



# Malaysia

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## National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013) - Interim

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# Section 1: Outcomes 2011-2013

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## Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

### Outcome Statement:

The National Security Council Directive No. 20 is the main guideline for disaster management in Malaysia. The Directive prescribes the management mechanism according to the level and complexity of disaster and determines the roles responsibilities and capacities of various agencies at various administration levels to ensure effective coordination and mobilisation of resources when handling disasters.

## Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

### Outcome Statement:

The policy, infrastructure and operational mechanism that transcend from the national, state and district levels to enable cohesive participation and involvement of various government agencies, non-government sector and community in disaster management. The Community-based Disaster Management Programme has been implemented through collaboration of multi-level agencies in several states enhanced the resilience and recovery of communities to disasters through awareness programmes, capacity building and community-specific disaster management plan at disaster areas.

## Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

### Outcome Statement:

Programmes aimed at enhancing awareness and ability of local authorities and general public to respond during and after emergency/disaster have been constantly implemented. Multiple early warning systems have been developed and continuously upgraded through international cooperation, transfer of knowledge and technology enhanced the capacity of disaster preparedness and early warning. The awareness programmes on disasters and safety practices (Safe Schools and Hospitals), counselling to students traumatised by disasters (Smart Support Team) as well as monetary assistance (relief funds and microfinance facility) to poor communities and school aids to poor students (via the Ministry of Education's Poor Student Funds) in disaster areas smoothed reconstruction process of affected communities. The efforts of NGOs in promoting resilience at community level to disasters and assistance in post-disaster relief also expedited disaster recovery.

## Section 2: Strategic goals

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### Strategic Goal Area 1

*The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.*

#### Strategic Goal Statement:

The National Security Council Directive No. 20 is the main guideline for disaster management in Malaysia. It is complemented by other sectoral legislation in forming a comprehensive framework, including the Land Conservation Act; Environmental Quality Act; Town and Country Planning Act; Irrigation and Drainage Act; and Uniform Building by Law. The Directive prescribes the management mechanism according to the level and complexity of disaster and determines the roles and responsibilities of various agencies to ensure effective coordination and mobilisation of resources when handling disasters. Malaysia has been adopting several strategies to advance progress in mainstreaming DRR:

- 1- Incorporation of DRR and Climate Change Adaptation into land use planning system in Malaysia [Town & Country Planning Act 1976 (Act 172)] in National Physical Plan at National Level, Structural Plan for State Level and Local Plan & Special Area Plan at Local Level. Among the content in the National Plan are sustainable water resources management using IWRM and ICZM; Environmentally Sensitive Areas for land use, geohazards and natural resource; and protection of natural barrier (i.e. mangrove) and moving away from areas that vulnerable to possible rising sea level.
- 2- Disaster planning and prevention is integrated into the overall national development plans and projects for sustainable development, accompanied by the involvement of District and State Disaster Management Committees and authorities in the development, testing and implementation of the overall emergency response plans.
- 3- In Malaysia, poverty reduction is implemented as part of DRR strategy. With explicit policies and leaders' commitments, the country is way ahead in meeting the MDG target to halve the poverty incidence through programmes such as People's Housing Programme, Housing Loan Scheme for lower income groups, Housing assistance to the rural poor as well as the empowerment of the poor.
- 4- The integration between DRR and Climate Change Adaptation is making significant progress in Malaysia. The National Policy on Climate Change was approved in 2009 to mainstream climate resilient development into different levels of government. It contains several Key Actions that address DRR directly and indirectly through, among others, systematic harmonisation and integration of DRR in existing and new legislation, policies and plans; mobilisation of financing and technical assistance; as well as R&D and establishment of disaster database inventory.
- 5- The government is currently exploring the formulation of a national legislation for disaster management, which is expected to significantly emphasise DRR.

## Strategic Goal Area 2

*The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.*

### Strategic Goal Statement:

The government has put in place since the 1990s, policy, infrastructure and operational mechanism that transcend from the national, state and district levels to ensure cohesive participation and involvement of various government agencies and non-government sector in disaster management:

- Collaboration of multi-level agencies in several to enhance the resilience of communities to disasters through Community-based Disaster Management Programme. Activities were designed to facilitate community stakeholders to determine their levels of awareness and capacity on disaster risks as well as to design community-specific disaster management plan.
- The Working Committee on Adaptation was established under the National Council on Green Technology and Climate Change chaired by the Prime Minister. The Committee provides an additional avenue for integrating and implementing disaster risk reduction measures in the contexts of green technology and climate change.
- A National Platform on Disaster Management comprises of government sectors, education institutions, private sectors, NGOs and CBOs will be established to improve the effectiveness in multi-stakeholder mobilisation and drive more proactive and comprehensive multi-hazard approach in identifying, preventing, mitigating and preparing for disaster risks.
- In the Ministry of Health (Disease Control Division) launched various DRR-related programmes: 1) Flood Management Programme to reduce the morbidity and mortality among the flood victims through prevention and control activities before-, during- and post-flood. 2) National Strategic Plan for Emerging Diseases, the division also has strengthened its capability on detection and response to emerging disease and public health emergencies. 3) Action Plan for Haze documented time bound guide for preparedness and response plan for haze. It contains specific advice and actions to be taken by the ministry, other government agencies and non-government agencies to ensure that resources are mobilized and used efficiently. 4) Other programmes include: Food Safety Emergency Response Plan on food-borne illness and Rural Environmental Sanitation Programme for water supply and sanitation related disease etc. The ministry also involves in promotion and awareness programmes.

## Strategic Goal Area 3

*The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

### Strategic Goal Statement:

Programmes aimed at enhancing awareness and ability of local authorities and general public to respond during and after emergency/disaster have been constantly implemented. Multiple early warning systems have been developed and continuously upgraded through international cooperation, transfer of knowledge and technology. Efforts of NGOs to promote

resilience at community level to disasters are encouraged and supported in various ways.

The National Disaster Relief Fund (KWABBN) provides assistance to disaster victims to enhance the overall resilience of communities to disasters. Through the concept of public-private partnership, other relief funds and microfinance tools are designed to support recovery of affected communities. Local authorities carry out post-mortem and would be invited to share their experience in managing the emergency/disaster in relevant events.

In the education sector, the Ministry of Education has embarked on several programmes aimed at creating awareness on disasters and safety practices (Safe Schools Programme), provide counselling to students traumatised by disasters (Smart Support Team) as well as the Poor Student's Funds providing monetary assistance and school aids to poor students in the event of disasters.

