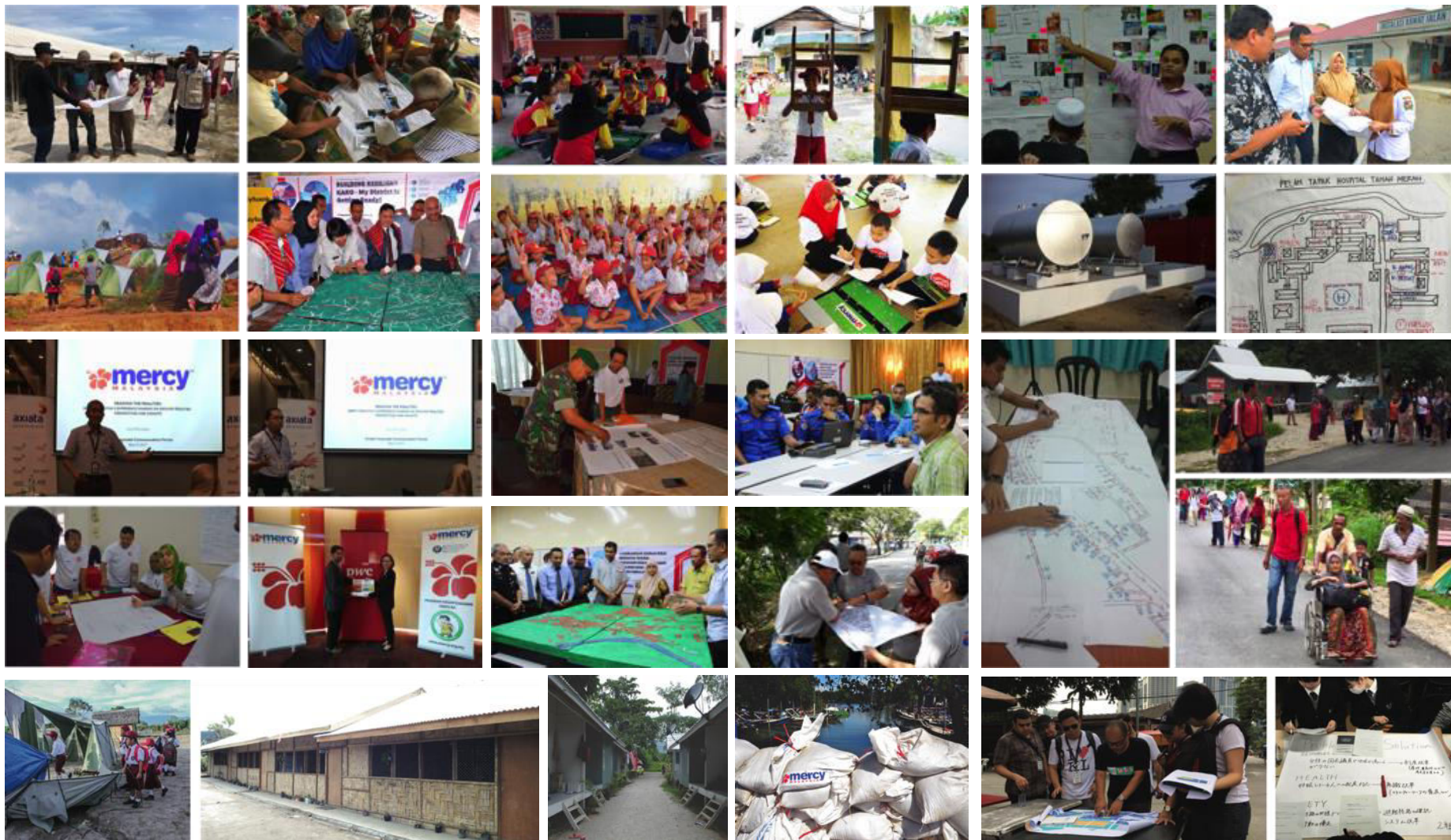
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Core activities – disaster response and sustainable health development



