



Community Livelihood and Disaster Risk Management

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DISASTER AND HUMANITARIAN CRISIS: Reading the realities

Community Livelihood and Disaster Risk Management



MEA 12MP Kick-Off Conference



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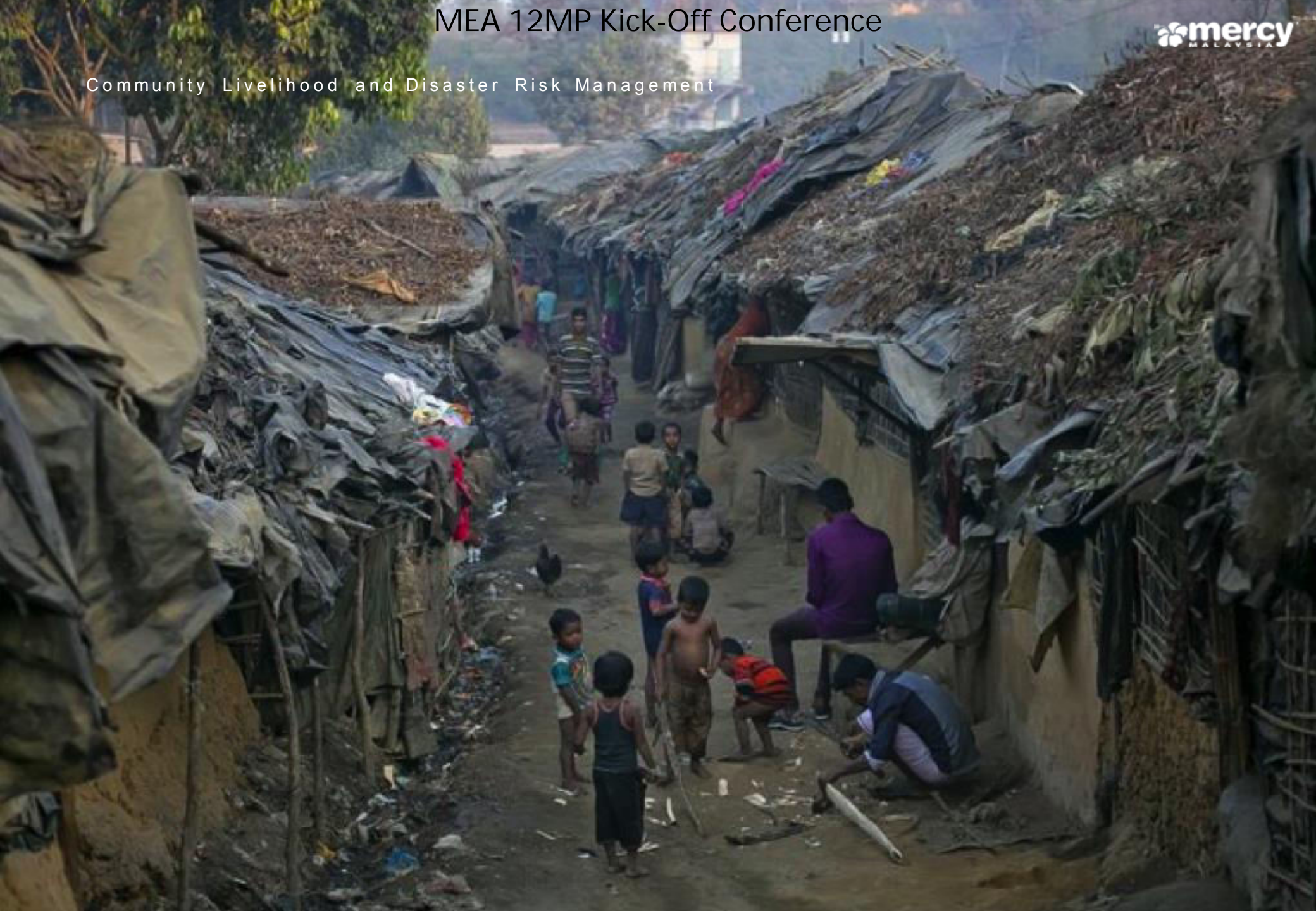
Community Livelihood and Disaster Risk Management



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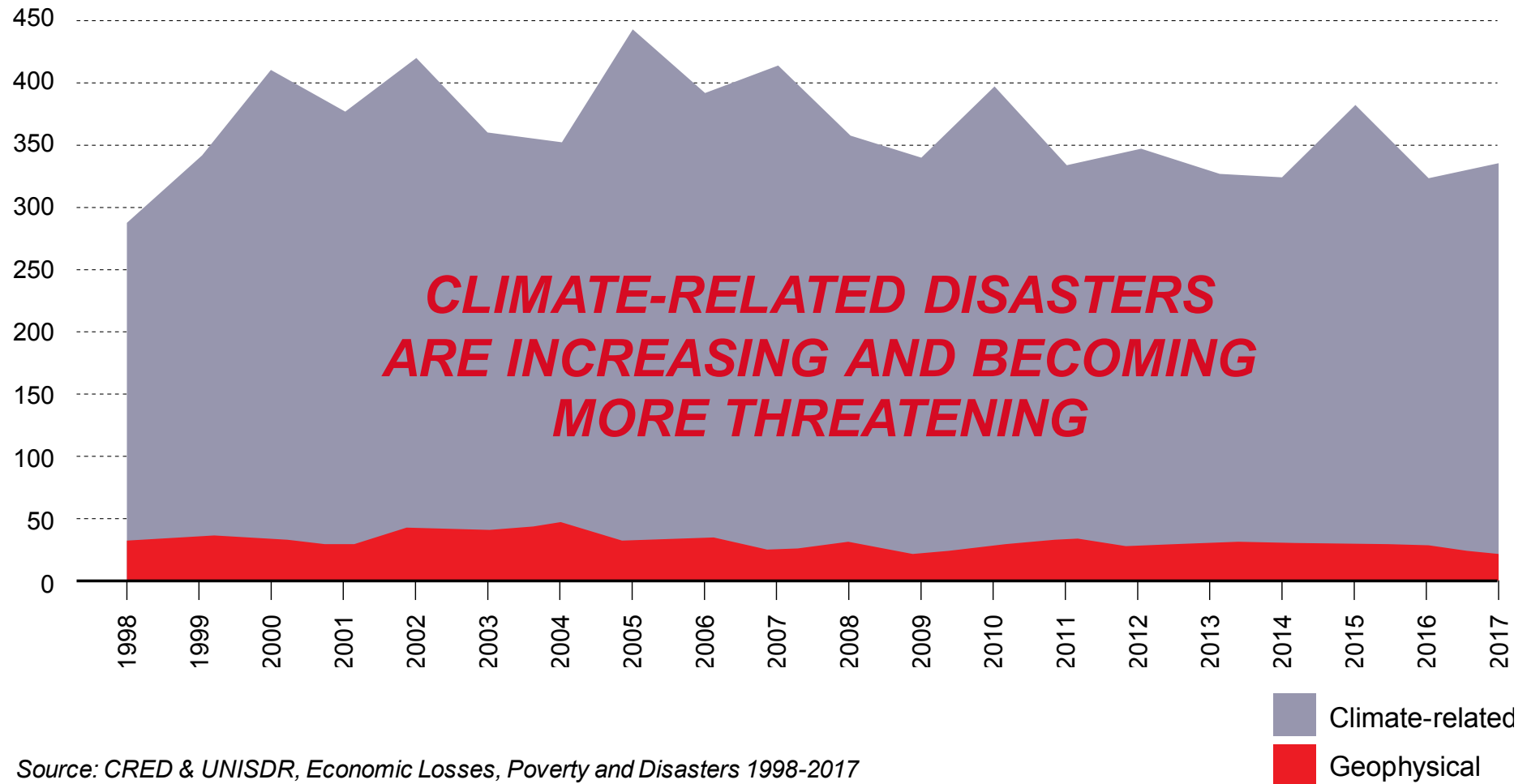
What is a disaster?

