

Disaster Management in MALAYSIA

NATIONAL DISASTER
MANAGEMENT AGENCY



ZAINAL AZMAN BIN ABU SEMAN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL
OPERATION COORDINATION DIVISION
NADMA MALAYSIA

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INTRODUCTION



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- In December 2014, Malaysia faced its worst monsoon flood affecting several states with Kelantan being the worst off.
- 541,896 people were affected RM2.58 billion in losses causing extensive damage to infrastructure.
- Cabinet consider the memorandum of the Prime Minister dated 26th August 2015 agreed :

“the establishment of the National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) under the Prime Minister’s Department taking over the responsibility from the National Security Council.”

- NADMA officially formed on 1st October 2015 with the consolidation of the Disaster Management Division of the National Security Council, Post-Flood Recovery Unit of the Prime Minister’s Department and the Special Malaysia Disaster Assistance and Rescue Agency (SMART)

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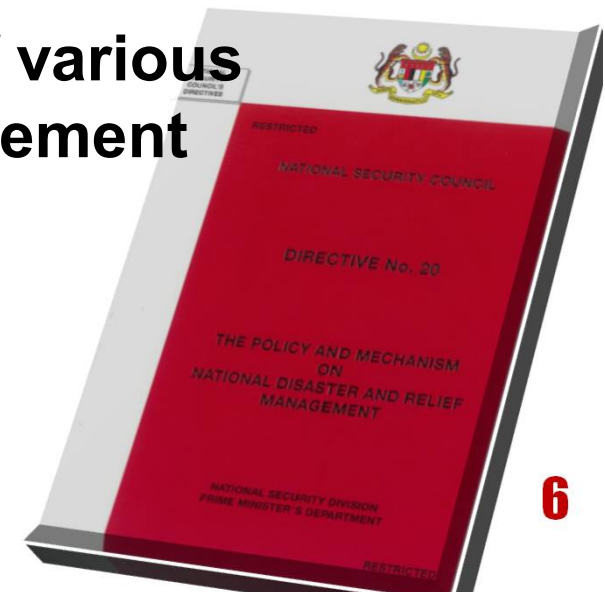
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NADMA MALAYSIA ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

OBJECTIVES



- **Outlines**: Policy and Mechanism on Disaster Management on **Land** holistically
- **Covering**: at the stage of **pre, during & post disaster**
- **Determine** **roles & responsibilities** of various agencies involved in disaster management



Roles & Responsibilities



1

Malaysia's National
Focal Point for
Disaster Management

2

Formulation National
Disaster Management
Policy

3

Regulate the
Implementation of
policies

4

Coordinate Disaster
Risk Reduction
Initiative

5

Cohere Disaster Relief
Exercise

6

Implement Public
Awarenes Programme

7

*After Action Review
(AAR)*

8

Managing Disaster
Relief Trust Funds

9

Secretariat of National
Disaster Management
Committee

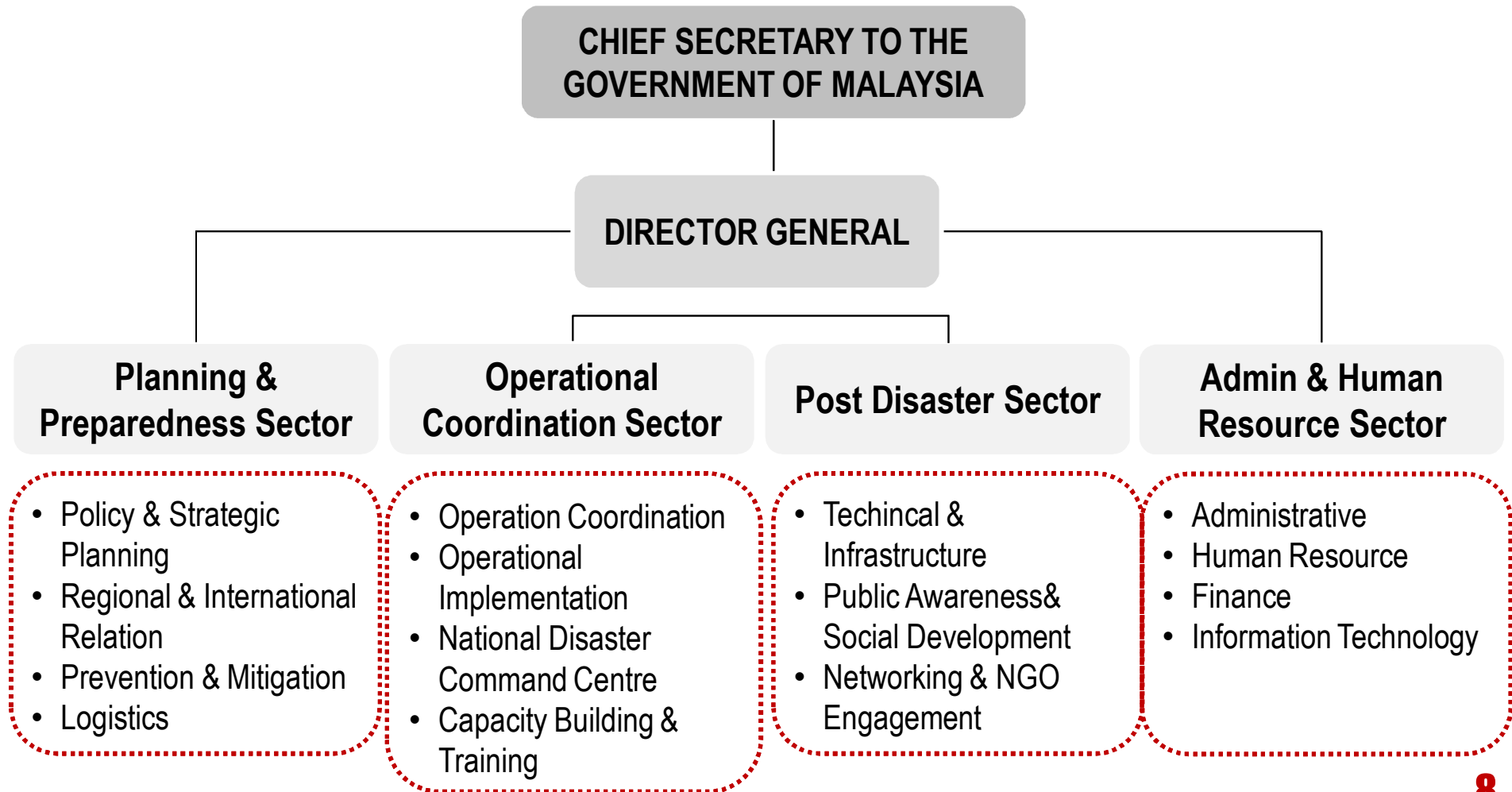
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Head of Humanitarian
Assistance Disaster
Relief delegation

