

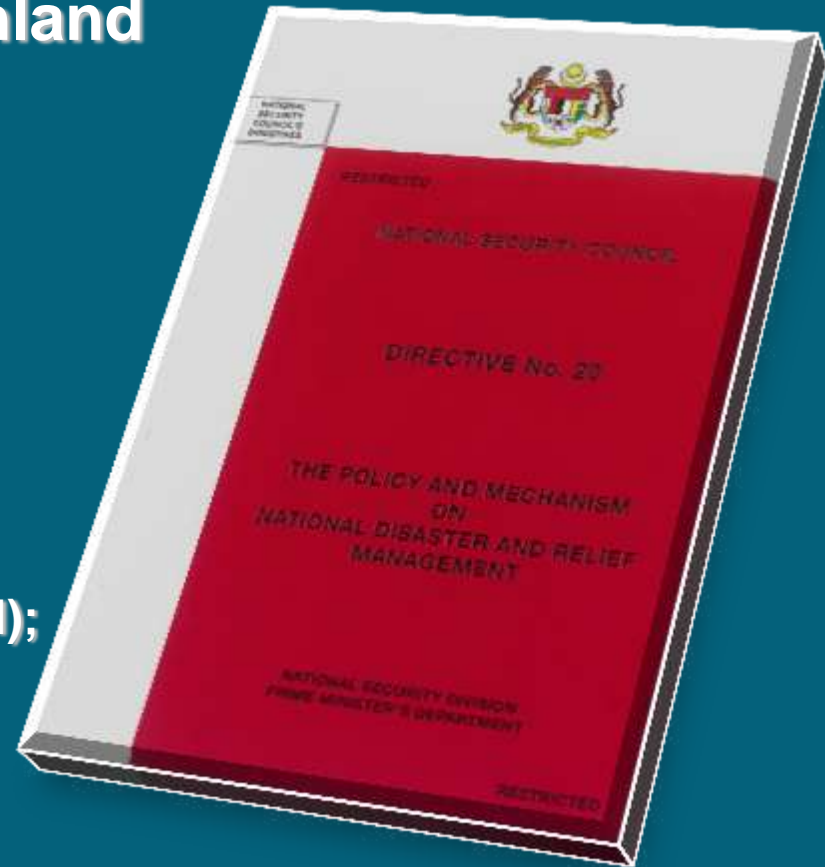
Mainstreaming Climate Extremes and Disaster Risk Reduction – The Malaysian Experience

Mohd Ariff bin Baharom
Under Secretary
Disaster Management Division
National Security Council



Disaster Management Framework

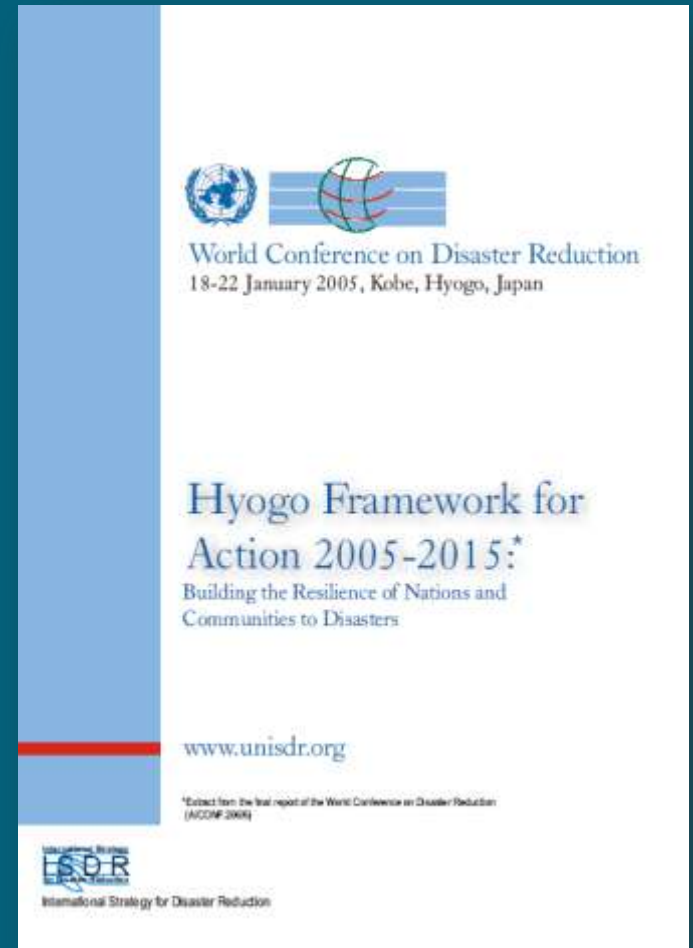
- Experience the collapse of Highland Towers in 1993;
- NSC Directive No. 20 came into force in **11 May 1997**;
- Reviewed on **30 Mac 2012**;
- Needs to manage:
 - Total Disaster Risk Management (TDRM);
 - increase in **complexity**;
 - engage private, NGO and community;
 - take into account **AADMER**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