Through land use planning at local level, in Special Area Plan (Special Area for Specific Needs) - a detailed development plan prepared within a short period of time for implementation and management, can be used to implement change in the development plan at disaster affected areas for reconstruction and mitigating future risk.

## Section 3: Priority for action 1

*Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.*

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### Priority for action 1: Core indicator 1

*National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions?  
Yes

National development plan	Yes
Sector strategies and plans	Yes
Climate change policy and strategy	Yes
Poverty reduction strategy papers	Yes
CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)	No
Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning	Yes

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk? Yes

Description:

The National Security Council of the Prime Minister's Department leads the disaster management in accordance to the Directive No. 20 on "Policy and Mechanism on National Disaster and Relief Management". The Council coordinates activities that are implemented by the Disaster Management and Relief Committee comprising various agencies at federal,

state and local levels. Government agencies are responsible for different aspects of DRR while maintaining their core responsibilities. At state level, the District Offices are empowered with major roles in disaster management and relief.

The country’s primary development plan – Five Year Malaysia Plan contributes to DRR by reducing underlying risk factors and promoting sustainable development. Poverty reduction is implemented as part of DRR strategy through explicit policies and programmes that are in line with the MDG target.

The “Melaka Declaration on DRR in Malaysia 2011” was adopted during the Disaster Awareness Day 2011. The Declaration calls upon national, state and local stakeholders to advocate lead and champion actions on national mechanism for disaster management, role of local authorities for DRR, mainstreaming of DRR in education and keeping schools and hospitals safe from disasters.

Through the National Policy on Climate Change, which was approved in 2009, several actions will be undertaken to mainstream climate resilient development into different levels of government and to address DRR directly and indirectly.

The government is currently exploring the formulation of a national legislation for disaster management, which is expected to significantly emphasise disaster risk reduction.

**Context & Constraints:**

Effective integration of DRR into national and sectoral policies and plans as well as the shifting of the current management approach from preparedness and response oriented to risk reduction requires clear guidelines, tools, and more adequate and proper resources in every administration level.

**Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2**

*Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget		



## Decentralised / sub-national budget

**USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)**

### Description:

The National Security Council Directive No. 20 stipulates three levels of disaster management, i.e. district, state and federal levels. Activation of the specific executing committee will depend on the characteristics and scale of event as well as coverage of impacted areas. In any case, District Office is the key implementing agency on ground to ensure responses are coordinated, asset and human resources are sufficient, and communication with the media. In higher levels, state and/or federal government will support in cross-boundary coordination and mobilising necessary additional resources.

In the Ninth Malaysia Plan from 2006 to 2010, the government had spent about USD 2 billion (RM 6 billion) to deal with multiple hazards with different approaches, including flood mitigation, multi-hazards monitoring and early warning systems, etc.

The government will continue relevant efforts during the Tenth Malaysia Plan (2011-2015). Approximately USD 1.7 billion (RM5 billion) has been allocated for programmes on flood mitigation, forecasting and warning facilities as well as the development of disaster preparedness and community awareness programmes and flood hazard maps.

### Context & Constraints:

The economic situation in recent years intensifies competing financial requirements for different agendas. Furthermore, the implications of climate change on disaster management are still uncertain while efforts to integrate DRR and climate change adaptation are still at initial stage.

## Priority for action 1: Core indicator 3

*Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels*

### Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? No

<b>Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)</b>	No
<b>Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government</b>	No
<b>Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR</b>	0

### Description:

Disasters are managed at three levels (district, state and federal), which depends on the characteristics and scale of event as well as coverage of impacted areas. In any case, District Office is the key implementing agency on ground to ensure responses on disaster management are coordinated, asset and human resources are sufficient. In higher levels, state and/or federal government will support in cross-boundary coordination and mobilising necessary additional resources.

Through the Town and Country Planning Act 1976 (Act 172) for land use planning development, public participation is mobilised in the planning process for development plan at local council level. Type of development and programmes aimed at enhancing awareness and ability of local authorities and general public to respond during and after emergency/disaster have been constantly implemented.

Community-based Disaster Management Programme has been carried out to disseminate information and raise awareness at community level. Through collaboration with multiple agencies, the Programme is implemented in a moderated manner to guide participating community stakeholders in identifying the hazards and designing disaster management initiatives, including analysing and determining capacity needs.

During the Disaster Awareness Day 2011, the 'Resilient City – My City is Getting Ready' Campaign was launched. Three Role Model Cities (Kuala Lumpur, Melaka and Putrajaya) and a Champion (Chief Minister of Melaka State) were nominated; this can be part of the promotion to replicate more resilient cities and community toward disasters.

During-Post Disaster Assistance and Volunteerism: Universities (i.e. Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)) setup a pool of volunteers from their staffs to provide assistance to emergency rescue team & communities during disasters such as: on-the-ground volunteers, counselling, donation, reconstruction, awareness campaign etc.

## Context & Constraints:

With many disaster-prone areas in the country that need to be tackled by the state and local governments, constraints of resources, including budget, time, human, capacity and tools, may limit participatory processes at the local levels. Nevertheless, with the initiation of the 'Resilient City – My City is Getting Ready' Campaign and nominated Role Model Cities and Champion, such initiative is expected to encourage other City Mayors and administrators of local governments across the country to learn from the good practices of the Role Model cities and accelerate the decentralisation of DRR.

## Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4

*A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.*

### Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? -- not complete --

<b>Civil society members (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>National finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>Sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>Private sector (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>Science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>Women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>Other (please specify)</b>	

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

<b>In the Prime Minister's/President's Office</b>	Yes
<b>In a central planning and/or coordinating unit</b>	No
<b>In a civil protection department</b>	No
<b>In an environmental planning ministry</b>	No
<b>In the Ministry of Finance</b>	No

**Other (Please specify)**

### Description:

There is no specific platform on DRR in Malaysia yet. However, there are numerous existing mechanisms on different hazards faced by the country, which are mostly either targeting specific hazard or response-oriented during and/or after the occurrence of disaster. The National Security Council (NSC) actively and continuously engages multiple stakeholders (government agencies, education & research institutions, private sectors and community-based organisations) on different aspects of DRR efforts through the Disaster Management and Relief Committee established under the NSC Directive No.20.

Malaysia is in the process of establishing a National Platform on DRR. The Platform is still at planning state and expected to gradually advance and coordinate efforts by different stakeholders at all levels to systematically reduce the risks and impacts of disasters faced by the country while facilitating sustainable development.

### Context & Constraints:

Effective multi-stakeholder mobilisation is quite a challenge. In addition to preparedness and response, the management of disaster requires more proactive approach and should take a comprehensive multi-hazard focus to simultaneously consider various types of hazard to which the country is exposed to.