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Core activities – BRC

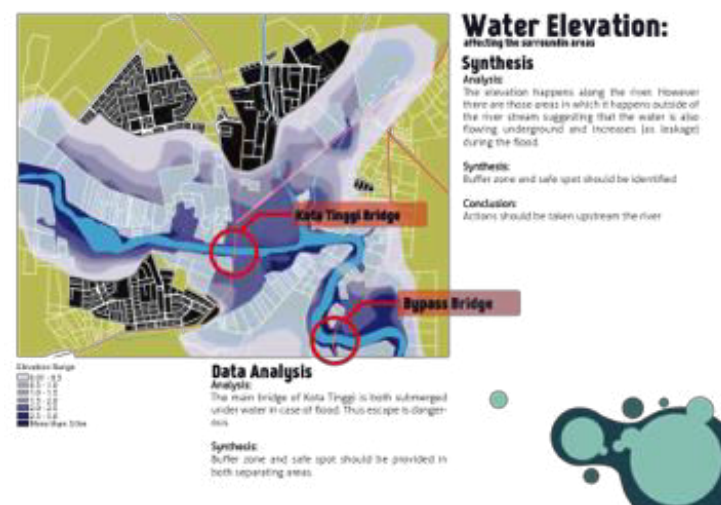
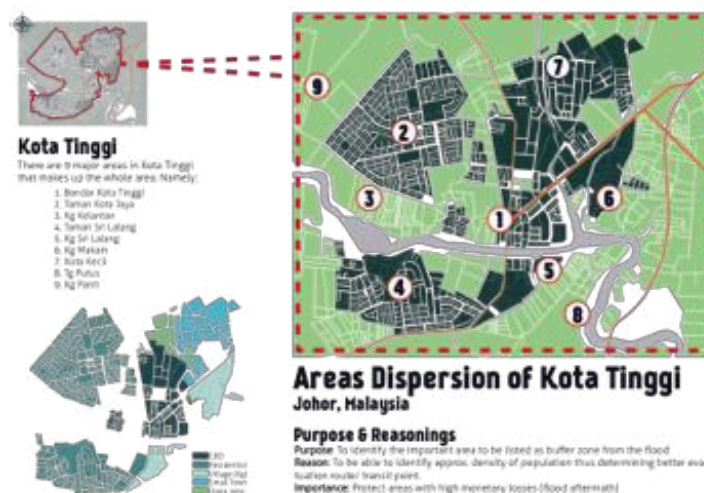
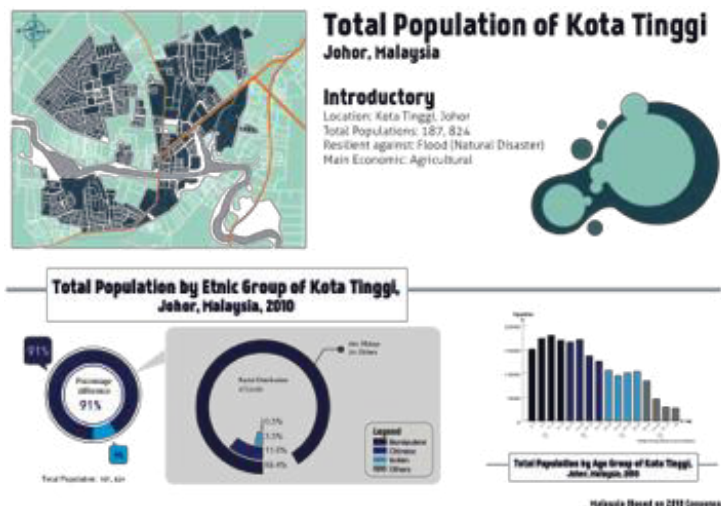


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WASH programs



Risk mapping



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Risk mitigation



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Asset preparedness



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Technical assistance



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Rebuilding and reconstruction



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Rebuilding and reconstruction



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Early recovery – transit shelters



