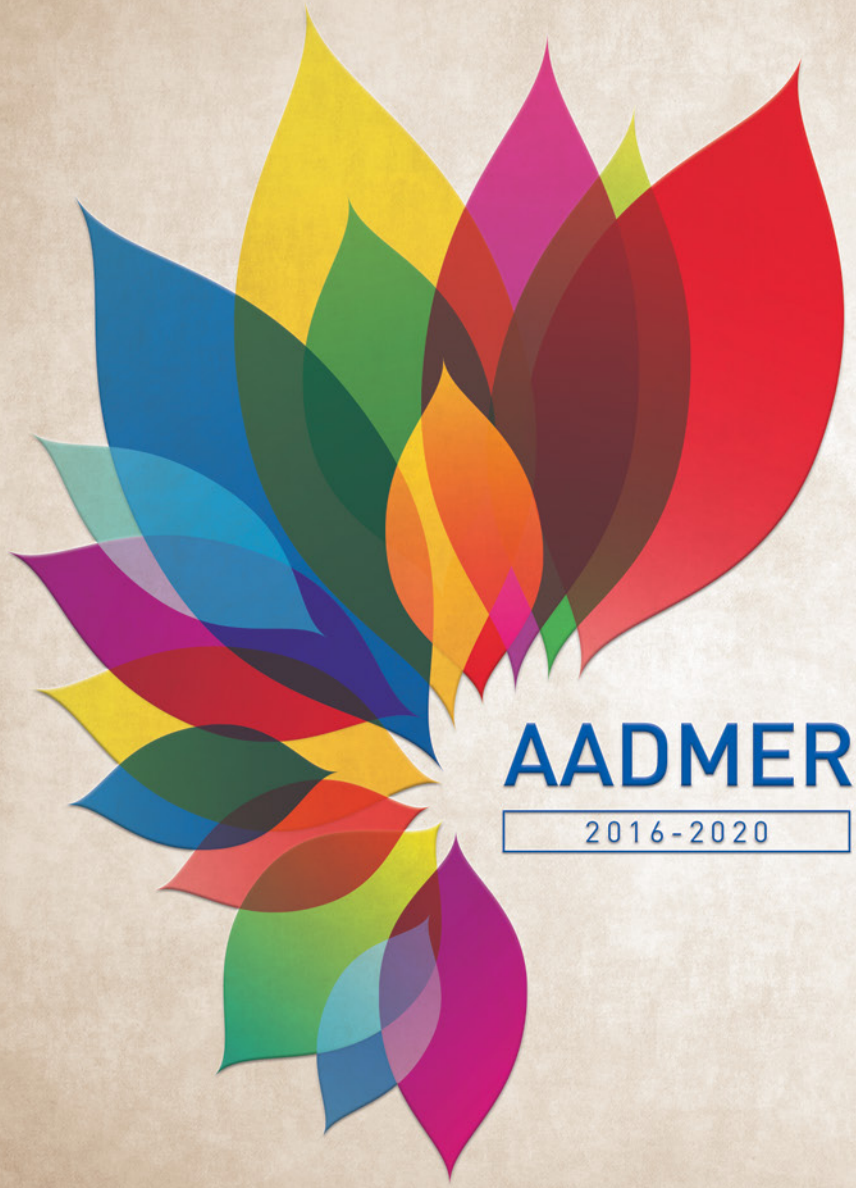
one vision
one identity
one community



AADMER WORK PROGRAMME

2016-2020

Launched at the Third AADMER Partnership Conference
29 April 2016, Semarang, Indonesia

AADMER WORK PROGRAMME

2016-2020

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The Member States of the Association are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The ASEAN Secretariat is based in Jakarta, Indonesia.

For inquiries, contact:
The ASEAN Secretariat
Community Relations Division
70A Jalan Sisingamangaraja
Jakarta 12110
Indonesia
Phone : (62 21) 724-3372, 726-2991
Fax : (62 21) 739-8234, 724-3504
E-mail : public@asean.org

Catalogue-in-Publication Data

AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020
Jakarta, ASEAN Secretariat, April 2016

363.34595
1.Disaster Management – Emergency Management
2.ASEAN – Work Programme

ISBN 978-602-0980-91-1

ASEAN: A Community of Opportunities

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General information on ASEAN appears online at the ASEAN Website: www.asean.org

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Funding for this publication is supported by the ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Relief (ADMER) Fund.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response or AADMER has been effectively facilitating regional cooperation between and among ASEAN Member States since its entry into force on 24 December 2009. As the legally-binding regional agreement in ASEAN, AADMER has directly contributed to the building of ASEAN Community, and the enhancement of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation of the peoples and communities in ASEAN.

Following the spirit of AADMER, the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 has contributed to the enhancement of effective mechanisms to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of ASEAN Member States, as well as jointly respond to disaster emergencies in the ASEAN region. In the past five (5) years of its implementation, the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 laid the regional mechanisms for joint response and disaster risk reduction at the regional level. Another remarkable achievement of the work programme is the broad and far-reaching partnerships. Increased stakeholder support is demonstrated by the vast network of partners that have been established at various levels. Particularly, pioneering initiatives were implemented that institutionalised the engagement with the civil society organisations for example through ACDM's partnership with the AADMER Partnership Group (APG).

In the next ten years, the vision of ASEAN on disaster management looks at three (3) strategic elements, namely: i) Institutionalisation and Communications; ii) Partnership and Innovations; and iii) Finance and Resource Mobilisation. On the first element, ASEAN will endeavour to deepen and broaden linkages with the three (3) ASEAN community pillars and ASEAN bodies, as well as leverage the role of the Secretary-General of ASEAN. Building on the vast experiences and knowledge of the region, ASEAN will undertake to share such body of knowledge to local communities and the wider global community. By doing so, ASEAN would have positioned itself as a global leader on disaster management. On the second element, ASEAN intends to expand the feeling of "we" and deepened the sense of ASEAN identity. It will systematically reach out to stakeholders such as the business sector, finance sector, youth, and academic and scientific community. The third element refers to the transformation in the financing of implementing AADMER through innovative approaches to ensure sustainability and ensure investment, both public and private, to build resilience.

Building on the implementation of AADMER through the work programme, the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) endorsed, in February 2016, the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020, which was subsequently launched during the 28th ACDM Meeting in Indonesia. The new work programme is a five (5)-year rolling programme that seeks to build resilient ASEAN Community to reduce disaster losses and collectively respond to disasters. The development of the work programme has benefitted from the concurrent development of the ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management, adopted by the 3rd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management and the 4th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the AADMER, held on 16 December 2015 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

The AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 differs from the previous work programme in terms of having a more pronounced articulation of protecting the gains of ASEAN Community integration for the peoples and communities of ASEAN, and showcasing ASEAN's leadership and experience. It continues to put the premium on the contribution to and ownership of ASEAN Member States of the initiatives embodied in the new work programme; and the significance of engaging multiple sectors and stakeholders while maintaining ASEAN Centrality to ensure policy and programme coherence.

The AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 was developed under the leadership of the ACDM and its Working Groups with the support of ASEAN Secretariat and AHA Centre, the guidance of the AMMDM and the AADMER COP, and informed by the invaluable contributions of ASEAN's partners.

OVERVIEW

Building resilient ASEAN Community to reduce disaster losses and collectively respond to disasters

A. INTRODUCTION

2015 marks a defining moment for ASEAN as the region launches ASEAN Community. The integration of the region paves the way for increased growth and prosperity for all. ASEAN has a combined Gross Domestic Product of USD2.6 trillion in 2014, making the region the 7th largest in the world and the 3rd largest in Asia. Total trade increased by nearly USD1 trillion between 2007 and 2014, with intra-ASEAN trade comprising the largest share of ASEAN's total trade by partner. ASEAN has attracted USD136 billion in Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), accounting for 11% of global FDI flows, up from only 5% in 2007.[1] But such gains are constantly jeopardised by the increasing frequency and intensity of disasters since the region is one of the most disaster prone regions in the world. ASEAN suffers damage in excess of USD4.4 billion each year on average as a consequence of natural hazards.[2] This does not include unprecedented large-scale natural disasters such as Typhoon Haiyan that hit the Philippines in November 2013. Ultimately, it is the resilience of the communities and peoples of ASEAN that need to be strengthened in order to face existing risks and emerging threats.

Global developments have converged in 2015 that influence and shape the contours of the humanitarian landscape, such as the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) in March 2015, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 15 December 2015, and the initiative of the United Nations Secretary-General to hold the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) to revisit the effectiveness of humanitarian action in the past years, among others. Within the region, ASEAN has maintained its centrality in deepening and broadening the institutionalisation of resilience of its communities and peoples, and at the same time remain at the forefront of transforming the humanitarian landscape through its pioneering efforts in responding jointly to disasters.

Ten years into the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER), ASEAN has trail blazed the path in forging regional cooperation to contribute to reducing losses caused by disasters and facilitating collective response to disasters in the region. The implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015, and the Strategy and Priorities for AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015), has led to the enhancement of ASEAN mechanisms for joint response and improved the enabling policy environment and capacities of ASEAN Member States to implement and respond to disasters and build the resilience of communities. As the current work programme draws to a close, ASEAN has endeavoured to develop the **AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020.**

The AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 resulted from extensive policy thinking and learning from the experiences in engaging with the partners in implementing the previous work programme. It is a comprehensive programme that aims to build reliance of ASEAN Community to reduce disaster losses and collectively respond to disasters. In addition, the new work programme aims to build a strong foundation for ASEAN to become a world leader in disaster management.

B. BACKGROUND

The ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) as the main driver of implementing AADMER has embarked on the journey that charts the implementation of AADMER in the next five (5) and ten (years). As early as October 2014, ACDM has conducted the AADMER Post-2015 Visioning and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Planning workshop with the theme "Building on Our Learnings and Looking Ahead", in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Through this exercise, ACDM has identified the key elements that guided the development of the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020.

The 25th ACDM Meeting in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam in October 2014 provided guidance on key actions leading to the formulation of the strategy to develop the new work programme, particularly the process of identifying the initial elements of the strategy that would contribute to the establishment of ASEAN Community, and affirm ASEAN Centrality. The Strategy for the Development of the Post-2015 AADMER Work Programme was adopted during the 26th ACDM Meeting in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in April 2015. Complementing the implementation of the strategy is the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme M&E system, the key findings of which further informed the new work programme.

To ensure that an inclusive and consultative process was undertaken, the four (4) ACDM Working Groups assessed the

[1] ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Factsheet

[2] ASEAN Advancing Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance in ASEAN Member States: Framework and Options for Implementation, April 2012

implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 during the period of August-September 2015. The working groups also shared their vision of post-2015 AADMER implementation. During the meetings of the working groups, ASEAN's partners were likewise engaged to share their thoughts and reflections. Inputs from these discussions were then considered and reflected in the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020.

The AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 also benefitted from the Declaration on Institutionalising the Resilience of ASEAN and its Communities and Peoples to Disasters and Climate Change adopted by the Leaders during the 26th ASEAN Summit in April 2015 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Also, the new work programme was guided by the Declaration on One ASEAN One Response: ASEAN Responding to Disasters as One in the Region and Outside the Region, which is expected to be signed and adopted by the ASEAN Leaders during the 28th ASEAN Summit in Lao PDR in 2016.