A disaster is ***a serious disruption of the functioning of a community*** or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental **loss and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community** or society to cope using its own resources.

Disasters are seen as the **consequence of inappropriately managed risk**. These risks are the product of a combination of both ***hazards*** and ***vulnerability***.

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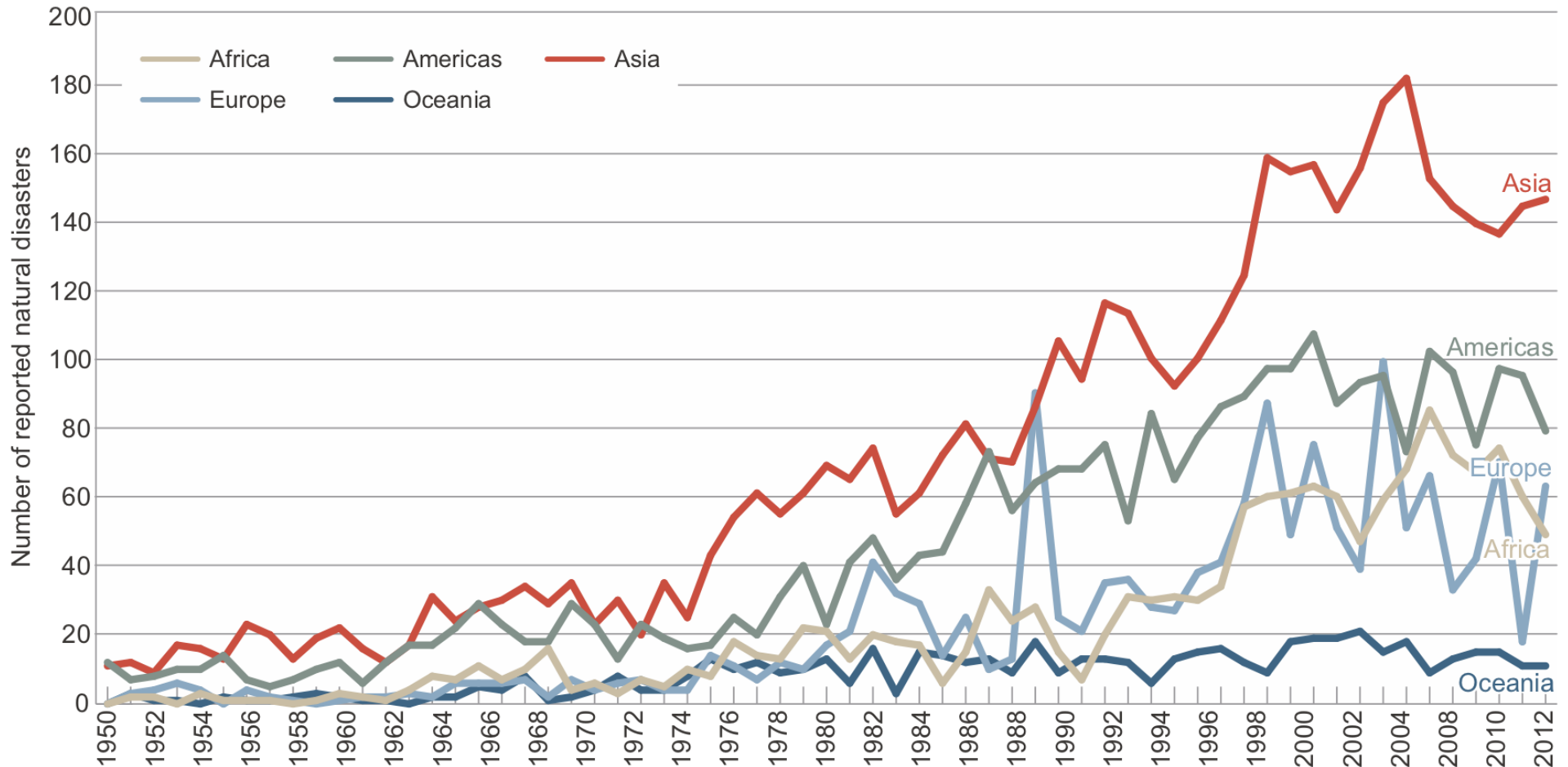
Number of disasters by major category per year, 1998-2017



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

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Disaster trends by continents



Source: EM-DAT database: www.emdat.be/advanced-search

TOTAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT:

