IIRMACS-NTF-RMDRR

[INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RISK MANAGEMENT AND CRISIS STRATEGIES (IIRMACS)

- NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON RISK MANAGEMENT

& DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)]





Presented By:
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President of IIRMACS

BIODATA Professor Dato Dr Hj Mohd Rasid HUSSIN

- Y.Bhg. Professor Dato Dr Haji Mohd Rasid HUSSIN is currently the President of the INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RISK MANAGEMENT AND CRISIS STRATEGIES (IIRMACS). In addition, Y.Bhg. Professor Dato is also the President of RARESEED GLOBAL RISK MANAGEMENT ADVISORY SERVICES (RGRMAS) & RARESEED GLOBAL IT SOLUTIONS (RGITS).
- Y.Bhg. Professor Dato was formerly a Professor of Risk Management and Full-Time Lecturer of Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) MALAYSIA's Prestigious Management University & Leading University on Risk Management Education. Before joining UUM in 2010 through 2016, he had served Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM MALAYSIA's largest University) since 1981. In total, he has had an employment record of more than 40 years' service (inclusive of about 10 years employment record in the Insurance Industry of MALAYSIA) since 1974 and eventually retired officially on 1 October 2016.
- To his credit, Y.Bhg. Professor Dato Dr Haji Mohd Rasid HUSSIN was the <u>First Person</u> (during the 1980s-1990s), to have obtained two (2) postgraduate degrees with specialization in Risk Management: (1) MSc in Risk Management and Insurance from Golden Gate University (GGU), San Francisco, California, USA and (2) PhD in Risk Management from Glasgow Caledonian University (GCU), Glasgow, Scotland, UNITED KINGDOM (UK).

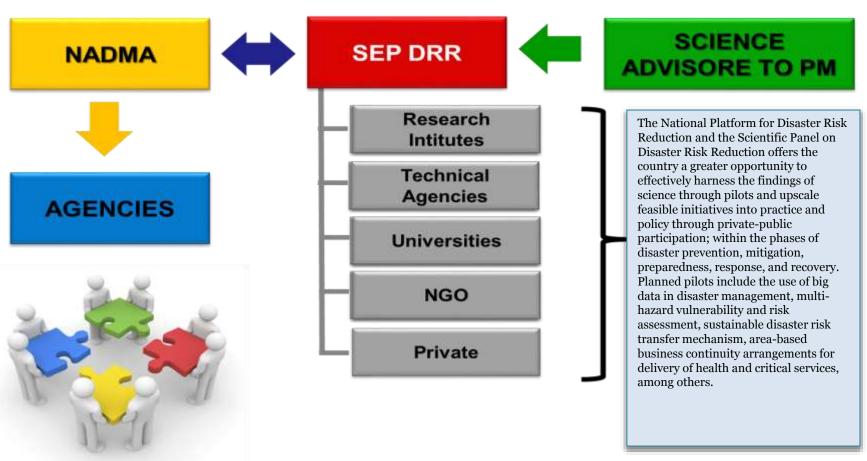
IIRMACS

(Convergence of Thoughts)

- Established in 2012, IIRMACS® aims to be the leading global think-tank network comprising Risk Management and Crisis experts with the relevant expertise and provides a global avenue for the "Sharing-of-Good-Practices" on Risk Management and Crisis Strategies among stakeholders worldwide.
- IIRMACS® was founded with an overarching purpose of promoting the greater awareness and inculcate a strong culture of Risk Management and Crisis Strategies in Malaysia including various stakeholders and strategic partners globally.
- This body of knowledge, gained and accessed through professional membership and strategic alliances shall be optimized to further develop and enhance the practical application of risk management application among stakeholders and partners worldwide.
- With a highly resourceful team of experts and professional associates globally, IIRMACS aspire to be "THE" Global-Centre of Excellence and point of reference on Risk Mitigation and Crisis Strategies.
- IIRMACS® work closely with their global partners and relevant stakeholders worldwide by providing professional services in relation to research and consultancy including professional training for Risk Management certification.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC EXPERT PANEL (SEP)

The effort is now yielding promising results in terms of marshalling science and technology for disaster management in Malaysia. The Office of the Science Advisor to the Prime Minister, working in conjunction with NADMA and other partners has instituted the Scientific Expert Panel on Disaster Risk Reduction which will serve as the primary platform for the application of science towards disaster management.