A key moment in defining the parameters of ASEAN's cooperation in implementing AADMER in the next ten (10) years is the conduct of the Post-2015 AADMER Strategic Policy Dialogue in November 2015 in Singapore. In a historic move, H.E. Secretary-General of ASEAN Le Luong Minh was joined by H.E. Ambassador Ong Keng Yong (former Secretary-General of ASEAN from 2003 to 2007) and H.E. Dr. Surin Pitsuwan (former Secretary-General of ASEAN from 2008 to 2012) in a dialogue to share their views with ASEAN Member States and ASEAN's partners on the accomplishments of the region in disaster management and where ASEAN should be by 2025. The strategic policy outcomes arising from the dialogue led to the development of the ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management, which further informed the new work programme.
The AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 was presented and adopted in principle during the 27th ACDM Meeting on 14 December 2015 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. It was then adopted ad-referendum in February 2016 and launched during the 28th ACDM Meeting in April 2016 in Indonesia. Subsequently, it was presented to the ASEAN sectoral bodies with relevant work on disaster management, ASEAN Dialogue Partners, the AADMER Partnership Group (APG) and other partner organisations and stakeholders, during the 3rd AADMER Partnership Conference in April 2016 in Indonesia.

C. ASEAN 2025: FORGING AHEAD TOGETHER AND THE ASCC BLUEPRINT 2025

The AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 is envisioned to contribute to the realisation of ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together as adopted by the Leaders during the 27th ASEAN Summit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in November 2015. The new work programme intends to provide a platform for participative collaboration and inclusive partnerships towards building and deepening the integration process to realise a rules-based, people-oriented, people-centred ASEAN Community. In particular, the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 works towards realising the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community by 2025 that engages and benefits the peoples, and is inclusive, sustainable, resilient and dynamic.

D. ASEAN VISION 2025 ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management, endorsed by the 27th ACDM Meeting and adopted by the 3rd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) and the 4th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the AADMER (COP to AADMER) in December 2015 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, maps the broad direction and policy guidance on implementing AADMER in the next ten (10) years. In particular, it outlines three (3) strategic elements: i) Institutionalisation and Communications; ii) Partnerships and Innovation; and iii) Finance and Resource Mobilisation, that ASEAN would need to address in order to position itself as a global leader in disaster management.

Institutionalisation and Communications cover areas that would deepen the linkages between the three ASEAN community pillars, namely the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community, ASEAN Economic Community, and ASEAN Political Security Community, and ASEAN bodies, as well as leverage the role of Secretary-General of ASEAN, it also intends to amplify ASEAN's ability to convey its leadership on disaster management to local communities and the wider global community. Partnerships and Innovations cover areas that expands the feeling of "we" by strengthening existing relationships as well as systematically reaching out to untapped stakeholders such as the business sector, finance sector, youth, and academic and scientific community. Finance and Resource Mobilisation cover areas that transform the financing for AADMER implementation through innovative approached to ensure sustainability, as well as investments, both public and private, to build resilience.

E. DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY PROGRAMMES

The AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 contributes to the aims of the AADMER, which are to reduce disaster losses and enhance regional cooperation to respond jointly to disasters. In the next five years, the goal of the new work programme is to build resilient ASEAN Community. This shall be undertaken through the implementation of eight (8) Priority Programmes that cover the entire range of thematic areas in disaster management.

The 8 Priority Programmes were developed based on: i) an assessment of the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015; ii) the visioning exercise of each ACDM Working Group together with the partners; and iii) existing and on-going projects under Strategy and Priorities for AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015) (the 21 Concept Notes) that would be carried over in the next work programme.

The Priority Programmes functions similarly to the previous 21 Concept Notes in terms of providing the rationale, objective, and programme components that may further be developed either to new projects or add on to existing and on-going projects for the latter's more programmatic implementation. ASEAN Member States, ASEAN sectoral bodies, ASEAN Dialogue Partners, and ASEAN's other partners such as civil society organisations, international organisations, the National Societies of Red Cross and Red Crescent, private sector, and the academic and scientific communities, among others, may utilise these priority programmes to develop detailed project and programmes. They can also connect such programmes with their own existing initiatives to strengthen linkages, optimally use limited resources, and leverage networks to attain commonly identified goals and objectives.

The 8 Priority Programmes, with the specific objectives and outputs, are as follows:

	PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME OUTPUTS
1	**AWARE:** RISK AWARE ASEAN COMMUNITY	
	Enhance risk assessment and improve risk awareness of ASEAN Community.	• Strengthened ASEAN's capacity in risk and vulnerability assessment; • Improved the availability of data and information on regional risk and vulnerability; and • Enhanced mechanism on risk data utilisation and information sharing.
2	**BUILD SAFELY:** BUILDING SAFE ASEAN INFRASTRUCTURES AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES	
	Build resilience into essential infrastructures and essential services for ASEAN Community to thrive and operate despite disasters and climate impacts.	• Promoted equitable and high quality infrastructure and essential services; • Scaled-up ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative; and • Promoted innovative practices towards building resilient and climate adaptive cities.
3	**ADVANCE:** A DISASTER RESILIENT AND CLIMATE ADAPTIVE ASEAN COMMUNITY	
	Advancing ASEAN Community that is safe, resilient to disasters, and adaptive to climate change, with youth and good governance at the centre.	• Strengthened institutional capacity and policy frameworks for effective implementation of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA); • Established ASEAN youth leadership in DRR and CCA; • Increased replicable programmes and models of building community resilience; and • Strengthened awareness building programmes on a disaster resilient and climate adaptive ASEAN Community.
4	**PROTECT:** PROTECTING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GAINS OF ASEAN COMMUNITY INTEGRATION THROUGH RISK TRANSFER AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	Protect the economic and social gains of ASEAN Community through innovative market-based solutions, private sector engagement, and social protection programmes.	• Established the Regional Risk Financing and Insurance Framework; • Enhanced access to finance for private sector, which includes small and medium enterprises, micro-enterprises, and small holder produces; • Strengthened evidence-based policy analysis and strategies on the linkage between disaster management and the economy to contribute to a more deeply-integrated and highly-cohesive ASEAN economy; • Established resilient regional production and supply chains in ASEAN; • Enhanced the capacities of private sector companies in the region to position ASEAN as the production and service hub of humanitarian goods and services; and • Ensured social protection and established social safety nets in the context of disasters.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME OUTPUTS
5 RESPOND AS ONE: TRANSFORMING MECHANISMS FOR ASEAN'S LEADERSHIP IN RESPONSE	
Transform the regional humanitarian landscape demonstrating ASEAN increased preparedness and leadership in joint response.	• Established the ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP); • Enhanced civil-military coordination; • Strengthened the role of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC); • Sustained the operationalisation of AHA Centre; • Maintained the regular conduct of the ASEAN Regional Disaster Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX); and • Enhance mobilisation of regional response.
6 EQUIP: ENHANCED CAPACITIES FOR ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE	
Intensify ASEAN's human, institutional and logistics capacity to deliver fast, collective and reliable regional response.	• Enhanced the implementation of the Disaster Emergency Logistics System of ASEAN (DELSA); and • Enhanced the capacity of the ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT).
7 RECOVERY: ASEAN RESILIENT RECOVERY	
Capacitate ASEAN to undertake swift recovery that is locally-driven and with sufficient resources.	• Harmonised standards and guidelines on recovery; • Developed the Resilient Recovery Toolbox; • Enhanced regional capacities and expertise in recovery; • Built network for local leadership in recovery; and • Secured adequate resources for recovery.

8 LEAD: ASEAN LEADERSHIP FOR EXCELLENCE AND INNOVATION IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT	
Strengthen ASEAN's regional knowledge management system and mechanism, and professionalism to enable ASEAN to become the global leader and centre for excellence and innovations in disaster management.	• Established an integrated regional disaster management knowledge hub; • Built professionalism in disaster management through standardisation and certification; and • Creating innovations that transform the way disasters are managed.

F. A NEW APPROACH FOR THE AADMER WORK PROGRAMME

The AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 has identified strategic policy issues, as embodied in the ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management, which ASEAN would need to address in the next 10 years. The policy section of the work programme provides an analysis of the challenges and opportunities for ASEAN to transform the humanitarian landscape in the region and options for strategic policy decisions that will guide regional cooperation in the future.

In terms of implementation, the new work programme maintains the four (4) strategic components namely: Risk Assessment, Early Warning and Monitoring (now renamed into Risk Assessment and Awareness); ii) Prevention and Mitigation; iii) Preparedness and Response; and iv) Recovery, as an effective categorisation of the work to be undertaken in the next 5 years. A fifth strategic component is established on Knowledge and Innovation Management, to systematically capture, consolidate, and disseminate all the knowledge on disaster management in the region. The six (6) building blocks namely: i) Institutionalisation; ii) Partnership; iii) Resource Mobilisation; iv) Information Management and Communication Technology; v) Outreach and Mainstreaming; and vi) Training and Knowledge Management, are now streamlined in each of the strategic components for a more integrated approach to the implementation of the work programme. Interlinkages are clearly established between the strategic components, and consequently the 8 priority programmes, to facilitate synergy and complementarity.

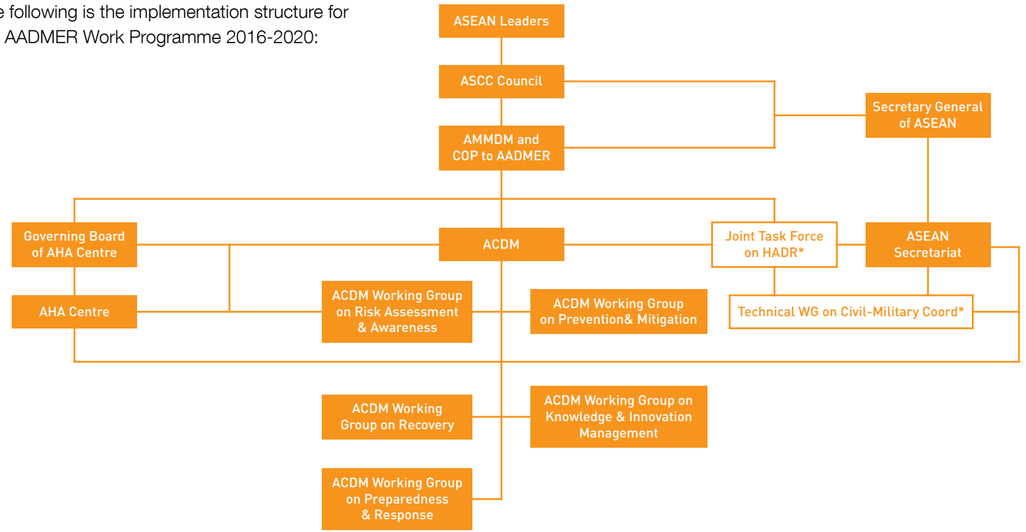
The implementation arrangements of the new work programme espouse a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. National Disaster Management Organisations (NDMOs) would be enabled to reach out and effectively coordinate with other relevant agencies. It also involves multiple stakeholders from across a myriad of sectors. Such a comprehensive and integrated approach

makes explicit the linkages between the strategic components as well as other relevant ASEAN bodies and partners, as one stage informs and benefits from the other.

The new work programme also highlights the contributions of the ASEAN Member States, particularly national facilities and resources made available to meet the objectives of the work programme. These will now be reflected in the M&E system.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The following is the implementation structure for the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020:



The **ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM)** will continue to fulfil its mandate pursuant to its Terms of Reference, which was adopted during the 2nd AMMDM in October 2014 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam. The AMMDM shall be convened every year or frequently as the need arises. In the event of an emergency requiring quick coordination among the ASEAN Member States, the Chair of AMMDM may suggest for an urgent meeting. A retreat could also be held as and when necessary. The AMMDM shall be held in conjunction with the COP to the AADMER, ACDM, and the Governing Board of the AHA Centre, and the participation of ASEAN Member State shall be on a self-financing basis. The Terms of Reference is attached as **ANNEX 1**.

