



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



UNESCO Chair on Gender and Vulnerability
in Disaster Risk Reduction Support,
Kobe University, Japan

Humanitarian Assistance and Sustainable Development in Disaster Management



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Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
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ABOUT MERCY MALAYSIA

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1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Kosovo Turkey	Indonesia India	Cambodia Afghanistan	Cambodia Afghanistan Malaysia	Afghanistan Sri Lanka Palestine Iraq Iran	Indonesia Afghanistan Malaysia Sri Lanka Sudan North Korea Philippines	Indonesia Afghanistan Malaysia Cambodia Pakistan	Indonesia Afghanistan Malaysia Philippines Pakistan Maldives Lebanon	Indonesia Afghanistan Malaysia Sudan Bangladesh Vietnam	Indonesia Afghanistan Malaysia India Cambodia Palestine Sudan North Korea Pakistan Maldives Bangladesh China Myanmar Yemen	Indonesia Afghanistan Malaysia India Cambodia Sri Lanka Palestine Sudan Pakistan Maldives Bangladesh China Myanmar Philippines	Indonesia Afghanistan Malaysia India Cambodia Sri Lanka Palestine Sudan Pakistan Maldives Bangladesh China Myanmar Philippines Turkey Japan Libya Somalia Thailand Tunisia	Indonesia Afghanistan Malaysia India Cambodia Sri Lanka Palestine Sudan Pakistan Bangladesh China Myanmar Philippines Japan Somalia Thailand Jordan	Indonesia Afghanistan Malaysia India Cambodia Sri Lanka Palestine Sudan Pakistan Philippines Bangladesh China Myanmar Japan Somalia Thailand Jordan Syria	Indonesia Afghanistan Malaysia Cambodia Sri Lanka Palestine Philippines Myanmar Somalia Iraq Syria Bosnia	Indonesia Afghanistan Malaysia Cambodia Palestine Philippines Iraq Lebanon Jordan Syria Nepal	Malaysia Indonesia Ethiopia Lebanon Palestine Myanmar Sierra Leone Philippines Nepal Bosnia	

Map showing MERCY Malaysia's current activities, and overall (1999 - current) timeline of our footprints

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Emergency Medical Relief

reaches communities affected by either complex or natural disasters at the early stages when tragedy strikes.



Humanitarian Relief and Recovery

provides the essentials of life as a foundation for survival whether during acute stages or while the communities are rebuilding their lives.



Recovery, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

provides repairs and rebuilding of health & critical public facilities (latrines and wells) and also or schoolchildren at a time when infrastructures around them has almost collapsed.



Disaster Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation

prepares the communities with the useful knowledge, compounded by relevant skills to reduce future damages cause by disasters.



Psychosocial Intervention

is an important aspect of relief that helps people build their coping mechanisms through programs such as psychosocial first aid, Child Friendly Space and Women Friendly Space



Capacity Building

in health related areas are shared with the medical fraternity and this supports the health development in these communities. It also provides workshops in Building Resilient Communities (BRC)



Community Health Program

gives remote communities access to medical aid, dental and eye treatments through our mobile clinics.



HUMANITARIAN CRISIS: READING THE REALITIES

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STRATEGIC APPROACHES IN HUMANITARIAN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

What is a disaster?

A disaster is ***a serious disruption of the functioning of a community*** or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental **loss and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.**

