

# 2022



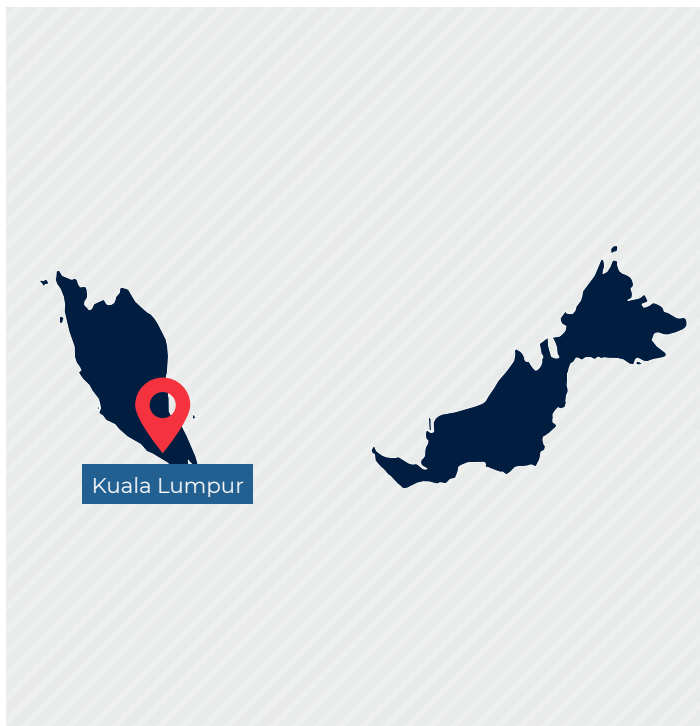
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# MALAYSIA

## IFRC COUNTRY PLAN

2022 funding requirement in Swiss francs

**450,000**



National Society  
branches

**13**



National Society  
staff

**150**



National Society  
volunteers

**230,000**



People to be reached

**12,000**

This document details the IFRC's support in areas agreed upon with the relevant National Society. The IFRC seeks resources to carry out this plan, listed here as funding requirements. For information on the IFRC's emergency operations, please visit [ifrc.org/appeals](https://www.ifrc.org/appeals).



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## SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Population

**32.8 million**

Human Development Index Ranking

**62**

### Vulnerability to disasters



Floods



Earthquakes



Disease



Urbanization



Climate Change

Malaysia is a country in southeast Asia consisting of 13 states and three federal territories. It is separated by the South China Sea into Peninsular Malaysia and Malaysian Borneo (East Malaysia). It has an upper-middle income economy with a projected growth rate of 4.5 per cent in 2021. According to the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), absolute poverty has risen to 8.4 per cent from 5.6 per cent at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic,

Malaysia has warm weather all year round. Although relatively free from some of the natural hazards that affect its neighbouring countries, it is vulnerable to floods, forest fires, landslides, droughts and epidemics. Floods are the biggest natural hazard and there is an earthquake risk in Sabah.

Despite the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Malaysian economy is recovering. The National Recovery Plan represents a framework for an exit strategy from the pandemic, and the country's immunization programme is progressing.



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## ROLE OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The National Society in Malaysia aims to be the leading humanitarian organization in the country, bringing people and institutions together to reduce suffering and protect the vulnerable. It responds to disasters, especially flooding during the monsoon season and health emergencies.

As an auxiliary to the public authorities, its role is to support the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development with providing emergency medical services and delivering food, blankets and clothing in relief centres. It also supports the Ministry of Health in providing first aid, ambulance, medical and health services in relief centres, and with infectious disease prevention and control.

During non-disaster and non-emergency times, the National Society supports the Ministry of Health by operating an Emergency Ambulance Service and managing the '999' emergency hotline.



## MEMBERSHIP COORDINATION AND MOVEMENT FOOTPRINT

The National Society in Malaysia is part of the Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei country cluster. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Asia Pacific Regional Office supports it, in line with its core statutory obligations. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) supports the National Society through its regional office in Kuala Lumpur, with most work focusing on Sabah. The Movement will work together in a coordinated way on joint assessments, planning and reporting, the establishment of a migration and displacement working group, and the implementation of its migration and displacement plan of action.

The IFRC will support the National Society in Malaysia to systematically strengthen its organizational and response capacities, based on an evidence-based approach that will enable it to fulfil its humanitarian mandate. The National Society will continue to work alongside government departments and strengthen its partnerships with a range of external actors to shape or influence humanitarian agendas and policies.



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## GLOBAL FLAGSHIPS

### **Local action – stronger National Societies**

Continuing with the Red Ready Project and building on the experiences of the COVID-19 pandemic.

### **Increasing the scale of humanitarian action and risk reduction**

Responding to humanitarian needs through the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), the COVID-19 response, and the Migration Plan of Action.