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

2015 - 2030

SENDAI FRAMEWORK Scope and Purpose 1 Global Outcome

1 Goal

7 Global Targets

13 Guiding Principles

4 Priorities for Action

at 4 Levels Local, National, Regional and Global

Role of Stakeholders International Cooperation and Global Partnerships

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

2015 - 2030

The Seven Global Targets

Reduce

Mortality/

global population 2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

Affected people/

global population 2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

Economic loss/

global GDP 2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio

& disruption of basic services
2030 Values << 2015 Values

Increase

& local DRR strategies 2020 Value >> 2015 Value

International cooperation

to developing countries 2030 Value >> 2015 Value

Availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems & disaster risk information and assessments 2030 Values >> 2015 Values

GLOBAL TARGETS

13 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

2015 - 2030

Responsibility for DRR

- States have primary responsibility
- Shared responsibility with stakeholders

Approach

- Regard for human rights
- DRR & development relationship
- Multi-hazard & inclusive
- Local expression of risks
- Post disaster action & resolve underlying risks
- · Build back better

Engagement

- All of society
- · All state institutions
- Local government empowerment

Partnerships

- International cooperation & global partnerships
- Support to developing countries

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

1 OUTCOME

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihood, health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities & countries

1 GOAL

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social health, cultural, educational, environmental, technology, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

4 PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

Understanding disaster risk

Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response and to "build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction

The Four Priorities for Action of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030

Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk

Disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment. Such knowledge can be used for risk assessment, prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.

Priority 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is very important for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation. It fosters collaboration and partnership.

Priority 3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment.

Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

The growth of disaster risk means that there is a need to strengthen disaster preparedness for response, take action in the anticipation of events, and ensure capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels. The recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase is a critical opportunity to build back better, including through the integrating of disaster risk reduction into development measures.

Read more: www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework

The Four (4) Priorities of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030

at 4 Levels Local, National, Regional and Global

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

The steady growth of disaster risk, including the increase of people and assets exposure, combined with the lessons learned from past disasters, indicates the need to further strengthen disaster preparedness for response, take action in anticipation of events, integrate disaster risk reduction in response preparedness and ensure that capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels. Empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key. Disasters have demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of a disaster, is a critical opportunity to "Build Back Better", including through integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures, making nations and communities resilient to disasters.

National and local levels

To achieve this, it is important:

- (a) To prepare or review and periodically update disaster preparedness and contingency policies, plans and programmes with the involvement of the relevant institutions, considering climate change scenarios and their impact on disaster risk, and facilitating, as appropriate, the participation of all sectors and relevant stakeholders;
- (b) To invest in, develop, maintain and strengthen people- centered multi-hazard, multi sectoral forecasting and early warning systems, disaster risk and emergency communications mechanisms, social technologies and hazard-monitoring telecommunications systems; develop such systems through a participatory process; tailor them to the needs of users, including social and cultural requirements, in particular gender; promote the application of simple and low-cost early warning equipment and facilities; and broaden release channels for natural disaster early warning information;
- (c) To promote the resilience of new and existing critical infrastructure, including water, transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, educational facilities, hospitals and other health facilities, to ensure that they remain safe, effective and operational during and after disasters in order to provide live-saving and essential services;
- (d) To establish community centres for the promotion of public awareness and the stockpiling of necessary materials to implement rescue and relief activities;
- (e) To adopt public policies and actions that support the role of public service workers to establish or strengthen coordination and funding mechanisms and procedures for relief assistance and plan and prepare for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction;

at 4 Levels Local, National, Regional and Global

- (a) To train the existing workforce and voluntary workers in disaster response and strengthen technical and logistical capacities to ensure better response in emergencies;
- (b) To ensure the continuity of operations and planning, including social and economic recovery, and the provision of basic services in the post-disaster phase;
- (c) To promote regular disaster preparedness, response and recovery exercises, including evacuation drills, training and the establishment of area-based support systems, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective response to disasters and related displacement, including access to safe shelter, essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate to local needs;
- (d) To promote the cooperation of diverse institutions, multiple authorities and related stakeholders at all levels, including affected communities and business, in view of the complex and costly nature of post-disaster reconstruction, under the coordination of national authorities;
- (e) To promote the incorporation of disaster risk management into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes, facilitate the link between relief, rehabilitation and development, use opportunities during the recovery phase to develop capacities that reduce disaster risk in the short, medium and long term, including through the development of measures such as land-use planning, structural standards improvement and the sharing of expertise, knowledge, post-disaster reviews and lessons learned and integrate post-disaster reconstruction into the economic and social sustainable development of affected areas. This should also apply to temporary settlements for persons displaced by disasters;
- (f) To develop guidance for preparedness for disaster reconstruction, such as on land-use planning and structural standards improvement, including by learning from the recovery and reconstruction programs over the decade since the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action, and exchanging experiences, knowledge and lessons learned;
- (g) To consider the relocation of public facilities and infrastructures to areas outside the risk range, wherever possible, in the post-disaster reconstruction process, in consultation with the people concerned, as appropriate;
- (h) To strengthen the capacity of local authorities to evacuate persons living in disaster-prone areas;
- (i) To establish a mechanism of case registry and a database of mortality caused by disaster in order to improve the prevention of morbidity and mortality;
- (j) To enhance recovery schemes to provide psychosocial support and mental health services for all people in need;
- (k) To review and strengthen, as appropriate, national laws and procedures on international cooperation, based on the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance.