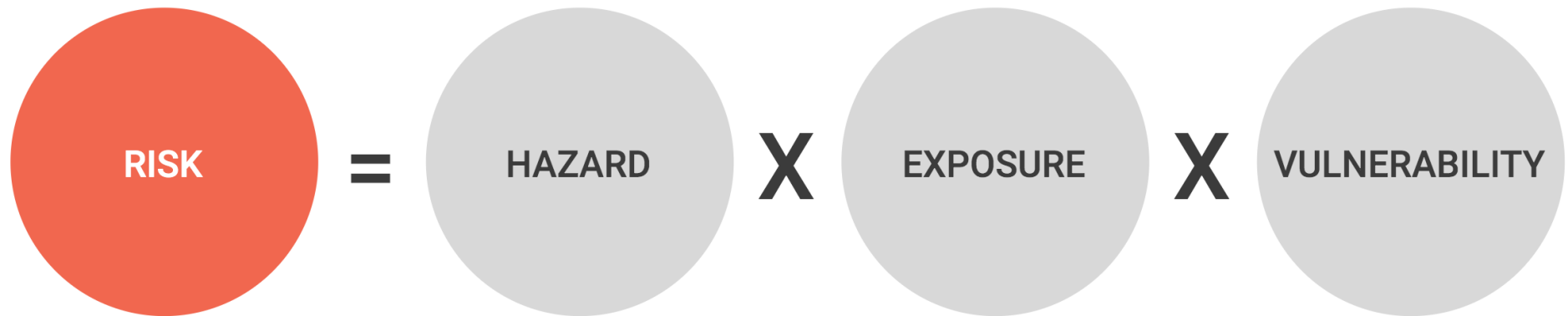
Understanding its conceptual
framework

Total **Disaster** Risk Management

Disasters lead to a severe destruction of **physical, human, financial, natural, and social capital** inevitably resulting in economic stagnation and the deterioration of livelihoods as well as overall development.

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Total Disaster Risk Management

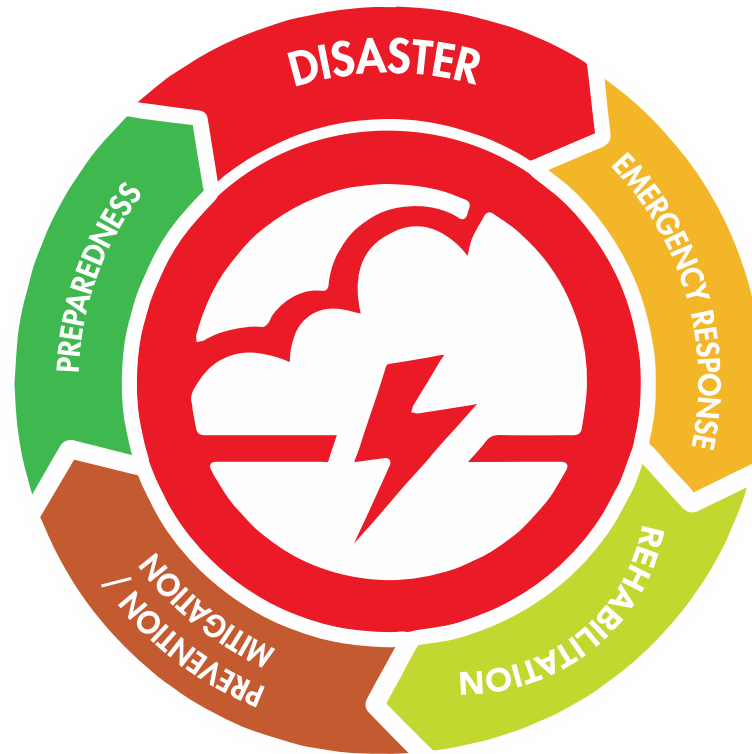


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Total Disaster Risk Management



Total Disaster Risk Management



Total Disaster Risk Management (TDRM) applies disaster risk management to **all phases of the disaster management cycle** – emergency response, recovery, prevention/mitigation and preparedness/readiness.

STRATEGIC HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS:

Linking sustainable development with humanitarian assistance and disaster risk management

1. Health and medical assistance

With **125 million people in need** of humanitarian assistance worldwide*, MERCY Malaysia and the humanitarian sector's actors are actively calling the attention to the **importance of delivering health care** to those affected by conflicts, disease outbreaks and disasters caused by natural hazards.

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1. Health and medical assistance



