

# BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



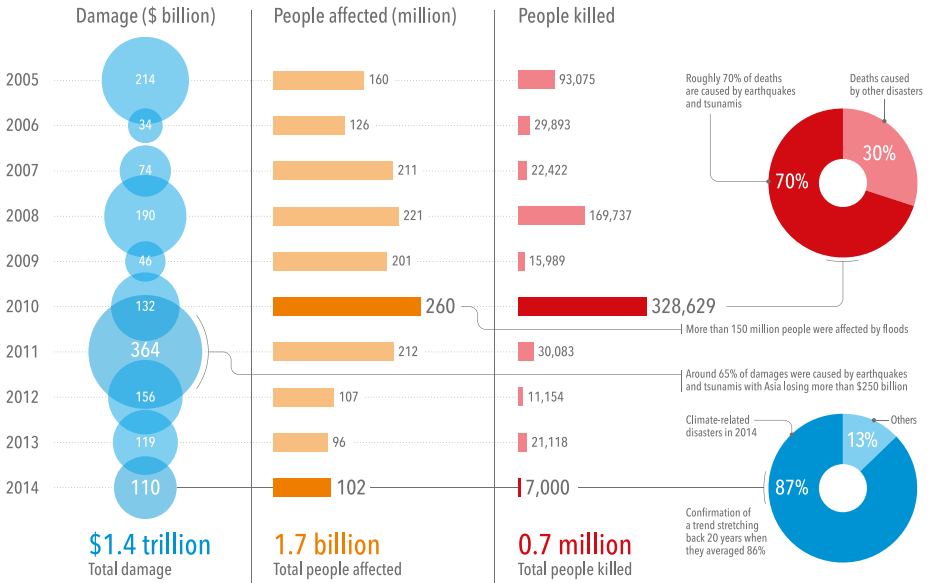


*MERCY Malaysia stands by the belief that there is no frontier too far*

## ABOUT US

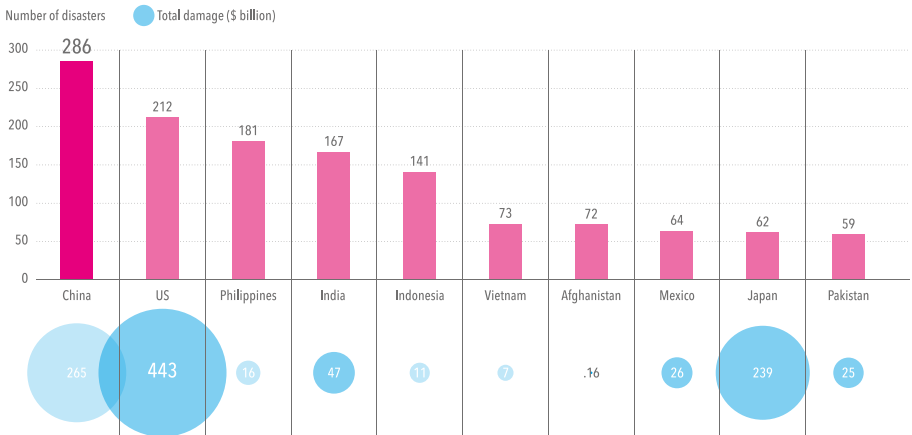
A person wearing a white cap and an orange life vest is seen from behind, paddling a yellow kayak on a calm river. The river reflects the surrounding lush green forest and hills under a blue sky with light clouds. The scene is peaceful and scenic.

The Malaysian Medical Relief Society or MERCY Malaysia is a non-for-profit organization that focuses on providing medical relief, sustainable health-related development, risk reduction activities and building resilient communities for vulnerable communities in crisis and non-crisis situations, both locally and internationally. It is a registered society under the Societies Act 1966 (Society No. 1155) in Malaysia.



The economic and human impact of disasters in the last 10 years

### Top 10 countries with most disasters, 2005-2014



China has the most disasters from 2005 - 2014 but the US has incurred the most damage, and while Japan is far behind in numbers of disasters, its economic loss is almost as big as that of China

# DISASTERS AND THE NEED FOR RESILIENCY

Over the same 10 year time frame, disasters have continued to exact a heavy toll and as a result, the well-being and safety of persons, communities and countries as a whole have been affected.