The AADMER provides in Article 21.3 that, "The **Conference of Parties** shall keep under continuous review and evaluation the implementation of this Agreement". The Conference of the Parties (COP) shall:

a. Take such action as is necessary to ensure the effective implementation of this Agreement;
b. Consider reports and other information which may be submitted by a Party directly or through the Secretariat;
c. Consider and adopt protocols in accordance with Article 25 of this Agreement;
d. Consider and adopt any amendment to this Agreement;
e. Adopt, review and amend as required any Annexes to this Agreement;
f. Establish subsidiary bodies as may be required for the implementation of this Agreement; and
g. Consider and undertake any additional action that may be required for the achievement of the objective of this Agreement.

The ordinary meetings of the COP shall be convened at least once every year. Extraordinary meetings shall be held at any other time upon the request of one Party provided that such request is supported by at least one other Party.

The **ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM)** will continue to fulfil its function as the main driver in implementing the AADMER. The ACDM Focal Points shall provide strategic guidance in the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the work programme. As mandated by the ASEAN Leaders and the COP to AADMER, the ACDM is the main sectoral body under the COP to the AADMER. The ACDM also report to the AMMDM.

The ACDM shall perform the following functions:

a. Provide leadership and guidance towards fulfilling the goals and objectives of AADMER in pursuant of the vision of disaster-resilient nations and safer communities within ASEAN;
b. Initiate, direct and oversee the development, monitoring and implementation of the AADMER Work Programme and other related decisions and initiatives implemented by the respective Working Groups;

c. Strengthen coordination with relevant ASEAN bodies to complement the implementation of disaster management activities and promote effective integration of relevant and related programmes and activities;
d. Collaborate with ASEAN Dialogue Partners, international and multilateral agencies, civil society, academe, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the private sector, and other relevant partners and stakeholders, to advance the objectives of AADMER;
e. Enhance sharing of resources and information on disaster management and promote collaborative disaster research activities;
f. Plan and coordinate all activities required for convening of meetings, in coordination with the host Member State and ASEAN Secretariat; and
g. Present reports and provide recommendations related to AADMER and other policy and strategic issues on disaster management to the COP to AADMER and AMMDM for their consideration.

The Terms of Reference of ACDM is attached as **ANNEX 2.**

The ACDM is headed by a Chair, who is supported by a Vice-Chair. In relation to the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme, the ACDM Chair is primarily tasked to initiate and direct the execution of the Work Programme activities through the Working Groups. The Chair should provide overall supervision of the Working Groups to achieve efficiency in the use of resources, create greater synergies for a more holistic implementation of the AADMER Work Programme, and successfully attain the expected outcomes. The Term of Reference of the Chair of ACDM is attached as **ANNEX 3.**

In the event that the Chair of ACDM is not able to direct and manage the tasks and responsibilities of ACDM or is unable to chair the meeting(s), the Chair shall direct the Vice-Chair to assume such duties. The Chair and Vice-Chair are appointed on the basis of rotational and alphabetical order of ASEAN Member States.

The ACDM shall meet at least once a year. Participation of ASEAN Member States, ASEAN Secretariat and AHA Centre at the ACDM meetings is on a self-financing basis. To ensure efficiency, ACDM meetings may be held back-to-back the Governing Board of the AHA Centre, the Joint Task Force Meeting to Promote Synergy with Other Relevant ASEAN Bodies on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) and other meetings as applicable. The Chair may invite relevant Dialogue Partners and key partner organisations to the open sessions of the ACDM meetings to promote collaboration and partnerships, including the ACDM Session on East Asia Summit (EAS) Cooperation on Disaster Management.

The Chair of ACDM is the Chair in all of the above meetings and sessions.

The Governing Board of the AHA Centre assumes the overall responsibility and is accountable for the operations of the AHA Centre. The functions of the Government Board are outlined in the Agreement on the Establishment of the AHA Centre. The AHA Centre is the Secretariat of the Governing Board. The Governing Board meets at least once a year and as far as possible in conjunction with meetings of the ACDM and/or COP to AADMER.

The chairmanship of the AMMDM, COP to AADMER, ACDM, and the Governing Board of the AHA Centre shall commence at the start of each calendar year.

Under the ACDM, subsidiary thematic Working Groups have been organised to lead the technical implementation of the AADMER Work Programme. **The ACDM Working Groups** will continue to lead the operational implementation of the work programme. There are five (5) working groups set up to support the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020. These working groups shall exercise oversight functions over projects and programmes developed under each priority programme. The following are the working groups with the co-chairs and members:

ACDM Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness	Co-Chairs: Cambodia and Philippines Members: Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam
ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation	Co-Chairs: Lao PDR and Thailand Members: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Philippines, Viet Nam
ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response	Co-Chairs: Malaysia and Singapore Members: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand
ACDM Working Group on Recovery	Co-Chairs: Indonesia and Myanmar Members: Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand
ACDM Working Group on Knowledge and Innovation Management	Co-Chairs: Indonesia, Singapore, Viet Nam Members: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Thailand

The Working Groups will meet at least once a year on a self-financing basis. Some meetings may be held back-to-back with relevant project meetings to synergise funding support and travel. The Co-Chairs of the Working Groups may invite relevant Dialogue Partners and key partner organisations to the open sessions of the Working Group meetings to promote collaboration and partnerships. The Term of Reference of the Working Groups is attached as **ANNEX 4.**

The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management or **AHA Centre** will continue its role of facilitating cooperation and coordination among the ASEAN Member States. It shall endeavour to fulfil a wider range of functions covering the whole spectrum of disaster management, as mandated by AADMER, given available resources.

The AADMER provides in Article 20.1 that, "The AHA Centre shall be established for the purpose of facilitating cooperation and coordination among the Parties, and with relevant United Nations and international organisations, in promoting regional collaboration." The Terms of Reference is attached as **ANNEX 5.** The AHA Centre as the operational engine of AADMER was established on 17 November 2011 in Bali, Indonesia, following the signing of the Agreement on the Establishment of the AHA Centre by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers, witnessed by the ASEAN Leaders during the 19th ASEAN Summit in Bali, Indonesia. The functions, structure, and mechanisms are outlined in the agreement.

The mandate of the **Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator** (AHAC) was given by the ASEAN Leaders during the 14th ASEAN Summit on 28 February -1 March 2009 in Cha-am Hua Hin in Thailand, whereby the Leaders *"agreed to entrust the ASEAN Secretary-General to serve as ASEAN's humanitarian assistance coordinator which can be activated any time at the request of the affected ASEAN Member State in the event of a major disaster, whether it be a natural disaster or a pandemic."* The Terms of Reference of the SG as AHAC is attached as **ANNEX 6.**

As indicated in the TOR, the Secretary-General of ASEAN as AHAC can be activated any time in the event of a major natural disaster or pandemic for both disaster relief and recovery stages. In the event of a natural disaster, the Secretary-General of ASEAN as AHAC shall coordinate with the AHA Centre to ensure ASEAN's coordinated response to the disaster.

The **ASEAN Secretariat** shall continue to provide policy support and coordination among the implementing entities as well as ASEAN's partners, ensuring policy coherence with ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and other regional and global frameworks on disaster risk management and sustainable development. **The Secretary-General of ASEAN as Executive Secretary of the Conference of Parties to the AADMER** based on the Rules of Procedure of the COP to AADMER.

The AADMER provides in Article 23 that "the ASEAN Secretariat shall serve as the Secretariat to this Agreement". The article also states the functions of the ASEAN Secretariat pertaining to the implementation of AADMER as the following:

a. Arrange for and service meetings of the Conference of the Parties and of other bodies established by this Agreement;
b. Transmit to the Parties notifications, reports and other information received in accordance with this Agreement;
c. Consider inquiries by and information from the Parties, and consult with them on questions relating to the Agreement;
d. Ensure the necessary coordination with other relevant international bodies and, in particular, to enter into administrative arrangements as may be required for the effective discharge of the Secretariat functions;
e. In line with Article 24 of the Agreement, the ASEAN Secretariat will also administer the ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Relief (ADMER) Fund to be established under the Agreement; and
f. Perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Parties.

The ASEAN Charter in Article 11. 2.b provides that the ASEAN Secretariat will also be responsible in facilitating and monitoring progress in the implementation of AADMER and relevant decisions. ASEAN Secretariat also serves as the Secretariat of the AMMDM, ACDM and its Working Groups, the Joint Task Force on HADR, and all the other sessions under ACDM.

While the AHA Centre performs the operational coordination and technical functions under the AADMER, the ASEAN Secretariat will provide policy coordination support, conducts monitoring and evaluation of the AADMER, and serve as the custodian of ADMER Fund as well as Secretariat to both COP to AADMER and ACDM. ASEAN Secretariat will also sit in the Governing Board of AHA Centre, and provide direct support to the Secretary-General of ASEAN in performing his/her duties as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator.

Partners and proponents, who wish to be involved in the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020, shall liaise with the AHA Centre and ASEAN Secretariat. The proposed initiative should be in line with and contribute to the Priority Programmes and should be subject to review by the respective ACDM Working Groups for consideration and approval of ACDM. Collaboration with the AHA Centre shall be subject to the approval of the ACDM as the Governing Board of the AHA Centre.

A dedicated team within the AHA Centre shall be established to focus on the mobilisation of resources for the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020. The team may be composed of the Chair of ACDM, representatives from the ACDM Working Groups, AHA Centre and ASEAN Secretariat. ASEAN's partners working on disaster management as well as untapped non-traditional partners such as the private sector may also be invited to become members of the dedicated team.

8 **AADMER** WORK PROGRAMME 2016-2020

8 **PRIORITY** PROGRAMMES

PRIORITY PROGRAMME 1

AWARE

Risk Aware ASEAN Community

BACKGROUND

AADMER provides that *"Each Party shall take appropriate measures to identify disaster risks in its respective territories covering, among others, the following aspects: (a) natural and human-induced hazards, (b) risk assessment, (c) monitoring of vulnerabilities; and (d) disaster management capacities."*[3]

A regional gap analysis for Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) has been conducted by the Pacific Disaster Center (PDC) as part of the implementation of the activities under AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 specifically under the Strategic Component on Risk Assessment, Early Warning and Monitoring (RAEWM). The analysis highlighted the risk assessment initiatives by ASEAN Member States and the AHA Centre. In summary, the legal basis, assessment methodologies, and platforms for information management and sharing, vary across the region. Indonesia and Viet Nam have official guidelines or materials for conducting risk and vulnerability assessments. However, hazard assessments are more developed than assessments of vulnerability and capacity. In most ASEAN Member States, assessments and inputs are dispersed among various agencies, and may be sector-focused or concentrate on a limited geography or hazard. Nonetheless, a number of countries also employ community-based approaches with the assistance of civil society organisations, including International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent

[1] Article 5. Risk Identification and Monitoring, Part II. Risk Identification, Assessment and Monitoring, AADMER

Societies (IFRC) and other partners, to assess hazards, capacities and vulnerabilities, namely by Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

RATIONALE

During the review of the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 implementation, the ACDM Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness considered the accomplishments at the regional level. This resulted in the development of two Concept Notes under the Strategy and Priorities for AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015) – particularly Concept Note 8 on "Regional Risk Assessment" and Concept Note 9 on "Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS) Enhanced Information Content and Sharing Capabilities of the AHA Centre". The progress in the implementation of said Concept Notes, by rate of completion, was reviewed during the 4th Meeting of the Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness. During this meeting, the Working Group agreed on the priorities for the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020, notably: i) to implement a regional Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) system shared across Member States; ii) to strengthen AHA Centre's capacity to monitor and analyse regional risks, with the enhancement of DMRS as a critical starting point; and iii) to utilise emerging technologies in disaster management.

