

MALAYSIA

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*HFA Implementation
Progress in Malaysia*

Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2008

I. Make disaster risk reduction [DRR] a priority

Activities and results

- Mainstreaming DRR into national development policy
- Development of standard operating procedure – Tsunami, Earthquake and Drought
- Disaster Management Law – framework

Gaps and challenge identified

- Development vs disaster risk reduction
- Cooperation and collaboration among multi-stakeholders

Plan

- Propose more development plan & policy - mainstreaming of DRR
- Strengthen involvement/ participation among stakeholders
- DRR in guidelines and SOP – responsibility of various stakeholders

I. Make disaster risk reduction [DRR] a priority



LUPAr to provide general guidelines on the type of development allowed in hazard-prone areas and to provide mitigation measures for policy makers, decision makers, national disaster managers, local authorities.



Review of Directive & SOP to elaborate more DRR measures. Previously, the SOP is concentrated on response and relief measures.

II. Improve risk information and early warning

Activities and results

- Tsunami early warning – improve and upgrade Malaysia National Tsunami Early Warning System by MMD (assets, networking, dissemination mode)
- Flood mitigation and early warning – improve and upgrade flood warning system by DID, continue flood mitigation project
- Slope management – National Master Plan on Slope Management by Public Works Department
- Multi hazard risk and base line mapping – Malaysia Remote Sensing Agency

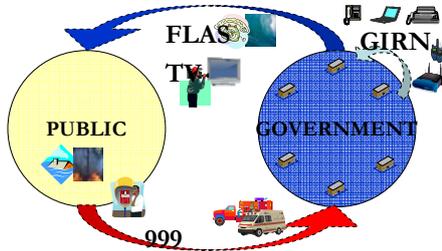
Gaps and challenge identified

- Multi hazard approach - Integration of baseline data @ various department
- Lack of research and study on hazard and risk
- Lack of resource (human and asset) & capacity (experience, practice and training)

Plan

- Strengthen collaboration between the government agencies and academic institution – Seismic & Tsunami Hazards and Risks Study in Malaysia
- Involvement in training programs offered by regional center – ACDM, ADPC etc
- Enhance bilateral/multilateral cooperation including international organisation

II. Improve risk information and early warning



Fixed Line Alert System (FLAS) enable MMD to disseminate warnings via fixed line telephone. Solve dissemination of tsunami warnings at night. Under discussion to be extend to flood warning system by DID.

III. Build a culture of safety and resistance

Activities and results

- information sharing and public awareness – community based program
- Safe School (publication of Safe School Manual) – Ministry of Education
- Media engagement (Media Awareness Program)
- Disaster day commemoration date (yearly celebration of Disaster Awareness Day)

Gaps and challenge identified

- lack of champion for DRR program in building resilient community
- collaboration among stakeholders
- clarity of action plan
- long-term commitment on DRR program – momentum

Plan

- Provide formal/ informal education for student
- Build capacity and create champions – Govt./ NGO/ civil society
- Increase NGO and community involvement

III. Build a culture of safety and resistance



Safety Guideline on Disaster and Crisis Situation.



Tsunami Evacuation Drill at Kuala Teriang, Kampung Kuala Melaka dan Kampung Batu Ara, Mukim Padang Maksirat, Langkawi Island (17 December 2008) – in cooperation with ADRC

Tsunami Community and Media Awareness Program Tour (2007 & 2008) by MMD and NSC:

	States	Districts/ Freq.
1.	Perlis	1
2.	Kedah	3
3.	Penang	1
4.	Perak	2
5.	Sabah	10
6.	Media	1



Tsunami Community and Media Awareness Program Tour (2007 & 2008)

IV. Reduce the underlying risk factors

Activities and results

- sustainable development – planning, micro-credit
- DRR strategies integrated with climate change adaptation - NRE
- Vulnerability reduction through diversified income options
- Financial risk sharing mechanisms – insurance

Gaps and challenge identified

- commitment of the implementation of planning
- implementation of diversified income options - mindset
- High cost of insurance disaster coverage

Plan

- Engage insurance and financial institution to provide support to community
- Change mindset through awareness
- Increase public-private partnership (CSR, BCP etc)

IV. Reduce the underlying risk factors



LUPAr to provide general guidelines on the type of development allowed in hazard-prone areas and to provide mitigation measures for policy makers, decision makers, national disaster managers, local authorities.

V. Strengthen preparedness to respond in an emergency at all levels in order to effectively and speedily assist those who are adversely affected

Activities and results

- National Disaster Relief Fund – relief fund
- preparedness and contingency plan – drills and exercises (pandemic etc)
- review - Sentral store, increase mitigation plan for floods, strengthen management at local level (decentralisation)
- Regional approaches to disaster response – ASEAN (SASOP)
- Voluntarism and participation – on-going

Gaps and challenge identified

- over dependence in relief fund (by states, ministries)
- sharing of information, coordination
- lack of participation based on volunteerism

Plan

- Sharing of responsibility in providing fund
- To enhance capacity building through regional program
- To instill culture of voluntarism and participation
- Request wider involvement from private sector, NGO, civil society etc

V. Strengthen preparedness to respond in an emergency at all levels in order to effectively and speedily assist those who are adversely affected



Conclusion

1. Needs to increase DRR of various agencies at national level in DRR – conference, seminar etc
2. Needs to increase DRR in policy and development planning
3. More efforts in risk mapping - capacity
4. Plan of action at national level to strengthen DRR at the local level (decentralisation) – awareness, hazard map, evac. route, drills, response, evaluation etc.