# Disaster Management in MALAY SIA



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#### INTRODUCTION



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

"the establishment of the <u>National Disaster</u> <u>Management Agency (NADMA)</u> under the Prime Minister's Department taking over the responsibility from the National Security Council."

 NADMA officially formed on 1<sup>st</sup> 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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## 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

10

Head of Humanitarian Assistance Disaster Relief delegation 11

Deployment of SMART team

## Organizational Structure



CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MALAYSIA

**DIRECTOR GENERAL** 

#### Planning & Preparedness Sector

- Policy & StrategicPlanningOp
- Regional & International Relation
- Prevention & Mitigation
- Logistics

#### Operational Coordination Sector

- Operation Coordination
- Operational Implementation
- National Disaster Command Centre
- Capacity Building & Training

#### **Post Disaster Sector**

- Techincal & Infrastructure
- Public Awareness&
   Social Development
- Networking & NGO Engagement

#### Admin & Human Resource Sector

- Administrative
- Human Resource
- Finance
- Information Technology

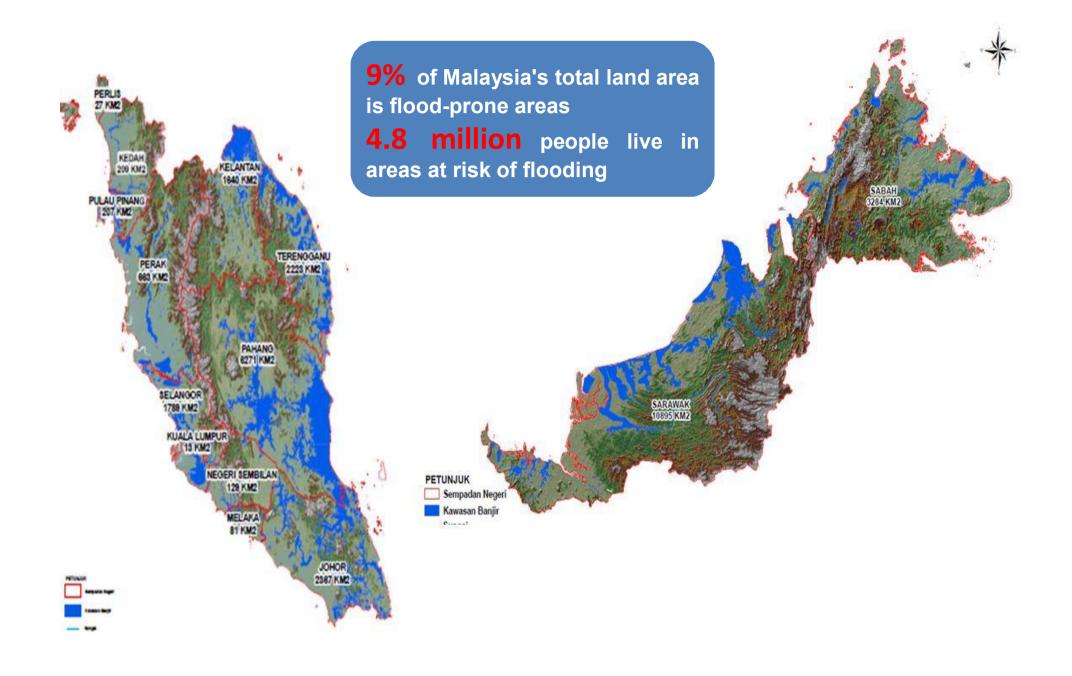


NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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**AGENCY** 

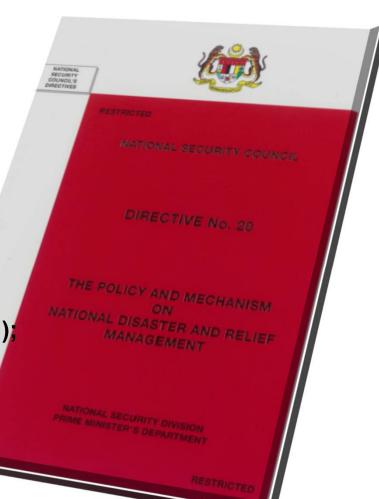
## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL DIRECTIVE NO. 20



#### Disaster Management Framework

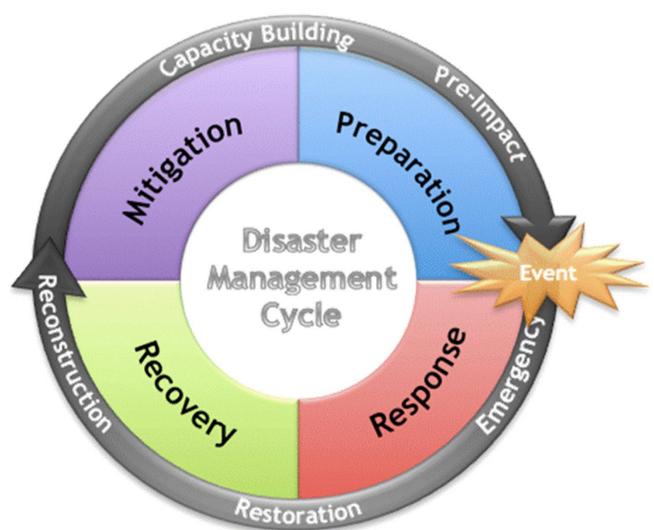


- Experience the collapsed of Highland Towers in 1993;
- NSC Directive No. 20 came into force in 11 May 1997;
- Reviewed on 30 Mac 2012;
- Needs to manage:
  - Total Disaster Risk Management (TDRM);
  - increase in complexity;
  - engage private, NGO and community;
  - take into account AADMER & other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

implement other necessary initiatives



sharing the Prevention & Mitigation information



enforce laws & regulations and effective governance

#### **Preparedness**



#### "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 Intraagency;
- Involve multisectoral 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 <a href="http://infobanjir.water.gov.my">http://infobanjir.water.gov.my</a>