## Section 4: Priority for action 2

*Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*

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### Priority for action 2: Core indicator 1

*National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? -- not complete --

<b>Multi-hazard risk assessment</b>	Yes
<b>% of schools and hospitals assessed</b>	0
<b>Schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments</b>	No
<b>Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments</b>	No
<b>Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)</b>	No
<b>Common format for risk assessment</b>	No
<b>Risk assessment format customised by user</b>	Yes
<b>Is future/probable risk assessed?</b>	Yes
<b>Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.</b>	Agricultural, Airport, Drainage & Irrigation, Land reclamation, Fisheries, Forestry, Housing, Industry, Infrastructure, Ports, Mining, Petroleum, Power generation

& Transmission,  
Quarries, Railways,  
Transportation, Resort  
& Recreation  
development, etc

## Description:

A number of programmes have been carried out to assess and mitigate risks of different disasters.

- The Road Platform Rise Up Study by the Public Works Department identifies and delineates hazard and risk maps for flood prone areas at network and project levels;
- Climate Change Risk and Impacts Studies by the Malaysian Meteorological Department and Drainage and Irrigation Department will provide insight on the level of exposure to hydro-meteorological hazards.
- Through the National Slope Master Plan Study, the Public Works Department establishes an inventory of susceptible areas and different types of landslides hazards and risks. Its Guidelines for Slopes has been widely used by government agencies and the private sector to minimise risks in slope failure disasters.
- The risk assessment of earthquake and tsunami on Malaysia had been completed and regularly updated to provide input to the response plan.
- Localised modelling, downscaled from global climate models, has been carried out by the National Hydraulic Research Institute Malaysia and Malaysian Meteorological Department to project future climate conditions. Results of the modelling provided inputs for assessing potential implications to several key resource and economic sectors in the country.
- The Drainage and Irrigation Department conducted the National Coastal Vulnerability Index Study in 2007 to assess vulnerability of coastal areas to sea level rise.
- There are also a number of R&D initiatives on risks assessment funded by the Science-Fund managed by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation covering issues on flood, landslides and earthquakes.
- The Department of Town and Country Planning has developed several planning tools that aim to reduce risks of different disasters. These tools include the Land Use Planning Appraisal for Risk (LUPAR) Programme, Highland Planning Guideline and the concept of Environmentally Sensitive Areas for the preparation of national physical, state structure and local plans.
- Research institutes or centres at national level or universities also carry out multi-hazard assessment and research. Examples: Southeast Asia Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, SEADPRI-UKM, conduct holistic and multi-hazard integrated research on disasters esp. geological, climatic & technological hazards, i.e. site specific /regional risk assessment & mapping, vulnerability studies on disaster risk, disaster impact related to climate-change, mitigation, planning and policy/governance on disasters; and Centre for Natural Disasters Studies, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, acts as focal point for all research activities in the university that are related to natural disasters, their mechanism, impacts and mitigation of natural hazards towards the reduction of natural disasters in Malaysia.

## Context & Constraints:

The risk assessment needs to be carried out at local level and more specific locations. Such efforts will require more effective dissemination of existing information and resources as well development of different tools in support of such assessments. In particular, it is crucial to take into consideration different, and possibly conflicting, priorities and needs of various stakeholders in a balanced manner under the current situation of limited resources.

During the Tenth Malaysia Plan (2011-2015), the Government will review the value at risk for communities to develop a clear understanding of the cost-benefit trade-offs involved in averting or reducing the impact of such climate-related hazards. Measures to be undertaken include development of a robust risk framework to assess and quantify the climate risk faced by the economy and prioritise measures to address those risks; implementation of policy decision frameworks to ensure that future infrastructure investments are climate resilient; and enhancement of capacity in the field of climate prediction and modelling to develop stronger Malaysia-specific and sector-specific knowledge.

## Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2

*Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed? -- not complete --

<b>Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated</b>	No
<b>Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems)</b>	Yes
<b>Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries</b>	Yes

## Description:

There are several monitoring systems in place for specific hazard.

- Through the National Slope Master Plan, the Public Works Department established systems for monitoring landslides risks and hazards information.
- The Malaysian Meteorological Department is continuously monitoring seismic waves, sea level changes and severe weather events as well as haze and drought situation in the country. Atmospheric models have been applied for Quantitative Precipitation Forecasting to enhance reliability and accuracy of forecast, and run in three river basins of Peninsular Malaysia (Pahang, Kelantan & Johor River basin) to provide real-time flood warning and emergency responses in a convenient lead time.
- The Drainage and Irrigation Department's "Integrated Atmospheric and Radar Satellite Model-based Rainfall and Flood Forecasting (AMRFF)" for selected main river basins will be able to provide forecasting and flood early warning.
- National Tsunami Early Warning System developed by the Malaysian Meteorological Department to provide early warning on tsunami threat that may affect the country.

## Context & Constraints:

There is a need to have more monitoring networks for seismic, sea level, weather observations as well as more efficient dissemination networks and good cooperation from the mass media. The dissemination of information in a timely manner is crucial to ensure that vulnerable communities and responders are promptly informed to enable them to take necessary actions.

## Priority for action 2: Core indicator 3

*Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.*

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? Yes

<b>Early warnings acted on effectively</b>	Yes
<b>Local level preparedness</b>	Yes
<b>Communication systems and protocols used and applied</b>	Yes
<b>Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination</b>	Yes



## Description:

Flood forecasting and early warning system are put in place to disseminate early warning to the public. It is an integrated system that comprises hundreds of rainfall and water level stations, manual sticks gauges, boards and sirens installed at strategic locations all over the country. The conventional weather radar system is also being upgraded to Doppler weather radars in Sarawak.

The Drainage and Irrigation Department's "Integrated Atmospheric and Radar Satellite Model-based Rainfall and Flood Forecasting (AMRFF)" for selected main river basins will be able to provide longer lead-time estimation for flood early warning and preparedness through integration of atmospheric, radar hydrology and satellite in flood forecasting.