Disaster Risk Reduction

- Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015 (HFA): Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters outlines the concept of disaster risk reduction.

*[World Conference on Disaster Reduction;
January 2005]*

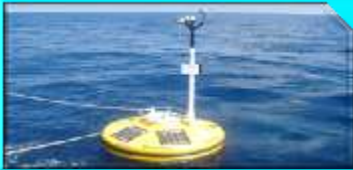


HFA Priorities for Action



MAKING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION A PRIORITY

- Legal framework and policy
- Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into the Development Policy, Planning and Implementation



IDENTIFYING, ASSESSING AND MONITORING RISK AND ENHANCING EARLY WARNING

- Risk Mapping
- Early Warning and Disseminations



BUILDING A CULTURE OF RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS THROUGH AWARENESS, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- Public Awareness Program



REDUCING RISK IN KEY SECTORS

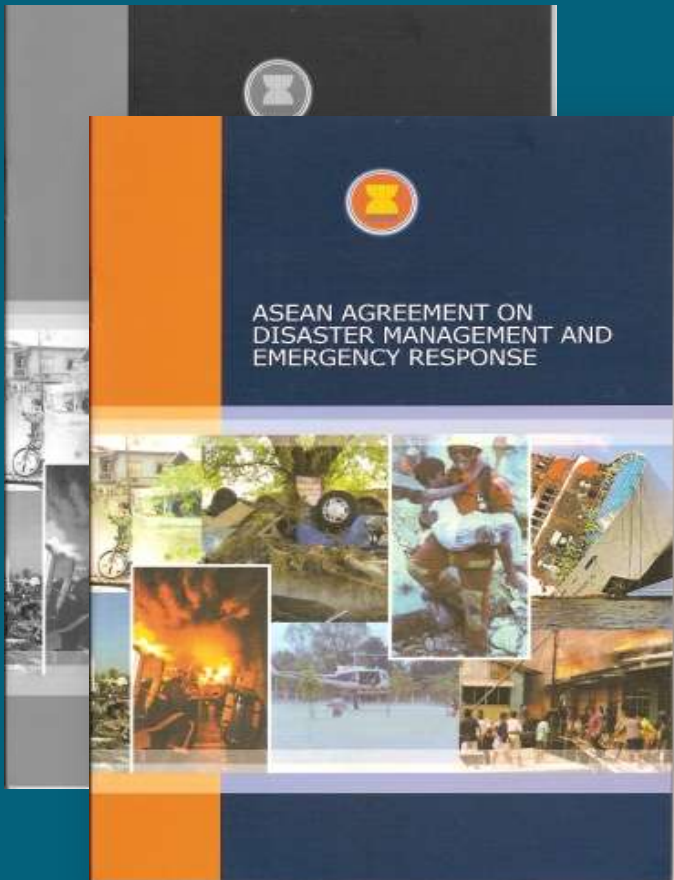
- Environmental Management and Climate Change Adaptation



STRENGTHENING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE

- Capacity Building and Assets Enhancement

ASEAN AGREEMENT ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND DISASTER RESPONSE (AADMER)



ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response

Signed in July 2005, ratified by all ten (10) ASEAN Member Countries, entered into force on 24 December 2009