The regional gap analysis facilitated by the PDC that will lead to the development of Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Guidelines identified the benefits of increased risk information sharing, i.e. provide humanitarian actors a common reference point, enable effective decision-making, address cross boundary issues, use as basis for directing investments, encourage exchange between stakeholders, and build ASEAN's capacity as a role model for other regions. The AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 Monitoring and Evaluation Narrative Report also recognised the need to strengthen early warning systems. During the Formalisation and Coordination Workshop held in in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 1-2 April 2015, eight types of hazards were prioritised for inclusion over the short term: i) flooding of various types; ii) typhoons; iii) drought; iv) earthquakes; v) landslides; vi) tsunami; vii) volcano eruption; and viii) land and forest fires. Other hazards for inclusion in the long-term include climate change effects on hydro-meteorological hazards (as feasible), epidemics and pandemics, industrial, and Chemical, Biological, Radiological Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE) accidents, and conflicts.

The ASEAN Declaration on Institutionalising the Resilience of ASEAN and its Communities and Peoples to Disasters and Climate Change, adopted by the ASEAN Leaders in April 2015 articulates the strategic trajectory of having improved risk assessments. The Declaration takes cognizance of the increasing exposure of ASEAN's peoples and communities to various natural hazards and vulnerability to extreme weather events brought about by climate change. The Declaration also calls for fostering improved information sharing and understanding of risk and its costs, emphasizing the risk dimensions of vulnerability, capacity and exposure based on hazards and climate change scenarios. As risk assessment and awareness at all levels (local to regional) is a foundational aspect of people-centred risk reduction and response preparedness, capacities of national and regional institutions to monitor and reduce risk need to be strengthened with the support of education and exchange of practices and innovations on climate adaptation and disaster risk management.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Risk assessments at regional, country and local levels are detailed in the RVA gap analysis. Examples of these are important to acknowledge at the onset to underscore the capacities that have been put in place.

The conduct of RVA in Viet Nam is spelled out in policy, resulting in hazard maps and used as basis for contingency planning. Viet Nam also adopted IFRC's community-based risk assessment tools, the Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HCVA). Viet Nam also used multi-hazard index-based assessment, which is part of the implementation of the UNDP-supported Community-Based Disaster Risk Management Programme (CBDRM) in 6,000 communities.

Enabled by the Geospatial Information Act No 4 of 2011, Indonesia's risk assessment outputs are comprehensive and complex, comprising a composite of qualitative, quantitative, spatial, and modeled data on infrastructure, institutional and human capacities and vulnerabilities. Indonesia partners with the Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction (AIFDR) and the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) for the dissemination of Indonesia Scenario Assessment for Emergencies (InaSAFE). The country's One Map policy also facilitates keeping data up to date and accessible.

In Cambodia, two probabilistic modeling and software packages have been introduced: International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis's (IIASA) catastrophic simulation model (CatSim) under a World Bank-funded project by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), and CAPRA (Probabilistic Risk Assessment Programme), a free stand-alone software platform that enables integration of data on multiple hazards, exposure, physical vulnerability, and scenario estimation of loss.

Two recent assessments have been completed for Lao PDR. One is related to food security, supported by the World Food Programme (WFP), producing an atlas and provincial-level profiles. The Atlas drew on data collected for the earlier Risk and Vulnerability Survey as a collaboration with Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and others, as well as hazard data included in the 2010 National Risk Profile also supported by ADPC and UNDP. Myanmar is developing guidelines as part of Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (MAPDRR).

ASEAN Member States with well-developed technical capacity in modeling and the physical sciences (particularly in the Philippines) have produced high quality hazard data that supports risk assessment. For example, a Rapid Earthquake Damage Assessment System (REDAS) is developed by the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS). The Philippines also institutionalised the Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment-Actions, Protocols and Programmes (PDRA-APP) in the conduct of pre-emptive evacuation.

At the regional level, a number of coordination mechanisms have been put in place to share initiatives on risk assessments, share risk information and develop regional guidelines. The functional ASEAN Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS), powered by the PDC and supported by USAID, is one of the key achievements during the early phase of AADMER implementation. This state-of-the-art risk monitoring platform combines the latest applied science and technology related to global and regional hazard monitoring, analytical models, geographical information systems (GIS), and visualisation tools using information communication technology (ICT). The system has enabled AHA Centre to instantly issue disaster situation reports and alerts to all ASEAN Member States at varying periods or frequency depending on the scale of disasters, and are more frequent when a regional response is activated. For localised disasters, weekly and monthly disaster reports are sent out to ASEAN Member States and other partners. This strength has been highlighted as a critical capacity during ASEAN's response in Typhoon Haiyan. The ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADINet) is another ICT-based system that provides information on all disaster incidents for public consumption. As a public webpage, ADINet enables the public to contribute to the disaster information and is curated by AHA Centre, then disseminated to the ASEAN Member States.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE

Enhance risk assessment and improve risk awareness of ASEAN Community.

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS

By the end of 2020, ASEAN has:

- Strengthened its capacity in risk and vulnerability assessment;
- Improved the availability of data and information on regional risk and vulnerability; and
- Enhanced mechanisms on risk data utilisation and information sharing.

This Priority Programme on Aware serves as an elemental foundation for achieving AADMER's aims of reducing disaster losses and enhancing regional cooperation, through shared risk information and robust risk analysis of hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities. The key components of this Priority Programme include, among others, adoption and implementation of the RVA guidelines; conduct of national and local level risk assessment and profiling particularly targeting the most vulnerable communities and cities in the region; enhancing risk data utilisation and information sharing; building greater risk awareness across the region; and establishing a network of automatic disaster alert systems in ASEAN region.

The ASEAN Risk Monitor Reports (ARMOR) seeks to present a comprehensive and most updated analysis of disaster risks and trends in ASEAN. It can be undertaken through collaborative efforts with academic institutions and key partners with research capacities.

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Strengthening ASEAN's capacity in Risk and Vulnerability Assessment	1.1. ASEAN Risk Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) Guidelines	1.1.1. Conduct a regional workshop to review the draft guidelines	Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness																				
		1.1.2. Secure adoption by the ACDM of the guidelines	Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness																				
		1.1.3. Review progress of implementing the guidelines	Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness																				
	1.2. Resourced regional and national action plans on implementation of RVA using a phased approach (appropriate to needs)	1.2.1. Conduct a regional training workshop on RVA guidelines and development of regional and national action plans, including translation of the RVA guidelines to national languages	Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness																				
		1.2.2. Study on regional and national-level resource capacities and needs for risk assessment and profiling	AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		1.2.3. Conduct outreach to line ministries on RVA and national action plan	NDMOs																				
		1.2.4. Carry out resource mobilisation and development of cooperation for ASEAN RVA	AHA Centre																				
		1.2.5. Support the development and facilitation of cooperation and partnerships	AHA Centre																				
		1.2.6. Conduct progress review	Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness																				
	1.3. Establishment of certified RVA professionals	1.3.1. Establish a certification system of RVA professionals	Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness																				
		1.3.2. Develop curriculum and conduct training for RVA professionals	WG RAA																				
2. Improving the availability of data and information on regional risk and vulnerability	2.1. Enhanced ASEAN DMRS	2.1.1. Upgrade DMRS hardware and software systems and ensure system redundancy	AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		2.1.2. Incorporate geospatial data into DMRS, including training workshops, and procurement of images	AHA Centre																				
		2.1.3. Incorporate SASOP and DELSA information into DMRS	AHA Centre																				
		2.1.4. Conduct regional study on integration of climate risks in DMRS	AHA Centre																				
		2.1.5. Develop an action plan on integration of climate risk and data into DMRS	AHA Centre																				
		2.1.6. Conduct regional training workshop on risk assessment systems interoperability	AHA Centre																				
		2.1.7. Do data collection, storage, maintenance (annual updating) for regional and national-level data	AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		2.1.8. Conduct assessment of risk information post-disaster response	AHA Centre																				
	2.2. National risk profiles and risk profiles for most vulnerable subnational regions and cities	2.2.1. Study to produce preliminary list of most vulnerable communities and cities based on top-5 regional disaster risks	AHA Centre																				
		2.2.2. Conduct regional workshop to identify priority regions and cities	Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness																				
		2.2.3. Develop risk profiling for priority sub-national regions and cities (phased approach)	AHA Centre																				
		2.2.4. Conduct regional workshop on integrating sub-national region and city risk profile into DMRS	AHA Centre																				
		2.2.5. Conduct integration of sub-national region and city risk profile into DMRS	AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	2.3. Annual ASEAN Risk Monitor Reports (ARMOR)	2.3.1. Form report editorial board and publication planning	AHA Centre																				
		2.3.2. Conduct research, writing, editing and professionally produced publication	AHA Centre																				
		2.3.3. Convert technical report into info graphics, interactive maps and public communication outputs	AHA Centre																				
		2.3.4. Publish and disseminate the reports and maps	AHA Centre																				
3. Enhancing the mechanism on risk data utilisation and information sharing	3.1. Formal information sharing agreements and information flows	3.1.1. Conduct regional workshop on applying risk information for decision-makers	Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness																				
		3.1.2. Develop risk sharing agreement	Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness																				
		3.1.3. Undertake outreach and dissemination of regional agreement on risk information sharing	NDMOs																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		3.1.4. Conduct regional training on data analytics and application of risk analysis to response preparedness	Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness																				
		3.1.5. Conduct regional training on communication flow and communicating risk	Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness																				
		3.1.6. Conduct regional consultation on ADINET Upgrade	AHA Centre																				
		3.1.7. Develop publicly accessible online disaster risk database	AHA Centre																				
	3.2. ASEAN network of automatic disaster alert systems	3.2.1. Establish a forum involving key stakeholders and operators to share information, knowledge, and expertise on current and emerging technologies on early warning systems	Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		3.2.2. Undertake benchmarking and comparative study on alert and early warning systems in ASEAN Member States	AHA Centre																				
		3.2.3. Undertake technical study on hardware and software requirements for an automatic alert system	AHA Centre																				
		3.2.4. Develop an ASEAN network of disaster alert systems	AHA Centre																				
		3.2.5. Conduct training for ASEAN Member States on operation and maintenance of automatic alert systems, including mobile alert systems	AHA Centre																				
		3.2.6. Conduct outreach and orientation on regional automatic alert systems	NDMOs																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		3.2.7. Utilise the network of automatic alert systems	AHA Centre																				
		3.2.8. Assess regularly the automatic alert systems	AHA Centre																				

LINK TO OTHER STRATEGIC COMPONENTS, PRIORITY PROGRAMMES, ASEAN SECTORAL BODIES, AND PARTNERS

Prevention and Mitigation

The regional guidelines on RVA may be expanded towards developing other regional guidelines such as on public critical infrastructure risk assessment. Meanwhile, risks assessment data will be enhanced from the outputs in building safe public infrastructures and essential services under Prevention and Mitigation. Risk information that will be generated from both Priority Programmes will be significant in building broader public awareness of risks, development of regional, national, and local actions to reduce disaster risks and develop response preparedness and capacities.

Preparedness and Response

The regional coordinating mechanisms strengthened in Priority Programme 5 on Respond will benefit from the availability of risk information and probabilistic risk analysis in mobilising a faster and collective regional response. The analysis of potential hazard impact and direction of impact, and understanding of needs (benefitting from local level resolution and granularity of data such as impacts to local public infrastructures and potential impacts to most vulnerable social sectors through disaggregated demographic data) when matched with information on regional and national capacities accessible through online database, will facilitate the rapid development of a joint response plan and deployment of assistance. In addition, the initial risk assessment data will also be useful in the development of more proximate scenarios planned under AJDRP and ARDEX component actions.

Recovery

Risk information data, in particular, updated geospatial data are important inputs to the expedient development of early recovery planning. The ASEAN supported recovery process could also generate risk information and develop capacities in risk assessment. This, in turn, will enable a progression of risk information available from pre-disaster to post-disaster planning.