11

Deployment of
SMART team

Organizational Structure



3

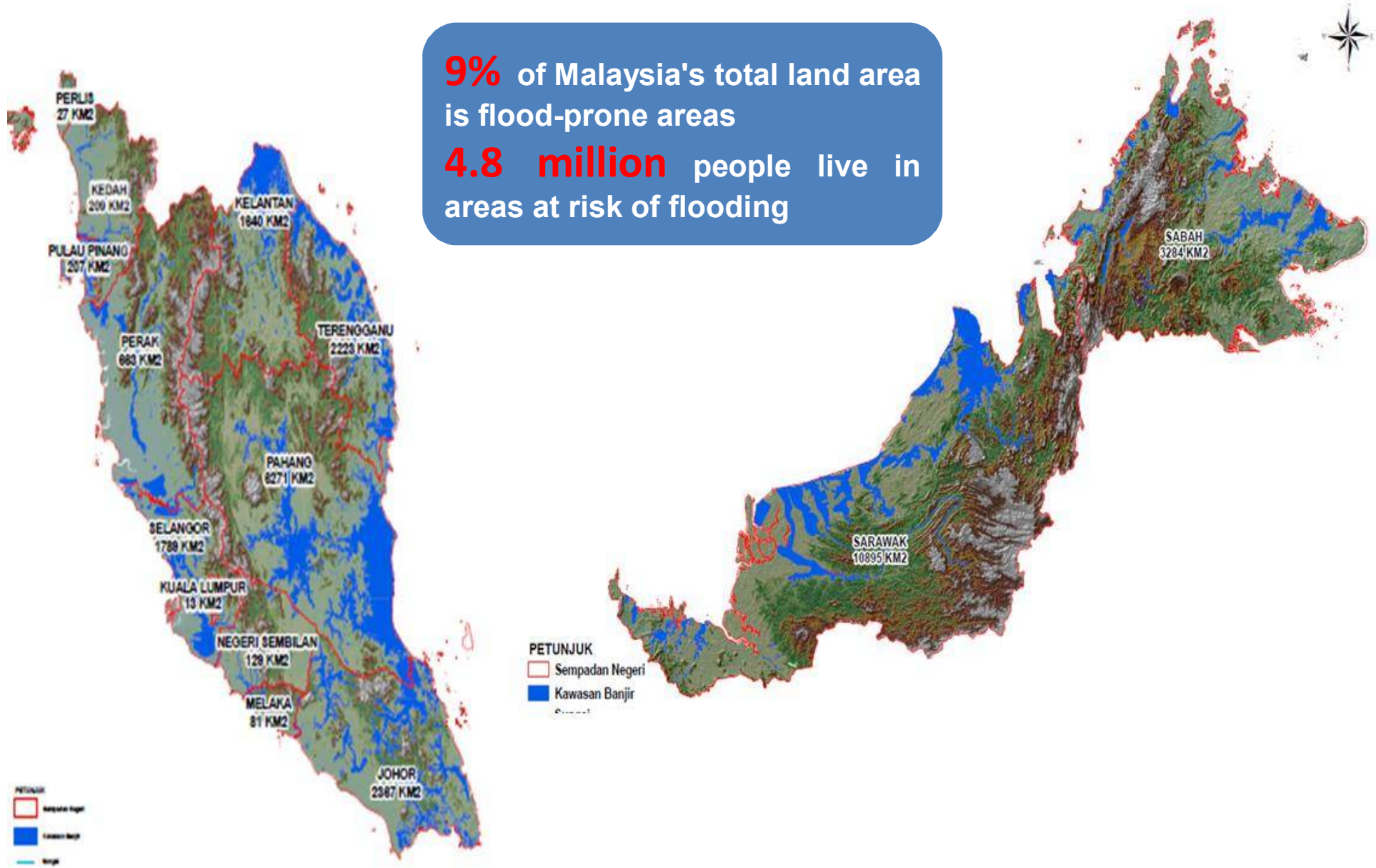


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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL DIRECTIVE NO. 20