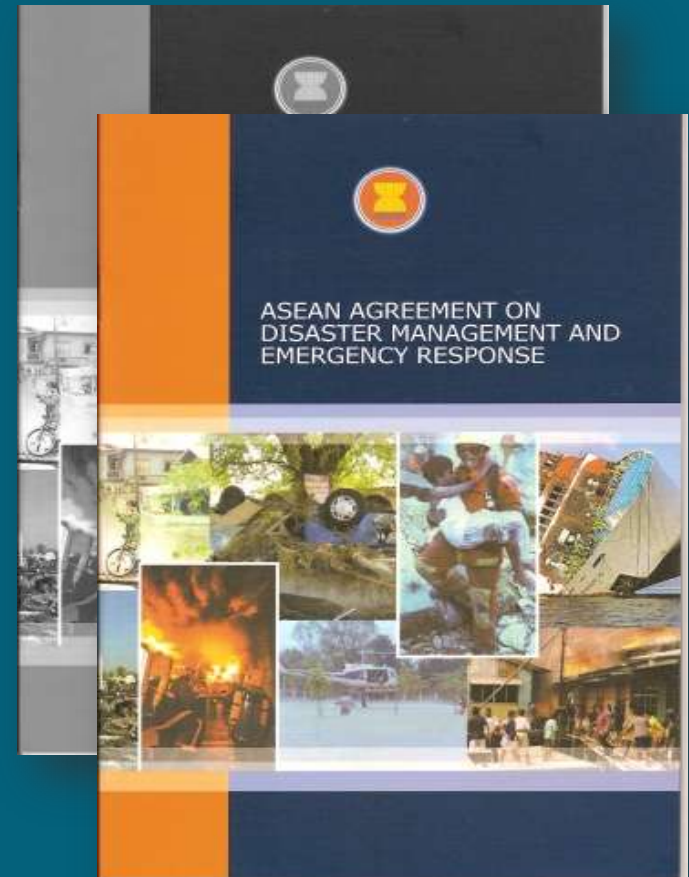
Objective: Reduce disaster losses in ASEAN region, and jointly respond to disaster emergencies

A legal framework for all ASEAN Member States and serves as a **common platform** in responding to disasters within ASEAN