Knowledge and Innovation Management

The data and information gathered by the ASEAN Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (ARVA) will be stored and integrated into the ASEAN Knowledge Hub. The data and information stored in ARVA will be updated on a regular basis. The ARVA professional certification is part of the development of the ASEAN Association of Disaster Management Professionals (AADMP).

ASEAN Bodies

The others sectors that have the potential to link with are among others: i) statistics; ii) poverty eradication; iii) infrastructure on critical infrastructures; iv) economic development; v) environment on climate change adaptation; vi) information; and vii) science and technology. The Priority Programme also has the potential to link with the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre and ASEAN Earthquake Information Centre.

Partners. The implementation of the Priority Programme requires coordination and collaboration with other partners such as local authorities in the region to ensure that all the information and data gathered related to risk and vulnerability assessment could be verified. Additionally, engagement with civil society organisations (CSOs) shall also be strengthened to ensure that risk awareness initiatives would reach out to the most at risk communities in disaster prone areas. Private sector such as insurance companies might also fulfil a significant role in the development of RVA and conversely benefit from such.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The ACDM Working Group on Risk Assessment Early Warning and Monitoring (RAEWM) will focus on risk assessment and building awareness on risks, hence the name of the Working Group is changed to the ACDM Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness (RAA). The Working Group shall oversee the development of policy and strategic priorities for risk assessment and data sharing protocols. NDMOs meanwhile will lead in the implementation of national and subnational risk assessment initiatives. NDMOs similarly will lead in the coordination of efforts among line ministries and other external partners to achieve the objectives of increased risk awareness across the country, and ultimately across the region.

The Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness (RAA) will have the main tasks to establish a credible, interoperable and accessible disaster risk analysis; promote risk awareness across the region and ASEAN's role in contributing to reduced disaster risks; facilitate regional early warning and exchange of information for robust preparedness to respond to disasters; and enable effective utilisation of risk assessment to enable ASEAN disaster management institutions and partners to quickly initiate recovery efforts when a disaster strikes. AHA Centre will be the operational lead agency, which will engage different sectors and bodies in the implementation of this Priority Programme.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The ACDM Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the outputs under this Priority Programme. The evaluation shall contribute to the results-based monitoring and evaluation framework for the overall AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME 2

BUILD SAFELY

Building Safe ASEAN Infrastructures and Essential Services

BACKGROUND

ASEAN is experiencing impressive economic growth and is currently the world's 7th largest economy and is expected to become 4th by 2050.[4] However, the region faces a number of challenges to sustainable development[5] such as risks, adverse effects of climate change, deep-seated inequality and other drivers of risks. The region's rapid urbanisation accelerates rural to urban transformation that represents a concentration of risk and exposes people to new risks even as it opens up new opportunities. In very rural and peri urban areas in the ASEAN region, carrying capacity and multiple use of public infrastructures such as community buildings, health centres, schools and road networks are frequently challenged by their accelerated wear and tear and necessitate retrofitting to become disaster resilient and climate adaptive. Movement of rural population to urban centres without access to basic services makes them a significant "at-risk" population with no mitigation and adaptation options. The provision of shelters during times of disasters can be challenging.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As the current AADMER Work Programme (AWP) 2010-2015 and the subsequent Strategy and Priorities for AADMER Work

[4] Asian Development Bank (2011). Asia 2050: Realizing the Asian Century.

[5] http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/development/towards-green-growth-in-SE-asia_9789264224100-en#page5

Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015) draw to a close, there are notable achievements under the Strategic Component: Prevention and Mitigation. ASEAN has successfully launched the ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (ASSI), which is a regional cooperation on a common safe schools framework to ensure that children in ASEAN countries are more resilient to disasters and have a safe and secure learning environment. ASEAN has also placed great significance to the establishment of a network of safe hospitals by including Concept Note 16 "Hospital Networking for Resilience Initiative" in the Strategy and Priorities for AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015). This strategy has elevated the importance of hospitals not only in saving lives and safeguarding public health in the aftermath of disasters but also their central function to health-driven development goals. Building Disaster and Climate Resilient Cities in ASEAN programme has been initiated to establish the foundation for regional collaboration to improve urban resilience.

RATIONALE

Investments in essential services, particularly education and health, offer huge potential to promote inclusion because they help to increase poor people's capacity to participate in, contribute to, and benefit from economic progress. In 2006, Southeast Asia charted the lowest spending on health services as a percentage of GDP at 3 per cent–less than half of the global average of 9 percent.[6]

[6] Asia at a Crossroads: Why the Region Must Address Inequality Now, Oxfam Policy Brief published January 20, 2015 Bernabe et. al

The commitment to improve essential services and public infrastructure is safeguarded by the Declaration on Institutionalising the Resilience of ASEAN and its Communities and Peoples to Disasters and Climate Change, adopted by the ASEAN Leaders in April 2015. This is also carried under the ASEAN Action Plan on Joint Response to Climate Change. It is also the 4th among the 7 main targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and Number 11 Goal of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on Sustainable Cities and Communities. Furthermore, the ASEAN Safety Schools Initiative (ASSI) is anchored and contributes to the Global Alliance on Disaster Risk Reduction (GARR), and Worldwide Initiative on School Safety (WISS).

ASEAN can lead in the establishment of community-led shelter designs by promoting regional policy framework and guidelines on building resilient infrastructure. This may capitalise on existing national level policies, guidelines, and shelter designs. Credibility should be built with a system of rewards and accreditation system for urban planners, structural engineers, social entrepreneurs and service providers.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

This Priority Programme on Build Safely pursues practical visions with real targets —multi-purpose evacuation sites with essential services established and safe schools launched. ASEAN will also launch the Resilient Secondary Cities Challenge to encourage new cities to plan for a more sustainable and resilient future. A compendium of rehabilitated resilient public infrastructures in the last 10 years will be collected from ASEAN Member States to show structural engineering solutions that are available within the region using ASEAN talents, technology and raw materials.

Central to the lifeline of communities are services provided by the private sector. In ASEAN, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are particularly at risk and a single big disaster event or a series of small disaster events may wipe out all or large parts of business capital. The effect to both communities as consumers and employees can be significant. The 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake affected a thousand SMEs and 20% of them went bankrupt causing more than half a million people to become jobless. These small suppliers in turn affect large companies relying on local suppliers and, as such, ASEAN can assist in the business continuity planning of SMEs and companies especially linked to the supply line of essential services provision.

In the Philippines, the Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF) provides business continuity training to SMEs. In Indonesia business continuity planning is an area where international and civil societies are working closely in partnership with the government. Risk-informed private sector investment is more cost-effective than relying on post-disaster response and recovery. Skills-based volunteering from the private sector is an effective mechanism to tap into their core mandate expertise. For example, secondments can be arranged for the private sector to transfer skills and knowledge to civil societies and government to make disaster preparedness operations more resilient. The use of electronic payment systems using private sector infrastructure during times of disasters to transfer aid money is one example.

This Priority Programme on Build Safely will prioritise the steady and sustainable rise of resilient secondary cities. Given an enabling environment and support by their governments, communities should have the ability to take appropriate risks and positively adapt to change. In addition, the Priority Programme will also promote formulation of regional standards for resilient infrastructures, encourage innovations for resilient critical infrastructures, essential services and community shelters, promote a network of practitioners, professionals and urban planners, and work with the private sector and local governments in promoting resilience.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE

Build resilience into essential infrastructures and essential services for ASEAN Community to thrive and operate despite disasters and climate impacts.

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS

By the end of 2020, ASEAN has:

- Promoted equitable and high quality infrastructure and essential services;
- Scaled-up ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative; and
- Promoted innovative practices towards building resilient and climate adaptive cities.

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Promoting equitable and high quality infrastructure and essential services	1.1. Regional standards for resilient infrastructures and essential services including community shelters and evacuation sites	1.1.1. Stocktake existing policies and guidelines to identify the gaps and good practices	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		1.1.2. Develop standards for resilient infrastructures and essential services	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		1.1.3. Pilot-test the standards	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
	1.2. Innovative designs of resilient critical infrastructures, essential services, and community shelters	1.2.1. Develop a mechanism for ASEAN Innovation for Resilient Designs (AIRD) based on the standards	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		1.2.2. Conduct a competition for the AIRD	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		1.2.3. Promote the application of winning designs such as through public-private partnerships	NDMOs																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	1.3. Identify multi-purpose evacuation siteszz	1.3.1. Identify existing infrastructures that could serve as multi-purpose evacuation sites	NDMOs																				
		1.3.2. Incentivise the application of winning designs in AIRD in ASEAN Member States such as through public-private partnerships	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		1.3.3. Engage media on resilient evacuation sites	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
2. Scaling-up ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (ASSI)	2.1. Identified schools using the ASSI common indicators for school safety	2.1.1. Conduct dialogues with relevant stakeholders, including the Ministries of Education and the private sector, to incentivise the use of common indicators, explore existing education related funds and mechanisms, etc.	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation ASSI PMT																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		2.1.2. Conduct regular monitoring of school performance on safety indicators	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation ASSI PMT																				
		2.1.3. Collect best practices of safety school performance	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation ASSI PMT																				
	2.2. Retrofitted schools	2.2.1. Establish a mechanism where partners and stakeholder can contribute to the retrofitting of identified schools	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		2.2.2. Conduct partnership meetings with private sector in supporting school safety programmes	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
	2.3. Showcase of model ASEAN safe schools	2.3.1. Organise public awareness campaigns on safe schools such as through regular ASEAN School Safety Award, sister-schools programme, and other innovative public awareness campaigns	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	2.4. Pool of ASEAN practitioners and professionals for promoting, building, and retrofitting safe schools	2.4.1. Develop the mechanism for the identification and certification of practitioners and professionals	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		2.4.2. Establish a platform to link NDMOs and relevant government agencies with professional associations of engineers, urban planners, and other similar professions, and youth organisations to promote safe schools	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
3. Promoting innovative practices towards building resilient and climate adaptive cities	3.1. Capacity building programme and pool of practitioners and professionals on urban planning	3.1.1. Develop training modules on identified needs	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		3.1.2. Conduct training courses on enhancing urban resilience and update modules, as necessary	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		3.1.3. Form a pool of urban planners as practitioners and professionals on urban resilience	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
	3.2. ASEAN Urban Planners Forum	3.2.1. Establish the ASEAN Urban Planners Forum to engage urban planners to collaborate and contribute on innovative ideas for urban resilience	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
	3.3. Engagement of local governments on urban resilience initiatives	3.3.1. Explore existing mechanisms and platforms of local governments, such as leagues of cities, forums of local executives, that promote resilient and climate adaptive cities	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		3.3.2. Promote innovative ways to increase urban resilience, such as through the Resilient Secondary Cities Challenge Award, Social Media Forum on resilient cities, etc.	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		3.3.3. Conduct lessons learning workshops and peer to peer clinics as facilitated by the mechanisms and platforms	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

LINK TO OTHER STRATEGIC COMPONENTS, PRIORITY PROGRAMMES, ASEAN BODIES, AND PARTNERS

Risk Assessment and Awareness

Building safely will start with sound risk and vulnerability analysis of important public infrastructure and essential services and their safe locations. Maximising ICT based technologies such as GIS mapping of critical infrastructures and climate modeling affecting core livelihoods, for example maize and rice, should be considered in the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA). It is therefore necessary to update the variables being assessed and analysed by current tools. Linked to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and the SFDRR, data indicators on services can also be embedded in national statistics offices across the region. Such statistics that are readily available in national databases can be collected with agreed data protocols to feed into the regional data system of the AHA Centre or the agency that will manage such platforms. These data will provide a clear picture of a country's vulnerability and can be factored into a country's response plans.