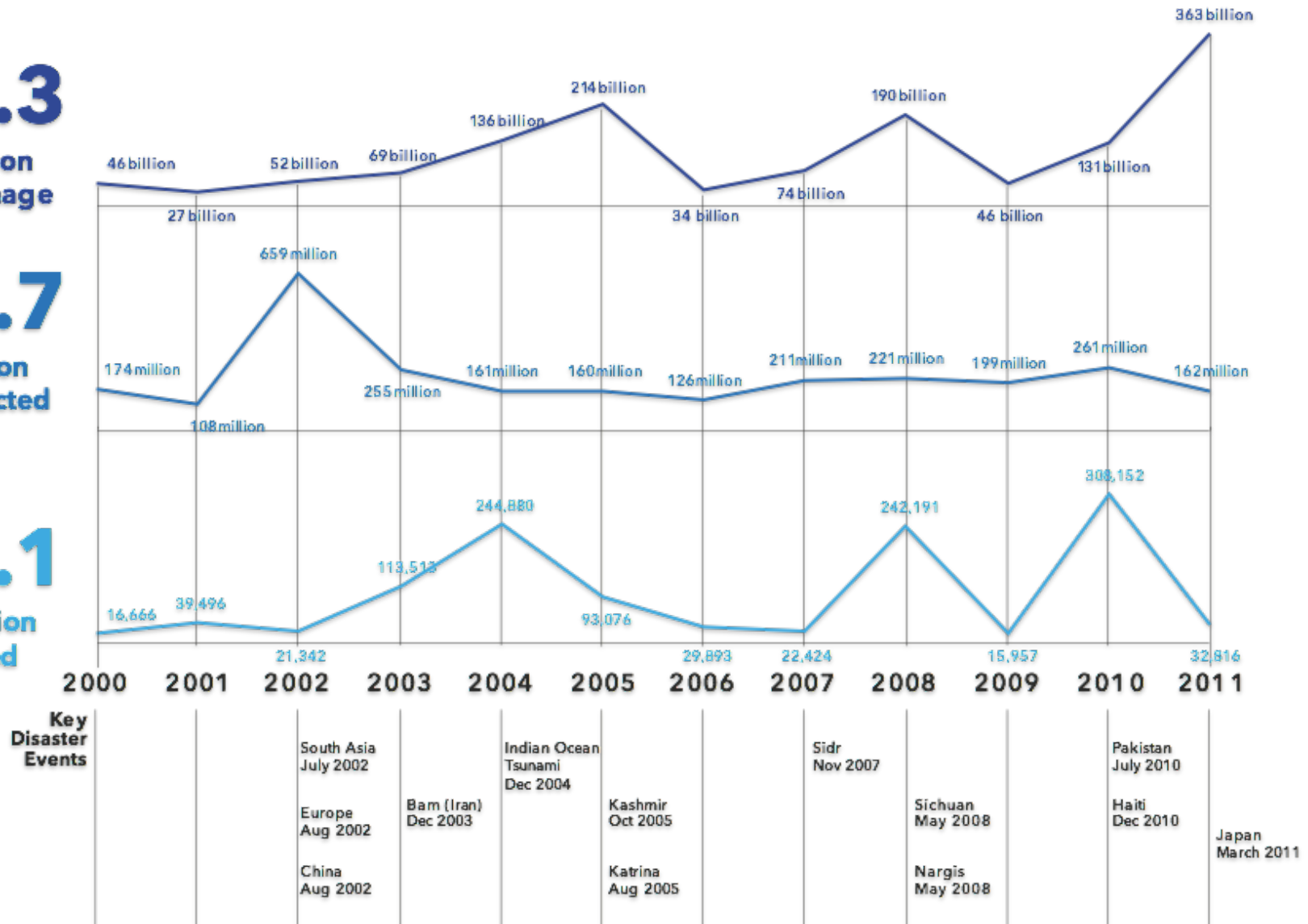
Disasters are seen as the **consequence of inappropriately managed risk.** These risks are the product of a combination of both ***hazards*** and ***vulnerability.***

Why strategic approaches are important?