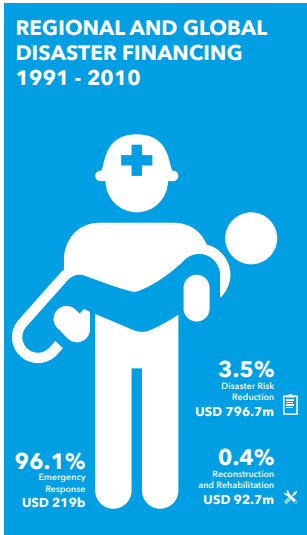
1. Over 700 thousand people have lost their lives
2. Over 1.4 million have been injured
3. Approximately 23 million have been made homeless
4. Total economic loss was more than \$1.3 trillion.

*Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015*

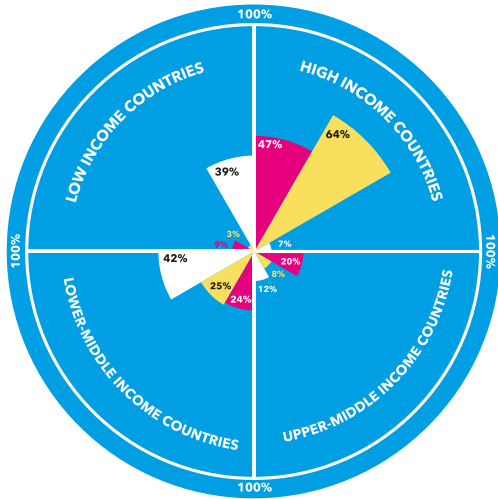
**Natural disasters have a significant financial impact on individuals, business and insurers but also on the public sector which is responsible not only for cost of relief efforts but also for rebuilding public infrastructure. The rising impact of natural catastrophes is driving up the cost of disaster relief and reconstruction for the public sector.**

**In Asia's smaller and developing countries with less financial resources, a catastrophic event can result in higher public deficit and debts. It is hence required for the public and private sector to join forces and bring together resources, expertise and experience in implementing effective disaster risk reduction activities.**

**Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) involves activities aimed at protecting communities from hazards and minimising their vulnerability to disaster risks.**



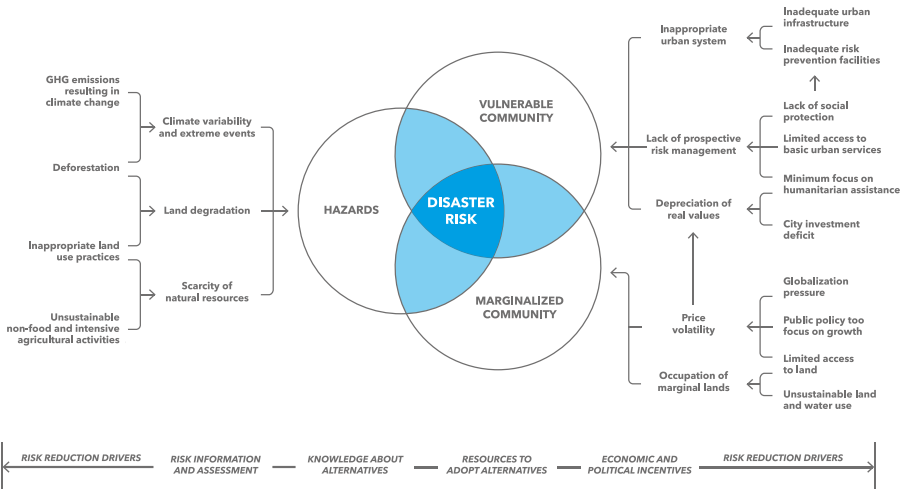
Regional and global disaster financing 1991 - 2010



Impact of disasters by country income class

■ NO. OF DISASTERS ■ FINANCIAL LOSS □ DEATHS

Source: Munich Re: Münchener Rückversicherungs-gesellschaft, Geo Risks Research, Natcatservice, 2013



Multiple dimensions of disaster risk

Source: UNISDR and PwC: Working together to reduce disaster risk, 2013

It moves beyond the traditional disaster management approach of simply focusing on response, rehabilitation and rebuilding after a disaster event.

For DRR projects to achieve meaningful and sustainable reduction in disaster risk, the whole community needs to be involved - government, academic institutions, private sector, civil society and community-based organizations, the general public- especially those most at risk.