Further to the tsunami incident in 2004, a National Tsunami Early Warning System has been developed by the Malaysian Meteorological Department to provide early warning on tsunami threat that may affect the country. With this system, the government is able to forewarn the public of the possible occurrence of tsunami over the Indian Ocean, South China Sea or the Pacific Ocean. Early warnings are disseminated through sirens, short messaging system (SMS), telephone, telefax, webpage, mass media broadcasting system and public announcements. The ICT is also utilised to promote awareness and disseminate early warnings to the public via a Fixed-Line Disaster Alert System (FLAS). A separate system known as the Government Integrated Radio Network (GIRN) provides radio communication between responders during emergency or disaster. Disaster reporting is now more efficient with the centralised Malaysia Emergency Response System (MERS) emergency hotline. To fully capitalise the potential of mass media as an effective platform to disaster preparedness among the public, the Ministry of Information, Communication and Culture has established a Disaster Unit in the Department of Broadcasting Malaysia.

Dissemination of information and warning on disasters to public also done through government agencies websites and social networking media, namely Facebook and Twitter.

## Context & Constraints:

Improvement in accuracy of prediction is necessary before any early warning is announced. Dissemination approaches for such early warning require testing to ensure effectiveness and efficiency is actual situation. In longer term, the National Slope Master Plan will be expanded to provide early warning system in landslide prone areas.

## Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4

*National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.*

### Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

<b>Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring</b>	Yes
<b>Regional or sub-regional risk assessment</b>	No
<b>Regional or sub-regional early warning</b>	Yes
<b>Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing</b>	Yes
<b>Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks</b>	Yes

### Description:

Malaysia involves with international and regional platforms organised by different agencies as well as, through the National Security Council, works closely with international organisations.

Malaysia signed the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) that entered into force in 2009. The agreement is a further testament of ASEAN's commitment to systematically address and develop formal legal and logistical arrangements to respond to disasters in the region.

The country organised the Third Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Kuala Lumpur in 2008, which was attended by Ministers and government officials from 43 countries as well as representatives from relevant international and regional organisations. Malaysia has been participating in all previous AMCDRR as well as its Global Platforms in Geneva and supports various programmes and campaigns organised by ISDR. Earlier in 2009, Malaysia was chosen to chair the UNESCAP Subsidiary Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction. The committee will complement other agencies including the ISDR regional office and regional organisations in the implementation of disaster risk reduction plans and programmes. Malaysia is also member of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWS), a primary subsidiary body of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission to coordinate the effort to develop an integrated and cohesive warning and mitigation system in the Indian Ocean.

Malaysia collaborates with neighbouring countries in minimising risks and impacts of haze due to trans-boundary transfer under the framework of the ASEAN Agreement on Trans-boundary Haze Pollution 2002. Such collaboration includes assistance for carrying out cloud seeding operation in areas with forest fire during the dry periods. Bilateral cooperation in disaster management is also established with Thailand under the Disaster Management Working Group of the General Border Committee (GBC).

## Context & Constraints:

Malaysia will continue active participation in regional collaboration.

## Section 5: Priority for action 3

*Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels*

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### Priority for action 3: Core indicator 1

*Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

<b>Information is proactively disseminated</b>	Yes
<b>Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV, )</b>	Yes
<b>Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk</b>	Yes

#### Description:

The National Security Council, in collaboration with other agencies, regularly organises events and activities to disseminate relevant information on DRR.

The Disaster Awareness Day is organised every year since 2005 to raise public awareness on disaster risks as well as promote commitment among country leaders, decision makers and local authorities towards government efforts in disaster management and DRR. The Disaster Awareness Day 2011 gathered more than 700 participants, mainly from government agencies, state and local authorities throughout the country. As a result of the programme, the “Melaka Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Malaysia 2011” was adopted that calls upon national, state and local stakeholders to advocate, lead and champion actions on national mechanism for disaster management, role of local authorities for DRR, mainstreaming of DRR in education and keeping schools and hospitals safe from disasters.

Integration of climate change adaptation, including in implementing the National Policy on Climate Change, is recognised in order to address changing nature of disaster risk brought about by climate variability and change.

## Context & Constraints:

Through the Working Committee on Adaptation under the National Council on Green Technology and Climate Change, activities will be formulated to coordinate and expand the national data repository on natural disasters and extreme weather events.

## Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2

*School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.*

### Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? -- not complete --

<b>Primary school curriculum</b>	No
<b>Secondary school curriculum</b>	No
<b>University curriculum</b>	Yes
<b>Professional DRR education programmes</b>	Yes

### Description:

Several programs have been implemented to improve the resilience of schools and hospitals against disasters. The Ministry of Education in collaboration with civil societies and UNICEF has derived initiatives such as the Smart Support Team and School Watching Program in schools.

The Ministry of Health celebrated National Health Day by adopting the theme of the World Health Day: "Save Lives - Make Hospitals Safe in Emergencies". To commemorate the day, the Southeast Asia Disaster Prevention Research Institute (SEADPRI-UKM), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia held a national forum on "Hospitals Safe from Disaster" in 2009.

In conjunction with the Disaster Awareness Day 2011, Malaysia launched the national level campaign on 'One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals' and organised the ASEAN Knowledge Sharing Workshop on Mainstreaming DRR in Education. The Workshop provided the platform for capacity building in mainstreaming DRR in the education sector, particularly in the primary and secondary school curriculum by, inter alia, sharing sound practices and lessons acquired by ASEAN Member States, assessing the state of the art of mainstreaming DRR in education in the ASEAN region and determining performance areas of DRR mainstreaming in curriculum and standards that may be adaptable in the region.

The Southeast Asia Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (SEADPRI-UKM) offers training courses and post-graduate programmes on disaster risk management at the Ph.D. and Masters levels. The programmes provide a platform for DRR research and training in an integrated manner, covering issues on climatic, geological and technological hazards.

Fire Prevention and Occupational Safety & Health module is included in the co-curriculum in Polytechnics education.

Department of Emergency Medicine, under Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia's Medicine Faculty, offers courses on Emergency Medicine to medical students, post graduate students and paramedics.

**Context & Constraints:**

Further efforts are needed to disseminate the concept for wider implementation throughout the country. More national level campaign such as School and Hospitals Safe from Disaster shall be strengthened in the future. Commitment from key agencies has been attained, which will be capitalised in subsequent efforts. There is also the lack of trained teachers that can handle emergency situations such as floods, earthquake, tsunami, etc. Funding is also lacking for training programmes.

**Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3**

*Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strenghtened.*

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget?  
Yes

<b>Research programmes and projects</b>	Yes
<b>Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions</b>	Yes
<b>Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR</b>	No

## Description:

Researches and studies have been undertaken by respective agencies on specific hazards:

- On landslide, the National Slope Master Plan by Public Works Department is compiling and evaluating information on economic impacts of landslides as well as developing a predictive understanding of landslide processes, threshold and triggering mechanisms. Through its Public Awareness Program on Landslides and Slope Safety, the Department conducted market research to gather baseline and follow-up data for program design and measurement purposes. The Department is also currently producing alternative design of high pillar building concept for implementation on school block at flood prone area through its High Pillar School Building Concept Project.
- On earthquake and tsunami hazards, studies are continuously being implemented by the Malaysia Meteorological Department assessment of potential risks. Through the Science Fund Programme under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, research projects on risk assessment of hazards are funded and cover flood risk assessment and flood risk map and decision support system for management of severe flood; new methods to detect landslides and land movement as indicator for landslide occurrence; development of a model to investigate the stability of Malaysian slopes; and investigation of earthquake disruptions on the present adopted vertical reference system for Peninsular Malaysia and its implications.
- Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) provides Science-Fund grant to eligible entities to carry out R&D projects that can generate new knowledge in basic and applied science. Throughout 10th Malaysia Plan, approximately RM 2 million was given out to fund DRR-based research to study about disaster risk and assessment related to the field of flood, slope stability, earthquake etc.
- Research institutes or centres at national level or universities also carry out specialised hazard and multi-hazard research to develop tools and methods for hazard investigation and disaster risk assessment.

## Context & Constraints:

Efforts are underway through the Working Committee on Adaptation under the National Council on Green Technology and Climate Change to encourage knowledge-based decision-making in support of climate resilient growth strategies. Several key DRR players, including the National Security Council, Drainage and Irrigation Department, and Southeast Asia Disaster Prevention Research Institute (SEADPRI-UKM) are also the main members in the Working Committee, relevant DRR elements will be promoted and are expected to be integrated while it pursues R&D agenda on climate change adaptation enhances the understanding on costs and benefits associated with adaptation responses.

## Priority for action 3: Core indicator 4

*Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.*

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

<b>Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.</b>	Yes
<b>Training of local government</b>	Yes
<b>Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)</b>	Yes
<b>Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)</b>	Yes
<b>Guidance for risk reduction</b>	Yes
<b>Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level</b>	Yes

#### Description:

Numerous awareness programs on landslides, tsunami, and floods have been carried out by key agencies, including the Public Works Department, Malaysian Meteorological Department, Ministry of Education and Southeast Asia Disaster Prevention Research Institute (SEADPRI-UKM), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

Safety Guidelines in Disaster and Crisis Situation has been developed and distributed to schools and community leaders (Jawatankuasa Kemajuan dan Keselamatan Kampung – JKKK) to enable the public to respond accordingly to disasters and crises.

Several programmes have been implemented to improve the resilience of schools and hospitals against disasters. The Ministry of Education in collaboration with civil societies and UNICEF has come up with initiatives such as the Smart Support Team and School Watching Program in schools.

Trainings, seminars and drills are constantly organised by Government agencies to both enhance their skills and expertise in disaster management as well as improve communal resilience. In our effort to establish a sustainable and resilient environment for local



communities, the Government has encouraged the participation

### Context & Constraints:

Awareness campaigns were mainly done on small scales basis due to budget constraints and difficulty in reaching the public in masses. There is also needs for closer cooperation with national TV networks, information and education ministries for the outreach programmes to reach greater mass of public and school children in order to build greater awareness and response capability towards building a more resilient community.

## Section 6: Priority for action 4

*Reduce the underlying risk factors*

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### Priority for action 4: Core indicator 1

*Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

<b>Protected areas legislation</b>	Yes
<b>Payment for ecosystem services (PES)</b>	No
<b>Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)</b>	Yes
<b>Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)</b>	Yes
<b>Climate change adaptation projects and programmes</b>	Yes

Description:

The DRR objectives and elements have been progressively achieved through the Five Year Malaysia Plans over the years, which reduce underlying risk factors and promote sustainable development.

The Town and Country Planning Department also formulated the National Physical Plan adopted to further enhance integrated land use planning and incorporation of DRR and Climate Change Adaptation into land use planning system in Malaysia [Town & Country Planning Act 1976 (Act 172)] in National Physical Plan at National Level, Structural Plan for State Level and Local Plan & Special Area Plan at Local Level. Among the content in the National Plan are sustainable water resources management using IWRM and ICZM; Environmentally Sensitive Areas for land use, geohazards and natural resource; and protection of natural barrier (i.e mangrove) and moving away from areas that vulnerable to possible rising sea level. The Land Use Planning Appraisal for Risk (LUPAR) Programme, chaired by the Director General of Town and Country Planning Department, monitors the

implementation of HFA in preparation of state structure plan, local plan and other related studies.

The Department of Irrigation and Drainage oversees the implementation of its guidelines, namely the Urban Stormwater Management Manual (MSMA) by local authorities in the feasibility assessment and execution of physical developments.

The National Slope Master Plan by the Public Works Department provides a comprehensive guidance for slope management and disaster risk reduction strategy on landslide hazards. At the First World Landslide Forum in Japan in November 2008, the Department was chosen as one of ten World Centres of Excellence in Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR.

In the agriculture sector, initiatives that had been undertaken include sustainable agriculture practices, and the enforcement of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) for agriculture projects that pose risks to the environment i.e. at hillsides, aquaculture projects and livestock farming. In order to reduce the impact of disasters like floods to crops, flood mitigation projects involving the strengthening drainage and irrigation infrastructure including the construction of dams in rice fields had been implemented.

**Context & Constraints:**

To ensure concerted holistic responses to address climate change, a National Policy on Climate Change was formulated based on stakeholder consultation and was approved in late 2009. The Policy seeks to mainstream climate resilient development into national, state and local levels of government. It contains several Key Actions that address DRR directly and indirectly through, among others, systematic reviews for harmonisation and integration in existing and new legislation, policies and plans; mobilization of financing and technical assistance; and R&D and establishment of disaster database inventory.

**Priority for action 4: Core indicator 2**

*Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? Yes

<b>Crop and property insurance</b>	Yes
<b>Temporary employment guarantee schemes</b>	No
<b>Conditional and unconditional cash</b>	No

<b>transfers</b>	
<b>Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)</b>	Yes
<b>Micro insurance</b>	No

### Description:

Social development policies and plans are being implemented by the Social Welfare Department to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk such as the mode of social assistance, long term restoration investigation and assessment, and also for the social safety net. The Department also manages the programmes and activities for evacuation centre, and had established five core working committees to handle Registration of Disaster Victims; Food Supplies/Food Preparation; Cleanliness; Security; and Activities.

The Ministry of Federal Territories and Urban Wellbeing is implementing the Urban Poverty Eradication Programme with several projects during the Tenth Malaysia Plan to improve the quality of life and upgrade capability of the urban poor.