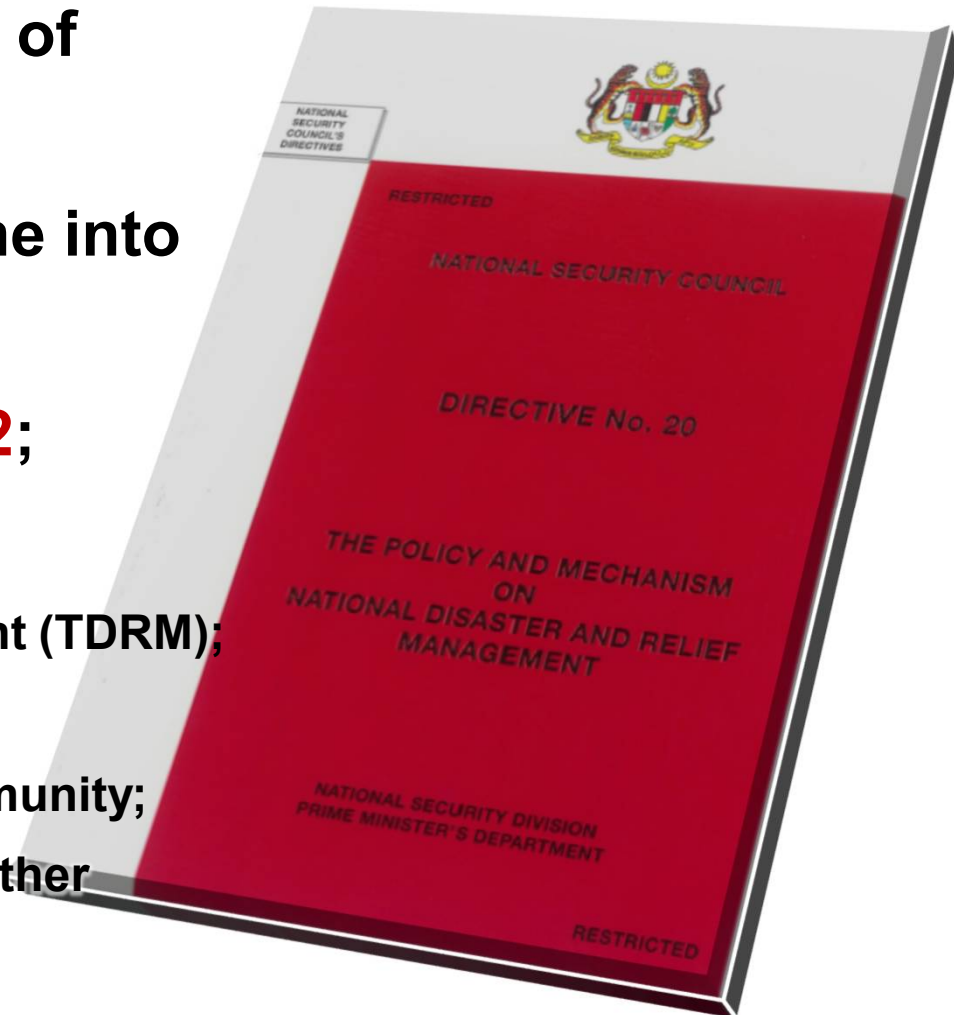
9% of Malaysia's total land area is flood-prone areas
4.8 million people live in areas at risk of flooding



