



SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR OLDER PERSONS IN EMERGENCIES; MALAYSIA PERSPECTIVE

**Expert Group Meeting on “Older Persons in Emergency Crises”
United Nations Headquarters, New York
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1. MALAYSIA – AN OVERVIEW



Malaysia's population in 2018 is estimated at **32.6 million** with the annual population growth of **1.1%**



Consist of 13 states and 3 Federal Territories.
Covers of a total landmass of **329,847 square kilometres**



MALE :16.72 Million
FEMALE : 15.66 Million

Sex ratio in 2018 at 107 males per 100 females



GDP Growth :
5.4% (2018)

As at March 2018

Population by Age Group



0-14 years

2018^e :
7.71 million (23.8%)

2017:
7.73 million (24.1%)



15-64 years

2018^e :
22.58 million (69.7%)

2017:
22.29 million (69.6%)

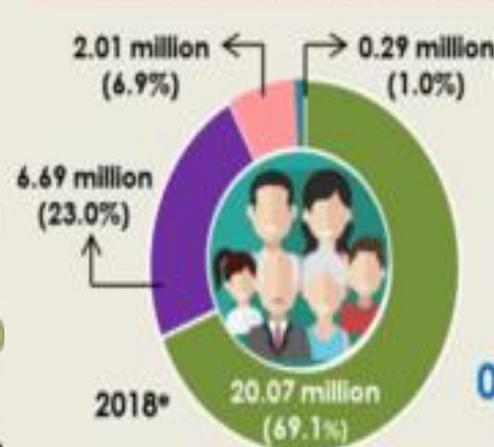


65+ years

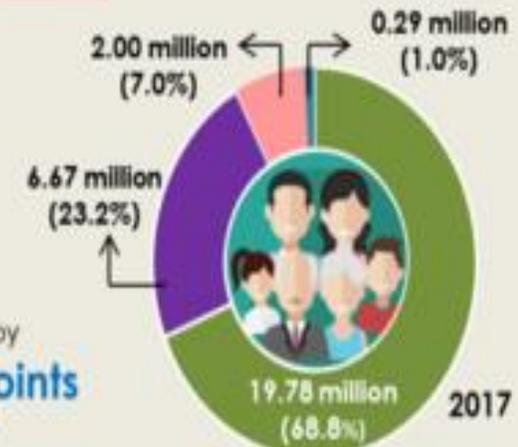
2018^e :
2.10 million (6.5%)

2017:
2.00 million (6.3%)