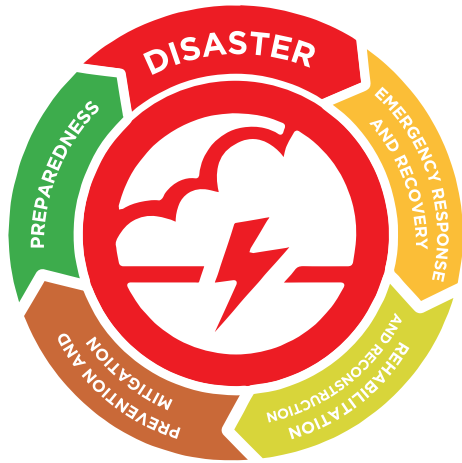
\$1.3
trillion
damage

2.7
billion
affected

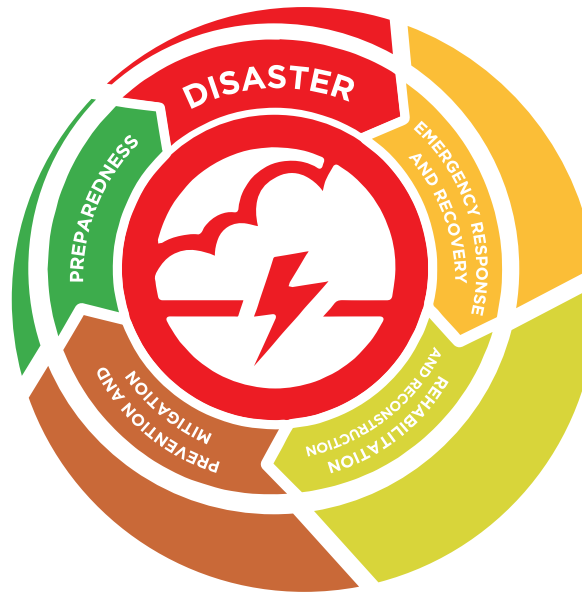
1.1
million
killed



Total Disaster Risk Management



Total Disaster Risk Management (TDRM)