**FIELD
HOSPITAL**



**MENTAL
HEALTH
SERVICES**



**CAPACITY
BUILDING**



**MOTHER
AND CHILD
HEALTH
SERVICES**



**PRIMARY
HEALTHCARE
AND DENTAL
SERVICES**



**MEDICAL
ASSETS,
EQUIPMENTS
AND SUPPLIES**



**PUBLIC
HEALTH
EDUCATION**



**MEDICAL
SPECIALIST
SERVICES**

2. Disaster preparedness

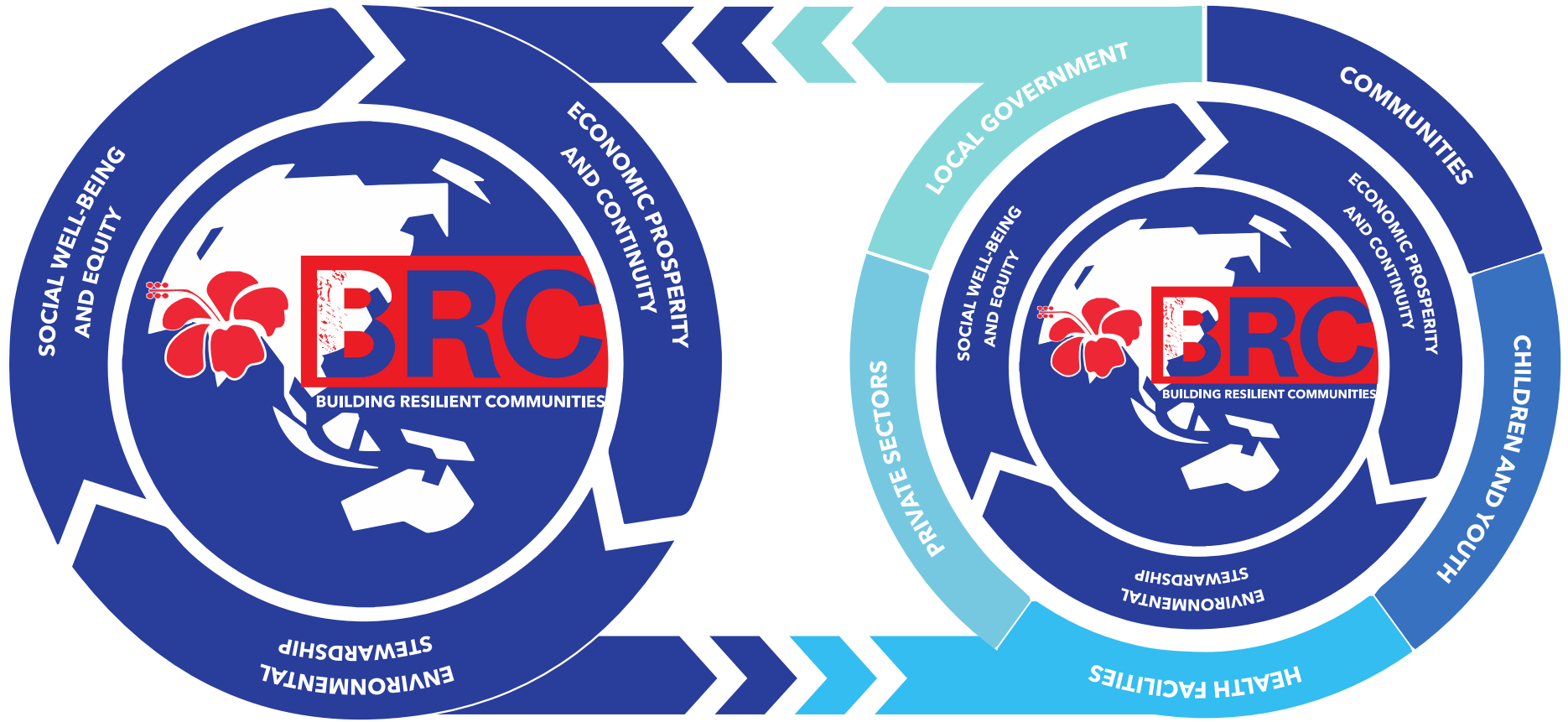
MERCY Malaysia is working to advocate for disaster resilience communities at the local, regional and global level and provide the knowledge, tools and solutions to make communities and places safer and move towards sustainable development.

MERCY Malaysia has started working on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) since 2005. Our first effort was in Aceh, Indonesia. This was in particular a reflection on the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA 2005 – 2015), which has set the foundation for our DRR efforts for the next 10 years.

In 2015, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR 2015 – 2030) was created at the World Conference for DRR. This framework has helped MERCY Malaysia to advance its DRR programmings through the creation of the Building Resilient Communities (BRC) unit.

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2. Disaster preparedness



2. Disaster preparedness



**Community-based
Disaster Risk
Management**



**School
Preparedness
Program**



**Resilient
Health
Infrastructure**







**Resilient
Private
Sectors**



**Resilient
Local Government
Units**

2. Disaster preparedness

PROGRAMS	INITIATION	TARGETS	ACHIEVEMENTS (per 2018)	COUNTRIES INVOLVED
	2006	500 resilient villages/settlements in Malaysia by 2020 <i>and</i> 50 resilient villages/settlements in ASEAN countries by 2020	100 resilient villages/settlements in Malaysia <i>and</i> 15 resilient villages/settlements in ASEAN countries	Malaysia (continuous since 2007) Indonesia (continuous since 2016) Cambodia (to start 2017) Philippines (to start 2018) Myanmar (to start 2018-19)
	2007	1500 safe schools in Malaysia by 2020 <i>and</i> 250 safe schools in ASEAN countries by 2020	500 safe schools in Malaysia <i>and</i> 20 safe schools in ASEAN countries	Malaysia (continuous since 2007) Indonesia (continuous since 2016) Cambodia (to start 2017) Philippines (to start 2018) Myanmar (to start 2018-19)
	2015	50 resilient hospitals/ health centers in Malaysia by 2020 <i>and</i> 10 resilient hospitals/ health centers in ASEAN countries by 2020	10 resilient hospitals/ health centers in Malaysia <i>and</i> 2 resilient hospitals/ health centers in ASEAN countries	Malaysia (continuous since 2015) Indonesia (continuous since 2016) Cambodia (to start 2017) Philippines (to start 2018) Myanmar (to start 2018-19)
	2015	100 organizations' participation in Malaysia by 2020 <i>and</i> 100 organizations' participation in ASEAN countries by 2020	20 organizations' participation in Malaysia <i>and</i> 12 organizations' participation in ASEAN countries	Malaysia (continuous since 2015) Indonesia (continuous since 2016) Cambodia (to start 2017) Philippines (to start 2018) Myanmar (to start 2018-19)
	2015	25 LGUs participation in Malaysia by 2020 <i>and</i> 10 LGUs participation in ASEAN countries by 2020	4 LGUs participation in Malaysia <i>and</i> 2 LGUs participation in ASEAN countries	Malaysia (continuous since 2015) Indonesia (continuous since 2016) Cambodia (to start 2017) Philippines (to start 2018) Myanmar (to start 2018-19)

2. Disaster preparedness

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 only**.
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