## Disaster Management Mechanism



#### DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLATFORM



#### **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



#### **State Disaster Management Committee (JPBN)**

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



#### **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 MANAGEMENT LEVEL III (CENTRAL)**

- Complex and covering wide area or more than two (2) States
- Greater financial, human resources and assets coordination

#### **DISASTER MANAGEMENT LEVEL II (STATE)**

- Incident covering two (2) or more Districts but no potential to spread
- Coordinate assistance at the State levels to the affected Districts

#### **DISASTER MANAGEMENT LEVEL I (DISTRICT)**

- Localized incident, controllable and has no probability to spread
- Disaster manage by the authorities at the District Level

## 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

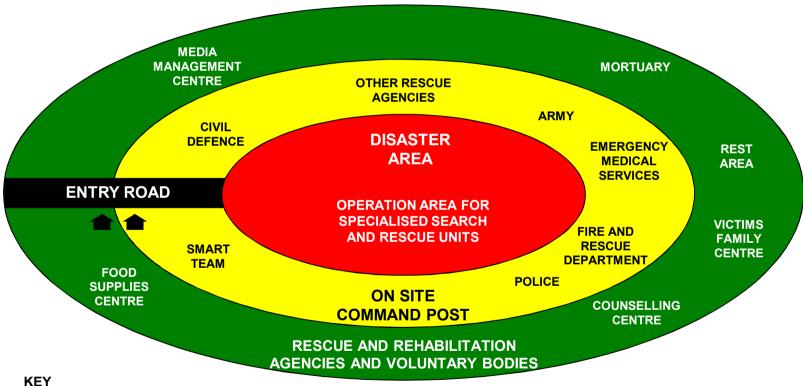
Disaster
Operations
Control
Centre
(DOCC)

- 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



**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



ON SCENE COMMAND POST (COMMANDER & DEPUTY COMMANDER OF DISASTER OPERATIONS)

#### SEARCH AND RESCUE

- SPECIAL MALAYSIA DISASTER ASSISTANCE AND RESCUE TEAM (SMART)
- FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT
- ROYAL MALAYSIAN POLICE (RMP)
- MALAYSIAN ARMED FORCES
- CIVIL DEFENCE DEPARTMENT
- MINISTRY OF HEALTH
- OTHER AGENCIES

 SEARCH AND RESCUE OF VICTIMS

#### **HEALTH AND MEDICAL**

- MINISTRY OF HEALTH
- MALAYSIAN ARMED FORCES
- MALAYSIAN RED CRESENT
- CIVIL DEFENCE DEPARTMENT
- OTHER AGENCIES
- MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY TREATMENT
- MANAGEMENT OF FORENSIC SERVICES
- MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

#### WELFARE

- WELFARE DEPARTMENT
- MINSITRY OF HEALTH
- CIVIL DEFENCE DEPARTMENT
- MALAYSIAN RED CRESCENT
- IKATAN RELAWAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (RELA)
- MINISTRY OF TOURISM
- OTHER RELATED AGENCIES
- EVACUATING VICTIMS
- PREPARING FOOD FOR VICTIM / DUTY OFFICERS
- PROVIDING / MANAGING PLACES OF EVACUATION
- PROVIDING FIRST AID AND COUNSELLING SERVICES

#### **SUPPORT**

- DISTRICT OFFICES
- MUNICIPAL / TOWN COUNCILS
- TENAGA NASIONAL BERHAD
- TELEKOM MALAYSIA BERHAD
- MALAYSIAN ARMED FORCES
- ROYAL MALAYSIAN POLICE (RMP)
- PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
- OTHER RELATED AGENCIES
- LOGISTIC SUPPORT
- COMMUNICATION AND OTHER ASSISTANCE FOR SMOOTH CONTROL OF OPERATION AND OVERCOMING OF DISASTER

#### SECURITY CONTROL

- ROYAL MALAYSIAN POLICE (RMP)
- RELA
- PROVIDE CONTROL AT THE SCENE ON INCIDENT
- CONDUCT INVESTIGATION
- FACILITATE COMMUNICATION

#### **MEDIA**

- INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
- BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT
  - PRESS COVERAGE
  - ELECTRONIC AND MEDIA COVERAGE
  - MEDIA CONTROL

#### EXPERT AND TECHNICAL AGENCIES

- EXPERT ON SUBJECT I MATTERS
- PREPARING EXPERT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES ON RELATED INCIDENTS
- ADVISING THE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM ON DISASTER RESPONSE AND ASSISTANCE

#### 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



## National Focal Points On DM





#### **National Security Council**



**Haze Disaster** 

Air Pollution Index (API)



Flood Disaster

Real-Time Hydrological Information



Storm and Tsunami Disaster

Weather Forecasting & Tsunami Early Warning System



Landslide Disaster

Slope Management & Road Diversion Information



Hotspots & Satellite Imagery



Radiological & Nuclear Monitoring

warning siren | sms | telephone

INFO SPREAD

fax | web page | mass media





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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 the 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."