Preparedness and Response

The AHA Centre's website is envisioned to be the repository of all data which ASEAN Member States and other ASEAN partners have entrusted for safekeeping and can be used for decision making during humanitarian responses and early recovery planning. When the ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT) undertakes rapid assessment, it is expected that they are able to look at critical infrastructures and the availability of services on the ground. Through findings in Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) Research Project 2014, applying Space and Geospatial Information Technology (SGIT) for geo-tagging public infrastructures and locations that can become staging areas or transition sites will be useful for ASEAN responders as well as other humanitarian actors.

Recovery

The early recovery and recovery phases will be seen as an opportunity to build back better in the infrastructure and essential services sectors. Structural reforms could look into how building codes need to be updated to ensure a new ceiling of threshold to earthquakes, secondary flooding and other hazards while considering population densities and multiple uses of structures and services. Risk pooling can be an option for areas suffering from a recent disaster to help rebuild better. The compendium of resilient infrastructure from ASEAN will be provided for the ACDM Working Group on Recovery and experts pool to assist in designing resilient infrastructures and services. During the recovery phase, local communities and NDMOs have the opportunity to rebuild their infrastructures and essential services to become more resilient.

ASEAN Bodies

The scaling-up of the implementation of the ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (ASSI) will be undertaken by linking with the youth sector through the Senior Officials Meeting on Youth (SOMY). ASSI will also expand partnerships with other key stakeholders in the region.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation will oversee the implementation of this Priority Programme.

Specific to ASSI, the Programme Management Team (PMT) will continue to report to the ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation while the day-to-day management will be overseen by the ASEAN Secretariat and the supporting partner(s). A mechanism for project implementation in each target country has already been established with relevant government counterparts, including NDMOs, Ministry of Education (MoE), and other appropriate ministries and government agencies. In-country activities may include arrangements with the AADMER Partnership Group (APG).

The ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation will set up an ASEAN Urban Planners Forum, a regional collaborative mechanism to increase urban resilience. This could be a multi-stakeholder platform composed of NDMOs, League of City Mayors, urban planners, technical agencies, private sector service providers and national development authorities or their equivalent. A pool of practitioners and professionals will also be formed to contribute to resilience planning for cities and schools. On early recovery and rehabilitation, this group will work closely with the ASEAN Knowledge Hub to ensure the availability of an experts' pool and knowledge on development especially prioritising secondary cities in the rebuilding process. A private sector network is also envisioned to be a critical partner especially in business continuity planning.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the outputs under this Priority Programme. The evaluation shall contribute to the results-based monitoring and evaluation framework for the overall AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME 3

ADVANCE

ADVANCE

A Disaster Resilient and Climate Adaptive ASEAN Community

BACKGROUND

Despite the need to fully integrate disaster risk and climate change considerations into social and economic policies, programmes, and investments, only 1% of the world's expenditure is allotted for disaster risk reduction investments.[7] Integrating a low carbon economy reduces the risk of catastrophic climate change impacts. There are opportunities and actions across ASEAN towards low carbon development, such as investing in renewable water and energy, green infrastructure and climate smart agriculture that are gaining momentum in the region.

Climate change is one of the biggest development challenges facing Southeast Asia today. Understanding climate change adaption needs more grounding and part of public discourse, and not left only to academics. People need to know exactly what it means to their daily lives. Its impacts are already undermining food security, poverty reduction and sustainable development efforts of low to middle income countries. It is forecasted to put around 49 million more people in the Asia Pacific region at risk of hunger by 2020.[8] The recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report notes that climate change is impacting on "human health, security, livelihoods and poverty" in countries in Asia. Farmers in Asia are racing against the unpredictability of cropping seasons that leads to chronic hunger, deeper indebtedness, and poverty.

[7] Harmless Harvest: Oxfam Policy Brief May 2015 and UNISDR Pre-Sendai discussion paper circulate December 2014.

[8] Ibid

Furthermore, despite the fact that ASEAN has been experiencing constant economic growth over the past decade, Asia's forest cover is shrinking by 1 per cent per year, and 70 per cent to 90 per cent of its original wildlife habitats have been lost. Environmental degradation is undermining growth prospects in many countries in the region, with the cost of environmental degradation estimated at 4 per cent of the GDP of developing countries (Oxfam 2015). Economic growth that is not anchored on sustainable and resilient principles will come with very high trade-offs, such as environmental degradation, which in turn may cause health, security and physical threats to communities. Promoting inclusive and sustainable development involves developing and implementing policies and programmes that protect and take care of the environment and the region's natural resources for now and into the future.

2015 was the final year of the current AADMER Work Programme (AWP) 2010-2015 and the start of the next cycle of 2016-2020. The year 2015 also marked the conclusion of three international processes, which would set the agenda for disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and climate change action. These include the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 and the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC). All three safeguard the path to a resilient future. The same is safeguarded by the Declaration on Institutionalising the Resilience of ASEAN and its Communities and Peoples to Disasters and Climate Change, adopted by the ASEAN Leaders in April 2015, as well as by the ASEAN Action Plan on Joint Response to Climate Change.

RATIONALE

As ACDM continues to increase its response capacity through AHA Centre and local responders, risk reduction and climate adaptation, and their coherence with each other, needs to be amplified. AHA Centre has responded to more than 13 natural disasters in the last 4 years since its establishment, and it is most likely that the trend will only increase. Out of this 13 natural disasters, 10 are climate-related. From December 2011 to August 2015, the ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADI NeT) recorded 869 natural disasters in the ASEAN region, with more than 80% caused by climate-related disasters such as floods, storms, strong winds, and drought. With this new normal, it is not enough for communities across ASEAN to prepare for the known risks, such as the usual drought, storm surges, cyclones, typhoons, and tsunamis, among others. There is a need to anticipate and prepare for the unknown, such as unprecedented risks and unanticipated affected areas, magnified by climate change. Community-level resilience needs to move beyond the capacity to respond.

Access to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation information is a necessary imperative for communities since these are life-saving and enhances mitigation and adaptation strategies. If communities know the risk they face, the avenues for risk reduction and management, the kinds of technology and adaptation practices available, and the science behind climate projections and options available to them, these communities would be better equipped in managing and collectively addressing these issues.

A resilient future necessitates the active involvement of the youth. In 2014, ASEAN had a population of 622 million people, with almost half of the population consisting of women, and more than half are below 50 years old.[9] The lack of understanding regarding the impacts of climate change places the youth, especially young women and girls, in a vulnerable situation. Furthermore, the unavailability of adequate adaptation and risk reduction measures, the lack of capacity to adequately assess risks and vulnerability, make the lives and livelihoods of people "at-risk". The possibilities are much higher while youths have better access to information and more adaptive towards quick changing of technologies. The actions we take today will be the reality of future generations.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In the last decade, AADMER has provided the opportunity to further improve disaster risk reduction and management in the region. The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) gave detailed guidance on managing underlying risks and their drivers. Most countries have understood and practiced disaster risk reduction, as sound disaster management, by reducing specific risks (GAR 2015). In the last 5 years, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation became a trend. ASEAN Member States have Disaster Management Laws or its equivalent. Significant improvements happened in preparing communities as manifested in community drills, simulations, the rise of response teams all over South East Asia, and the investments made on risk and hazard assessments and early warning systems.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

This Priority Programme on Advance continues to strengthen the legal and policy architecture in support of an integrated system of good governance for risk and climate change management from national to local and community levels, emphasizing the inclusion of local actors and the voice of civil society and the youth. With policies and laws in place, the Priority Programme focuses on effective implementation of development plans that result in disaster risk reduction and climate change dividends. The Programme also ensures that robust and accountable information sharing platforms and their interoperability across different tiers of government and communities, together with traditional and non-traditional platforms, will be in place. At the regional level, the Programme supports the establishment of a regional mechanism to gather relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies engaged in disaster risk reduction and climate change, including environment, agriculture, and food security, among others.

At the core of the Programme is the recognition that a resilient future requires responsible and collective action today. This means respecting planetary boundaries or the capacity of the planet to regenerate to sustain quality of life for its people. The

[9] ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2014.

planet's carrying capacity is overwhelmed, and there is now a very real possibility that disaster risk will reach a tipping point beyond which the effort and resources necessary to reduce it will exceed the capacity of future generations (GAR 2015). Natural resource management will be a strategy promoted by ASEAN to create natural buffers against risks and inclusive growth. Investments will be made to make information and technology on this available in the region. AHA Centre will serve as the connector of a larger hub, harvesting knowledge, expertise and experience across the region and amplifying them for the ASEAN Member States.

The Programme focuses on the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation through demonstrable actions. In this specific programme, NDMOs will fulfil catalyst and facilitator roles, as they expand AADMER partnerships with technical agencies, private sectors, philanthropists, scientists, youths, financial intermediaries, academics and faith-based groups. This will be accompanied with documentation and cross learning mechanisms with the intent that by end of 2020, ASEAN will have replicable programmes which have demonstrated increased resilience of communities where they have been implemented. The spotlight and test will be on local capacities, specifically on how well communities can absorb shocks and thrive despite escalating risks and climate impacts.

Time and again civil society organisations have demonstrated leadership in capacity building on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Across the region and through the years, civil society organisations have developed modules and training programmes targeting both local level and national actors. They are responsible for creating movements and ripple effects on increasing community resilience. This should be harnessed and supported more formally. Under the Priority Programme, civil societies are provided the platforms to do what they do best — partner and train communities and NDMOs and other relevant agencies on the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Together they will produce a significant mass of ASEAN DRR and CCA experts.

AADMER youth engagement is a critical strategy for building resilience and responding to inter-generational justice. The youth of today will be the ones feeling the impacts of the gains from undertaking risk reduction and adaptation today. They should therefore be supported to take an active role on shaping the future. Youth Leaders will be engaged under the Priority Programme in recognition of the stake they have into the future and also the talents and resources they can bring to creating a better one.

Through the catalytic and facilitator roles of NDMOs to bring together multiple stakeholders, with civil society organisations leading capacity building, and with an active youth constituency able to raise their voice on shaping their future — the Priority Programme will indeed lead ASEAN into a more resilient future.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE

Advancing ASEAN Community that is safe, resilient to disasters, and adaptive to climate change, with youth and good governance at the centre.

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS

By the end of 2020, ASEAN has:

- Strengthened institutional capacity and policy frameworks for effective implementation of DRR and CCA;
- Established ASEAN Youth Leadership in DRR and CCA;
- Increased replicable programmes and models of building community resilience; and
- Strengthened awareness building programmes on a disaster resilient and climate adaptive ASEAN Community.