3. Addressing the refugee issues

173,730

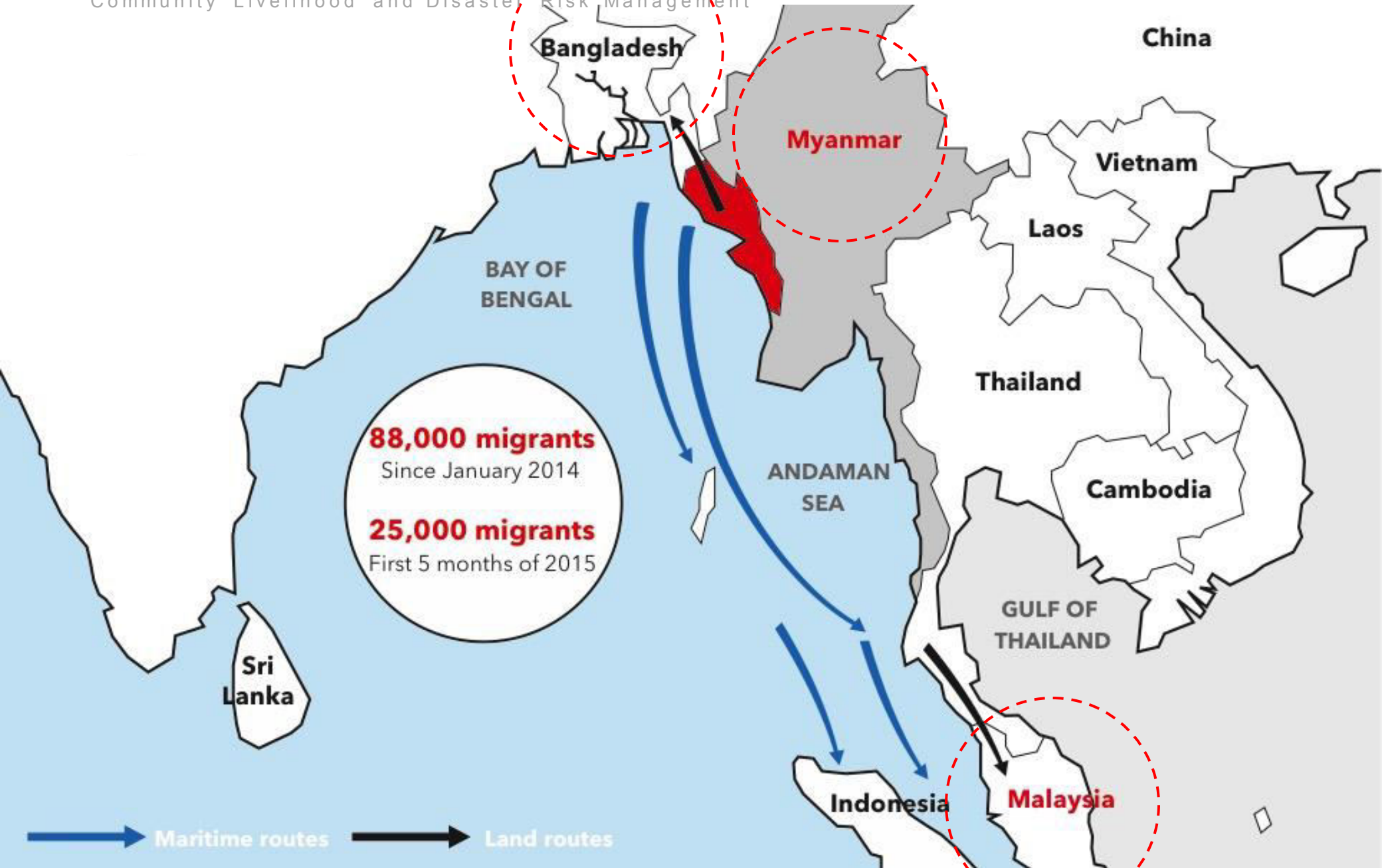
Refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR in Malaysia

* as of May 2019

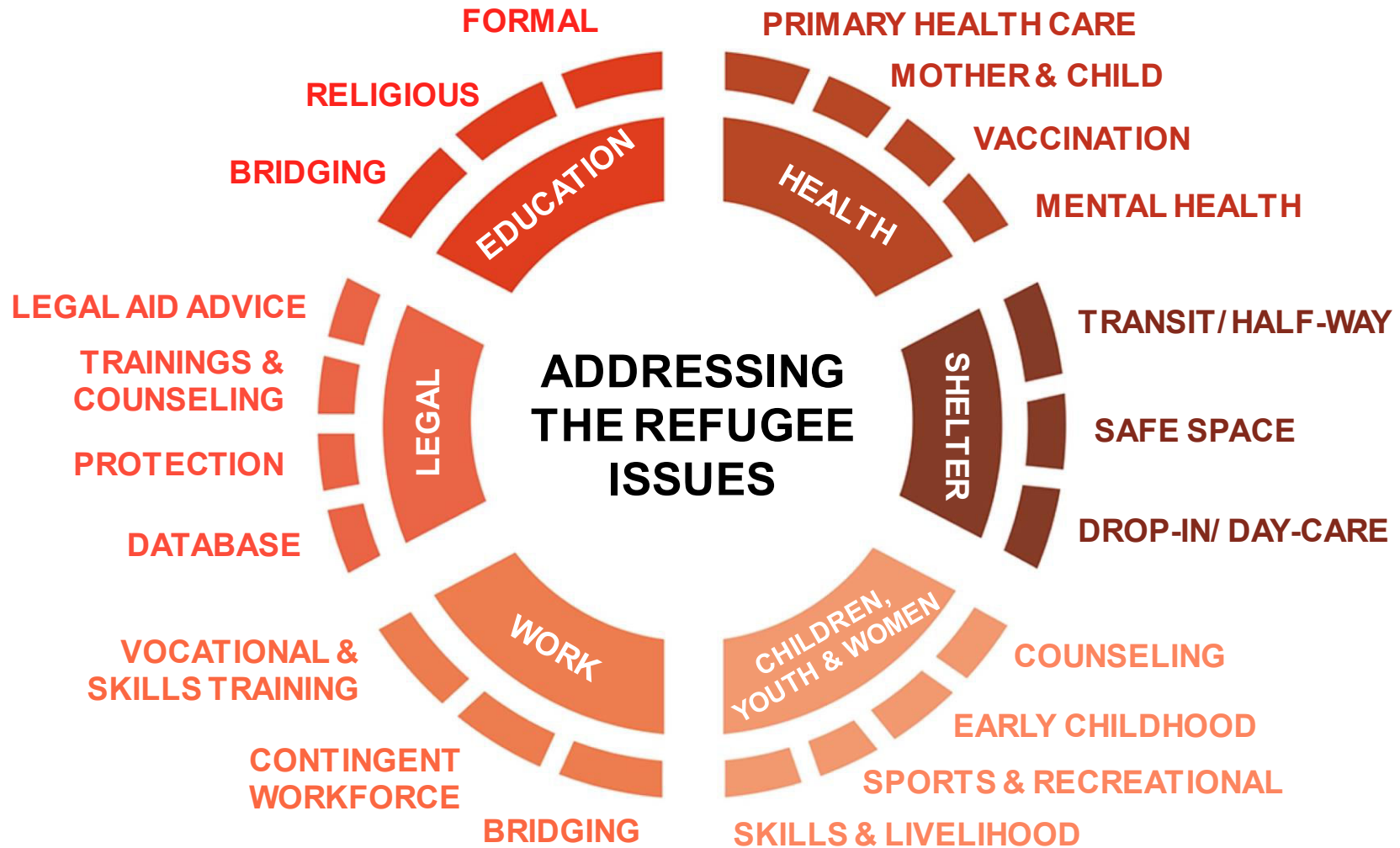
- Some 150,430 are from Myanmar, comprising some **93,190 Rohingyas**, 24,490 Chins, 9,730 Myanmar Muslims, 3,990 Rakhines and Arakanese, and other ethnicities from Myanmar.
- 68% of refugees and asylum-seekers are men, while **32% are women**.
- There are some **44,130 children below the age of 18**.