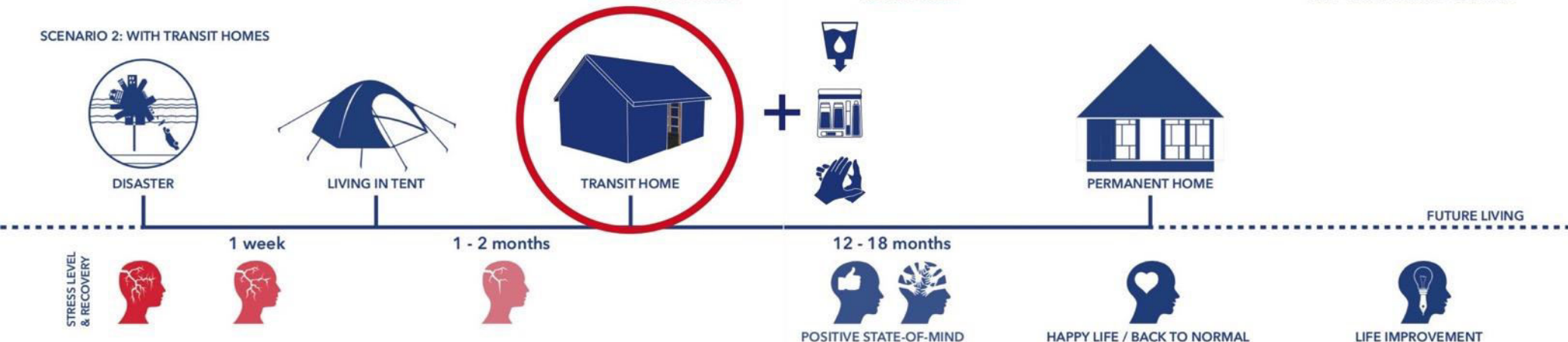
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The importance of early recovery on mental health

SCENARIO 1: WITHOUT TRANSIT HOMES

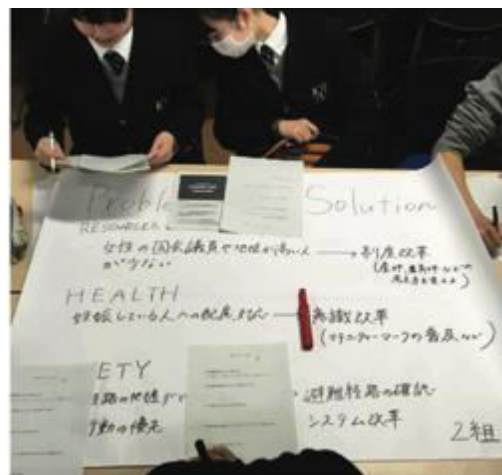


SCENARIO 2: WITH TRANSIT HOMES



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Advocacy and human development