The Government has established several financial mechanisms, including those through public-private partnership, in support of relief and post-disaster recovery. These include the National Disaster Relief Fund to provide financial assistance to disaster victims, the special relief guarantee facility (SRGF) for recovering businesses and rebuilding damaged infrastructure in areas affected by disasters, and Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia (The Endeavor Trust of Malaysia) to improve resilience of communities previously vulnerable to disasters.

In Malaysian land use planning, the Local Plan, the public are engaged in the land use development and planning of their area through Focus Group Discussion public participation. The public's input is important in ensuring plans prepared truly address local issues and meet the needs of the local people.

### Context & Constraints:

The current approaches are mainly tailored towards response preparedness and post-disaster relief and recovery. Capacity to deal with emerging and increasingly more complex risks needs to be regularly reviewed, and where necessary, enhanced to also able to manage potential future risks. Intensification of R&D initiatives will be useful to strengthen disaster management.

## Priority for action 4: Core indicator 3

*Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? No

**National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.**

No

**Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets**

**Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals**

Yes

### Description:

Measures and investment through the national development plans are progressively reducing underlying vulnerability factors and pursuing sustainable development. In particular, in view of flood is the most significant natural hazard in Malaysia, the government have been substantially investing in flood mitigation projects to reduce such risks and the implications to other economic activities. One such example is the Stormwater Management and Road Tunnel (SMART) that had been constructed as an innovative solution to alleviate the problem of flash flood in Kuala Lumpur. The 9.7 km tunnel, which integrates both stormwater management and motorway, diverts flood water from entering the city centre during heavy downpours.

Allocation of budget in national development plans: In the Ninth Malaysia Plan from 2006 to 2010, the government had spent about USD 2 billion (RM 6 billion) to deal with multiple hazards with different approaches, including flood mitigation, multi-hazards monitoring and early warning systems, etc. The government will continue relevant efforts during the Tenth Malaysia Plan (2011-2015). Approximately USD 1.7 billion (RM5 billion) has been allocated for programmes on flood mitigation, forecasting and warning facilities as well as the development of disaster preparedness and community awareness programmes and flood hazard maps.

## Context & Constraints:

Greater efforts are needed in reducing risks of critical infrastructure, and major economic areas (cities and agricultural area) to disasters. Proper mapping and assessment of areas prone/vulnerable to disasters are crucial to enable adequate mitigation and DRR.

## Priority for action 4: Core indicator 4

*Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes

<b>Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas</b>	Yes
<b>Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas</b>	Yes
<b>Training of masons on safe construction technology</b>	No
<b>Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities</b>	No
<b>Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development</b>	No
<b>Regulated provision of land titling</b>	No

## Description:

Areas and infrastructure vulnerable to flooding and landslides are being demarcated and regularly through relevant programme, including the Road Platform Rise Up Study and the National Slope Master Plan study by the Public Works Department, and climate change risk and impacts studies by the Malaysian Meteorological Department and Drainage and Irrigation Department. An inventory is developed to record susceptible areas and different types of landslides hazards and risks, including hazard and risk maps in landslide prone areas.

Many planning guidelines and building codes were developed for purpose of reducing risk to human settlements, i.e. Planning Guidelines on Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Guidelines

on the Development of Hillslopes & Highlands, and Urban Stormwater Management Manual (MSMA).

Guidelines for Slopes has been widely applied to minimize risks in slope failure disasters. In flood prone areas, road platform and drainage system are being upgraded and indigenous building concept for High Pillar School Building is being considered for alleviation of flood.

Through Public-Private-Partnership with the Syarikat Perumahan Negara Berhad (SPNB), several housing projects have been completed to relocate flood and tsunami prone residential areas in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah.

In public building especially universities and colleges, contingency and preparedness plans were established within the respective institutions for building safety and to mitigate against disaster risk exposure to prevailing environmental hazards in their surrounding areas namely flood and fire. Normally, there would a specialised unit for risk management in the respective institution that routinely carry out inspection and drills for disasters and emergencies.

**Context & Constraints:**

While financial resources will be the main constraint to investment for risk reduction, it is also necessary to stimulate innovative and cost-effective options for proofing infrastructure against disaster risks. The initiation of the ‘Making City Resilient’ campaign could be a platform to stimulate greater local interest and drive initiatives that suit local context and interests.

**Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5**

*Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes*

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? No

<b>% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR</b>	0
<b>DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened</b>	No
<b>Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning</b>	No

**Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery** No

### Description:

For immediate and short term, via land use planning at local level, the Special Area Plan (Special Area for Specific Needs) - a detailed development plan prepared for implementation and management, provide a venue to implement change/ rectify the development plan at disaster affected areas for reconstruction and mitigating future risk within a short period of time.

Early intervention and rehabilitation of disaster victims are pursued to ensure more speedily recovery. In particular, the Social Welfare Department provides short-term social assistance as an early recovery plan of intervention, accompanied by long-term social assistance in the form of monthly social assistance. There are also financial facilities targeting specific group.

The Special Relief Guarantee Facility aims to recover business and rebuild damage infrastructure in areas affected by disasters. The Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia (The Endeavour Trust of Malaysia) has improved resilience of communities previously vulnerably to disasters through micro-financing, compulsory savings and welfare funds for the poor and marginalised.

### Context & Constraints:

In view of potential risks posed by climate change, it is necessary for future interventions to also take such factor into consideration to avoid mal-adaptation.

## Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6

*Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.*

### Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? -- not complete --

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? -- not complete --

<b>Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	Yes
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<b>By national and sub-national authorities and</b>	No
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## **institutions**

**By international development actors**

No

### **Description:**

In addition to EIA, since 1999 the concept of Environmental Sensitive Areas (ESA) has been adopted in preparing state sustainable development strategy, including national physical plan, state structure plan and local plan. ESAs are areas identified as sensitive towards development and further aggravation could lead to the overall degradation of the environment, which led to the increase risk of natural disaster and threatening the ecosystem. Generally, ESAs are grouped into three classes based on functions concerning heritage value, hazard risk and life support. The policies are translated into local plan to ensure the ESA areas are managed in a sustainable way.

### **Context & Constraints:**

More efforts are needed to institutionalise procedures to directly integrate DRR measures in plans, policies and programme at all levels and different sectors. While awareness and capacity have to be improved, appropriate guidance materials and tools should be developed to facilitate such efforts.