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3. Addressing the refugee issues



4. Regional response preparedness



**Shared
Resources**

**Coordinated
Responses**

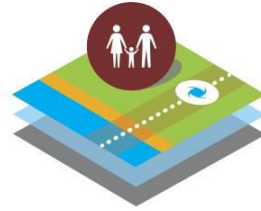
**REGIONAL
RESPONSE
PREPAREDNESS**

**Capacity
Development**

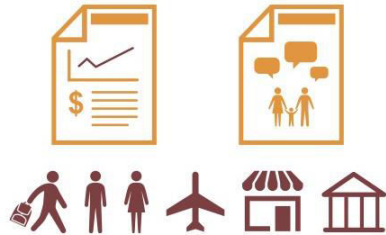
**Sustainable
Intervention /
TDRM
Approach**

**Continuous
Improvements
and Regional
Standards**

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Disaster Impact Information

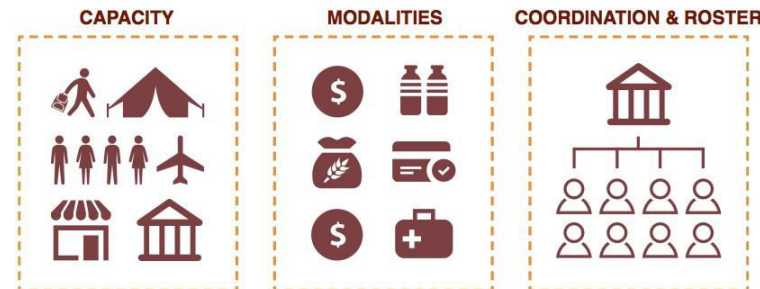


Planning, Training and Advocacy

REGIONAL RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS



Needs Analysis



Response Capacity Analysis

Medical Services

Emergency Medical Aid-surgeries, Mobile Clinic, Mass
Immunization, Psychosocial First Aid

EMT Field Hospital

Registration and Waiting,
Examination, Pharmacy, Treatment /
Procedure, General Store, Ward,
Operating Theatre, Psychosocial
Services

REGIONAL RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS

Humanitarian Assistance

Blankets, Tents, Food and Water,
Hygiene / Essential Personal Kits,
WASH Assistance

Standby and Surge Rosters

Roster of trained network members
based on location, capacity, readiness
and modalities

Relief Assets and Stockpiles

Reserves of emergency non-food relief goods,
including medical kits, shelter items, IT
equipment and other materials designed to
assist the emergency response

4. Regional response preparedness

Positioning Malaysia as the lead regional actor in response preparedness

Step 1 Institutional disaster planning

Step 2 Hazard, vulnerability, capacity and risk analyses

Step 3 Resource identification and mobilization

Step 4 Early-warning, alert systems and triggers

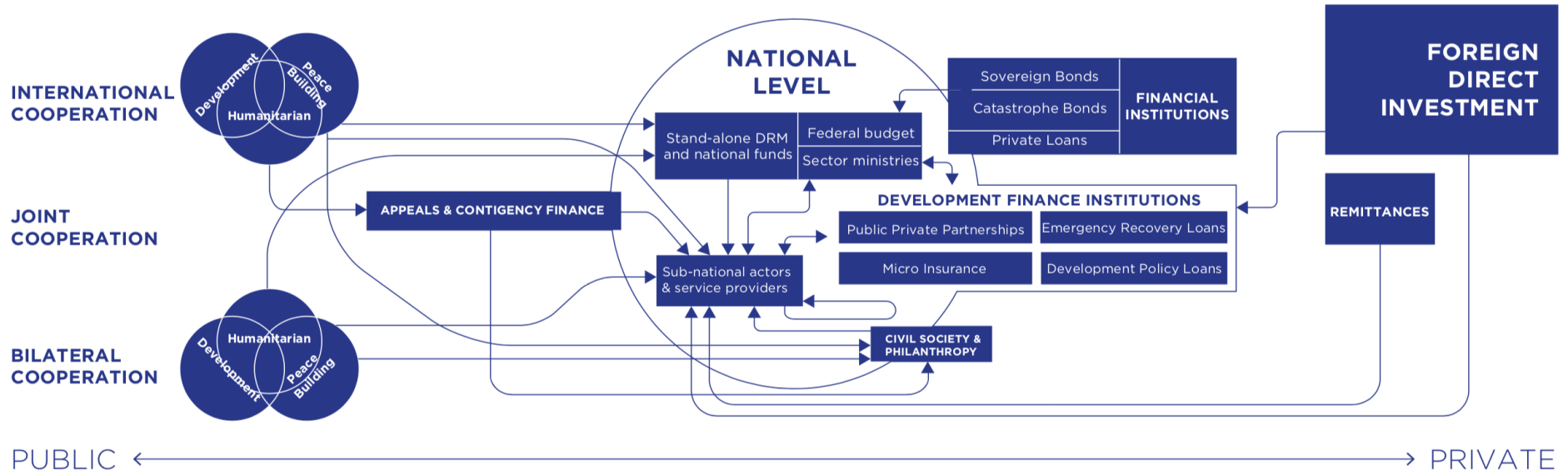
Step 5 Linkages and communications

Step 6 Sectoral responsibilities

FINANCING HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS, DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: Challenges and way-forward