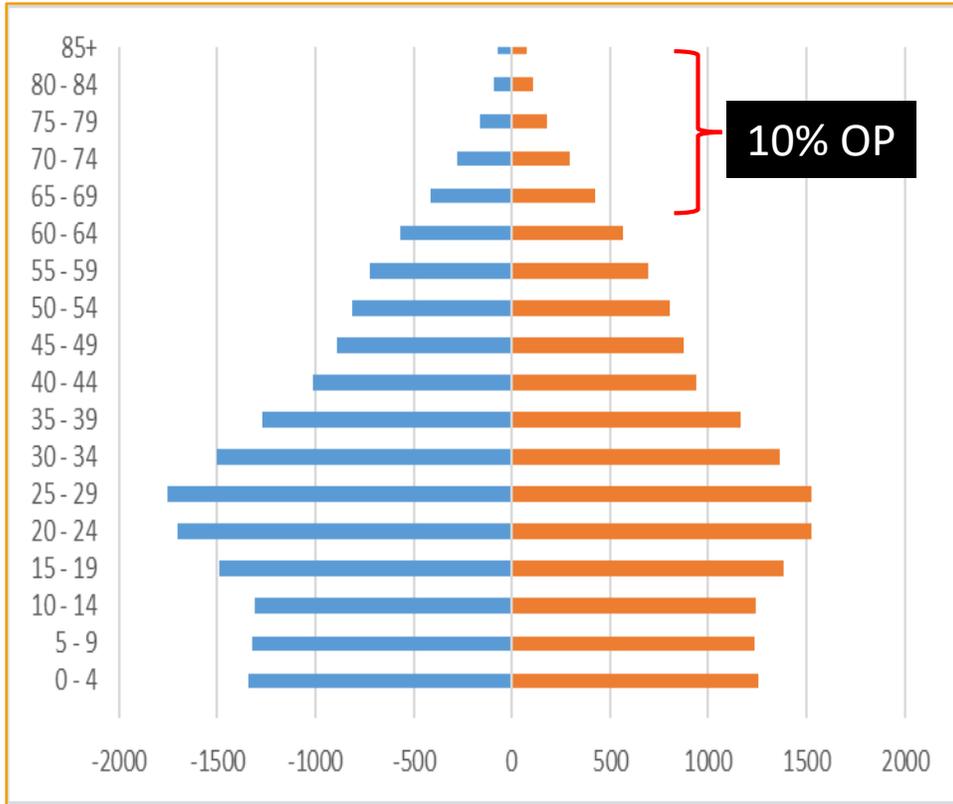
Population of Citizens by Ethnic Group



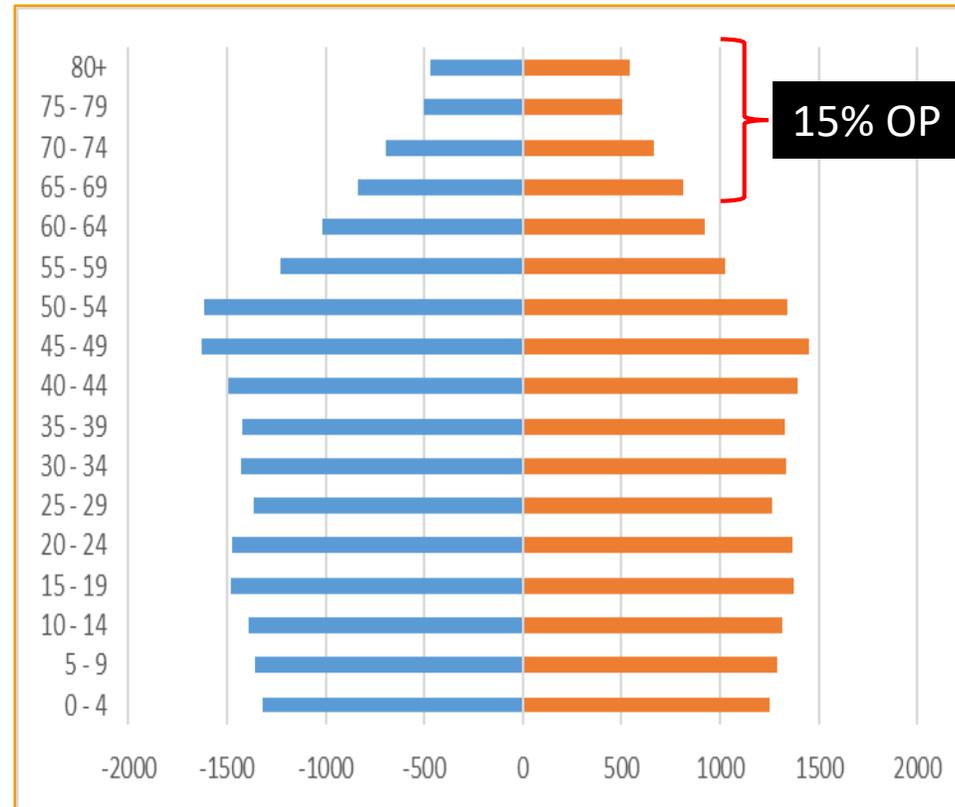
Bumiputera increased by **0.3 percentage points** as compared to 2017



Ageing Scenario in Malaysia



Expected increase of older persons population in the country and Malaysia's expectation to become Aged Nation by 2030



Challenges to the country in the context of long-term care, shortage of young labor, decreased productivity of the country and so on.

2. 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.

3. THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL DIRECTIVE NO. 20

Outlines:

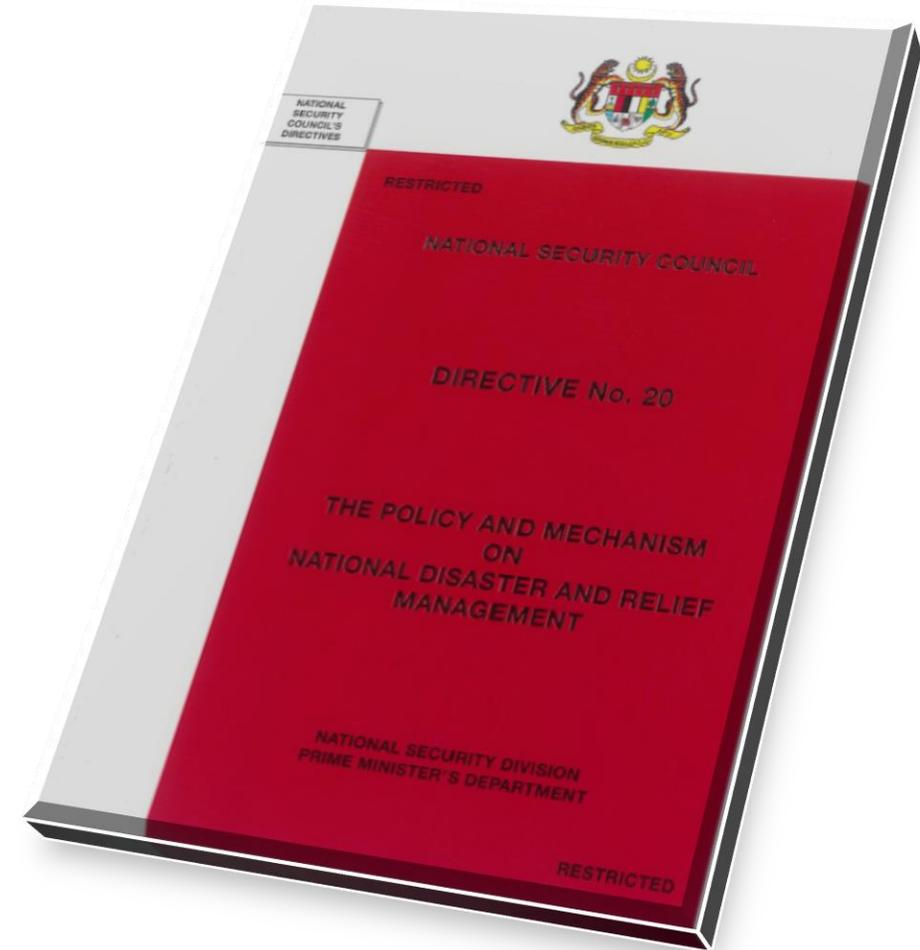
Policy and Mechanism on Disaster and Relief Management on **Land**

Based on:

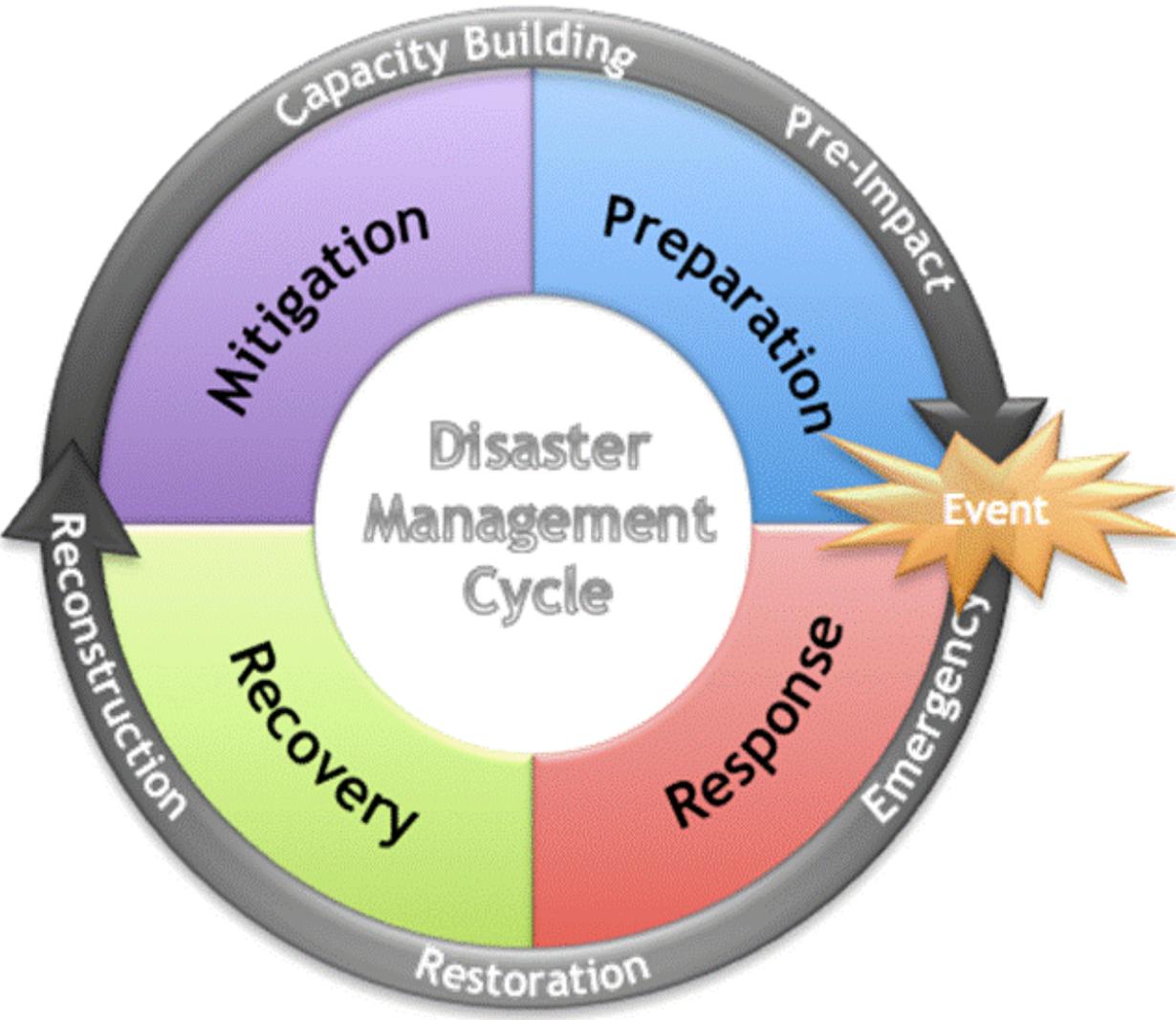
Levels of **Government Administration**

By:

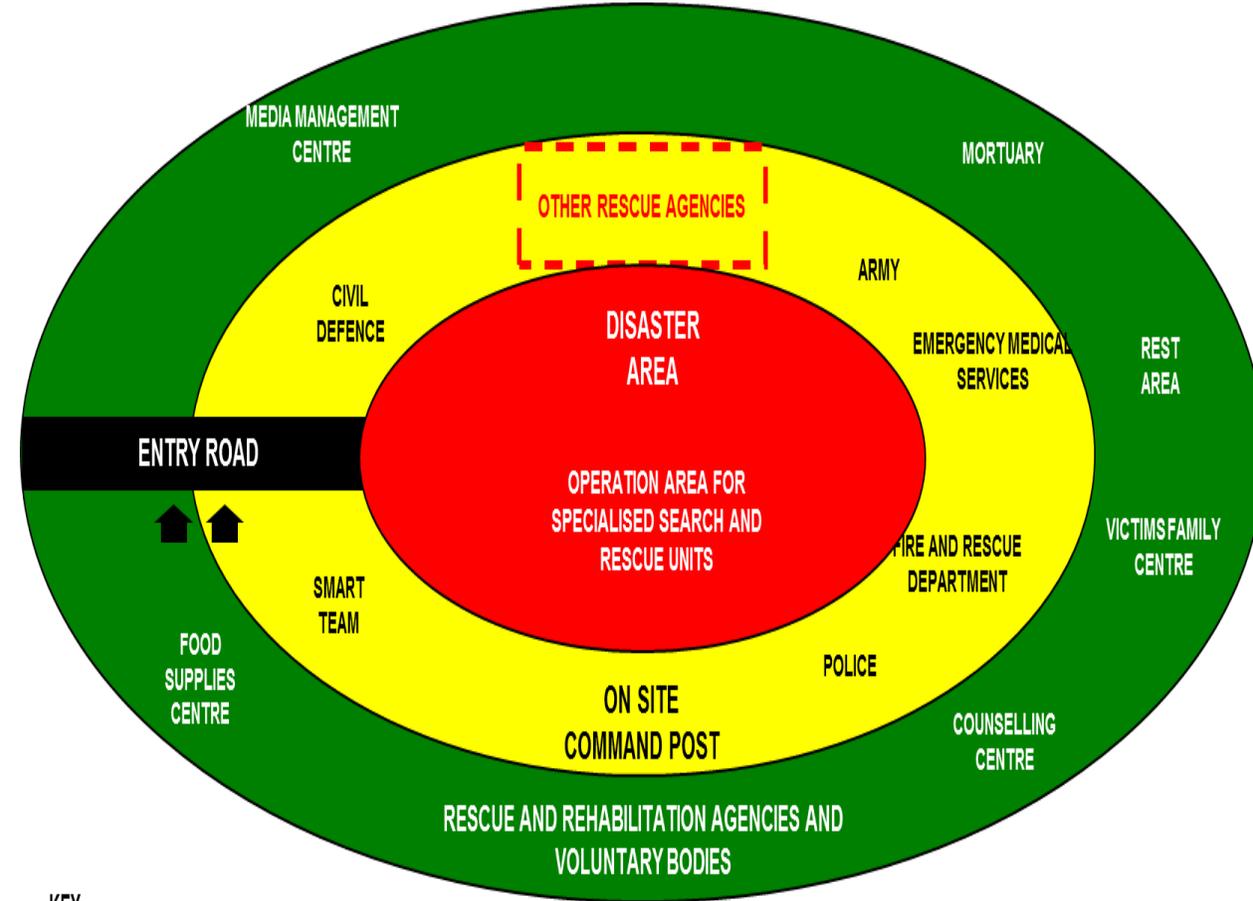
Establishing a holistic **management mechanism** at the stage of **pre, during & post disaster**; and **determining roles & responsibilities** of various agencies involved in disaster management.