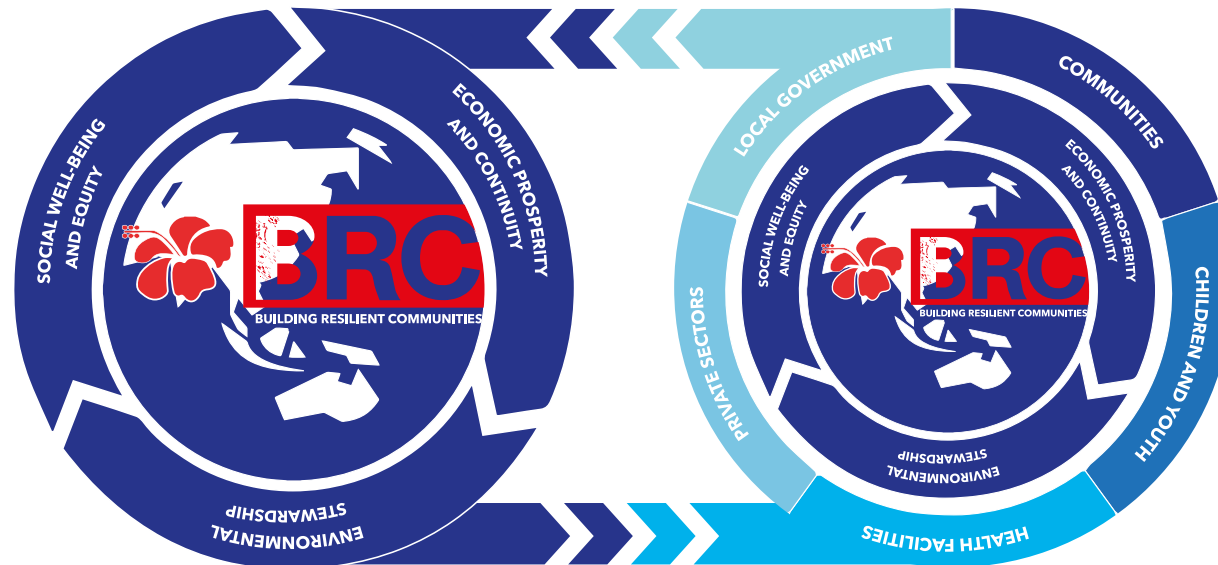


LOW RESILIENCY
Less prepared =
More response and recovery needed



HIGH RESILIENCY
More prepared =
Less response and recovery needed

Building Resilient Communities



CBDRM
Community-based
Disaster Risk
Management



SPP
School
Preparedness
Program



RHI
Resilient
Health
Infrastructure



PS
Resilient
Private
Sectors



LGUs
Resilient
Local Government
Units

Building Resilient Communities

PROGRAMS

OBJECTIVES

EXAMPLE ACTIVITIES



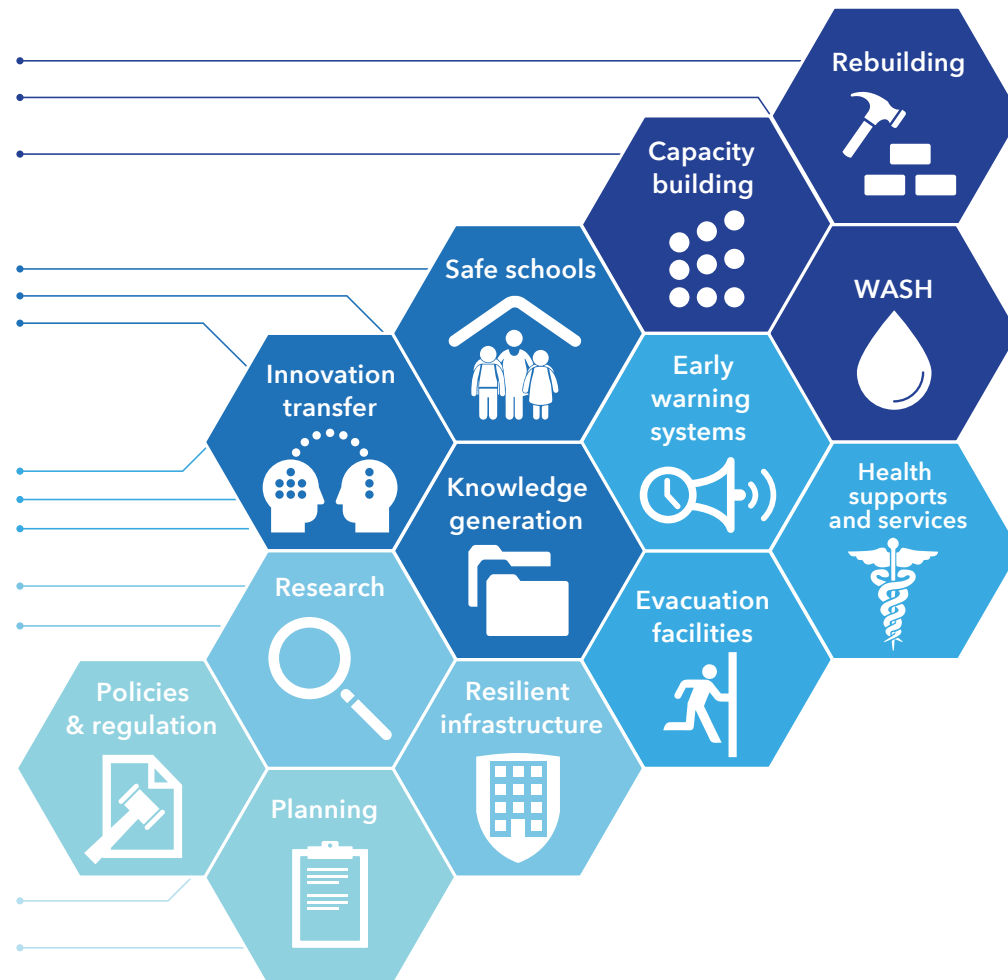
To provide a platform for communities to actively participate in disaster risk reduction activities, gain knowledge, skills and competencies in DRR and indigenous early warning systems are enhanced and used.

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.