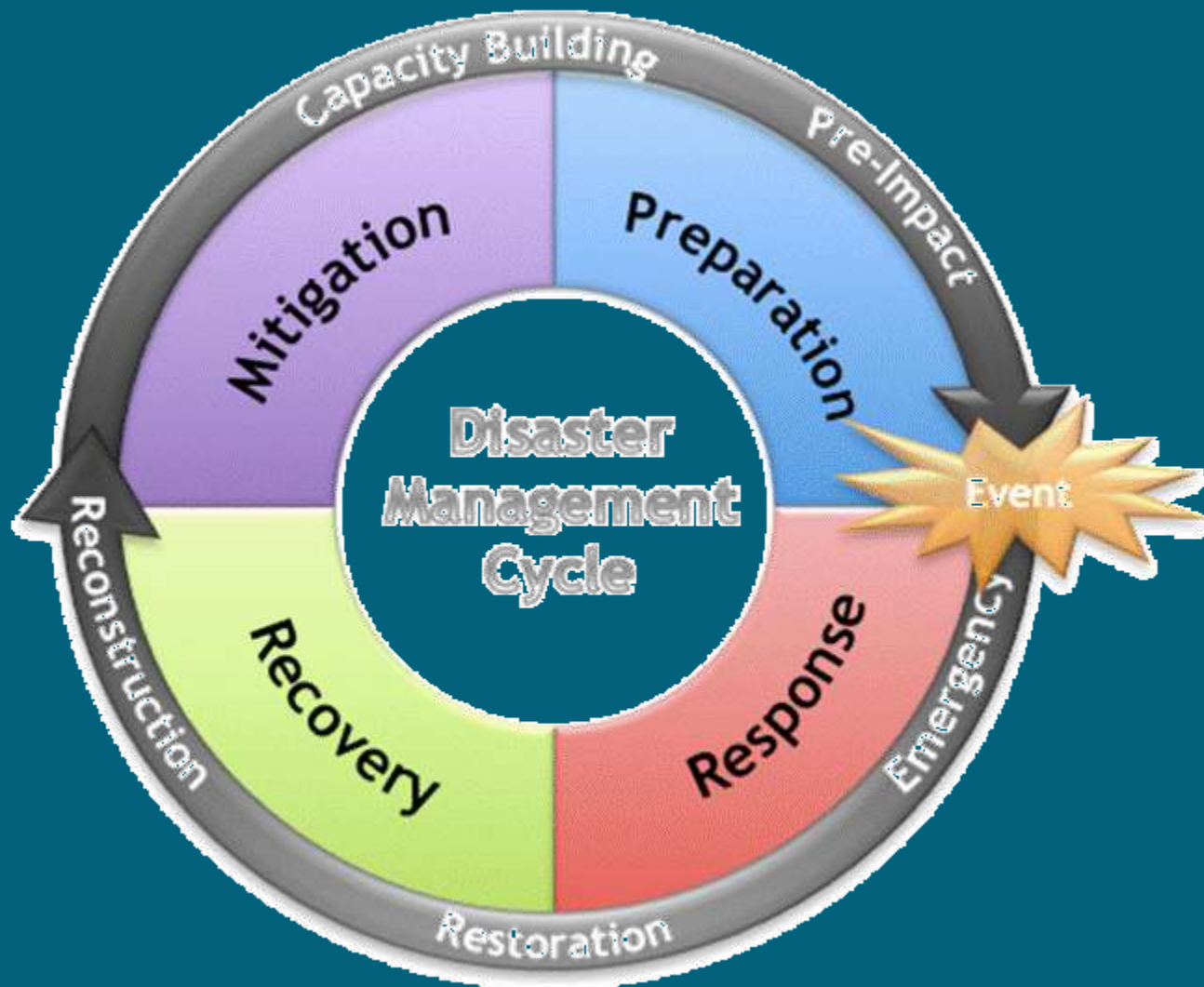
ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) as the operational coordination body and engine of AADMER

AADMER General Obligation

- **Cooperate in developing & implementing measures to reduce disaster losses;**
- Immediately respond to a disaster occurring within the territory;
- If causing possible impacts on another country, respond promptly to a request for information;
- Promptly respond to a request for assistance;
- Take legislative, administrative and other necessary measures.



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** at the stage of
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.

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)**.

NATIONAL PLATFORM AND ACTION PLAN FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (MyDRR)

- **The National Security Council (MKN) of the Prime Minister's Department is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring the effectiveness of the disaster management mechanisms in the country as mandated by MKN Directive 20.**
- **MKN is formalising existing arrangements for DRR and expanding the array of stakeholders through establishment of the National Platform on DRR, which was announced in 2013.**
- **The National Action Plan for DRR (MyDRR) is now undergoing stakeholder consultation. Formal workshops have been held with government agencies, non-government organisations and the private sector.**

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (MyDRR)

GOAL

**Towards Sustainable Development and Resilient Communities
through Disaster Risk Reduction**

OBJECTIVES

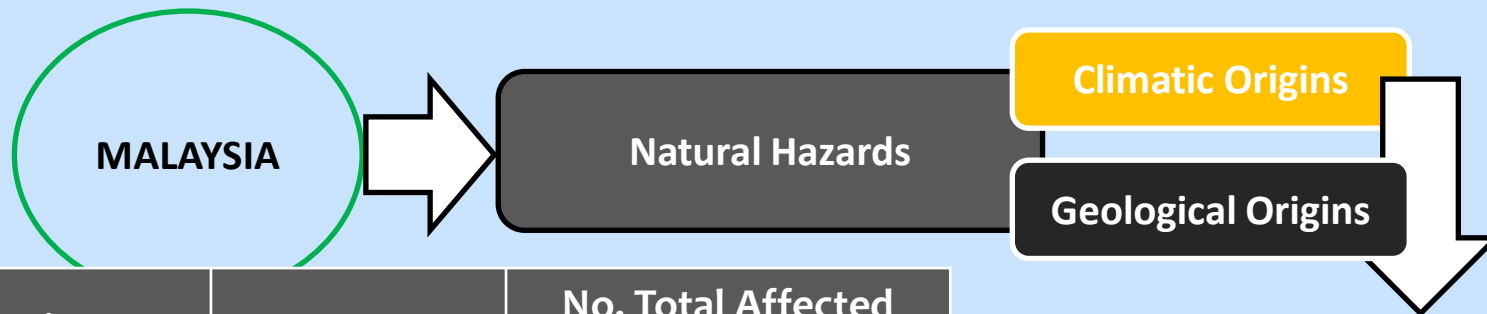
- ☐ **Mainstreaming DRR in national development;**
- ☐ **Enhancing capacity for holistic and effective disaster management at all levels;**
- ☐ **Strengthening monitoring systems, early warning and information dissemination on disasters; and**
- ☐ **Developing a culture of resilience to current and emerging hazards and disasters at the community level.**