at 4 Levels Local, National, Regional and Global

Global and regional levels

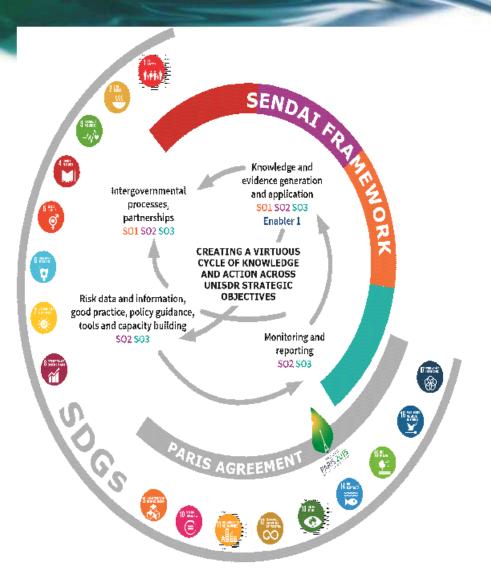
- √ To achieve this, it is important:
 - (a) To develop and strengthen, as appropriate, coordinated regional approaches and operational mechanisms to prepare for and ensure rapid and effective disaster response in situations that exceed national coping capacities;
 - (b) To promote the further development and dissemination of instruments, such as standards, codes, operational guides and other guidance instruments, to support coordinated action in disaster preparedness and response and facilitate information sharing on lessons learned and best practices for policy practice and post-disaster reconstruction programs;
 - (c) To promote the further development of and investment in effective, nationally compatible, regional multi-hazard early warning mechanisms, where relevant, in line with the Global Framework for Climate Services, and facilitate the sharing and exchange of information across all countries;
 - (d) To enhance international mechanisms, such as the International Recovery Platform, for the sharing of experience and learning among countries and all relevant stakeholders;
 - (e) To support, as appropriate, the efforts of relevant United Nations entities to strengthen and implement global mechanisms on hydro meteorological issues in order to raise awareness and improve understanding of water-related disaster risks and their impact on society, and advance strategies for disaster risk reduction upon the request of States;
 - (f) To support regional cooperation to deal with disaster preparedness, including through common exercises and drills;
 - (g) To promote regional protocols to facilitate the sharing of response capacities and resources during and after disasters;
 - (h) To train the existing workforce and volunteers in disaster response.

Role of Stakeholders

- ✓ While States have the overall responsibility for reducing disaster risk, it is a shared responsibility between Governments and relevant stakeholders. In particular, non-State stakeholders play an important role as enablers in providing support to States, in accordance with national policies, laws and regulations, in the implementation of the present Framework at local, national, regional and global levels. Their commitment, goodwill, knowledge, experience and resources will be required.
- ✓ When determining specific roles and responsibilities for stakeholders, and at the same time building on existing relevant international instruments, States should encourage the following actions on the part of all public and private stakeholders:
 - (a) Civil society, volunteers, organized voluntary work organizations and community-based organizations to participate, in collaboration with public institutions, to, inter alia, provide specific knowledge and pragmatic guidance in the context of the development and implementation of normative frameworks, standards and plans for disaster risk reduction; engage in the implementation of local, national, regional and global plans and strategies; contribute to and support public awareness, a culture of prevention and education on disaster risk; and advocate for resilient communities and an inclusive and all-of-society disaster risk management that strengthen synergies across groups, as appropriate. On this point, it should be noted that:
 - (i) Women and their participation are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing and implementing gendersensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programs; and adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness as well as to build their capacity to secure alternate means of livelihood in post-disaster situations;
 - (ii) Children and youth are agents of change and should be given the space and modalities to contribute to disaster risk reduction, in accordance with legislation, national practice and educational curriculum;
 - (iii) Persons with disabilities and their organizations are critical in the assessment of disaster risk and in designing and implementing plans tailored to specific requirements, taking into consideration, inter alia, the principles of universal design;
 - (iv) Older persons have years of knowledge, skills and wisdom, which are invaluable assets to reduce disaster risk, and they should be included in the design of policies, plans and mechanisms, including for early warning;
 - (v) Indigenous peoples, through their experience and traditional knowledge, provide an important contribution to the development and implementation of plans and mechanisms, including for early warning;
 - (vi) Migrants contribute to the resilience of communities and societies, and their knowledge, skills and capacities can be useful in the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction

Role of Stakeholders

- > Academia, scientific and research entities and networks to focus on the disaster risk factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in the medium and long term; increase research for regional, national and local application; support action by local communities and authorities; and support the interface between policy and science for decision-making;
- ➤ Business, professional associations and private sector financial institutions, including financial regulators and accounting bodies, as well as philanthropic foundations, to integrate disaster risk management, including business continuity, into business models and practices through disaster-risk-informed investments, especially in micro, small and medium-sized enterprises; engage in awareness-raising and training for their employees and customers; engage in and support research and innovation, as well as technological development for disaster risk management; share and disseminate knowledge, practices and non sensitive data; and actively participate, as appropriate and under the guidance of the public sector, in the development of normative frameworks and technical standards that incorporate disaster risk management;
- ➤ Media to take an active and inclusive role at the local, national, regional and global levels in contributing to the raising of public awareness and understanding and disseminate accurate and non-sensitive disaster risk, hazard and disaster information, including on small-scale disasters, in a simple, transparent, easy-to-understand and accessible manner, in close cooperation with national authorities; adopt specific disaster risk reduction communications policies; support, as appropriate, early warning systems and life-saving protective measures; and stimulate a culture of prevention and strong community involvement in sustained public education campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society, in accordance with national practices.
- > With reference to General Assembly resolution 68/211 of 20 December 2013, commitments by relevant stakeholders are important in order to identify modalities of cooperation and to implement the present Framework. Those commitments should be specific and time-bound in order to support the development of partnerships at local, national, regional and global levels and the implementation of local and national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans. All stakeholders are encouraged to publicize their commitments and their fulfilment in support of the implementation of the present Framework, or of the national and local disaster risk management plans, through the website of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.



Strengthen global monitoring, analysis and coordination of Sendai Framework implementation

Strategic Objectives

Results

support to regional and national Sendai Framework implementation

Cataluse action through Member States and **Partners**

1.1 Global Progress of the Sendai Framework

2.1 Regional & national coordination methanisms leveraged to monitor & accelerate Sendai Framework

3.1 Fostered policy coherence by engaging & contributing to rele-

1.2 Global risk data, anal-

2.2 Mational disaster risk reduction strategies & plans developed in line with Sendai. Framework prescribed guidance.

3.2 Coordination & advice provided to UN System. towards effective & efficient Sendai Framework implementation

1.3 Global coordination and accountability mechanisms convened.

2.3 Build capacity of counterparts, UNC is and partners for DRR leadership.

3.3 All of society action promoted partnerships with key stakeholders

Enabler 1:

Effective knowledge management, communication and global advocacy.

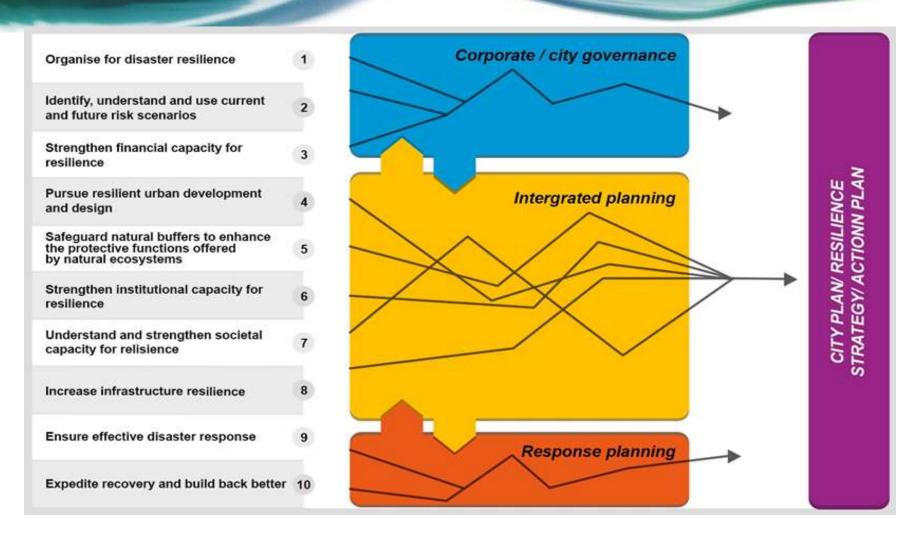
Enabler 2:

Strengthened organizational performance

aged for increased financing for disaster risk reduction and

3.4

Enablers



The New Ten (10) Essentials for Making Cities Resilient

VARIOUS LITERATURE FROM NADMA

- (1) 2014 Malaysia Flood: Impacts & Factors contributing towards the restoration of damages (2015) 2(14):53-59 @ Journal of Scientific Research and Development
- (2) Hydrological hazard assessment: THE 2014-15 Malaysia floods (2017) 24:264-270 @ International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction
- (3) National Flood Insurance: Funding Model for Citizens at Lower Strata of Economic (2016) Special Issue 6:7319-7324 @ The Social Sciences 11
- (4) LAPORAN BERKAITAN PEWUJUDAN SKIM PERLINDUNGAN BENCANA NEGARA (SPBN) (2016) @ Kelulusan Jemaah Menteri terhadap Kertas Cadangan NADMA
- (5) THE 2014 FLOOD DISASTER IN KEMAMAN, TERENGGANU: LESSONS FROM THE KEMAMAN EXPERIENCE (2017) @ Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Computing and Informatics, ICOCI 2017
- (6) Case-Studies in Insurance Effectiveness: Some Insights Into Costs and Benefits (2017) @ SEADPRI-UKM

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSION RELATED RELATIONSHIP REPORT (SPBN)

The Cabinet Meeting on April 1, 2016 approved the proposal of the National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) to create an insurance / takaful cover scheme for disaster victims across the country called the National Disaster Protection Scheme (NDPS/SPBN).

- 2. This approval is subject to the following conditions:
 - 2.1 The financial allocation from the National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF/KWBBN) is not more than RM15 million per year
 - 2.2 Government funding is not more than RM35 per policyholder
 - 2.3 Overall premium rate of not more than RM85 per policyholder
 - 2.4 The minimum benefit rate due to the disaster which will be received by the policyholder is not less than RMI,000/= (Ringgit One Thousand)
 - 2.5 Interested insurers or takaful companies may not impose minimum conditions on participants to the Government
- 3. Following that, NADMA had listed 20 areas most vulnerable to flood-prone areas throughout the country proposed as SPBN pilot project area.
- 4. NADMA had also invited all takaful and insurance companies under the Takaful Malaysia Association (MTA) and the General Insurance Association of Malaysia (GIAM/PIAM) to a meeting on this matter. The meeting was held with the presence of 10 insurance and takaful operator companies at the NADMA headquarters on May 27, 2016. The meeting was also attended by representatives from Bank Negara Malaysia and also representatives from the Malaysian Takaful Association (MTA).
- 5. In this meeting, NADMA has conveyed the Government's wishes regarding the establishment of this SPBN. Interested companies are required to submit a proposal or letter of intent to participate in the scheme before 20 June 2016. Further discussions will be held with interested parties. Presentation notes and Meeting Minutes are as in Appendix 1.
- 6. As of June 30, 2016, the Secretariat has received only three (3) responses from the following companies:

- 2. pembentangan dan Minit Mesyuarat adalah seperti di Lampiran 1.
- 3. Sehingga 30 Jun 2016, urusetia telah menerima tiga (3) maklumbalas daripada syarikat-syarikat seperti berikut:

1.	Syanikat Etiqa Insurans &	Garuman (RM)	Perlindungen 1,000	Minimum Resenta /
	Takaful			
2.	Qays Re Global Limited	35	Kebakaran — 10,000 Bantuan bencana 1,000 Kemalan an diri — 2,000	2.5 juta
3.	Allianz General Insurance	Tidak berminat		

Jadual 1: Ringkasan maklumbalas daripada syarikat takaful/insurans sehingga 30 Jun 2016.

- 7.Based on the feedback received, no company is interested in joining this scheme based on the conditions set by NADMA.
- 8. Based on the review of the main points that the companies are not interested in is NADMA's condition that NO total participants participation minimum can be imposed by the insurance company / takaful under this scheme.
- 9. Two (2) companies that provide interested feedback have determined the minimum number of participants and compulsory Government obligations. (Schedule/Jadual 1)

PERTINENT QUESTIONS



END OF PRESENTATION

Terima Kasih Thank You