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Strengthening institutional capacity and policy frameworks for effective implementation of DRR and CCA actions	1.1. Documentation of good practices in strengthening institutional capacity and policy development on DRR and CCA in ASEAN Member States	1.1.1. Conduct national workshops on good practices in integrated plan and policy development, funding mechanisms, and risk assessments for DRR and CCA in the Member States	NDMOs																				
		1.1.2. Conduct regular regional documentation and dissemination of good practices and innovation of approaches in building community resilience	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		1.1.3. Come up with a regular publication of ASEAN: One Against Disaster and Climate Risks	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
	1.2. Capacity building programme on DRR and CCA, to strengthen institutional capacity and policy development	1.2.1. Stocktake and map training institutes among ASEAN Member States who can form the ASEAN Training Centres on DRR and CCA	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		1.2.2. Develop accreditation of civil society organisations/ private sector/ training institute who can provide training for NDMOs on DRR and CCA	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		1.2.3. Launch the ASEAN Training Programme for DRR and CCA implementers from government, civil society, private sector and other sectors to boost a roster of certified ASEAN experts or professionals on DRR and CCA	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		1.2.4. Establish a financing mechanism to support continuing education for DRR and CCA implementers	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		1.2.5. Develop peer-to-peer support programme among ASEAN Member States to strengthen institutional and policy development related to DRR and CCA	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
	1.3. Established ASEAN cross-sectoral collaboration on DRR and CCA	1.3.1. Identify government agencies relevant to DRR and CCA at national level	NDMOs																				
		1.3.2. Establish mechanism to facilitate inter-agency, multi-stakeholder collaboration on DRR and CCA at the national level	NDMOs																				
		1.3.3. Establish a regional mechanism to gather relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies engaged in DRR and climate change, including environment, agriculture, and food security, among others	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		1.3.4. Conduct a regular dialogue among the agencies and sectors to develop recommendations on the policy and implementation of DRR and CCA at the national and regional level	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
2 Building ASEAN Youth Leadership in DRR and CCA	2.1. A programme to promote youth leadership in building resilient communities	2.1.1. Launch DRR and CCA Youth Programme across Members States	NDMOs																				
		2.1.2. Conduct cross learning and skills based internships for youth in NDMOs, climate centres and civil society groups	NDMOs																				
		2.1.3. Conduct National Annual Forum of Youth Leaders on climate change issues and new risks	NDMOs																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3. Increasing replicable programmes and models of building community resilience	3.1. Implementation of high-impact community resilient and climate adaptive programmes across ASEAN	3.1.1. Establish a mechanism to develop innovative community-based DRR-CCA programmes and projects	NDMOs																				
		3.1.2. Establish investment portfolio for the public to fund the projects they want to scale up	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
	3.2. Incentivize the development of innovative community-based initiatives on DRR and CCA	3.2.1. Set up community laboratories, i.e. NDMOs provide a platform for community discussions of DRR and CCA issues	NDMOs																				
		3.2.2. Earmark a portion of development fund and climate finance for community led research and development on natural resource management and social protection	NDMOs																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		3.2.3. Build partnership with academic institutions and technical agencies for implementing/ testing DRR and CCA actions to address new risks and embedding this in social protection programmes	NDMOs																				
4. Building awareness on a disaster resilient and climate adaptive ASEAN Community	4.1. Regional recognition system for exemplary communities in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and resilient development Categories: Government and Non-Government	4.1.1. Conduct a forum to exchange progress and challenges on the implementation of national action plans on DRR and CCA	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		4.1.2. Launch online forum for AADMER public engagement by ASEAN Youth Leaders	AHA Centre																				
		4.1.3. Hold the ASEAN Community Resilience Awards on ASEAN Day for Disaster Management (ADDM) and IDDR	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

LINK TO OTHER STRATEGIC COMPONENTS, PRIORITY PROGRAMMES, ASEAN BODIES, AND PARTNERS

Risk Assessment and Awareness

The stress on vulnerability analysis especially on high risk areas will be gathered from Risk Assessment and Awareness. Programmes on promoting resilience in each of the ASEAN Member States will be selected based on the mapping that will be done by the Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness. Maps generated by local participatory processes, science-based institutes and meteorological agencies will inform the overall natural resource management plan under this project. Social protection programmes will be mapped in partnership with government agencies working on social welfare and other humanitarian agencies. Information on youth engagement and participation in AADMER implementation can be generated, which could be added under this component, to analyse the risks to youth in terms of current risks and into their future prospects.

Prevention and Mitigation

Natural resource management can be a mechanism to help communities establish natural buffers against risks, e.g. coastal communities planting mangroves as protection from storm surges or urban planners including urban reforestation into their plans.

Recovery

During recovery, the Priority Programme on Advance will need to work with National Planning and Development Authorities to harmonise and promote coordinated planning, development and implementation of national and local action plans for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. This could be an area for policy reforms and new investments streams from resources allocated to recovery that will look at the programmes under this component.

Knowledge and Innovation Management

The products, knowledge and relationships built under the Priority Programme will be made available to the public through events such as the ASEAN Day for Disaster Management (ADDM) and International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR). Also, an online public engagement platform will be launched to keep disaster preparedness and adaptation a part of everyday life and culture. This platform can be hosted by universities or other parties that have the capacity to manage this important component. A risk aware public will also be cognizant of the kind of investments needed to build collective resilience.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation will oversee the implementation of this Priority Programme. However, a multi-sectoral support group, which may include members of civil society organisations, private sector and possibly a partnership and resource mobilisation manager, could be constituted for daily management of operations. Ideally, this programme should create its own Project Management Team for the first two years especially in driving the Youth Engagement component. Other key components like resilient programmes can be managed by ASEAN Dialogue Partners in partnership with the ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation. The business model to implement the programme requires flexibility, and functions centrally managed, but also devolved to countries for actual implementation. Focal points per country other than the NDMOs should be encouraged or even a creation of a Country Level Steering Committee.

On Youth engagement, this programme will be informed by the ASEAN Safety Schools Initiative (ASSI) especially on the side of inclusion of DRR and CCA into school curriculum.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the outputs under this Priority Programme. The evaluation shall contribute to the results-based monitoring and evaluation framework for the overall AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME 4

PROTECT

PROTECT

Protecting Economic and Social Gains of ASEAN Community Integration through Risk Transfer and Social Protection

BACKGROUND

While improvements in disaster management have led to dramatic reductions in mortality in some countries, the economic losses from disasters are now reaching an average of US$250 billion to US$300 billion each year globally (GAR 2015). Significant to ASEAN is that mortality and economic loss associated with extensive risks in low- and middle-income countries are on the rise.[10]

If the region's economies continue to grow following its current trajectory, by 2050, Asia could account for more than half of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP), trade and investment, and enjoy widespread affluence.[11] Ranked as the world's 7th largest economy, ASEAN is expected to become the 4th largest economy by 2050 with the region's recent economic integration into one ASEAN Economic Community (AEC).[12] Although ASEAN's economic growth has lifted millions of people out of poverty, deeply entrenched inequalities and increasing frequency and scale of natural disasters and the emergence of new risks and vulnerabilities beyond natural disasters, continue to undermine and at times even negate these development gains.

Side by side ASEAN's economic growth is an annual combined average loss of USD 4.4 billion or an equivalent to 0.2 per cent of

[10] Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015, UNISDR

[11] "Asia 2050: Realizing the Asian Century", Asian Development Bank (2011)

[12] Janice Manlutac & Steve Jennings, Oxfam Asia Resilience Strategy 2016-2020, published November 2015

the region's GDP to disaster events.[13] Advancing cooperation in risk financing, insurance and other social protection schemes is considered an important strategy to protect the lives of peoples in the region and their assets.

As the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 foresees a more deeply-integrated and highly-cohesive ASEAN Economic Community as well as a resilient, inclusive, sustainable, and dynamic ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community that engages and benefits the people, it is imperative to protect the economic and social gains of the region for the communities and peoples of ASEAN.

RATIONALE

Consolidated data submitted by Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines and Viet Nam for the review of AADMER Work Programme Phase 2010-2015 performance showed that while deaths brought by recurrent disasters have decreased, the number of people affected have significantly increased and economic losses have increased by almost half.[14] This should be put in its proper context. Even as the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 closed with significant contributions of reducing disaster losses and increasing regional cooperation, the region has experienced both recurrent and unprecedented disasters. AHA Centre as the operational engine of AADMER has responded to more than 13 natural disasters in the last four years since its establishment in November 2011. Some of these are considered unprecedented, as they have not occurred before and are of such immense scale that ASEAN Member States are not able to anticipate and prepare for, such as Typhoon Haiyan.

Towards this end, Priority Programme 4 Protect taps into multi-stakeholder platforms for collective protection of social assets and economic gains. Into this space civil society organisations, private sector groups and social entrepreneurs with microfinance and risk transfer background will be partners sharing their expertise and work with ASEAN Member States to come up with specific solutions to both local and regional disaster impact issues. Integration of social protection programmes in development plans will be pursued. Prevention and Mitigation of critical infrastructures, insuring government buildings, hospitals and community assets, could be an area for further study. The role of government and financial intermediaries in providing safety nets and building the resilience of businesses especially small and medium enterprises and communities should be enabled and supported. A strong regional policy guidance and framework, which national actors can adopt to their context, is needed.

Particularly on social protection, the Regional Framework and Action Plan to Implement the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection, which was adopted by the Leaders during the 27th ASEAN Summit in November 2015 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, identifies the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) as one of the sectoral bodies that would support national policies, strategies and mechanisms through multi-agency integration to implement social protection and social safety nets in times of disasters as well as explore measures to promote greater access to social protection programmes and services.

With the adoption by the Leaders of the ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together during the 27th ASEAN Summit in November 2015 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, policy guidance was enunciated on cross-sectoral issues such as social protection and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups that impact the work on recovery. These include the Regional Framework and Action Plan to Implement the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection, which recognises as one of its principles that, "social protection is a cross-cutting issue, hence its implementation requires coordinated and holistic approaches with the involvement of governments, private sectors, development partners, civil society, service providers, and other stakeholders, where appropriate." In particular, the Regional Framework and Action Plan identifies the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) as one of the sectoral bodies that would contribute in addressing the impacts of disaster risks.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The commitment to protect development gains through risk transfer and social protection programme is reflected in the ASEAN Declaration on Institutionalising Resilience of ASEAN and Its Communities and Peoples to Disasters and Climate Change, and the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection.

The ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and the ASEAN Finance and Central Bank Deputies Meeting (AFDM), ASEAN Insurance Regulators Meeting (AIRM) jointly developed the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (DRFI) roadmap, which continues to serve as a regional framework and guideline towards regional risk pooling. It comes with the establishment of the ASEAN Cross-Sectoral Coordination Committee on DRFI and embodied in the ASEAN Disaster Risk Insurance Programme (ADRIP).

The disaster issues and climate risks of today require a combination of local action and transnational response that is both empowering and transformative. ASEAN will capitalise on the accomplishments of implementing the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015, the most significant of which is the thinking and groundwork on the ASEAN Strategy on Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (DFRI). DFRI embodies a regional strategy that promotes disaster resilience and stability towards a strong, sustainable and balanced growth in the region.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

This Priority Programme 4 on Protect continues to build and implement the work streams arising from the implementation of

[13] AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015

[14] AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 Monitoring and Evaluation Narrative Report, July 30, 2015

the Strategy and Priorities for AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015), with a significant shift towards linking with the other working groups to ensure coherence. This programme carves out more space for governments, private sector, and technical institutions in developing risk pooling programmes as well as social protection initiatives.

ASEAN needs to increase its financial response capacity to address pre- and post-disaster needs. Its economic agenda should come with a broad disaster risk management agenda to enhance financial and fiscal resilience against disasters and climate risks that accrues all the way to the poorest and most vulnerable. Towards this end, this programme operationalises the vision of effectively engaging the private sector as a potent force in protecting and preserving the economic gains of the region amidst the onslaught of disasters.

Most ASEAN Member States are now users of cash transfer programmes, as part of their social protection initiative, and this is a potential entry point for more significant partnership with the private sector especially financial intermediaries and providers of basic supplies such as food, water and medicines. Closing the inequality gap through social protection programmes targeting most vulnerable groups is a significant disaster management strategy as shown by the conditional cash programme of the Philippines, which provide subsidies to the most vulnerable and poorest population. It is also significant to note that smaller economies, those that have less diversified economic structures, show greater strains of vulnerability even when faced with relatively small-scale disasters.

In the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan, risk experts cited how small asset-holders and marginal farmers racked up substantial losses, which underscored how economic and social vulnerabilities are closely linked.