Alignments to Global Agenda

Sustainable Development Goals



New Urban Agenda



Sendai Framework For Disaster Risk Reduction

1 GOAL

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, 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

Understanding disaster risk	Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience	Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Agenda For Humanity

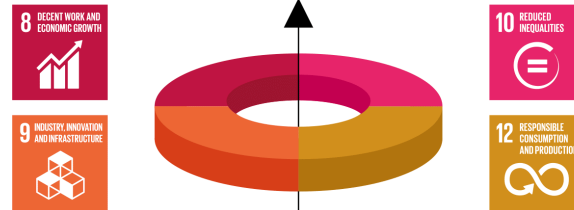


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Sustainable Development Goals



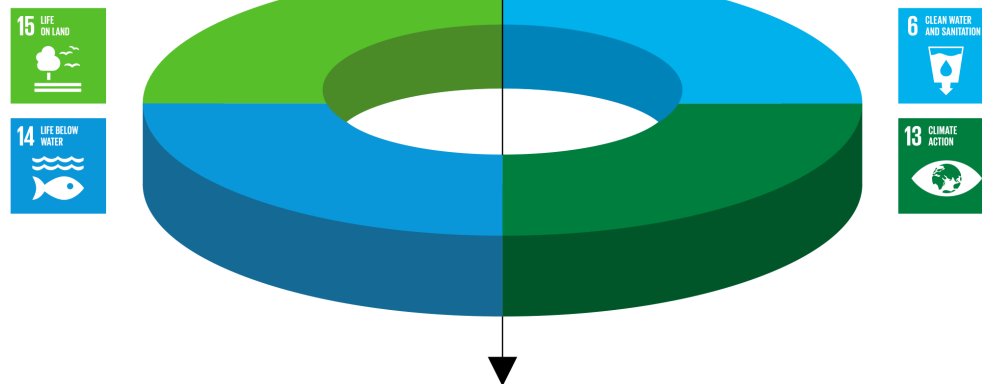
ECONOMY



SOCIETY



BIOSPHERE



Agenda for Humanity



Professionalism in humanitarian works



Humanitarian principles

Humanitarian principles provide the fundamental underpinning for humanitarian action. It ensures respect and is an essential element of effective coordination of humanitarian actions.

Operating in accordance with humanitarian principles is the basis for establishing acceptance by all relevant parties for humanitarian activities to be carried out. Humanitarian principles are thus central to establishing and maintaining access to affected populations.

Humanitarian principles

Humanity: Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found. The purpose of humanitarian action is to **protect life and health** and to ensure respect for the human being.

Impartiality: Humanitarian action must be carried out **on the basis of humanitarian need alone**, giving priority to the most urgent cases of distress and **making no distinctions** on the basis of nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions.