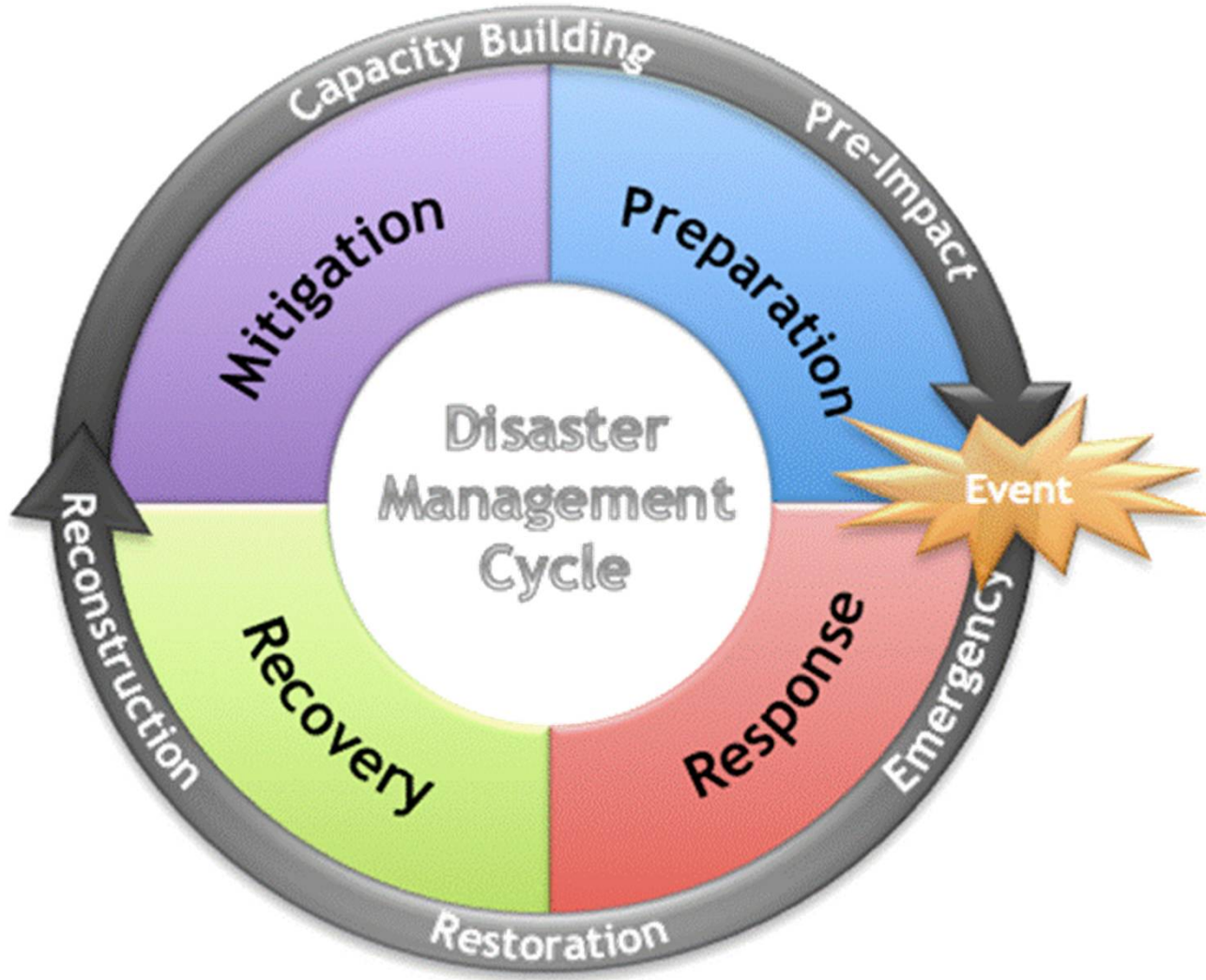
Disaster Management Framework



- Experience the collapsed of Highland Towers in 1993;
- NSC Directive No. 20 came into force in **11 May 1997**;
- Reviewed on **30 Mac 2012**;
- Needs to manage:
 - Total Disaster Risk Management (TDRM);
 - increase in **complexity**;
 - engage private, NGO and community;
 - take into account **AADMER** & other **international** arrangement.



Total Disaster Risk Management



Aims Of Directive No. 20



Outlines:

Policy and Mechanism on Disaster and
Relief Management on **Land**

Based on:

Levels of **Government Administration**

By:

Establishing a holistic **management mechanism during pre, during & post disaster; and determining roles & responsibilities** of various Government Agencies, statutory bodies, the private sector and voluntary bodies in disaster management in disaster management.

Definitions



“Disaster” means an event that constitute a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or national affairs involving widespread human, material, economy or environmental losses and impacts which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources and requires extensive mobilisation of resources.

“Disaster Risk Reduction” means the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, sustainable management of land and the environment and improved preparedness of individuals, community and agencies to face Disasters.

Types Of Disaster



DISASTER INCIDENTS

Natural Disaster

Industrial Disaster

Hazardous Material
Transportation
Accident

Structural Collapse

Air Crash Accident

Train Collision/
Derailment

Fire Outbreak

Burst Hydro Dam/
Reservoirs

CBRN
Accident/Mishaps

Haze

Uncontrollable
Epidemic/
Pandemic

Other Disasters
Declared by the
Government

Prevention & Mitigation



**“Each party shall,
individually or jointly...”**

prepare & update
DRR policies,
action plans and
guidelines



implement
development
programs to
prevent



Implement
mitigation
measures including
R&D



enforce laws &
regulations and
effective
governance



sharing the
Prevention &
Mitigation
information



implement other
necessary
initiatives

Preparedness

NADMA MALAYSIA



“Each party shall, individually or jointly...”

Preparedness Initiatives

- Identify, monitor update disaster risk profile;
- Improve human resource and competency, equipment, communication and networking, technology, finance and others for effective disaster Response;
- Prepare own ERP & BCP.

Early Warning System

- Plan for effective warning system;
- Share information with related parties.