MyDRR – KEY ACTION AREAS

- ❑ Formulation and implementation of laws related to disaster management;
- ❑ Integration of risk reduction measures in the development agenda at all levels;
- ❑ Assessment of hazards and risks
- ❑ Infrastructure for disaster mitigation and early warning systems;
- ❑ Disaster preparedness at all levels;
- ❑ Disaster response mechanisms;
- ❑ Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction



NATURAL HAZARDS IN MALAYSIA

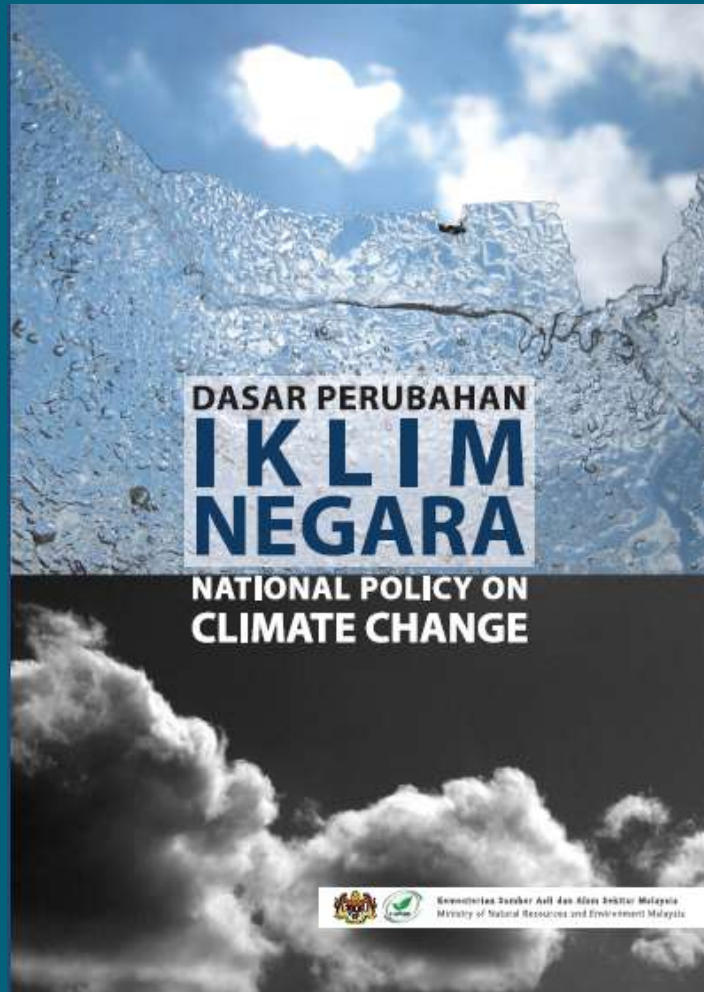


Disaster	Date	No. Total Affected People (1990-2013)
Flood	3/12/1965	300,000
Flood	Jan-1967	243,000
Flood	26/12/1970	140,000
Flood	28/11/1986	25,000
Flood	12/11/1988	60,000
Flood	6/11/1988	40,000
Flood	23/11/2005	30,000
Flood	19/12/2006	100,000
Flood	11/1/2007	137,533
Flood	7/12/2007	29,000

Natural hazards in Malaysia are influenced by climatic factors

Source: <http://www.emdat.be/result-country-profile>

National Policy on Climate Change (2009)



Climate-resilient development – development that takes into account measures to address climate change and extreme weather in line with national priorities.