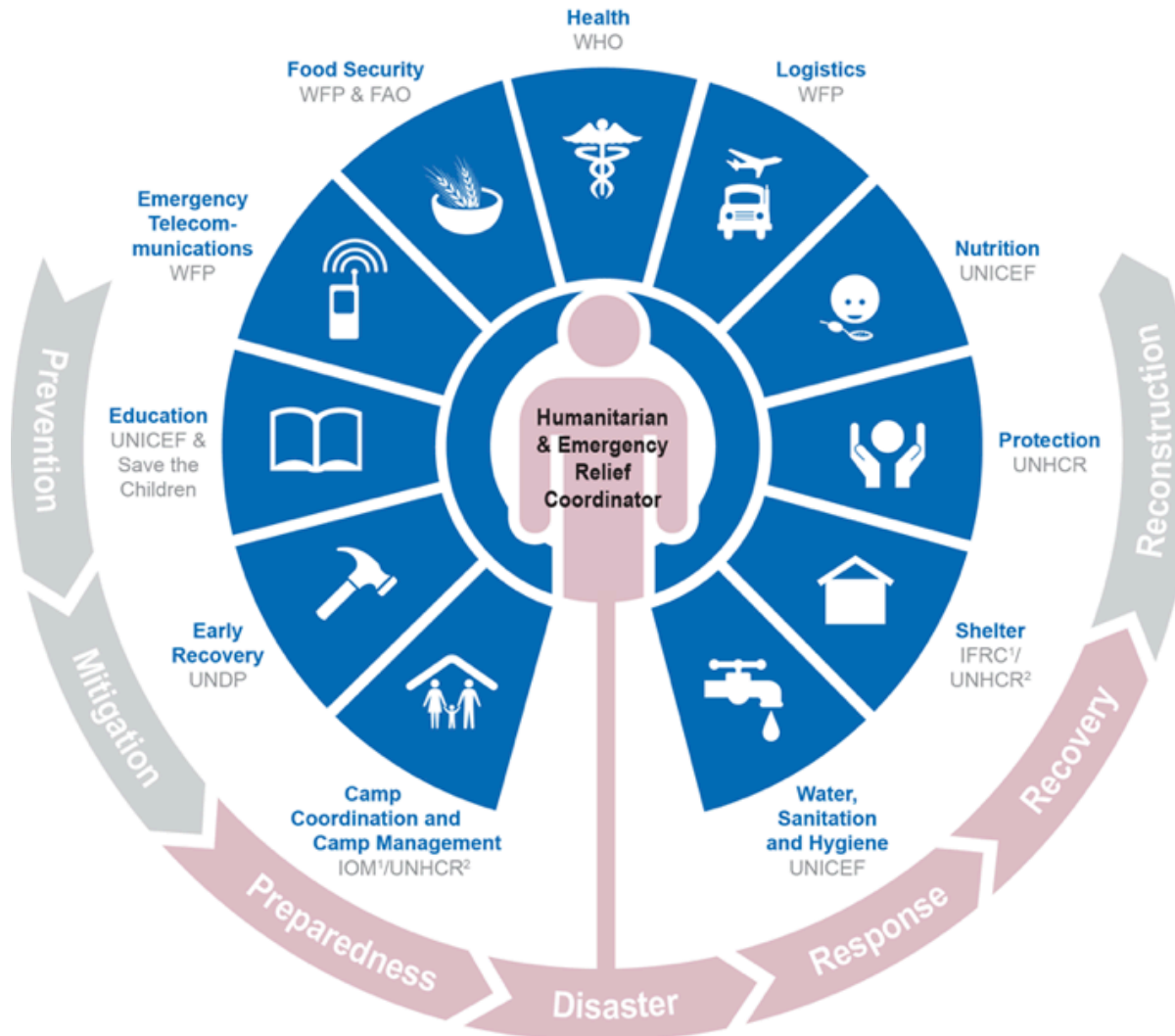
Humanitarian principles

Neutrality: Humanitarian actors **must not take sides** in hostilities or engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence: Humanitarian action **must be autonomous** from the political, economic, military or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented.

DELIVERY

The Cluster Approach



The Cluster Approach



PROTECTION

- Structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programs
- Training on child protection and SGBV



FOOD

- Food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind)
- Training and support in the agriculture sector



EDUCATION

- Students enrolled in formal and non-formal education (primary or secondary)
- Training for educational personnel



HEALTH

- Health facilities support
- Training of health care staff



BASIC NEEDS

- Households receiving core relief items in-kind
- Households receiving unconditional, sector-specific or cash assistance



SHELTER

- Households receiving assistance for shelter within the Special Humanitarian Zone and Special Economic Zone for a planned structured settlement



WASH

- Settlement with access to an adequate quantity of safe water and hygiene promotion program (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)



LIVELIHOODS & SOCIAL COHESION

- Wage employment opportunities
- Community support projects

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Core Activities – Disaster Response and Sustainable Health Development