Inter Agency Exercise/Drill

- Inter-agency or Intra-agency;
- Involve multi-sectoral stakeholders;
- Plan & organize continuously (periodically).

Awareness

- Participate communities at risk areas;
- Enhance capacity building against disaster;
- Manipulate media influence.

Training

- Internal capacity building;
- Enhance understanding & capabilities on handling disaster.

Early Warning System



- **Malaysian Meteorological Department (MMD)**
 - Tsunami Early Warning System
 - Weather Forecasting
 - Fixed-Line Alert System (FLAS)
- **Malaysian Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID)**
 - Telemetry System - Flood Forecasting Models and Infobanjir
- **Malaysian Centre for Remote Sensing (MACRES)**
 - Disaster Management Applications System
- **Department of Environment (DOE)**
 - Air Pollutant Index (API) - Haze

Malaysian Tsunami Early Warning System



- After the Asian Tsunami in Dec 2004;
- Developed by Malaysian Meteorological Dept;
- Dissemination System: Sirens, Fixed-Line Alert System, Short Messaging System (SMS) to response agencies, mass media, telephone, fax and website.

Flood Forecasting and Warning System



- Developed by Malaysian Drainage and Irrigation Dept.
- Flood forecasting models have been applied e.g the Linear Transfer Function Model (LTFM) at Pahang River and the Tank Model at Kelantan River
- The agencies involve in flood relief have use the information to decide when they should mobilize their staffs and equipments to the areas that are potentially hit
- Dissemination System: Warning siren, Short Messaging System (SMS), telephone, fax and website <http://infobanjir.water.gov.my>

Disaster Management Mechanism



DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLATFORM

**LEVEL
III**

Central Disaster Management Committee (JPBP)

- Chaired by the Minister in the Prime Minister's Department
- Setting up policy and strategy in disaster management, mobilize assets, monetary assistance and human resources

**LEVEL
II**

State Disaster Management Committee (JPBN)

- Chaired by the State Secretary
- Assist the District level in terms of assets, monetary assistance and human resources

**LEVEL
I**

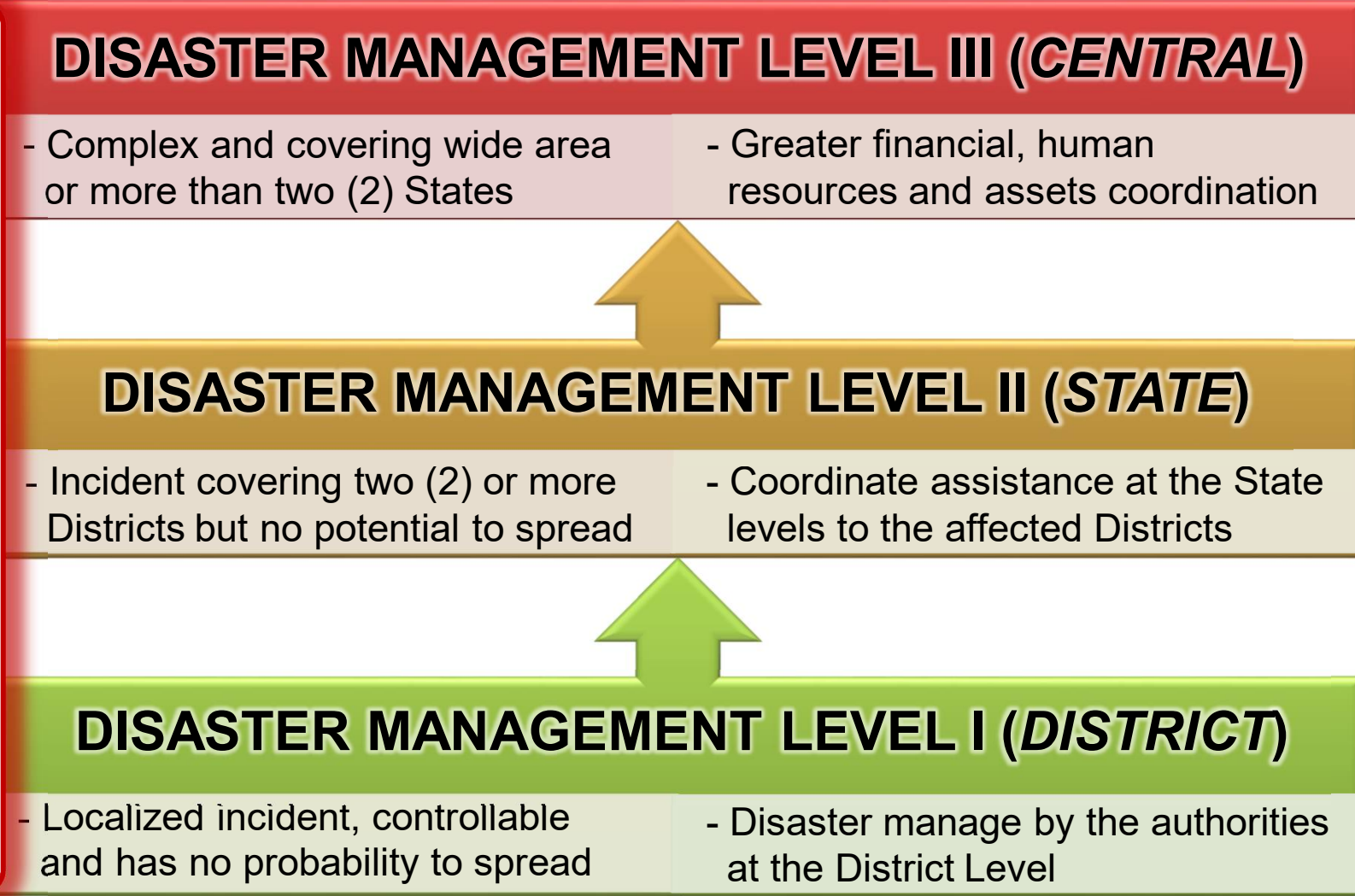
District Disaster Management Committee (JPBD)

