



PEOPLE CENTERED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RESTORATION: Employment Support & Creation For The Affected People During The Reconstruction Phase

MALAYSIA

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1. INTRODUCTION

Geographically and tectonically Malaysia was considered safe from severe disaster threat such as those attributed to plate tectonic movements, atmospheric low-pressure systems and volcanic eruptions.

However Malaysia did have her fair share of environmental hazard threats in the form of **periodic monsoon and urban floods**, landslides, episodic pollution, haze, drought and earthquake.

The potential risk of environmental hazard and the impact of consequent disaster on Malaysia would pose two severe set backs, namely the direct lost of existing national assets in various forms and the diversion of national resources and effort away from ongoing subsistence and development.

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Though Malaysia in general were considered safe, there would be no guarantee that such disaster would not occur in the near future. For example on 26th December 2004, a devastating tsunami claimed 76 lives and destroyed properties along the coastal areas of northwest peninsular Malaysia

While in December 2014, the changing climatic patterns and the adverse weather effects also bring a massive flood that inundated the largely rural northeastern state of Kelantan and recently the active activities of earthquake in Sabah

Thus the need to have an effective disaster management system that covers all aspects of disaster management cycle within appropriate balance of each component of **response, development, prevention, mitigation and preparedness** is very important.

2. THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL DIRECTIVE NO. 20

Outlines:

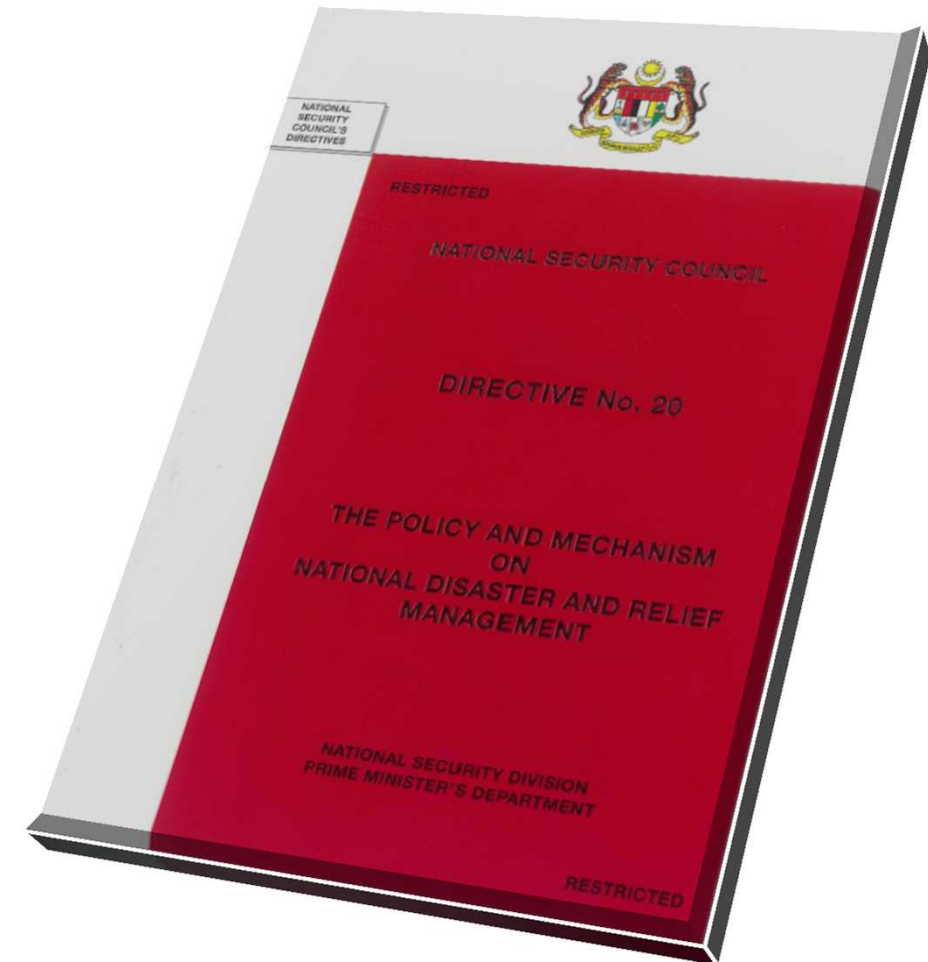
Policy and Mechanism on Disaster and Relief Management on **Land**

Based on:

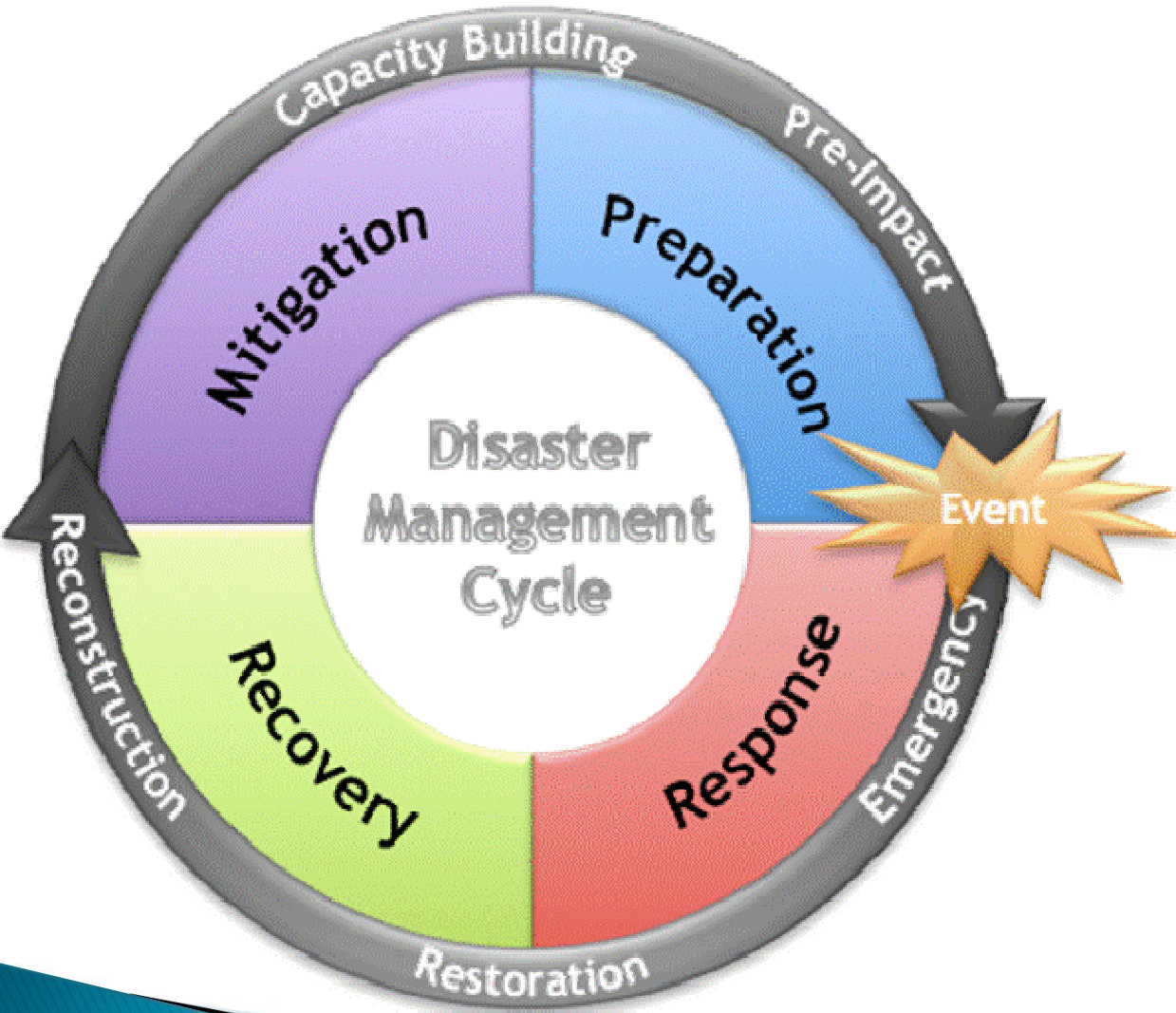
Levels of **Government Administration**

By:

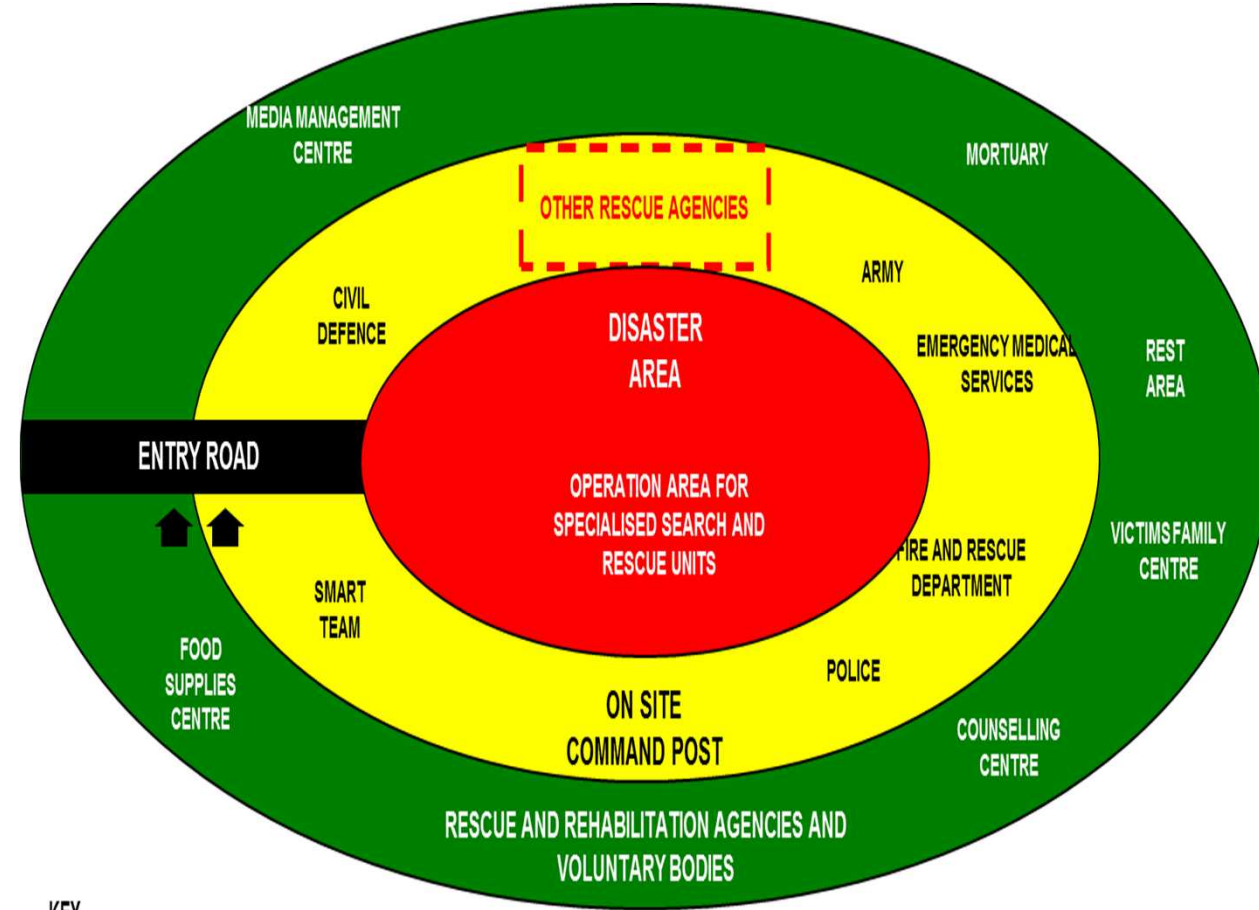
Establishing a holistic **management mechanism** at the stage of **pre, during & post disaster**; and **determining roles & responsibilities** of various agencies involved in disaster management.