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Core Activities – BRC



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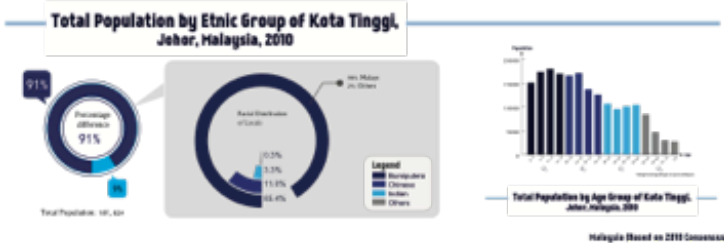
WASH Programs



Risk Mapping

Total Population of Kota Tinggi Johor, Malaysia

Introductory
Location: Kota Tinggi, Johor
Total Populations: 187,824
Resilient against: Flood (Natural Disaster)
Main Economic: Agricultural



Kota Tinggi

These are 9 major areas in Kota Tinggi that makes up the whole area. Namely:

1. Bandar Kota Tinggi
2. Taman Kota Raya
3. Kg Kelantan
4. Taman Sri Liliang
5. Kg Sri Liliang
6. Kg Makam
7. Kota Kecil
8. Tg Pulus
9. Kg Panti

Areas Dispersion of Kota Tinggi Johor, Malaysia

Purpose & Reasonings
Purpose: To identify the important area to be listed as buffer zone from the flood.
Reason: To be able to identify approx. density of population thus determining better evacuation route/ transit point.
Importance: Protect areas with high monetary losses (flood aftermath)

Water Elevation: affecting the surrounding areas

Synthesis
Analysis: The inundation happens along the river. However there are those areas in which it happens outside of the river stream suggesting that the water is also flowing underground and increases (as leakage) during the flood.
Synthesis: Buffer zone and safe spot should be identified.
Conclusion: Actions should be taken upstream the river.

Data Analysis
Analysis: The main bridge of Kota Tinggi is both submerged under water in case of flood. Thus escape is dangerous.
Synthesis: Buffer zone and safe spot should be provided in both separating areas.

Water Body: affecting the flow rate

Synthesis
Analysis: Being in the geographic fault of downstream, flood is inevitable. But there is always the up-sides of every negativity. Quote from Sun Tzu, Art of War, "supreme excellence consists of breaking the enemy's resistance without fighting". Similarly with the current technology, we should utilize the water usage.
Synthesis: Reducing the rate of water flow into the site through intervention.
-Waterwall
-Water catchment
-Water channeling
Conclusion: Actions should be taken upstream the river.

Speed of water towards the sea

Analysis: Running through the curb, speed of water is constant, however the containment is too limited to sustain the flow of water. Thus the rate of water collection decreases - which leads to the overflowing of river water and flooding the surrounding areas.

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Risk Mitigation



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Risk Mitigation



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Technical Assistance



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Rebuilding and Reconstruction