Knowledge and information management



CONCLUSION

Humanitarian – Development Nexus



Vision for sustainable development and humanitarian actions are divided

CURRENT SCENARIO



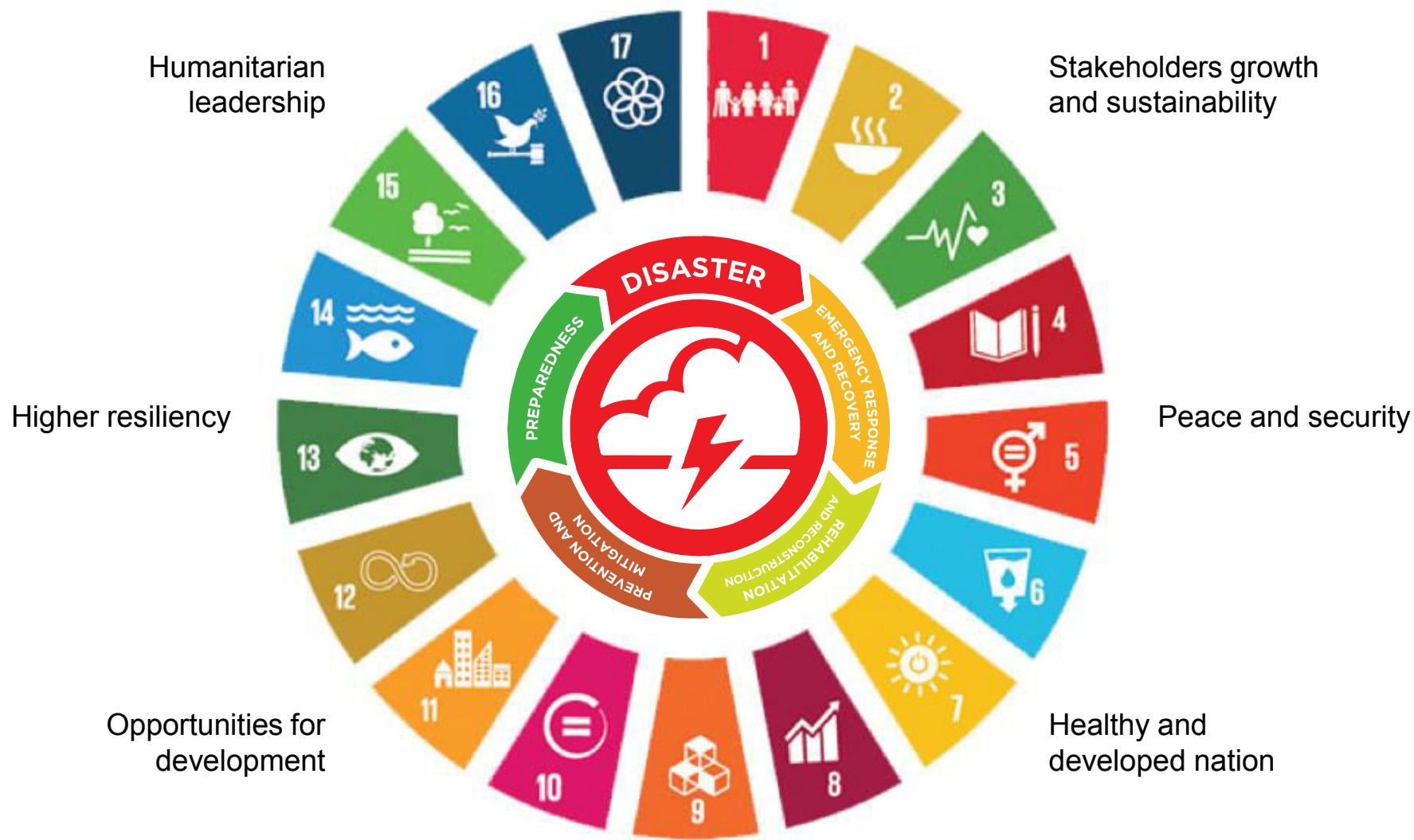
Disrupted development delivery and value chain due to the humanitarian and development agenda divide



Humanitarian and development nexus for sustainability and resiliency

FUTURE SCENARIO

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REDUCING DISASTER RISK, PROTECTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ACHIEVEMENT



SAFE AND RESILIENT COMMUNITY

INDICATORS



...is connected. It has relationships with external actors who provide a wider supportive environment, and supply goods and services when needed.



...understands their level of risk and vulnerability. They has the ability to assess, manage and monitor its risks.



...has good planning and procedures. They are engaged with the system to support disaster planning, response and recovery.



...knows and understand their available resources. They recognizes their value and has the ability to protect, enhance and maintain them.

PROGRAMS



CBDRM is to provide a platform for communities to actively participate in disaster risk reduction activities, gain knowledge, skills and competencies in DRR and indigenous early warning systems are enhanced and used.



SPP is designed to generate a culture of disaster awareness and response amongst school children, teachers and staff. It prepares schools and its ecosystem into becoming safer and more resilient.



RH is to increase and introduce hospital and its management to DRR and improve the hospital's disaster preparedness and early warning systems through the implementation of DRM.



PS is a program to provide DRR and DRM education for private and corporate sector through DRR for Private Sector and Business Continuity Plan (BCP) in making them more resilient in the event of disaster.



LGU is to educate, train and strengthen relevant LGU stakeholders on DRR and DRM. It will also function as the main mechanism to connect all five components of BRC into a well connected resilient ecosystem.



Thank you

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