2.1. Four Phases of Disaster Management Cycle



2.2. Disaster Response Mechanism

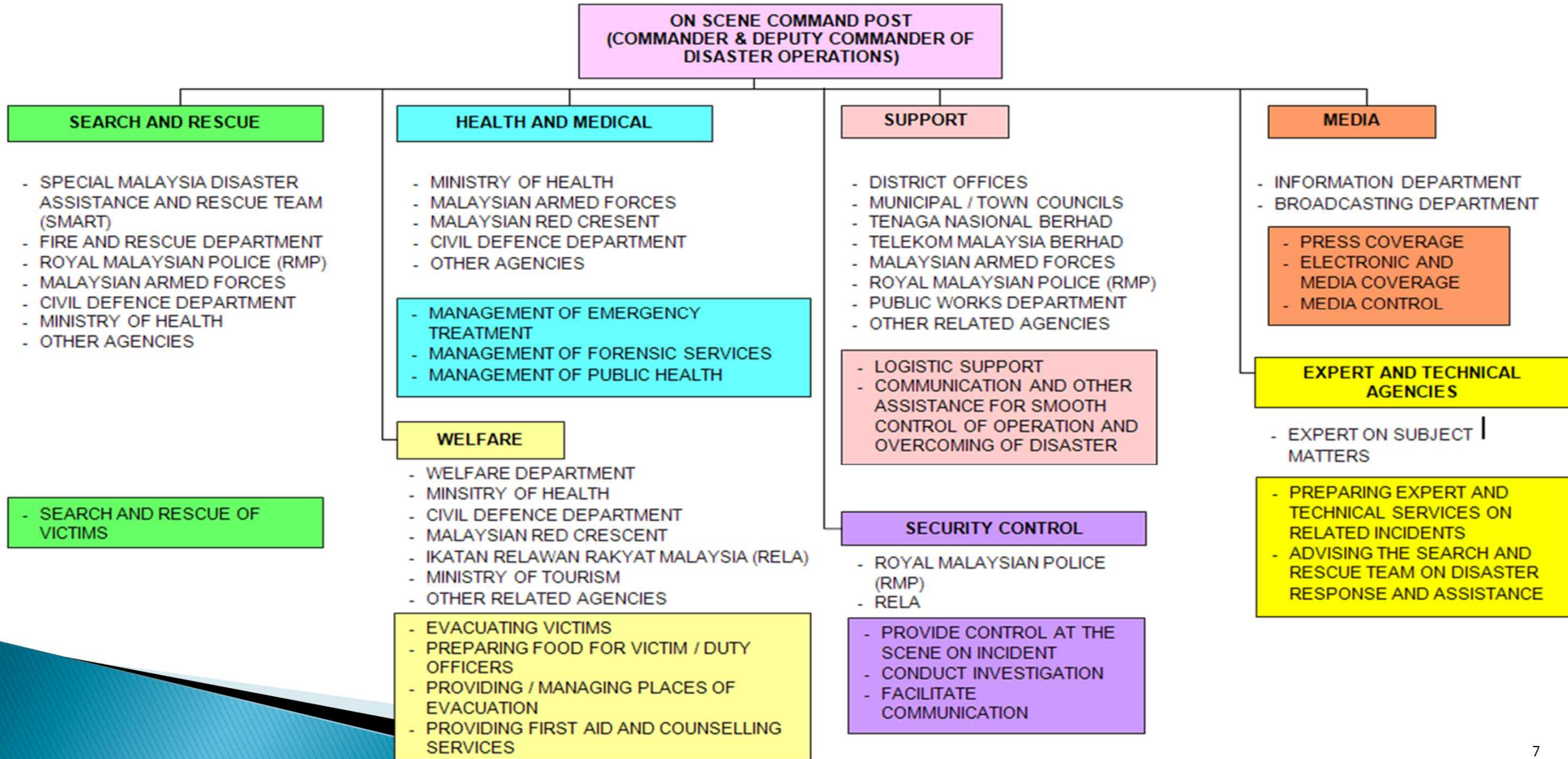


KEY

- 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

2.3. Role and Responsibilities



3. RECOVERY PHASE

3.1 Economic Recovery Support and Objectives

Apply and integrate plans to most effectively leverage Federal resources and available programs to meet local community recovery needs while aggressively integrating with the private sector to facilitate early and productive engagement.

Incorporates mitigation measures into redevelopment following a disaster to build the community back stronger to minimize future risk.

Building upon the relationships developed during pre-disaster planning and works closely with local community leaders

3. RECOVERY PHASE

3.2 Immediate post-disaster action



Counselling provided by Department of Social Welfare (DSW)

- Victims of natural disaster
- Crisis Intervention Modul
- Guidance and advice



Disbursement of Financial Assistance by NSC & DSW

- For all effected family
- One-off assistance



House build & house repair coordinated by Post-Flood Recovery Unit

- House build/repair for house that was destroyed or damaged due to the disaster
- Relocation of house



Infrastructure project by various Ministry and Govt Agencies

- Road
- Schools
- Public facilities and many more

3. RECOVERY PHASE

3.3 Economic Recovery Support - Financial and guidance

NO	SCHEME / AGENCY	PURPOSE
A	SPECIAL RELIEF FACILITIES by BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA	To alleviate the problems faced by businesses that have been affected by the recent floods. Under this Facility, the affected businesses could obtain financing at a concessionary rate
B	BANTUAN KHAS TEKUN by Ministry of Agriculture	To provide guidance and financial assistance for small entrepreneurs effected by disaster
C	BANTUAN KHAS AMANAH IKHTIAR MALAYSIA by Ministry of Finance	To replace machinery and equipment of cottage industry of underprivileged groups effected and damaged during disaster
D	TABUNG BANTUAN BENCANA AGRO-MAKANAN MOA	To provide guidance and financial assistance for farmers, livestock and aquaculture breeders to start over their activities
E	BANTUAN KHAS SMECORP & MIDF MITI	To replace machinery and equipment of SME effected and damaged during disaster

4. WAY FORWARD

- 1 Mobilizing community outreach programs in collaboration with government agencies and NGOs
- 2 Strengthening coordination with various agencies especially agencies that provides assistance
- 3 Disseminate information on assistance provided by various agencies that provides assistance particularly to entrepreneurs
- 4 The establishment of the National Disaster Management Agency to coordinate all efforts especially during the recovery phase

THANK YOU