- Chaired by the District Officer
- Ensure coordinated actions, sufficient assets and human resources, and manage the media

Disaster Management Mechanism



Disaster Management Tiers



Disaster Response Mechanism



On-Scene Command Post (OSCP)

- To be set up as soon as an incident is declared a disaster;
- The OCPD is responsible to set up the OSCP;
- Disaster Operations Commander:
 - Responsible to establish a communication and information network with the DOCC;
 - Coordinates Search and Rescue operations;
 - Can appoint a Forward Commander to lead the SAR operations;
- All Agencies involved are to report to the OSCP

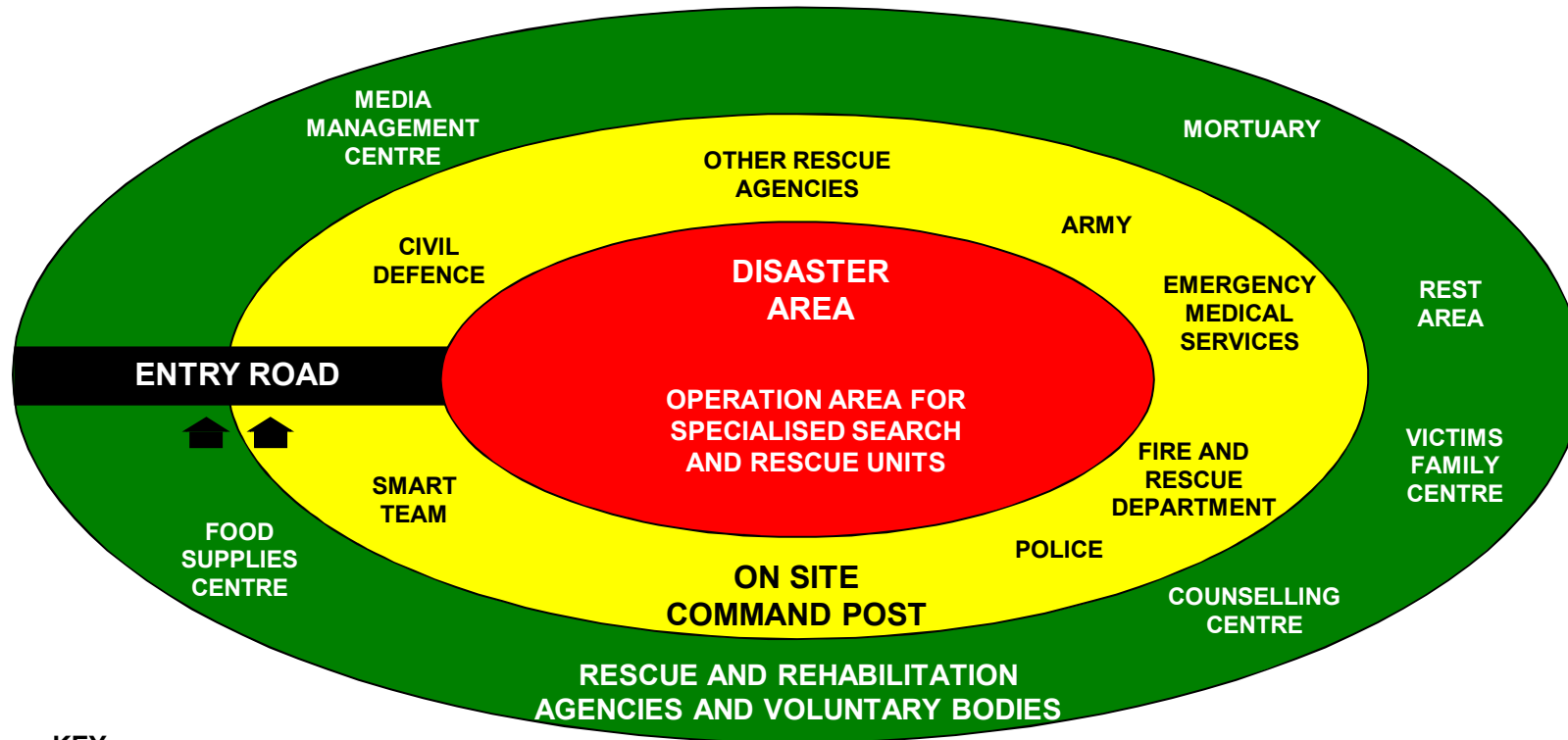
Disaster Operations Control Centre (DOCC)

- To be set up by the Disaster Management Committee Secretariat;
- Shall convene regularly to monitor the progress of a disaster and decide on actions to tackle it;
- District DOCC shall report to the Stet and Central DOCC;
- Government Agencies involved are required to assign liaison officers at the DOCC to facilitate the smooth handling of disasters.