DRR has a two-fold aim:

1. To build societies that are resilient to natural hazards; and
2. To ensure development does not increase vulnerability to hazards.

Therefore, MERCY Malaysia established its Building Resilient Communities (BRC) frameworks and programs to achieve these aims within its activities and actions.



COMMUNITY-BASED  
DISASTER RISK  
MANAGEMENT



SCHOOL  
PREPAREDNESS  
PROGRAMS



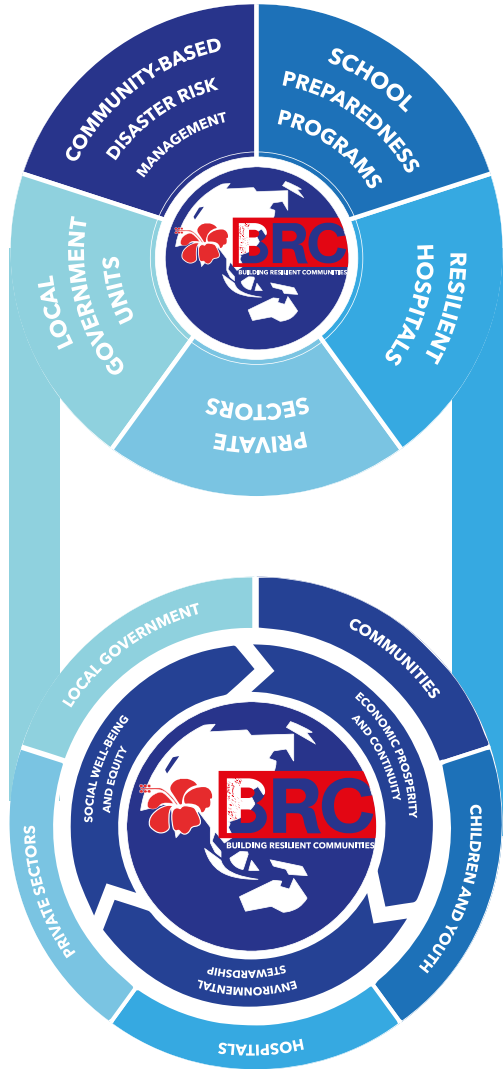
RESILIENT  
HOSPITAL



PRIVATE  
SECTORS



LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT  
UNITS





# THE BRC COMPONENTS AND FRAMEWORKS

A resilient community can better cope with the impact of natural disasters and is able to get life back to normal faster. To achieve this, all segments of society must be engaged - government, academic institutions, private sector, civil society, community based organizations, and the general public. Building resilience requires the direct involvement of community members at the grassroots level in all stages of DRR, from planning to monitoring and evaluation. Special effort must be made to involve the people most at risk, hence marked the urgency of the BRC program establishment by MERCY Malaysia.

**In achieving a culture of resilience, it is however not enough if only few of the civil society organizations, humanitarian actors and local government actors have disaster risk reduction and adaptation included as an inherent part of their work. Therefore, MERCY Malaysia's Building Resilient Communities (BRC) was developed as a way to engaged various stakeholders in a spherical and dynamic manner in addressing and responding to issues, ideas and actions that would help in increasing communities' and places resiliency.**

**The BRC framework is a holistic approach that includes all levels of stakeholders in a community to increase capacity and capability by identifying and reducing vulnerability with the objective of building the community's resilience in social well-being and equity, environmental stewardship, and economic prosperity and continuity.**

## COMPONENTS



## OBJECTIVES

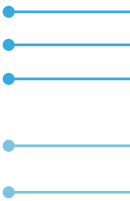
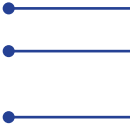
To provide a platform for communities to actively participate in disaster risk reduction activities, gain knowledge, skills and competencies in DRR and indigenous early warning systems are enhanced and used.

To generate a culture of disaster awareness and response amongst school children, teachers and staff.

To increase and introduce hospital and its management to DRR and improve the hospital's disaster preparedness and early warning systems through the implementation of DRM.

To provide DRR and DRM education for private and corporate sector through DRR for Private Sector and Business Continuity Plan (BCP).

To educate, train and strengthen relevant LGU stakeholders on DRR and DRM.