3.1. Four Phases of Disaster Management Cycle



3.2. Disaster Response Mechanism

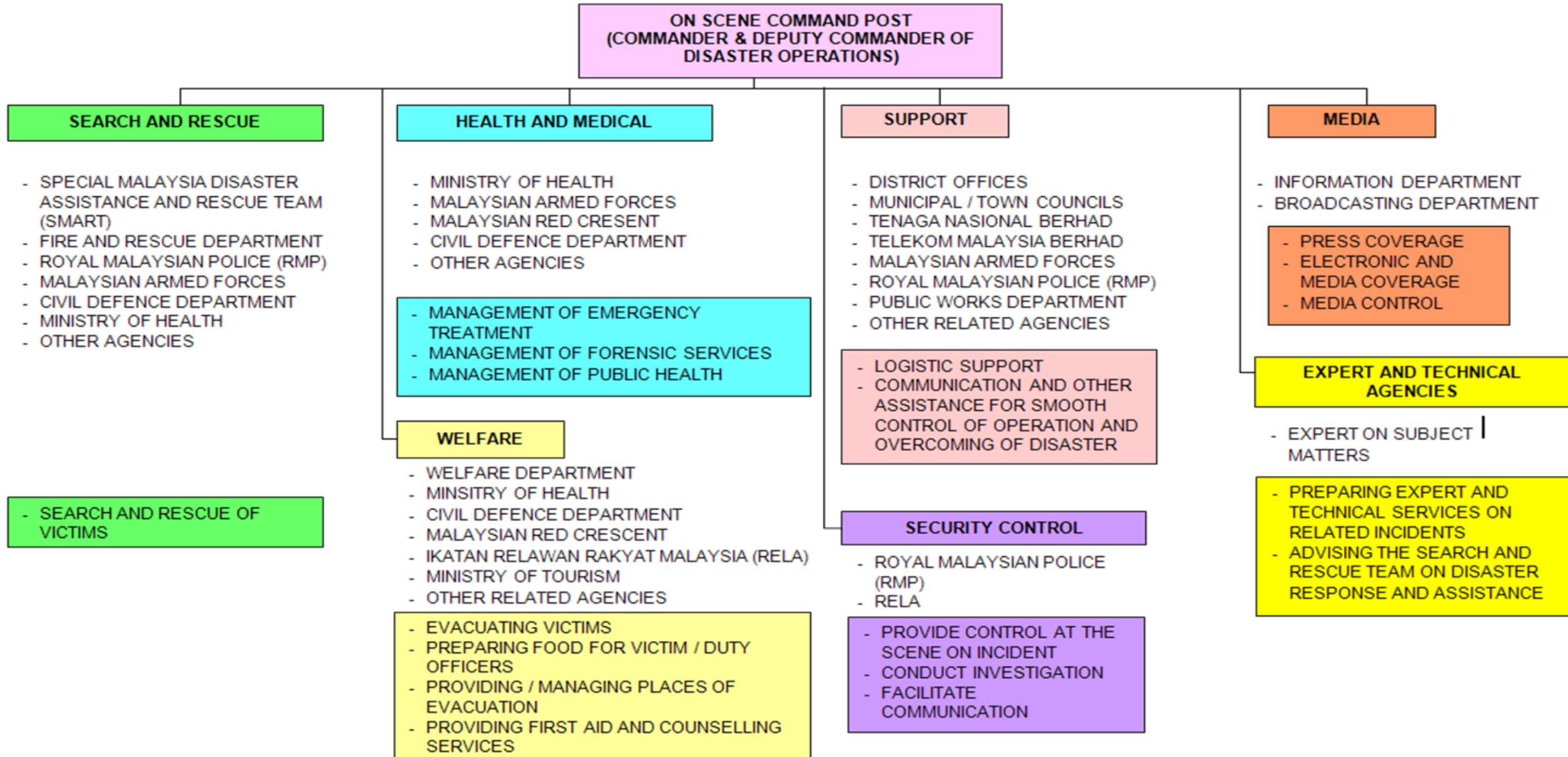


KEY

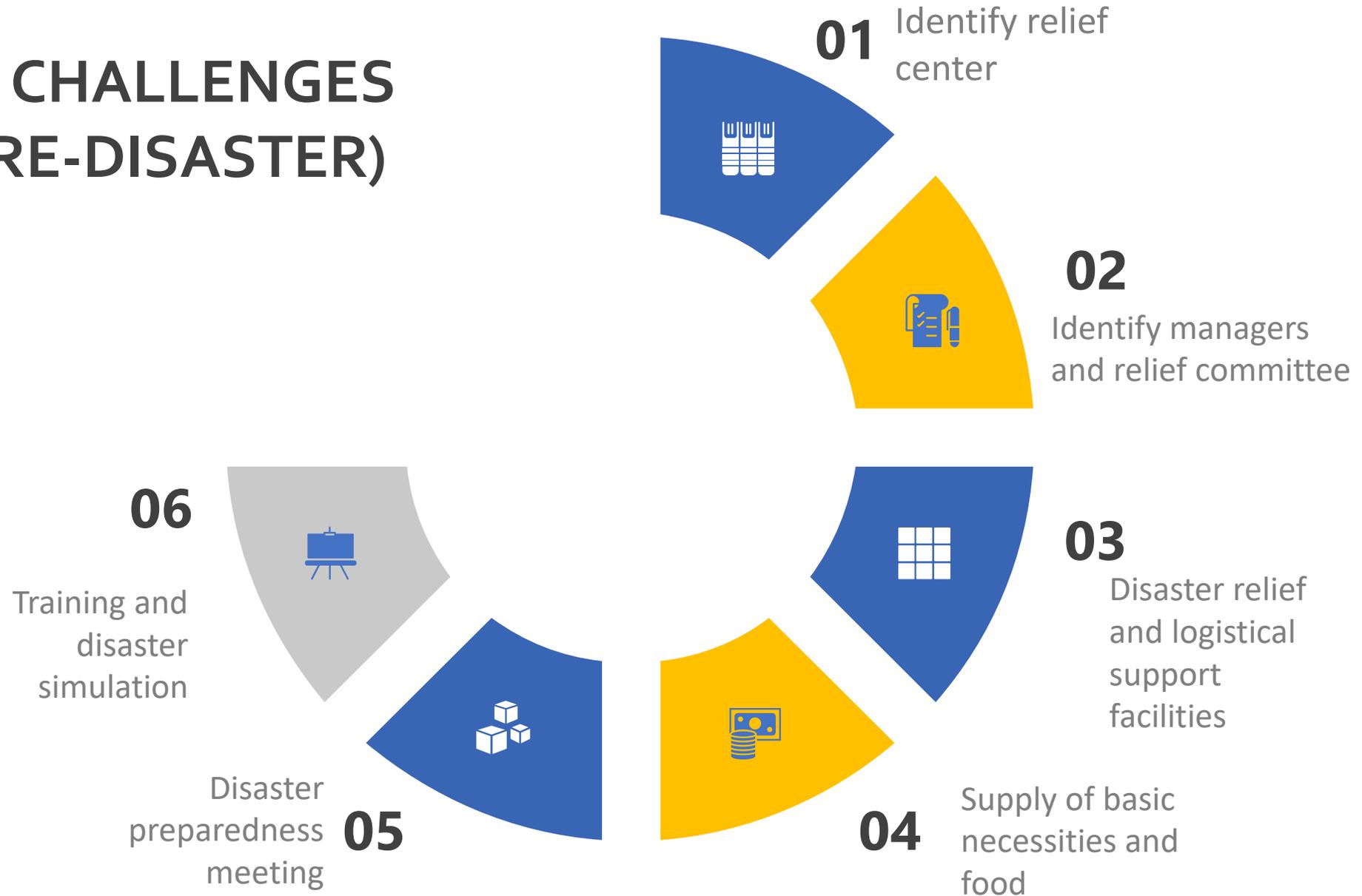
- RED ZONE : Work area for Specialised Rescue Teams with Special Expertise
- YELLOW ZONE : Placement area for On Site Command Post, and Main and Supporting Rescue Post
- GREEN ZONE : Placement area for Media Management, Victims Family Centre, Counselling Centre, Food Supplies Centre, Mortuary, Rest Area, 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