Disaster Response Mechanism



THE CHART FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT AT THE SCENE OF INCIDENT ACCORDING TO ZONES

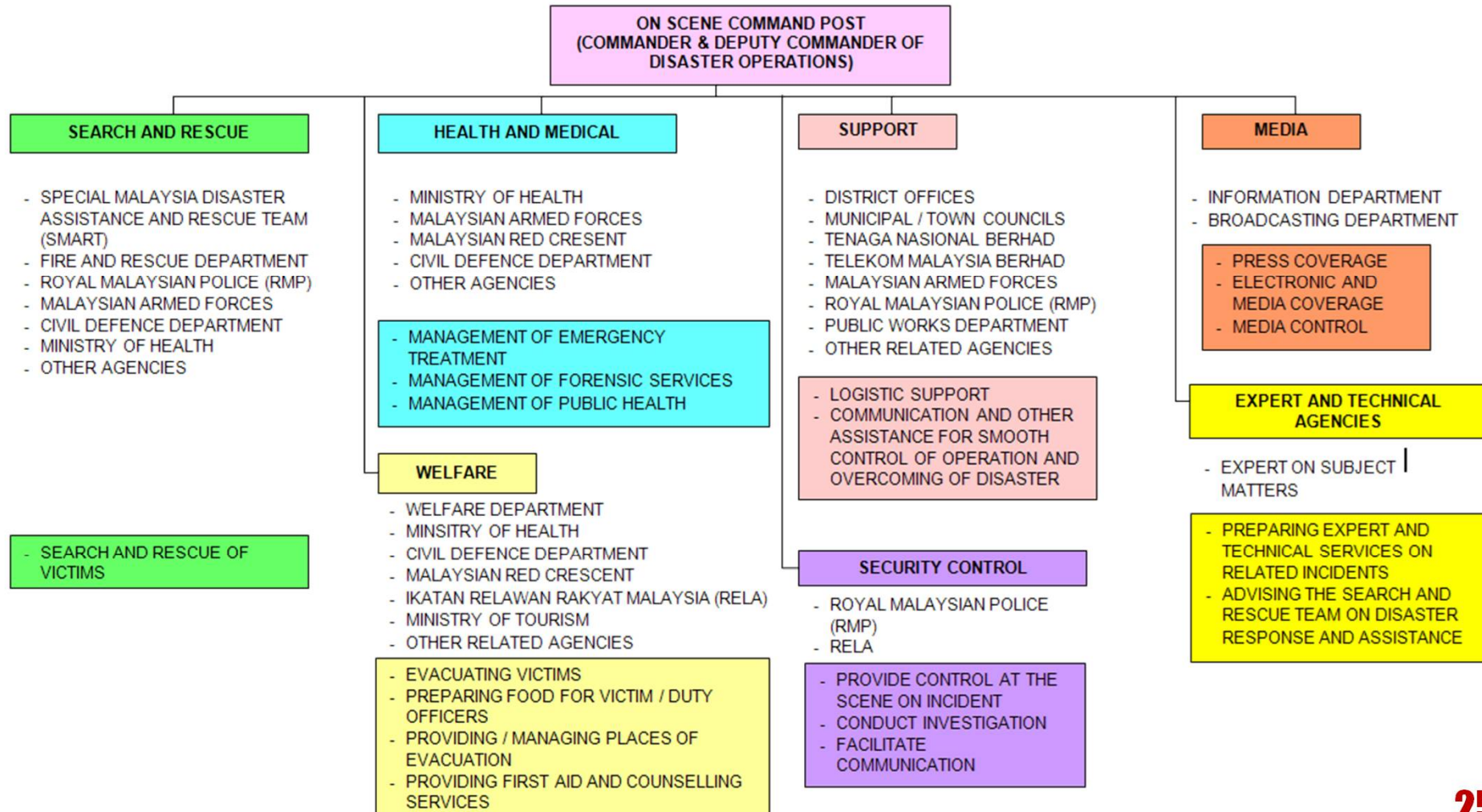


KEY

- RED ZONE : Work area for Specialised Rescue Teams with Special Expertise
- YELLOW ZONE : Placement area for On Site Command Post, and Main and Supporting Rescue Post
- GREEN ZONE : Placement area for Media Management, Victims Family Centre, Counselling Centre, Food Supplies Centre, Mortuary, Rest Area, Supporting and Rehabilitation Agencies and Voluntary Bodies
- SENTRY POST

NOTE : Movement from one Zone to another is not allowed except with the permission of the Commander of Disaster Operations

Roles & Responsibilities



Rehabilitation



- Rehabilitation & Development Programs shall be implemented immediately;
- Government Agencies, statutory bodies, the private sector and voluntary bodies involved are responsible to conduct damage assessment and implement Rehabilitation and redevelopment of public infrastructures under their jurisdiction;
- DDMC and SDMC are responsible to carry out assessment, planning and endorse Rehabilitation and redevelopment programs to the CDMC while **incorporating the concept of Disaster Risk Reduction**; and
- CDMC is responsible to decide which Rehabilitation and redevelopment programs to be implemented.