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& reg

# THE BRC COMPONENTS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

## EXAMPLE ACTIVITIES





*Towards a resilient Southeast Asia - MERCY Malaysia's BRC networks and programs*

# **BUILDING RESILIENT SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Southeast Asia is geographically divided into two subregions, namely Mainland Southeast Asia (or Indochina) and Maritime Southeast Asia (or the similarly defined Malay Archipelago). Mainland Southeast Asia includes Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and Peninsular Malaysia. Maritime Southeast Asia includes Indonesia, Philippines, East Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore and East Timor. Southeast Asia has an area of approximately 4,000,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Indonesia is the most populous country with 255 million people as of 2015, and also the 4th most populous country in the world. The distribution of the religions and people is diverse in Southeast Asia and varies by country. The climate in Southeast Asia is mainly tropical-hot and humid all year round with plentiful rainfall. Northern Vietnam and the Myanmar Himalayas are the only regions in Southeast Asia that feature a subtropical climate, which has a cold winter with snow. The majority of Southeast Asia has a wet and dry season caused by seasonal shift in winds or monsoon. The tropical rain belt causes additional rainfall during the monsoon season.

**The Southeast Asian region has one of the highest levels of disaster risk of natural and man-made disasters in the world because all the three values determining risks - hazard, vulnerability, and exposure are very high. Thus these Southeast Asian countries need to work and struggle against disasters with emphasis on the improvement of best practices and approaches, contextualized actions and resiliency blueprint in achieving a resilient Southeast Asia of the future. Its objective is to achieve an understanding for the mainstream humanitarian actors, specialist actors and the public in becoming a prepared, responsive and resilient community through a comparative study of the effectiveness of grass - roots projects and programs and at the same time, suggest policies, guidelines and training inputs for each community to secure its role in the event of post emergency response, preparedness of disaster and building resilient communities.**

**ENVIRONMENT**  
Environmental Stewardship  
*protection and resource conservation*

**COM**  
Social Well-  
*reduction of death*  
*disaster risk re*

## **BUILDING RESILIE**

### **STRATEGIC GOALS (based on Hyogo Framework for Action)**

1. The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies
2. Development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to b
3. Systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation o

### **FIVE PRIORITIES FOR ACTION**

1. Ensure that building resilient communities is a national and a local priority with a
2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

### **IMPLEMENTATION DESIGN OBJECTIVES**

1. To ensure that TDRM (Total Disaster Risk Management) is embedded in MM's de
2. To ensure that DRM and DRR is institutionalized within MM's mandate and all pro

### **PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION**

1. Learning and development programs: trainings, workshops, seminars, forum, R&
2. Refresher courses in DRM and DRR to ensure best practices/new knowledge are
3. Stakeholder engagements - authority, community, civil society organizations, ins
4. Knowledge capture and/or sharing platform for DRM and DRR

# STRATEGIC DIRECTION DEVELOPMENT

## COMMUNITY

Ageing & Equity  
*and disability through  
reduction strategy*

## ENVIRONMENT

Environmental Stewardship  
*protection and resource conservation*

# COMMUNITIES

## and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction)

and planning

build resilience to hazards

of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs

a strong institutional basis for implementation

at all levels

design and development of its response.

program and project designs.

R&D

captured and shared

institutions of higher learning, corporations, donors, etc.

## Assessment Phase (3 - 6 Months)

## Design (3 - 6 Months)

Initial Assessment and  
Environmental Scanning  
(includes desk research on needs, issues, focus area)

**Table**  
(classroom-  
pl



Ecosystem Mapping and  
Stakeholder Engagement  
(mapping of donors, competitors, partners and risk - for  
agreement, area identification, preliminary programme  
planning and funnel of influencers)

**Simula**  
(validation  
physically



Preliminary Programme Development  
and Knowledge Transfer  
(to executors / implementors)

**Agreed M**  
**and Ac**

*Programme monitor*



# IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK



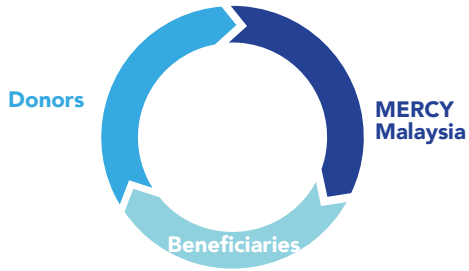
**Top-down Design**  
(data-based planning and presentation)