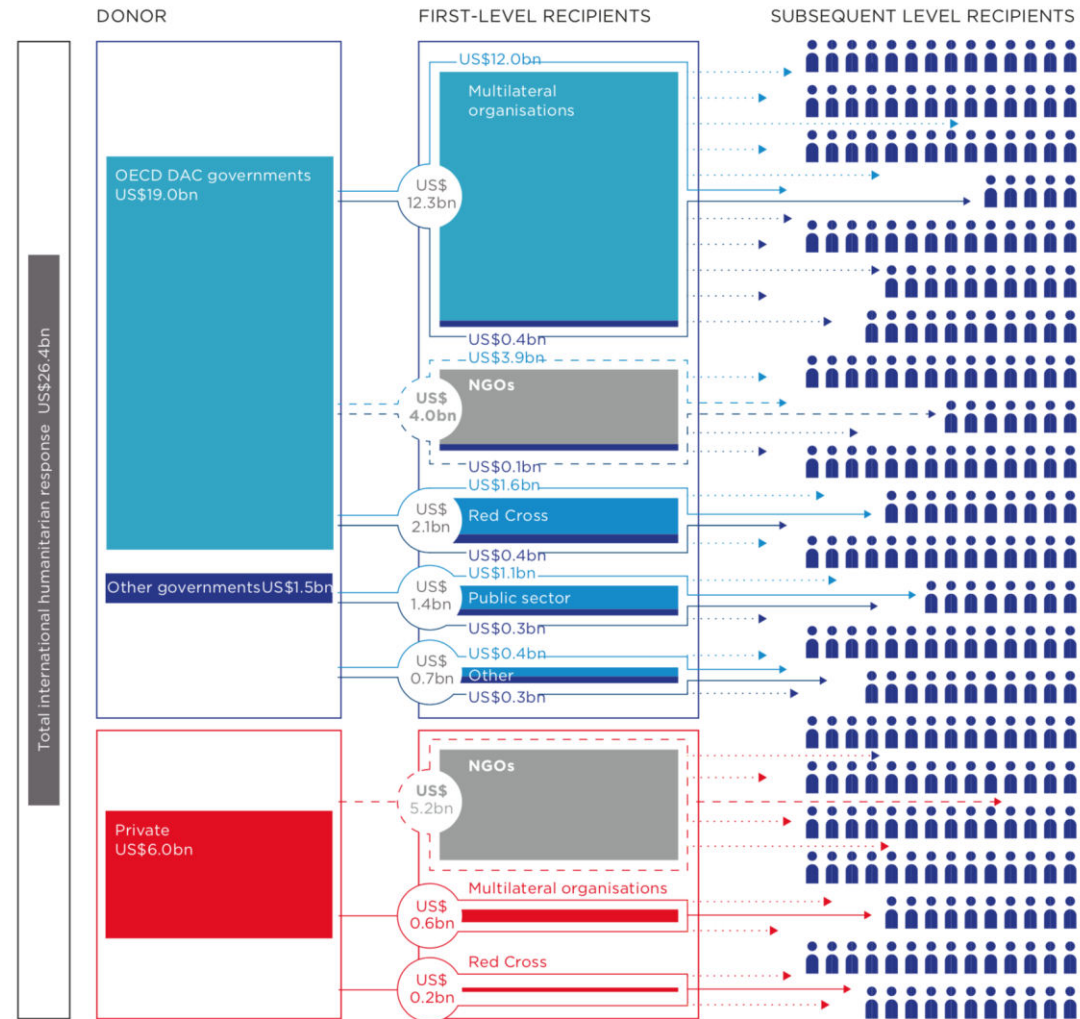
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Challenge #1: a complicated financing ecosystem



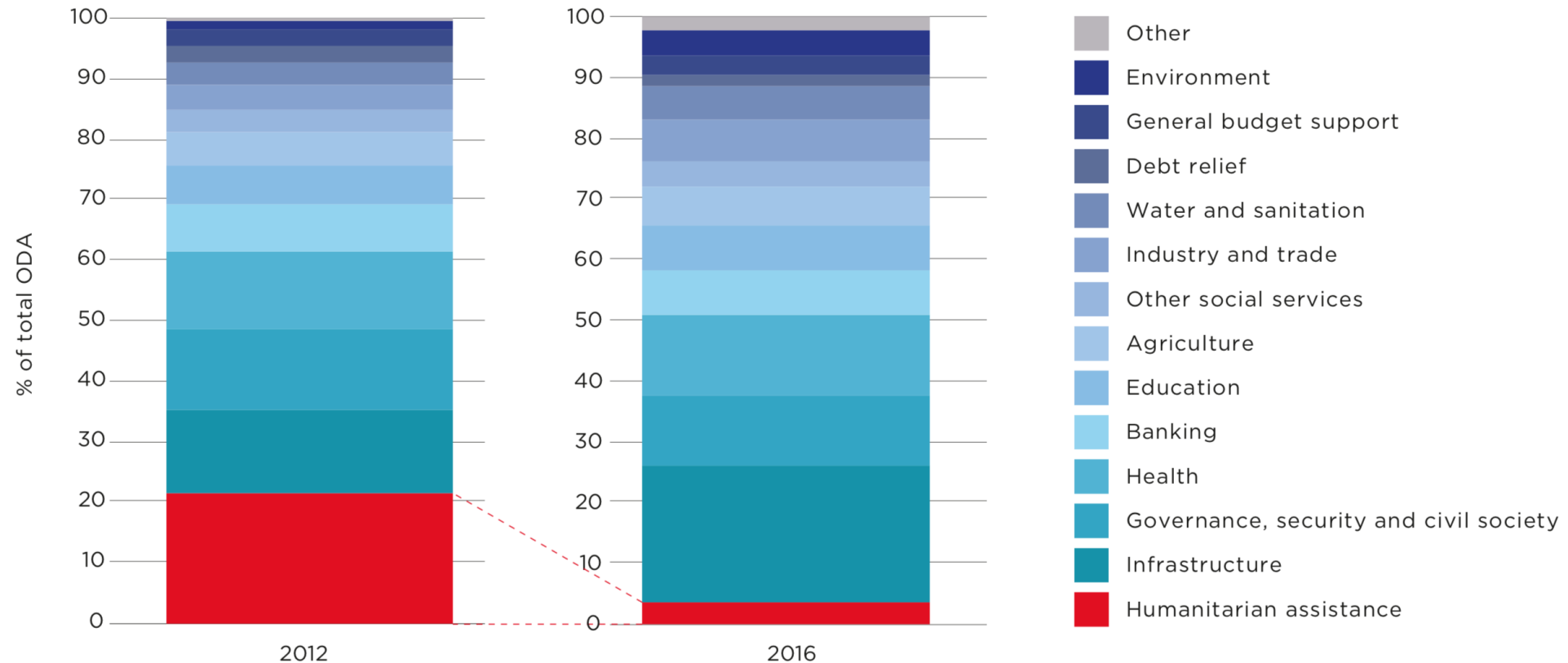
Challenge #2: a shrinking space for NGOs

The diagram shows funding to NGOs in general as a proportion of total international humanitarian assistance decreased from 38% in 2015 to 35% in 2016, and the volume of direct funding to NGOs decreased for the first time in four years, largely driven by a 15% fall in private donor contributions.