### **Global cash leadership**

Building cash readiness capacities and making cash-based interventions in emergencies.

### **Reducing cholera related deaths by 50 per cent**

Taking an integrated programme approach based on the DREF and COVID-19 response.

### **Global health security – epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response**

Implementing the COVID-19 response, including the national vaccination programme.



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## CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CRISES

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

**10,000**

People to be reached

**2,000**



Malaysia is vulnerable to several natural hazards including floods, forest fires, haze, seismic activity and epidemics. Floods cause the most damage to the country. Landslides and droughts occur sometimes, although their effects are limited to small areas in the eastern regions.

The effects of climate change in Malaysia are felt in the loss of biodiversity and more frequent extreme weather events. People are becoming more vulnerable to climate-related disasters, including vector-borne diseases like dengue fever which is transmitted by mosquitoes in warmer weather.

Climate change threatens the livelihoods and survival of poor, coastal and rural communities, and people who are reliant on nature for their income. It is expected to impact gender and income inequality, especially in groups feeling the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.



**60%**

predicted reduction of rice yields  
due to droughts and floods

### ➔ SUPPORT

- Implement nature-based solutions, in particular planting trees and mangroves.
- Protect livelihoods and build community resilience.
- Develop the knowledge of and capacity for climate change adaptation.
- Invest in tools and technical support for urban resilience and reducing community risk.



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## EVOLVING CRISES AND DISASTERS

Funding requirement in Swiss francs  
**180,000**

People to be reached  
**5,000**



Malaysia is vulnerable to disease and several natural hazards, and there is an earthquake threat in Sabah. Man-made hazards are increasing, especially the contamination of water sources with toxic waste. Urbanization creates new risks as thousands of people, especially migrants, displaced people, the homeless and the urban poor, settle in unsafe and hazard-prone areas. It is expected that disasters and crises will become more common, complex, dynamic and costly.

Humanitarian and development challenges are increasing in Malaysia. It is essential that the IFRC continues to provide humanitarian assistance and protect the most vulnerable in times of need. It will continue to operate in an auxiliary role to the government and work with partners on emergency preparedness and response. The IFRC will also continue to support the National Society in its legislative advocacy work, influencing national laws and policies.

### SUPPORT

- Reduce vulnerability and exposure to hazards through community-led action and contingency planning.
- Implement livelihood interventions in rural and urban settings to minimize disaster risks.
- Develop measures to respond to crises and disasters with Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) to meet humanitarian needs.
- Mobilize relief supplies, equipment, and other items in readiness for emergencies.



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## GROWING GAPS IN HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Funding requirement in Swiss francs  
**80,000**

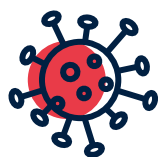
People to be reached  
**6,500**



Malaysia reported its first cases of COVID-19 in January 2020, and since then health authorities have been trying to prevent the healthcare system from becoming overwhelmed. Waterborne and vector-borne diseases continue to affect parts of Malaysia, especially settlements in Sabah. Non-communicable diseases account for a large proportion of deaths, and sedentary lifestyles, obesity, smoking, alcohol use, unhealthy diets and a lack of exercise all contribute to people's ill-health.

The IFRC is committed to providing Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) to people who have suffered from violence, exclusion or disaster. The IFRC established an MHPSS committee during the pandemic, which has developed a strategy for a national programme. It also launched the RedCrescent4U Careline, and by August 2021 it had trained 250 volunteers on its use and reached 3,544 respondents.

In 2022, the IFRC will continue to support national immunization programmes, which are essential for preventing the spread of diseases. It will work on healthy ageing and first aid programming. It will also develop a strategy for enhancing Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programmes around the country.



**2,632,782**

COVID-19 cases as of 30 November 2021



**78.2%**

people fully vaccinated against COVID-19



**1 in 3**

Malaysians with mental health issues

### TARGETS

- 5,000 people reached with contextually appropriate health services & WASH.
- 1,000 people reached with psychosocial and mental health services.
- 500 people trained in first aid.

### SUPPORT

- Develop MHPSS framework and integrate psychological first aid into first aid and ambulance services.
- Encourage regular voluntary blood donations.
- Train volunteers on epidemic control and preparedness.
- Deliver WASH training and position hygiene kits and water purification units.





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## MIGRATION AND IDENTITY

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

**35,000**

People to be reached

**5,000**



Malaysia is an important country of destination for migrants because of its economic and development status. In August 2021, almost 180,000 asylum seekers and refugees were registered by UNHCR in Malaysia, a quarter of whom were children. This does not include the many unregistered and irregular migrants. More than 86 per cent of registered asylum seekers and refugees were from Myanmar, with others originating from Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia, Syria and Yemen.

The level of support that migrants receive is complex and variable and there are challenges with access to education, employment and housing. It is estimated that there may be as many as four million irregular migrants in the country, many of whom are in low-paid and insecure work and do not have access to basic services.

