

**MEMBER
REPORT
MALAYSIA**

ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee
14th Integrated Workshop
Guam, United States
4-7 November 2019

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1. [Activity or title of project and description]
2. [Activity or title of project and description]
3. [Add as many as needed]

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1. Meteorological Assessment (highlighting forecasting issues/impacts)

[format unchanged from previous year. Please include any graphs, tables, images as necessary]

2. Hydrological Assessment (highlighting water-related issues/impact)

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3. Socio-Economic Assessment (highlighting socio-economic and DRR issues/impacts)

Since March 2018, after the launching of Sendai Framework Monitor System (SFM) by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), Malaysia has completed the reporting of seven global targets from 2005 to 2018. From the analysis, it showed that the mortality is cumulatively decreased. However, another target B, C and D indicated the increasing number of people affected, economic loss and damage to the critical infrastructure, as well as disruption of basic services. However, the figures cited below do not captured such events which are not consistently documented such as the localized landslide and storm events.










TARGET A - D		BASELINE 2005 - 2014	≡	DECADE 2009 - 2018
 A	MORTALITY A-1: Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	0.06	 -11.41%	0.05
 B	PEOPLE AFFECTED B-1: Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	391.94	 17.1%	458.97
 C	ECONOMIC LOSS C-1: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product	1.81	 424.29%	9.51
 D	CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES D-1: Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters	0.03	 1.63%	0.03
	D-5: Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters (compound indicator)	0.12	 17.84%	0.14

Table 1: The Malaysia Sendai Framework Monitor Analysis from 2005 to 2018

It is also important to highlight that there has been an increase in the frequency of flash flood events at the local level which disproportionately concentrated in low income households and communities in all economies, as reported by National Disaster Command Centre in 2018. These hydro-meteorological disasters, exacerbated by climate

change, negatively impact socio-economic development. Therefore, it is of vital importance to progressively incorporate disaster risk reduction measures into development programmes within and across all sectors in Malaysia.

Even though Malaysia is one of the countries which completed the SFM reports, there are still challenges in terms of improving the data collection and calculation of damage and losses, especially on the residential, big and critical infrastructures and the main economic activities in order to provide a consolidation of financial protection against disaster in future.

4. Regional Cooperation Assessment (highlighting regional cooperation success and challenges).

[format unchanged from previous year. Please include any graphs, tables, images as necessary]

II. Summary of Progress in Priorities supporting Key Result Areas

1. National Disaster Preparedness Day

Main text:

International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction celebration held every 13 October, to promote a global culture of risk-awareness and disaster reduction. The 2019 edition highlighted on Sendai Framework Target D which is reducing disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services.

In Malaysia, October has been recognized as Disaster Preparedness Month since 2016. This year, National Disaster Preparedness Month 2019 has been launched successfully by the Honorable Deputy Prime Minister on 8th October 2019, to commemorate the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction on 13 October 2019.

The theme for this year is on shared responsibility to emphasis as disaster is everybody's business. During this event, the National Disaster Assistance Fund has been launched to encourage the spirit of shared responsibility in disaster risk management.



Figure 1: The launching of National Disaster Preparedness Month, officiated by The Honorable Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia.

Identified opportunities/challenges, if any, for further development or collaboration:

This yearly event is important not only to promote the disaster risk reduction awareness but also to prepare for the annual monsoon season by the end of the year which may cause a disaster such as monsoon flooding, landslides and other hazards.

Priority Areas Addressed:

DRR

1. For better disaster preparedness and building more resilient community.

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2. Development of Disaster Risk Map

Main text:

In Malaysia generally, there are two common types of hazard namely geological and hydro-meteorological hazards. In order to enhance the understanding of these two main hazards, hazard maps have been developed by the respective agencies. However, the sharing information amongst relevant actors are very limited. Therefore, National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) in collaboration with Ministry of Energy, Science and Technology, Environment and Climate Change (MESTECC) has taken an initiative to compile and share the maps on a centralized GIS Platform.

For instance, the national hazard maps for floods and earthquake have been shared amongst disaster related agencies to improve the understanding of natural hazard and disaster risk, aimed at reducing the vulnerability of people, property, environment and the economy towards disaster. These hazard and risk maps also provide a basis for detail risk assessment as a first step in planning for disaster risk management, and serve as a guide in efforts at federal, state and local level to set priority of action in disaster risk reduction, preparedness, prevention and mitigation.

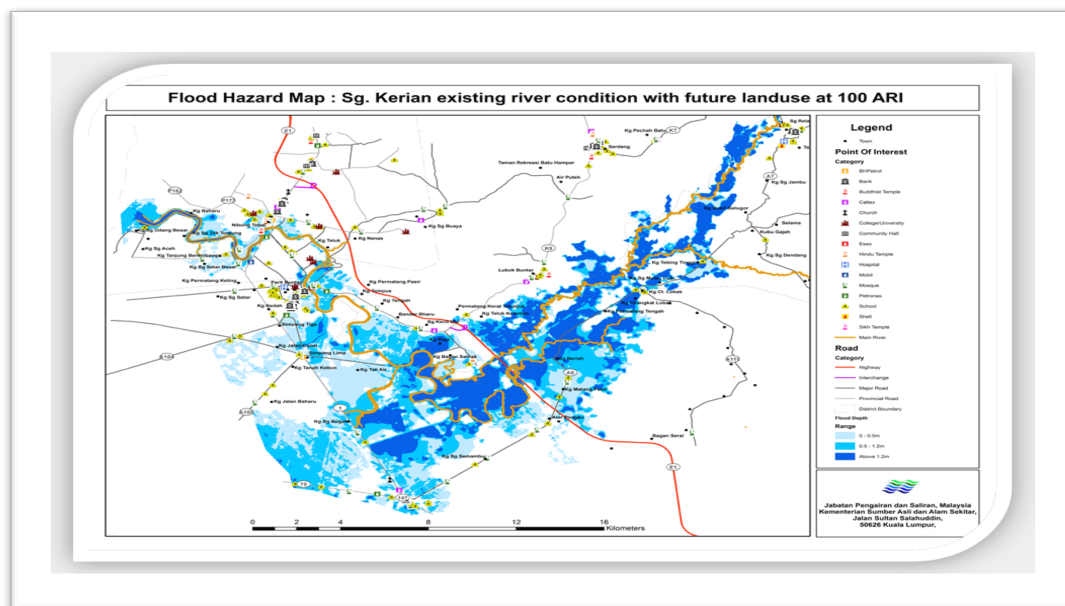


Figure 2: Flood Hazard Map of Kerian River, Perak.

Identified opportunities/challenges, if any, for further development or collaboration:

The development of disaster risk map nationwide will take time and incur certain amount of money. Thus, it is important to identify or set a priority of hazard prone area for further risk investigation and assessment.

Priority Areas Addressed:

DRR

1. To enhance the partnership and cooperation within regional organization in DRR planning, strategies and activities.

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