# Section 7: Priority for action 5

*Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

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## Priority for action 5: Core indicator 1

*Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.*

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? -- not complete --

**DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies**

No

**The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.**

No

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

**Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety**

Yes

**Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness**

No

Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? -- not complete --

**Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections**

No

**Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios**

No

## Description:

The policy, National Security Council Directive No. 20 is the main guideline for disaster management in Malaysia. It is complemented by other sectoral legislations and guidelines that form a comprehensive disaster mitigation framework. The Directive prescribes the management mechanism according to the level and complexity of disaster and determines the roles and responsibilities of various agencies to ensure effective coordination and mobilisation of resources when handling disaster.

The National Policy on Climate Change 2009 provides another avenue to integrate DRR elements and measures while the Policy pursues to mainstream climate resilient development into different levels of government. Several Key Actions will address DRR directly and indirectly, including systematic harmonisation and integration of DRR in existing and new legislation, policies and plans; mobilisation of financing and technical assistance; as well as R&D and establishment of disaster database inventory.

The National Security Council (NSC) of the Prime Minister's Department leads the disaster management in accordance to the Directive No. 20 on "Policy and Mechanism on National Disaster and Relief Management". The Council coordinates activities that are implemented by the Disaster Management and Relief Committee comprising various agencies which include technical agencies and research institutions which will provide strong technical support for the NSC; The Public Works Department for infrastructures and slope, the Malaysian Meteorological Department for meteorological and earthquake related data, and Drainage and Irrigation Department for flood etc.

## Context & Constraints:

The National Security Council is currently exploring the formulation of a national policy for disaster management, with main focus on disaster risk reduction. A National Platform on Disaster Management will be established to improve effectiveness in multi-stakeholder mobilisation and drive more proactive and comprehensive multi-hazard approach in identifying, preventing, mitigating and preparing for the disaster risks.

## Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2

*Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.*

## Level of Progress achieved: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

# Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes

<b>Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities</b>	Yes
<b>Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery</b>	Yes
<b>Operations and communications centre</b>	Yes
<b>Search and rescue teams</b>	Yes
<b>Stockpiles of relief supplies</b>	Yes
<b>Shelters</b>	Yes
<b>Secure medical facilities</b>	Yes
<b>Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities</b>	Yes
<b>Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response</b>	No

## Description:

The National Security Council Directive No. 20 stipulates three levels of disaster management, i.e. district, state and federal levels. Activation of the specific executing committee will depend on the characteristics and scale of event as well as coverage of impacted areas. In any case, District Office is the key implementing agency on ground to ensure responses are coordinated, asset and human resources are sufficient, and communication with the media. In higher levels, state and/or federal government will support in cross-boundary coordination and mobilising necessary additional resources. Trainings, seminars and drills are constantly organised by the government agencies to both enhance their skills and expertise in disaster management as well as improve communal resilience. In our effort to establish a sustainable and resilient environment for local communities, the Government has encouraged the participation and involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGO) in disaster risk reduction programs.

## Context & Constraints:

Awareness and capacity to respond for disasters will continuously be maintained and improved, where needed, through different measures including training, seminars and drills.

## Priority for action 5: Core indicator 3

*Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

<b>National contingency and calamity funds</b>	Yes
<b>The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds</b>	No
<b>Insurance and reinsurance facilities</b>	Yes
<b>Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms</b>	No

#### Description:

The Government has established the National Disaster Relief Fund to provide financial assistance to disaster victims. Building on the experience of the widespread monsoon flood in 2006, the Central Bank of Malaysia has allocated RM500 million worth of special relief guarantee facility (SRGF) to aid in recovering businesses and rebuilding damaged infrastructure in areas affected by disasters through commercial and other banks.

The response to the facility was very encouraging with 4,641 applications approved, amounting to approximately RM472 million. The facility is an example of public-private-partnership in which the commercial banks provide the financing with 2.5% interest to the borrower whilst the Central Bank covers an additional 2.45% of interest and 80% guarantee of the financing obtained. Insurers are also encouraged to provide financial to policyholders affected by floods, including the provision of expedited claims settlement services and specific assistance to those policyholders who have lost the required supporting documents. Insurers also consider, where appropriate, deferment of premium instalments and extension of the credit period for premiums due on life policies before the policy is lapsed or automatic premium loans are triggered.

The Ministry of Agriculture is currently conducting a research on the implementation of risk financing for the agricultural sector.

In collaboration with the Malaysia Association of Risk and Insurance Management and Federation of Asia Pacific and African Risk Management Organisation (FAPARMO), Universiti Utara Malaysia has carried out research on socioeconomic impact assessment from disasters and assessment scheme for risk financing products for natural catastrophe

and climate change. i.e.flood risk insurance.

The establishment of a cooperative in the form of The Endeavor Trust of Malaysia in 1987 has improved the resilience of communities previously vulnerable to disasters. It has provided service to more than 180,000 families in Malaysia, including microfinancing, compulsory savings and welfare funds for the poor and marginalised.

**Context & Constraints:**

In addition to public funding, it is necessary but challenging to stimulate greater participation and contribution from the private sector. Different models of public-private-partnership and smart partnership are explored including Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), private-funded initiatives (PFI), monetary contribution and volunteering in different stages of disaster management.

**Priority for action 5: Core indicator 4**

*Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews*

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes

<b>Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available</b>	Yes
<b>Post-disaster need assessment methodologies</b>	No
<b>Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects</b>	No
<b>Identified and trained human resources</b>	No

**Description:**

Post-mortem will be carried out by the District and State Disaster Management Committees after each disaster event. The assessment involves other agencies involved in disaster response and will typically attempt to identify potential cause to the event, estimation of damages and losses, problems encountered and other shortcomings in the Management Committee. Official report is prepared and submitted to the National Security Council. Such

experience is occasionally shared in relevant seminars or during training.

### Context & Constraints:

The assessment approach and feedback system on the management of disaster after its occurrence could be further improved. Appropriate assessment method and criteria will be crucial to optimise the learning from lessons or experience of actual practice in order to continuously improving management plan and capacity.

## Section 8: Drivers of Progress

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### **a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development**

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?: No

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Existing laws and policies are sectoral in nature and the need for comprehensive legislation and law enforcement to minimise disaster impacts and encourage preventive measures has been acknowledged by the government. Capacity to develop and undertake risk assessment in reducing disaster vulnerability for translation into sectoral policies and measures needs to be enhanced. A national platform on disaster management will be established to improve effectiveness in multi-stakeholder mobilisation and drive more proactive and comprehensive multi-hazard approach in identifying, preventing, mitigating and preparing for the disaster risks.