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Challenge #3: reduced allocations



Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC, UN OCHA FTS and UN CERF data, 2018.

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Opportunity: increasing support and awareness from the government

Wan Azizah: Malaysia keen to work with Japan on disaster management

Bernama | June 28, 2018

The deputy prime minister says this includes training and the sharing of expertise in areas like early warning technology.



Bernama pic.

PUTRAJAYA: Malaysia and Japan are keen to expand collaboration in various areas including disaster management and social protection policies, Deputy Prime Minister Dr Wan Azizah Wan Ismail said today.

She said the National Disaster Management Agency (NaDMA) could benefit from Japan's experience in managing disasters.

"This includes training and the sharing of know-how in a number of areas, such as early warning technology, to help to predict and prepare for disasters, and advance planning on how to deal with major disasters," she said at a joint press conference with Japan's ambassador to Malaysia Makiko Miyagawa, who paid her a courtesy call at her office here.

Wan Azizah said Japan already had a comprehensive response system in the event of a major earthquake.

Malaysia Keen To Work With Turkey To Help Refugees

Details | Published on Wednesday, 13 June 2018 03:09

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PUTRAJAYA — Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Wan Azizah Wan Ismail said Malaysia is keen on working with Turkey to help refugees who are driven out from their homes due to economic reasons.

After receiving a courtesy call from Turkey's Ambassador to Malaysia Dr Merve Sefa Kavakci on Monday, Wan Azizah said a long-term solution was needed to help them economically so that people are drawn back to where they belong.

"Maybe policies can be more suited to that," she said in a statement here today.

Meanwhile, Wan Azizah said Turkey and Malaysia have to be strong economically to help the ummah (Muslims).

"We have to be strong countries, coming together, and helping each other to help others in areas of strife and to be the cool minds to pacify and to make this place a better place for all," she said.

Meanwhile, the Turkish Ambassador agreed, saying there must be a two-pronged approach to this.

"We must have) a strong Malaysia and a strong Turkey, both economically independent, with increased collaboration between both countries as two regional powers. When we thrive sustainably ourselves, we can be of better help to the needy," she said.

Laksana buah fikiran AMCDRR - TPM

Diraja Manan Sarad
manan_sarad@pmc.com.my

LILANBAATAR (Mongolia): Datuk Seri Dr Wan Azizah Wan Ismail berkata,

Malaysia bersedia melaksanakan Deklarasi Ulaanbaatar dan Pelan Tindakan 2018-2020 yang dicipta dalam Persidangan Peringkat Menteri Asia Bagi Pengurangan Risiko Bencana (AMCDRR).

Timbalan Perdana Menteri berkata, kedua-duanya penting dalam usaha menggalakkan kesalinghubungan dan keterangkuman tinjauan tempatan bagi mengahang risiko bencana masa depan dan memastikan pembangunan lestari.

"Pada masa sama menangani cabaran baharu penubuhan iklim secara berkesan," katanya.AMCDRR kelapan yang disertai kira-kira 3,000 perwakilan dari negara Asia Pasifik berakhir esok.

Pada sidang bersama wartawan Malaysia, Dr Wan Azizah berkata, persidangan itu memberi peluang kepada delegasi Malaysia yang diketuai oleh bekasasama, bertukar idea dan memperkasa rangkaian terutama di kalangan negara peserta dalam usaha mengurangkan risiko bencana.

"Dalam keadaan iklim global tidak menentu, Malaysia juga berdepan cabaran mengurangkan risiko bencana.

"Contohnya kejadian gempa bumi di Gunung Kinabalu (beberapa tahun lalu). Kini kejadian gempa bumi berskala kecil kerap berlaku di Ranau," katanya.

Beliau yang juga Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Bencana Pusat berkata, Malaysia juga boleh berkongsi kepakaran dengan negara lain terutama dalam bidang latihan.

"Dari segi kemampuan melatih, Malaysia adalah yang kedua terbaik selepas Singapura," katanya.

Turut menyertai delegasi negara Ketua Pengarah Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara (NADMA), Datuk Dr Ahmad Jilani Muhammed Yunus dan Duta Besar Malaysia ke China/ Mongolia, Datuk Zainuddin Yahya.

Janji 54: Memperkasa institusi kemasyarakatan, masyarakat sivil dan keusahawanan sosial

Janji 59: Memimpin usaha menyelesaikan konflik Rohingya dan Palestin

WAY FORWARD: Sustaining the actions

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Way-forward #1: partnerships



Way-forward #2: innovation

1. PRODUCT INNOVATION

(i.e. value-based, needs-based)

2. POLICY INNOVATION

(i.e. DRR and DRM law, other policy reforms)

3. PROCESS INNOVATION

(i.e. the humanitarian-development-peace nexus)

Way-forward #3: sustainable funding

1. NATIONAL DISASTER AND RISK MANAGEMENT FUND*

(i.e. a trust fund of RM 20 million per annum, made accessible to the local level = RM 100 million for 5 years plan)

2. NATIONAL DISASTER RISK FINANCING STRATEGIES

(i.e. a strategy to prioritize and sensitize risk financing)

3. BLENDED FINANCING FOR DRM

(i.e. cross-sector financial arrangements)

** Mechanism established but require expansion and sustainability strategies*

Way-forward #4: invest in humanity

The future of humanitarian actions, disaster risk management and sustainable development in protecting the community **is not just about more money from donor government, but also about national and local investments, financing from diverse sources, better financing – more integrated and suitably coordinated, and certainly better targeted.**

VALUE PROPOSITION:

A resilient Malaysia

Community Livelihood and Disaster Risk Management

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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Value Proposition: a Resilient Malaysia



REDUCING DISASTER RISK, PROTECTING COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD



Thank you

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