TRAINING OF TRAINERS: Social Entrepreneurship for Disaster Risk Reduction

26 June 2021 (Saturday), Zoom 09.00 AM – 05.00 PM (Malaysia)

Trainers:

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PROMOTION OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION TO BUILD COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

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Canadä

Key Partners:

Southeast Asia Disaster Prevention Research Initiative Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (SEADPRI-UKM) Royal University of Phnom Pehn (RUPP) Geological Society of Malaysia (GSM) Malaysian DRR Service Organization











Project General Objective

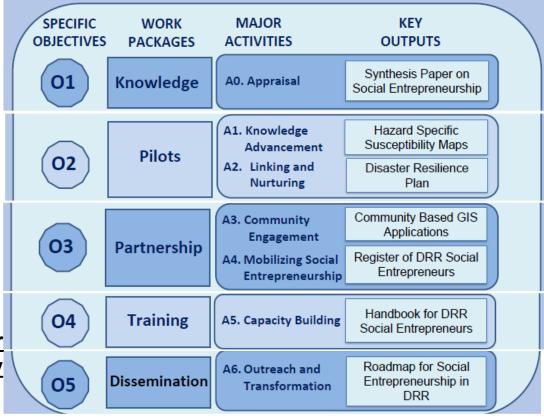
Foster <u>long-term community climate resilience</u> in Malaysia and Cambodia by empowering young female social entrepreneurs to develop their own disaster resilience plans.

Project Specific Objectives

O1: Deepen <u>understanding of social</u> <u>entrepreneurship's impact</u> on long-term community resilience and vulnerability as well as on disaster risk reduction in communities moving toward recovery and vulnerable to future threats:

O2: Increase multi-hazard-forecasting knowledge to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation;

O3: Advance engagement with and <u>foster</u> <u>long-term resilience of communities by</u> <u>mobilizing social entrepreneurship</u> in disaster-risk reduction;



O4: Enhance capacity of young female social entrepreneurs to contribute to disaster risk reduction and climate resilience; and

O5: Strengthen <u>policy engagement and collaboration with government entities</u> to enable them to put in place disaster resilience plans and policies to promote female social entrepreneurship in DRR.

Fast & Slow Onset Hazards in Selangor (2008-2017)



**Tsunami

1 incidence

Landslides

65 incidences

Pluvial floods

118 incidences

Disaster
Resilience Plans:
Kuala Selangor,
Shah Alam,
Ampang Jaya
(Selangor)
& Kpg. Speu
(Cambodia)

What are the new risks? Where are the vulnerable groups? Where are the exposed assets and supply chains?

Fluvial floods

12 incidences 1-12 days

Land degradation

Coastal inundation

9 incidences2-6 days

Sea-level rise

Peat fires

12 incidences
3-30 days

Haze

13 incidences 1-22 days **Groundwater** salinization

Subsidence

48 incidences

Seconds/Minutes/Hours

Days/Weeks/Months

Years/Unclear start/Ending

Why Target Females?





Figure 4: Female key players will be targeted in the pilots to build a cohort of social entrepreneurs, with linkages to policy-makers, civil society and researchers, to foster long-term community resilience.

- Higher level of leadership, care and investment in the <u>long-term well-being</u> of their children, grandchildren, families, neighbours and the community.
- ❖ Economic sector: female perspective <u>takes into account</u> <u>intangible aspects</u> such as caring for others during infancy or old age; fairness and dependence; general absence of families and non-market activities; omission of female-undertaken domestic production.
- ❖ Tourism sector: commercial goals of female entrepreneurs are on generating subsistence income and enabling care obligations to immediate and extended family members, and to the community.
- Corporate sector: presence of females on boards serves to encourage improved monitoring and oversight conduct.

Aspects that need to be tested on the ground:

- Could female social entrepreneurs, with linkages to female scientists serve as a catalyst to empower females and <u>sustain actions to strengthen disaster risk governance</u> at the local level?
- Will sustained participation of female social entrepreneurs enable climate risks to be taken into account as they emerge over time due to slow onset processes?