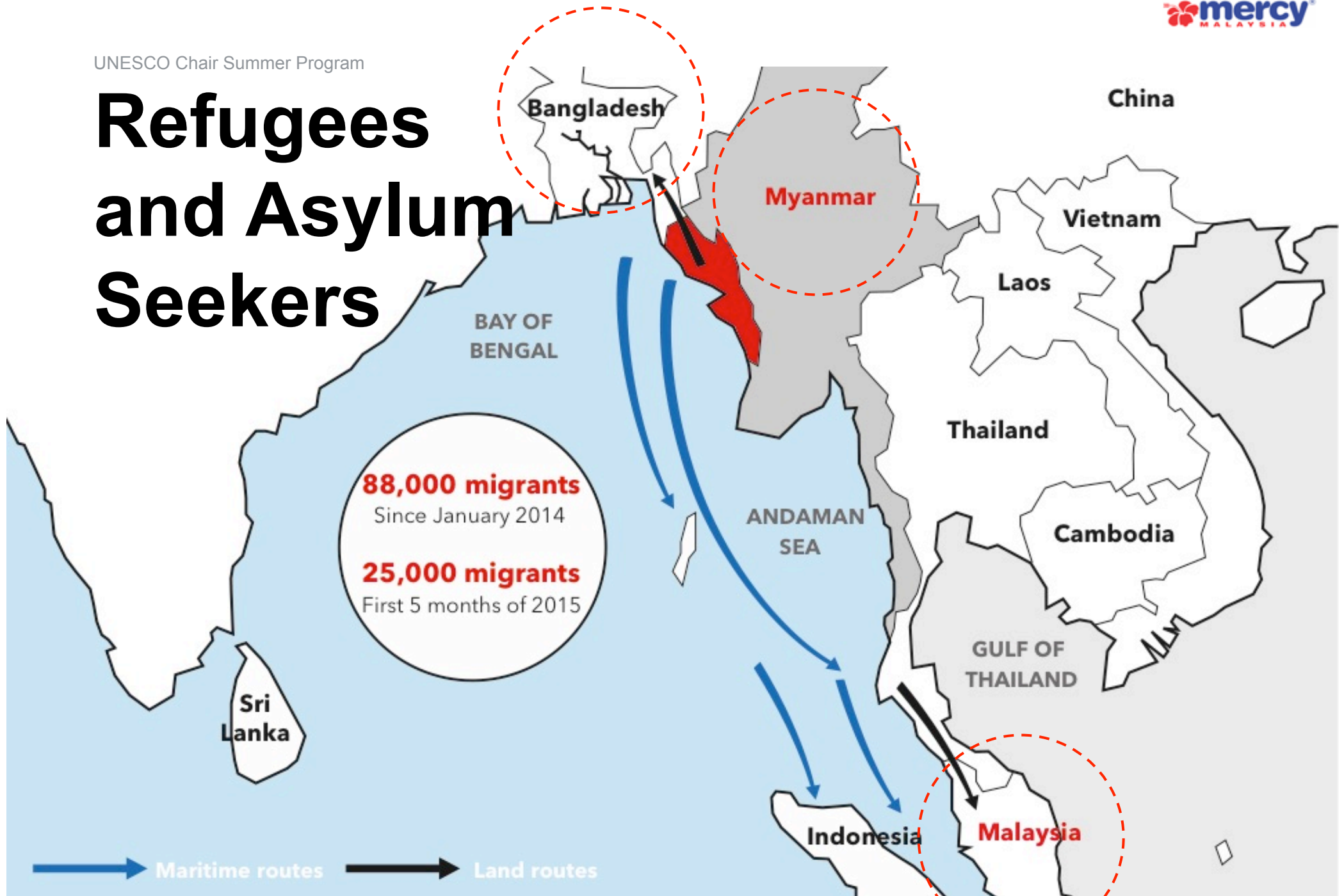
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Rebuilding and Reconstruction



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Refugees and Asylum Seekers



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Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Main function



HEALTH FACILITIES



Primary services



HEALTH SCREENING



PRIMARY HEALTHCARE



MOTHER & CHILD HEALTH SERVICES



Additional services



COMMUNITY SPACE



HYGIENE PROMOTION



MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES



Humanitarian Lab



The Humanitarian Lab is intended as a common platform for experts, researchers and advocates to discuss, research and develop strategies in responding to the said issues regarding protection and registration, access to education and health of refugees in the country. The lab will apply strategic frameworks, database and basic principles in order to reflect and further advocate its agenda and wills to political mechanism

Lab methodology

- Consultation session with stakeholders (government agencies, NGOs, CSOs, CBOs and refugee communities)
- Mapping of Who's doing What and Where?
- Focus group discussion on frameworks, strategic plans and action plans
- Implementation of lab output: service delivery, outreach and advocacy, trainings and knowledge exchange

Knowledge and Information



MOVING FORWARD TOWARDS RESILIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Humanitarian – Development Nexus



Vision for sustainable development and humanitarian actions are divided

Disrupted development delivery and value chain due to the humanitarian and development agenda divide

Humanitarian and development nexus for sustainability and resiliency

CURRENT SCENARIO

FUTURE SCENARIO

Value Proposition: The Resilient Agenda



REDUCING DISASTER RISK, PROTECTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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Thank you