**Field Exercise**  
(validation of the planning by running the field exercise)



**Module / Needs Assessment Planning**



**Implementation Plans**



**Execution Activities**



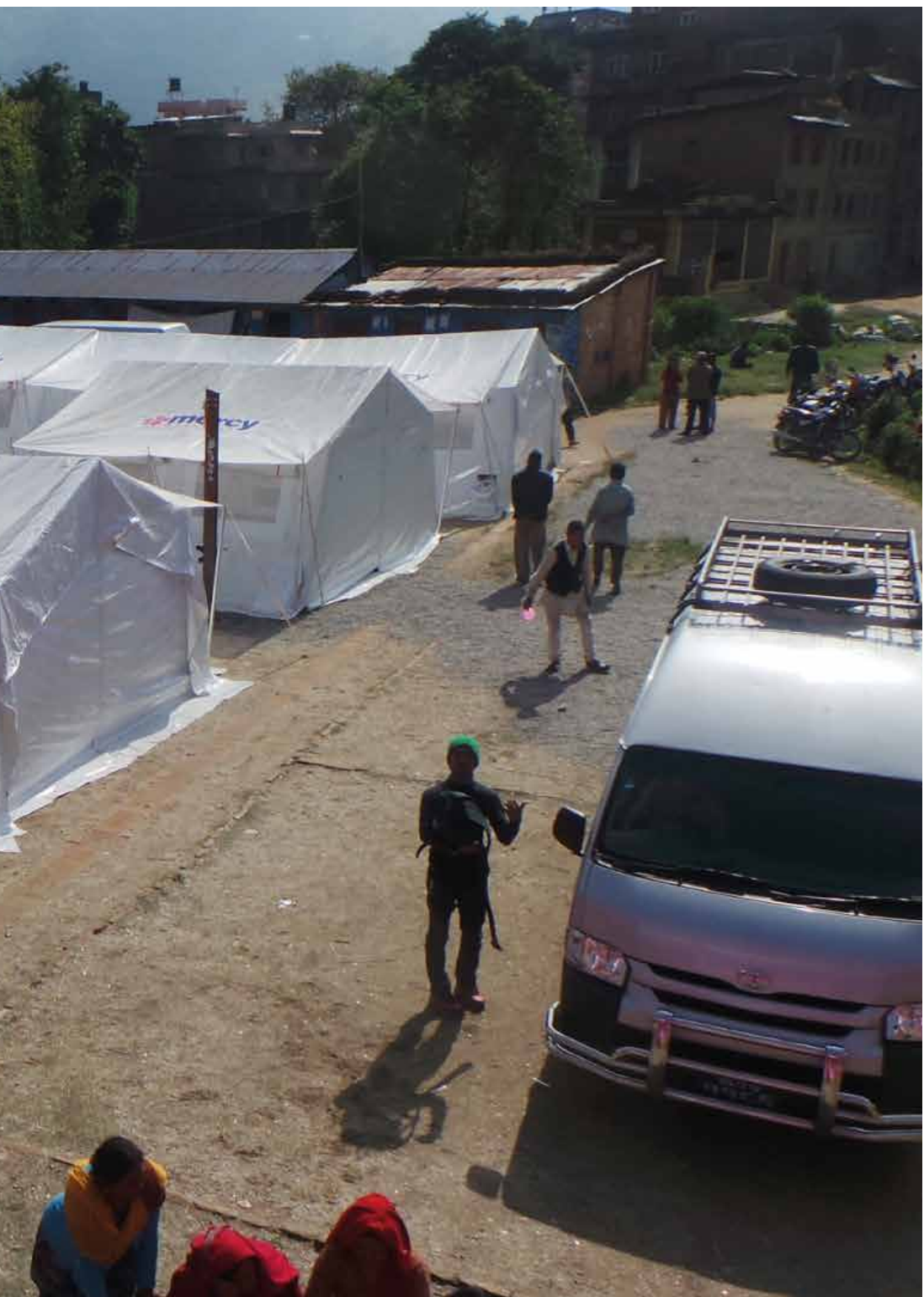


*Perkampungan MERCY Tualang - post flood shelter and BRC program in Kelantan, Malaysia*





Emergency response unit set-up to support humanitarian aid and BRC programs in Nepal



**Twelve of the poorest countries have received less than \$10 million in DRR funding ... (for a total of \$34.9 million) received \$5.6 billion in largely disaster-related emergency response funding over the same period. For every \$1 spent on DRR, more than \$160,000 has been spent on response.**



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