Financial Management



- Central and State Governments through their respective agencies are **responsible to allocate funds** for the purpose of Disaster management and Disaster Risk Reduction;
- Organization of donation drives for a specific Disaster may **channel the financial contribution to the National Disaster Relief Trust Fund (NDRTF)**.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP)

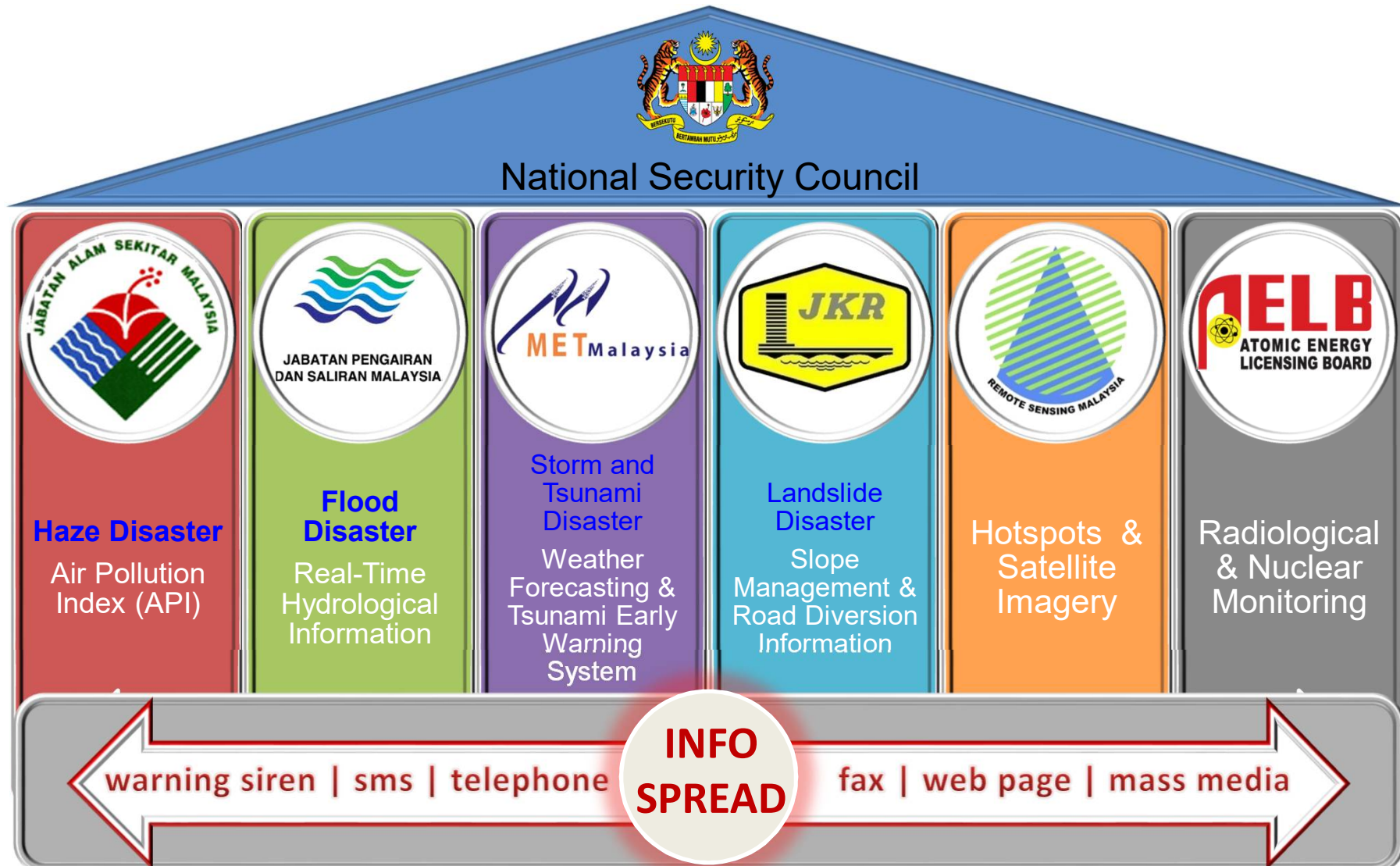
Standard Operating Procedures



NSC DIRECTIVE No. 20



National Focal Points On DM



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CONCLUSION

Conclusion



“The success and effectiveness of disaster management efforts depend on the cooperation, understanding and ability of all agencies/departments to carry out their responsibilities as outlined in National Directive No. 20 of the NSC.

Community-based education and awareness on disaster risk management could also lead to reducing the impact of disaster.”

Thank you

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