### **b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized**

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: -- not complete --

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: -- not complete --



Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Gender aspect in disaster management is taken care of by the Social Welfare Department, which had implemented relief activities in accordance to the needs of various groups, including women. The Department is part of the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development that pioneers efforts to mainstreaming gender perspective and balancing women participation in national development. The role of women in environmental conservation and sustainable development is being driven through the National Women Policy and Women Action Plan, which in turn will reduce negative impacts on women, and hence their underlying risk factors to disasters.

### **c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened**

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?:  
Yes

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Capacity on DRR is generally available among agencies directly involving in disaster management, but to great extent limited at the national level. The national platform on disaster management that is being established will envisage improving capacity development at all levels.

### **d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities**

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: -- not complete --

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: -- not complete --

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Activities that had been implemented thus far took into account and in accordance to the needs of various groups, including the more vulnerable ones such as women, children, elderly and disabled persons. Nevertheless, such activities mainly surround post-disaster relief and recovery as undertaken by the Social Welfare Department. It is necessary to extend such approach when formulating and implementing measures on DRR, particularly at local level and specific areas that are particularly vulnerable to disaster hazards.

## **e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels**

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: -- not complete --

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Efforts of NGOs to promote resilience at community level to disasters are encouraged and supported in different ways. The private sector is engaged through the concept of public-private partnership, where relief fund and microfinance tools are designed to support recovery of affected communities. Community-based Disaster Management Programme has been implemented through collaboration of multi-level agencies in several states in order to increase resilience of communities to disasters. Activities were designed to facilitate community stakeholders to determine their levels of awareness and capacity on disaster risks as well as to design community-specific disaster management plan.

# Contextual Drivers of Progress

## Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

## Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Malaysia adopted the “Melaka Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Malaysia 2011” during the Disaster Awareness Day 2011. The Declaration calls upon national, state and local stakeholders to advocate, lead and champion actions on national mechanism for disaster management, role of local authorities for DRR, mainstreaming of DRR in education and keeping schools and hospitals safe from disasters. With the initiation of the ‘Resilient City – My City is Getting Ready’ Campaign and nomination of Role Model Cities and Champion, such initiative is expected to encourage other City Mayors and administrators of local governments across the country to learn from the good practice of the Role Model cities. Several programs have been implemented to improve the resilience of schools and hospitals against disasters.

The Ministry of Education in collaboration with civil societies and UNICEF has derived initiatives such as the Smart Support Team and School Watching Program in schools. The Ministry of Health celebrated National Health Day by adopting the theme of the World Health Day: "Save Lives - Make Hospitals Safe in Emergencies". Malaysia had also launched the national level campaign on ‘One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals’ and organised the ASEAN Knowledge Sharing Workshop on Mainstreaming DRR in Education.

A National Platform on Disaster Management will be established to improve effectiveness in multi-stakeholder mobilisation and drive more proactive and comprehensive multi-hazard approach in identifying, preventing, mitigating and preparing for the disaster risks.

# Section 9: Future Outlook

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## Future Outlook Area 1

*The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.*

### Overall Challenges:

DRR is yet the main priority within national, state and local concerns as well as the existing disaster mechanism approach, which emphasises more on response and post-disaster relief and recovery. There are other issues that compete for human and financial resources necessary for the DRR initiatives.

### Future Outlook Statement:

A national policy for disaster management, once developed will enable greater integration of disaster risk consideration in relevant plans, policies and programmes at all levels. The formulation process itself will be an opportunity for awareness-raising and capacity building for involved stakeholder. Currently, the National Policy on Climate Change will provide the opportunity to mainstream and integrate DRR through climate change adaptation responses as envisaged in the Policy.

## Future Outlook Area 2

*The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.*

### Overall Challenges:

The awareness and capacity of key agencies and other stakeholders needs to be strengthened to encompass the whole spectrum of disaster management.

### Future Outlook Statement:

A national platform on disaster management will be established during the Tenth Malaysia Plan to improve effectiveness in multi-stakeholder mobilisation and drive more proactive and comprehensive multi-hazard approach in identifying, preventing, mitigating and preparing for the disaster risks.

## Future Outlook Area 3

*The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

### Overall Challenges:

Scarcity of resources among local authorities for DRR programs needs to be addressed.

### Future Outlook Statement:

The National Security Council is in the process of reviewing the NSC Directive No.20: "National Policy and Mechanism on Disaster Management and Relief" to include DRR considerations and functions at the national, state and local levels.

## Future Outlook Area 4

*The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/199, requested the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. A first outline will be developed for the next Global Platform in 2013, and a draft should be finalized towards the end of 2014 to be ready for consideration and adoption at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2015*

Please identify what you would consider to be the single most important element of the post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2025).:

Post 2015 framework on DRR should focus on strengthening national capacity to set up National Platform on DRR in order to engage multi-stakeholders and mainstream DRR from national to local levels. The set-up will enable more explicit engagement of multi-stakeholders from various groups from national to local government and local or affected communities.

## Section 10: Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

Organization	Type	Focal Point
Central Bank of Malaysia	Gov	Governor
Department of Higher Education	Gov	Director General
Department of Social Welfare	Gov	Director General
Drainage and Irrigation Department	Gov	Director General
Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department	Gov	Director General
Implementation Coordination Unit, Prime Minister's Department	Gov	Director General
Kuala Lumpur City Hall	Gov	Director General
Malaysian Meteorological Department	Gov	Director General
Malaysian Remote Sensing Agency	Gov	Director General
Ministry of Education	Gov	Director General
Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water	Gov	Secretary General
Ministry of Federal Territories & Urban Wellbeing	Gov	Secretary General
Ministry of Health	Gov	Secretary General
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Gov	Secretary General
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	Gov	Secretary General
National Security Council, Prime Minister's Department	Gov	Secretary

Perbadanan Putrajaya	Gov	President
Public Works Department	Gov	Director General
Town and Country Planning Department	Gov	Director General
Business Council for Sustainable Development in Malaysia (BCSDM)	Private	Executive Director
Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MICCI)	Private	Executive Director
Southeast Asia Disaster Prevention Research Institute	Acad & Research	Director
Universiti Malaysia Sarawak	Acad & Research	Vice Chancellor
Universiti Utara Malaysia	Acad & Research	Vice Chancellor
Univesiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	Acad & Research	Vice Chancellor
Centre for Environment, Technology and Development (CETDEM)	NGO	Executive Director
Environmental Protection Society of Malaysia (EPSM)	NGO	President
Malaysian Medical Relief Society (MERCY Malaysia)	NGO	President
Malaysian Nature Society (MNS)	NGO	President
Third World Network (TWN)	NGO	President
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Malaysia	UN & Intl	Malaysia Coordinator