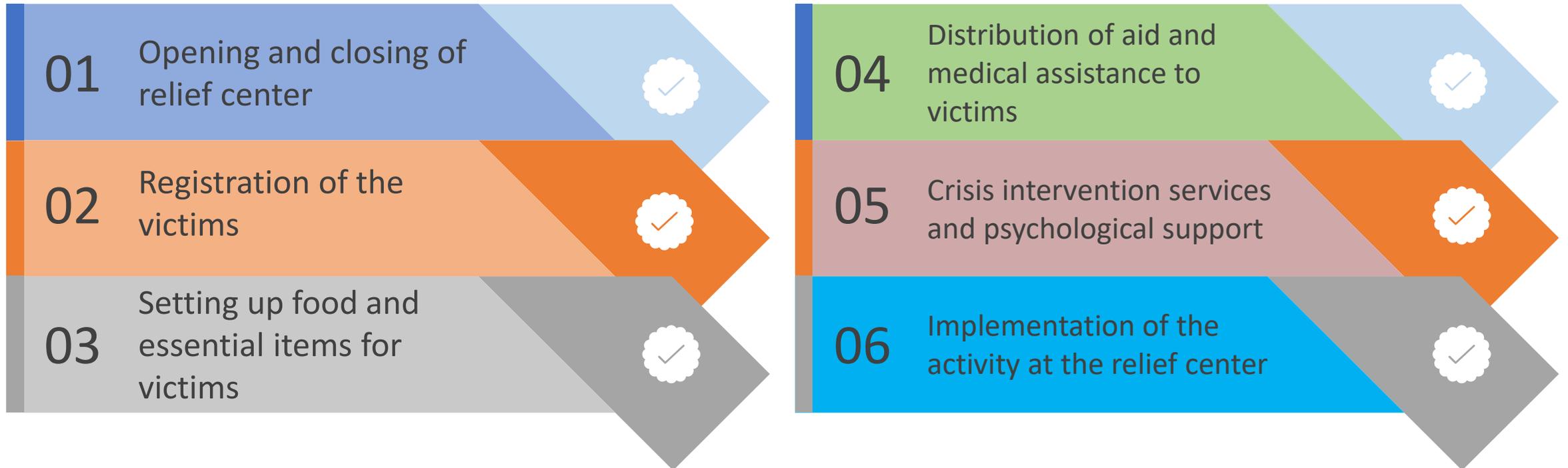
4. ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES



5.1 CHALLENGES (PRE-DISASTER)



5.2 CHALLENGES (DURING DISASTER)



Support Mechanism for Older Persons During Disaster

Support

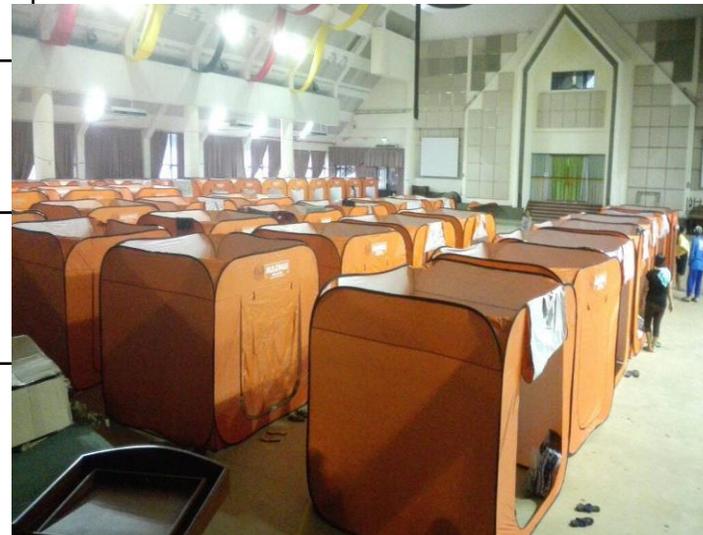
Medical

Equipment

Barrier free

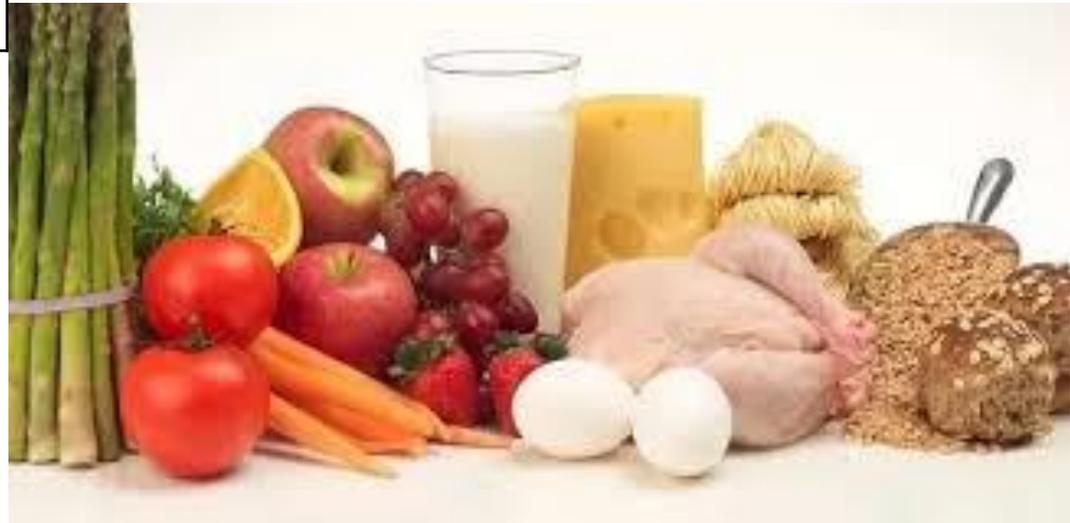
Essential goods/ hygiene kit

Psychological support



Support Mechanism for Older Persons During Disaster

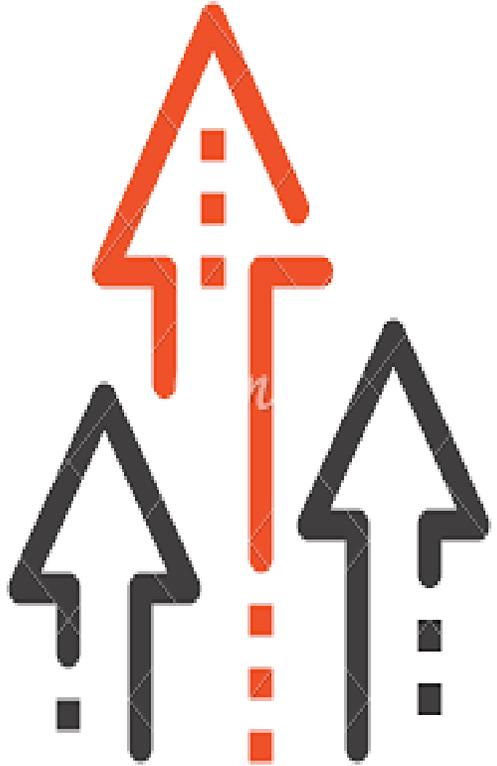
Support
Mobility / rescue
Spiritual perspective
Specific dietary



5.3 CHALLENGES (POST DISASTER)



6. WAY FORWARD



01

Mobilizing community outreach programs in collaboration with government agencies and NGO's

02

Strengthening coordination with various agencies especially agencies that provides assistance

03

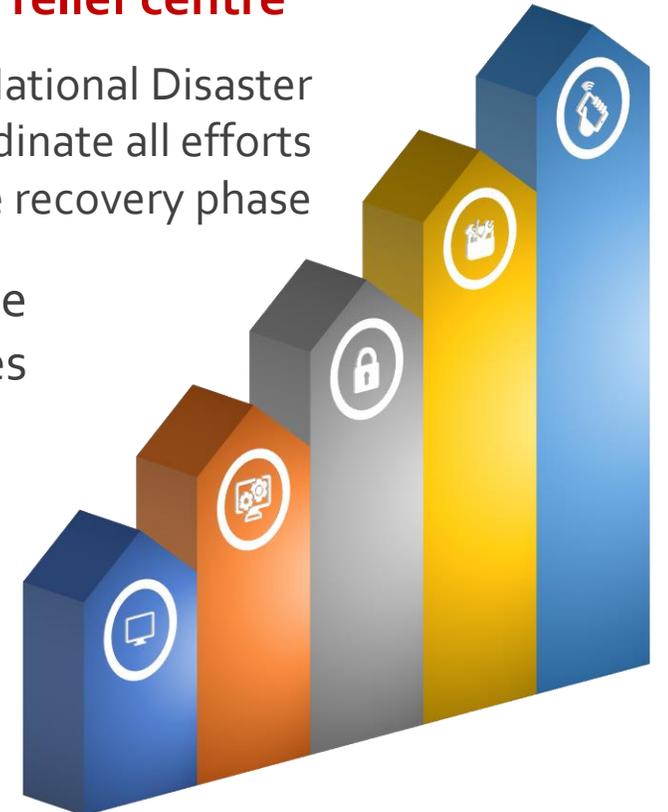
Disseminate information on assistance provided by various agencies

04

The establishment of the National Disaster Management Agency to coordinate all efforts especially during the recovery phase

05

Develop Specific Standard Operating Procedure for elderly and PWDs in relief centre



*Thank
you*