Broadened definition enables the National Policy on Climate Change to serve as an instrument to harmonise and integrate to the extent possible and in line with national priorities, measures on climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction

5 Principles, 10 Strategic Thrusts & 43 Key Actions

KEY ACTIONS RELATED TO DRR IN THE NATIONAL POLICY ON CLIMATE CHANGE (2009)

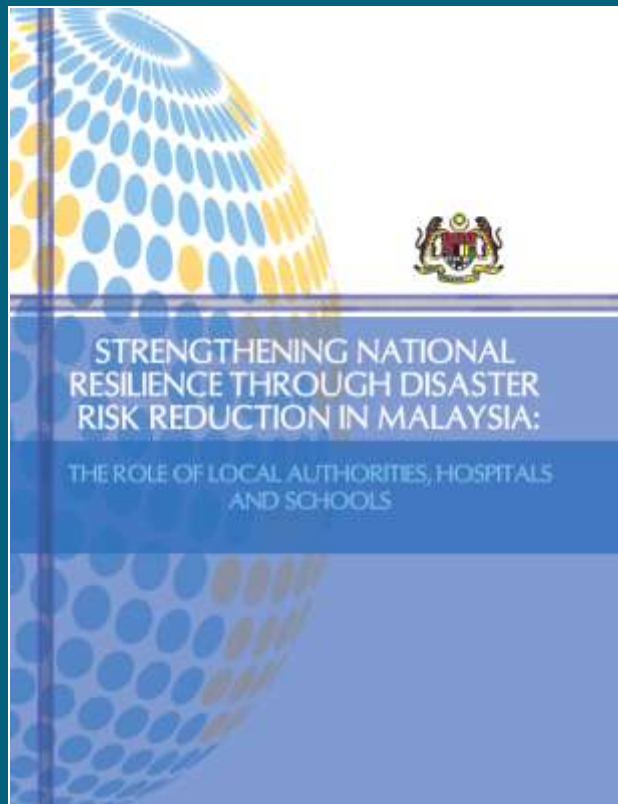
RATIONALE: Climate change and extreme weather have intensified the occurrence of natural disasters, amongst others sea-level rise, floods, landslides, coastal and land erosion, drought, forest fires and haze, which have impacted human safety and health, threatened the fabric of the nation's economy and caused changes to natural and built landscapes.

- ❑ Conduct systematic reviews and harmonise existing legislation, policies and plans, taking into account and proposing relevant balanced adaptation and mitigation measures to address DRR [KA1 - ST1]
- ❑ **Incorporate measures, including mobilising financing and technical assistance for DRR [KA13 - ST4]**
- ❑ **Integrate measures into policies, plans, programmes and projects in DRR [KA25 - ST6]**
- ❑ **Establish and implement a national R&D agenda on climate change taking into account vulnerability due to extreme weather events and natural disasters [KA28 - ST7]**
- ❑ **Strengthen national data repository through periodic national inventory by establishing a database/inventory on natural disasters and extreme weather events [KA29 - ST7]**