The IFRC is committed to increase its capacity to address the humanitarian needs of asylum seekers and refugees in Malaysia. It has developed a plan of action for 2022, including capacity building, training, preparedness, response and community work.



**25%**

of registered asylum seekers and refugees are children



**86%**

of migrants are from Myanmar

### ➔ SUPPORT

- Prepare for population movement crises, including arrivals by sea.
- Carry out activities to address stigma against refugees and migrants.
- Develop case studies on migration.
- Engage with authorities and decision-makers on migration issues, through humanitarian dialogue and advocacy.



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## VALUES, POWER AND INCLUSION



The IFRC is committed to integrate minimum standards for gender and diversity in emergencies. It will advance the 'do no harm' principle and incorporate dignity, access, participation and safety into all its interventions.

The IFRC in Malaysia will develop a humanitarian education programme, building on its initial work of delivering education assistance to children from under-privileged backgrounds. In 2020 it played an active part in revitalizing the Southeast Asia Youth Network (SEAYN), which had not been active since 2017. In 2022, the IFRC will continue its SEAYN activities and also scale up the Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC) initiative.

### TARGETS

- 1,000 people reached with Values, Power and Inclusion activities.

### SUPPORT

- Engage in youth-led activities, including the Y-Adapt climate action initiative.
- Deliver national and branch-level training in Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI).
- Include measures to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence, exploitation, child abuse and trafficking in persons plans and activities.



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## ENABLER 1 – ENGAGED

In 2022, the IFRC will work with the National Society in Malaysia to keep pace with the fast-changing world, and to be respected as a neutral, impartial humanitarian organization supporting the needs of vulnerable people and communities. It will support the National Society to modernize, innovate and embrace digital technologies to achieve its strategic objectives and to operate more efficiently and effectively as a responsive and coordinated network. The IFRC will support the National Society to increase its visibility and public trust through communications and public advocacy, and to strengthen its auxiliary role with other organizations and work better as a coordinated network.

The IFRC will accompany the National Society in Malaysia to meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team and engagements with the government on laws and regulations. It will also support the National Society to promote its Humanitarian Field School, as a facility for training the next generation of humanitarian workers.

### SUPPORT

- Ensure coordination with primary stakeholders, including the National Disaster Management Agency.
- Deliver high-impact media communications in times of emergency and deliver public advocacy through traditional and social media.
- Fast-track the digital connectivity of headquarters and branches.
- Improve its volunteer management computer systems and develop guidelines for users.



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## ENABLER 2 – ACCOUNTABLE

This enabler focuses on a management and organizational approach that will see the IFRC functioning as one global organisation. The IFRC will support the National Society in Malaysia to eliminate unnecessary bureaucracy and duplication within systems so that it functions more efficiently and with greater accountability.

The IFRC will support the National Society to ensure that it has integrated processes and accessible web-based systems, and to create the right conditions for increasing financial resources through a newly developed financial architecture to reach more people in need. It will also support the National Society to develop the talents of its staff and volunteers and manage its financial resources more effectively.

The IFRC will support the National Society in Malaysia to put in place stronger internal controls, to improve its effectiveness, credibility and accountability. There will be improved financial reporting and better training on finance and accounting.

### SUPPORT

- Review recruitment processes and update organizational structure and job descriptions.
- Develop a code of conduct, policies and tools for preventing fraud, corruption and exploitation.
- Digitize financial management processes and review financial management systems.
- Develop procurement processes, and update warehousing, stock and fleet manuals.



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## ENABLER 3 – TRUSTED

The IFRC will support the National Society in Malaysia to position itself as a principled and trusted network, owned and supported by its membership. It recognizes that effective management and leadership on developmental and humanitarian issues are important for building trust, both nationally and within local communities.

The IFRC strives for mutual respect and cooperation within the Movement and with external partners, so it will support the National Society Malaysia to make a substantial effort to listen and respond to the needs of its members. It will also support the National Society to increase the involvement of young people and volunteers, while fostering gender equality and inclusion, and empower the people and communities affected by crises to influence the decisions being made about their lives and livelihoods. To guard against reputational risk, The IFRC will support the National Society to adopt guidelines, tools and mechanisms on issues such as fraud, corruption and child safeguarding.

### 🎯 TARGETS

- The IFRC Secretariat effectively supports National Societies to become the trusted partner of choice for local humanitarian.

### 🔄 SUPPORT

- Achieve greater localization through focusing on branch development.
- Develop a fundraising strategy to increase financial resources at national and branch levels.
- Implement Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC) initiatives and utilize the Youth Engagement Strategy (YES) toolkit.
- Develop a safety and security policy for staff and volunteers and ensure that they are adequately insured.



**The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** is the world's largest humanitarian network, with **192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** and around **14 million volunteers**. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

### Contact Information

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