DRR & CCA Linkage

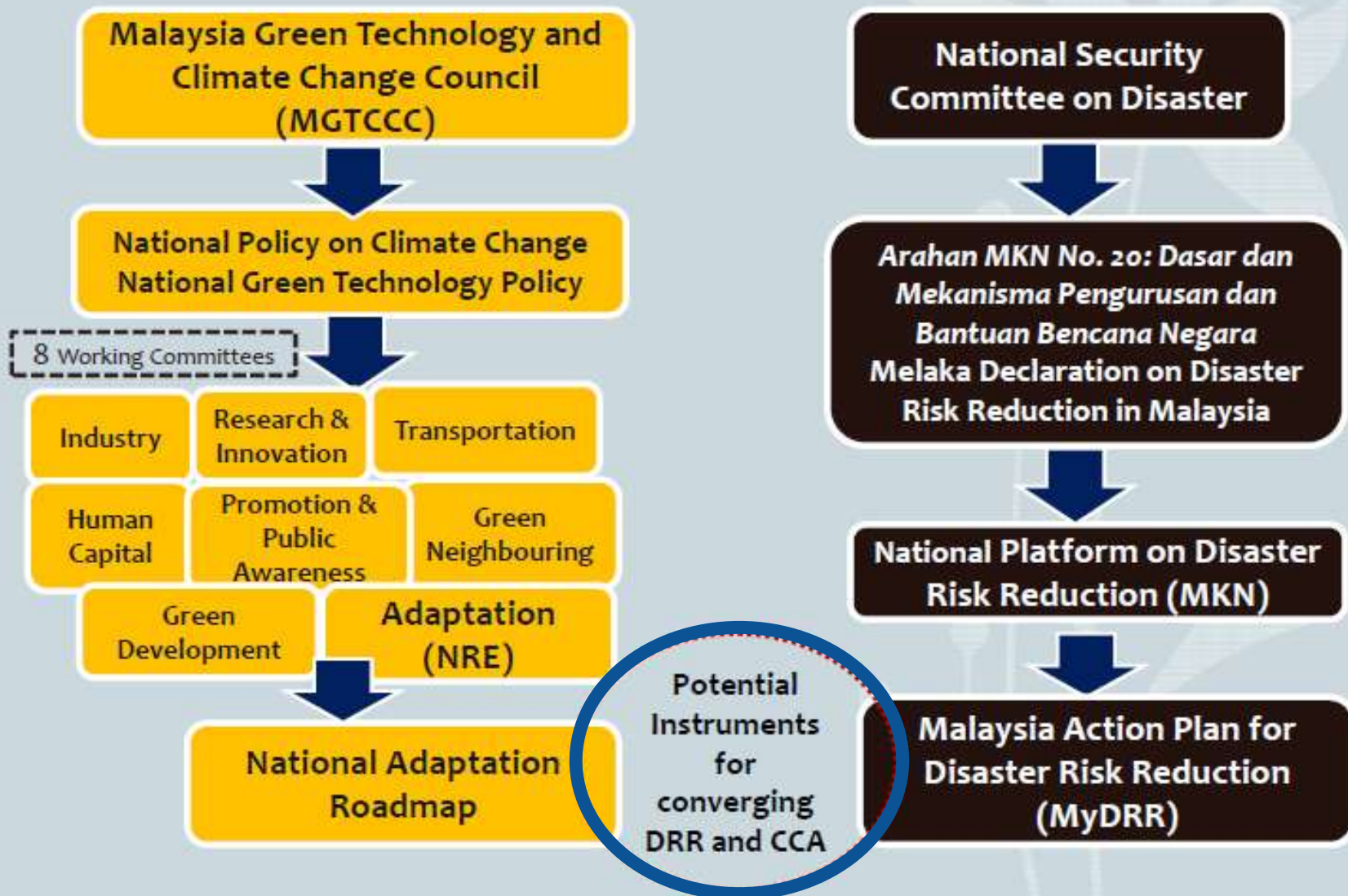
Melaka Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Malaysia 2011

Melaka, 18–19 February 2011



- Recognising the changing nature of disaster risk in the country due to climate variability and change
- To promote the use of technology in support of early warning, multi-hazards risk assessment, and climate modelling and downscaling.
- To strengthen local capacity to integrate climate and disaster risk into local development planning

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT



MyDRR & NPCC: Converging Aspirations

NPCC

Balanced
adaptation and
mitigation for
climate resilient
development

MyDRR + NPCC

Managing
disaster risk
related to
climate
variability and
climate
extremes, and
preparing for
risks related to
climate change

MyDRR

Managing risks
due to all
types of
hazards:
climatic,
geological,
biological and
technological

CONCLUDING REMARKS

- ❑ DRR is central to adapt to climate extremes
- ❑ MKN has the mandate and the experience to address current and emerging risks due to climate extremes
- ❑ DRR and CCA are closely linked and need to be addressed together to ensure sustainable development
- ❑ Investing in enhanced capacity for disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness and building resilience at all levels is a “no regret option” for climate change adaptation.

Thank You!



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
(MKN)