This Programme provides a risk transfer mechanism that can reduce vulnerability and increase resiliency of ASEAN Member States through four major strategies. First, providing risk transfer through financial intermediaries to those who make up the backbone of ASEAN's food supply and service sectors, such as SMEs, micro-enterprises, and smallholder producers. This is with the view that development gains, which benefit the poorest and most vulnerable, should be protected. Second, including a prevention and mitigation component to government social protection programme for the poorest. Third, insurance embedded to the providers of essential services so that in times of disasters, they will be able to recover quickly and continue providing lifelines to the affected populations. Fourth, a government led risk pooling mechanism to ensure critical infrastructure like schools, hospitals, and other major public infrastructures are insured so that they are rebuilt quickly to again provide services to affected populations.

Central to the succeeding discussion is to contribute answers to the globally shared challenge of controlling both the growing rate of exposures and rising vulnerabilities. This also intends to highlight the leadership and roles of ASEAN Member States in addressing critical gaps in pursuing their respective disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation agendas in the context of providing appropriate social protection measures for those who need it the most.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE

Protect the economic and social gains of ASEAN Community through innovative market-based solutions, private sector engagement, and social protection programmes.

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS

By the end of 2020, ASEAN has:

- Established the Regional Risk Financing and Insurance Framework;
- Enhanced access to finance for private sector, which includes SMEs, micro-enterprises, small holder producers;
- Strengthened evidence-based policy analysis and strategies on the linkage between disaster management and the economy to contribute to a more deeply-integrated and highly-cohesive ASEAN economy;
- Established resilient regional production and supply chains in ASEAN;
- Enhanced the capacities of private sector companies in the region to position ASEAN as the production and service hub of humanitarian goods and services; and
- Ensured social protection and establishing social safety nets in the context of disasters.

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Establishing Regional Risk Financing and Insurance Framework	1.1. ASEAN Disaster Risk Insurance Programme (ADRIP)	1.1.1. Develop risk information and modelling systems for ASEAN governments to assess the economic and fiscal impact of natural disasters and include those risks in overall fiscal risk management	ACSCC on DFRI																				
		1.1.2. Support the development of disaster risk financing and insurance strategies at the national and sub-national levels to manage potential budget volatility associated with natural disasters and provide insurance coverage against natural disasters for key public assets	ACSCC on DFRI																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		1.1.3. Study the possibility of establishing or strengthening national disaster funds as a financial mechanism to ensure the fast disbursement and execution of funds in the aftermath of a disaster	ACSCC on DFRI																				
		1.1.4. Promote private disaster risk insurance markets through public-private partnerships and the development of enabling regulatory and risk market infrastructure	ACSCC on DFRI																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		1.1.5. Strengthen regional cooperation on disaster risk financing and insurance to support its development, such as through the exchange of knowledge and best practices, experiences and expertise as well as including the possibility of establishment of a regional disaster risk insurance and financing vehicle	ACSCC on DFRI																				
2. Enhancing access to finance for private sector, which includes small and medium enterprises (SMEs), micro-enterprises, small holder producers	2.1. Building resilience of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), micro-enterprises, and small holder producers through accessible financial services and loans in post-disaster situations	2.1.1. Develop a regional study to examine the financial resilience of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), micro-enterprises, and small holder producers against disasters, and identify challenges and barriers for accessible financial services and loans related to disaster situations	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		2.1.2. Study, explore and develop mechanisms for accessible financial services and loans in post-disaster situation where support from donors, and other potential sources for risk financing can be channelled to small and medium enterprises (SMEs), micro-enterprises, and small holder producers	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		2.1.3. Establish multi-sectoral collaboration and risk financing mechanisms at the regional and national level among relevant stakeholders to facilitate dialogues with financial institutions on inclusion of accessible financial services and loans post-disaster situation for small holder producers and service providers	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		2.1.4. Develop programmes that incentivizes innovative practices and approaches that facilitate accessible financial services and loans for post-disaster situation by small and medium enterprises (SMEs), micro-enterprises, and small holder producers	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		2.1.5. Develop capacity building programmes of relevant government agencies, and finance and insurance industries on accessible financial services and loans by small and medium enterprises (SMEs), micro-enterprises, and small holder producers for post-disaster situation	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
3. Strengthening evidence-based policy analysis and strategies on the linkage between disaster management and the economy to contribute to a more deeply-integrated and highly-cohesive ASEAN economy	3.1. Establishment of platform or network of relevant government agencies, private sector and research institutions to produce evidence-based policy analysis and strategies on the linkage between disaster management and the ASEAN economy	3.1.1. Map existing mechanisms, entities, and research institutions, and relevant researches, on the linkage between disaster management with the economy in the ASEAN region	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		3.1.2. Develop a platform or network for joint research, and exchange and cross-learning on the linkage between disaster management and the economy for disaster management practitioners, economists, private sector, development agencies, financial institutions, relevant government agencies, and others	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		3.1.3. Develop a research roadmap on priority thematic areas for research, including case studies, and conduct appropriate researches based on identified priority areas to support policy development	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		3.1.4. Disseminate key findings of the research through publications, conferences, forums, relevant ASEAN meetings, and other appropriate channels	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
4. Establishing resilient regional production and supply chains in ASEAN	4.1. Building resilience of business operations in disaster-prone areas through business continuity management for enhanced integration of ASEAN economy	4.1.1. Expand the study on identifying disaster-prone areas in the ASEAN region where businesses operate, and where industrial zones are located, which have the implication to the regional production and supply-chains, including potential economic losses should disaster occur, as well as the ASEAN economic integration	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		4.1.2. Identify key policies and strategies towards developing a comprehensive work programme on building resilience through business continuity management in the region, including development of standards where appropriate	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		4.1.3. Develop capacity building programmes on business continuity management for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), micro-enterprises, and small holder producers, relevant government agencies, through training, exchange of best practices, transfer of knowledge and technology on business continuity management	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		4.1.4. Incentivise the good practices of business continuity plans by business organisations and industrial zones	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		4.1.5. Support relevant government agencies in business continuity management initiatives at the national and sub-national levels to manage potential business interruptions, caused by disasters, which has regional implications	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
5. Enhancing the capacities of private sector companies in the region to position ASEAN as the production and service hub of humanitarian goods and services	5.1. Study on private sector involvement in the production and provision of services for humanitarian purposes	5.1.1. Map existing initiatives of private sector companies in the region that provide goods and services for humanitarian purposes, including innovative technologies	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		5.1.2. Link with relevant ASEAN bodies dealing with the private sector	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		5.1.3. Develop a strategy to link and consolidate providers of humanitarian goods and services in the region	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		5.1.4. Develop quality standards for certain relief items and services as pilot projects	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		5.1.5. Establish linkage of ASEAN private sector humanitarian goods and services with international private sector for transfer of knowledge and technology	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		5.1.6. Develop capacity building and technical assistance programmes to enhance the capacity of private sector in ASEAN to provide goods and services related to disaster management and emergency response as well as incentivise innovations through awards and exhibitions	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
6. Ensuring social protection and establishing social safety nets in the context of disasters	6.1. Develop a regional social protection protocol under AADMER	6.1.1. Stocktake social protection initiatives on disaster management at the national level	ASEAN Member States																				
		6.1.2. Establish a multi-government agency dialogue on the standards of social protection in disaster management	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	6.2. Support mainstreaming of DRR and CCA into national policies, strategies and mechanisms to strengthen social protection programmes	6.2.1. Compile and share case studies and best practices of social protection initiatives as a prevention and mitigation instrument in high risk communities	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		6.2.2. Establish a mechanism to facilitate dialogues on mainstreaming DRR and CCA as part of social protection of high risk communities	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		6.2.3. Develop capacities on formulating social safety nets	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation																				
		6.2.4. Adopt social protection and safety net programmes on disaster management	ASEAN Member States																				

LINK TO OTHER STRATEGIC COMPONENTS, STRATEGIC PROGRAMMES, ASEAN BODIES, AND PARTNERS

Risk Assessment and Awareness

For effective insurance targeting, a regional disaster risk and vulnerability information management system should be up and running and with data protocols agreed by ASEAN Member States. The maps that will be produced by the risk assessment group on hazard, risk and vulnerability profiles may be the basis for metrics-based insurance payouts. Maximising ICT web-based technologies such as GIS mapping of critical infrastructures and climate modeling affecting core livelihoods can complement the overall risk assessment being done in the Risk Assessment and Awareness (RAA) through ADRIP. Linked to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and the SFDRR, data indicators on reduced economic losses especially on critical livelihoods along agricultural corridors can easily be tracked with insurance packages built into their systems as part of their preparedness plans. Such statistics that are readily available in national databases can be collected with agreed data protocols to feed into the regional data system of the AHA Centre or the agency that will manage such platforms. This will require collaboration with other ASEAN sectors and bodies, such as the ASEAN Committee on Science and Technology, ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre, ASEAN Earthquake Information Centre as well as early warning / monitoring institutions such as Pacific Disaster Centre (PDC) on data-sharing and interoperability with ASEAN Member States.

Preparedness and Response

Social protection programmes such as cash transfer programmes could be one of the effective mechanisms for emergency response as a complement to distribution of emergency relief items, especially for the most vulnerable and high-risk communities. This can support their prevention and mitigation activities to reduce their exposure. As a response mechanism, this can be included in the conditional and unconditional cash transfer programmes of ASEAN Members States and even aid agencies.

Recovery

The early recovery and recovery phases will be seen as an opportunity to plan for a more resilient future and to anticipate emerging trends and risks. With influx of aid agencies funding and multilateral funds coming in for recovery, this presents an opportunity for expanding social protection programmes via enrolment of affected communities into universal coverage on disaster and climate risks. Here, best practices on risk pooling and micro insurance will be provided so that ASEAN Member States will have a menu of options they can choose from as they transition into early recovery. This is also where peer-to-peer learning among ASEAN Member States will be most valuable. Those who have experienced recent disasters and have new models and experience to share can enrich the recovery process of other ASEAN Member States.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation will oversee the implementation of this Priority Programme. The regional programme will adopt the implementation arrangements and remaining work programme of ADRIP for AADMER Work Programme Phase 2010-2015. It will be implemented at the national and regional levels. At the regional level, the ACSCC on DFRI, in coordination with AFDM, AIRM and ACDM shall pursue and sustain the momentum for the regional cooperation on DFRI and promote a parallel inter-sectoral and inter-agency coordination at the national level through the ACDM Focal Points.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the outputs under this Priority Programme. The evaluation shall contribute to the results-based monitoring and evaluation framework for the overall AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME 5

RESPOND AS ONE

Transforming Mechanisms for ASEAN's Leadership in Response

BACKGROUND

The implementation of AADMER through various cooperation has been most pronounced in laying down and fortifying regional mechanisms for joint response by the ASEAN Member States together with partners. Since AHA Centre was established in November 2011 and operational plans for joint response have been carried out, the Centre has responded to 13 medium and large-scale disasters in the past four (4) years alone. Overall, quantitative figures relating to disaster losses (by number of deaths and economic losses) from the 13 disasters to which ASEAN responded to appear to increase, particularly with the occurrence of unprecedented disasters such as Typhoon Haiyan, in relation to the relative capacity of the regional mechanisms during that period.

Nonetheless, through the leadership of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), the regional humanitarian architecture has evolved with AADMER providing the robust policy framework to ensure preparedness to respond to the constantly present threat of natural and human-induced disasters. As a regional intergovernmental organisation, ASEAN is best placed to establish standards in these areas of disaster response that is responsive and appropriate to the needs and context of this diverse region. The collective capacities of the ASEAN Member States to pioneer policies and practices to facilitate the entry of humanitarian aid, and consequently, its effective implementation, are the elements of how ASEAN will advance the transformed humanitarian landscape.

RATIONALE

The measures of success of the *One ASEAN One Response* strategy is the speed, volume, and coordination that ASEAN Member States provide to the affected communities. This success will be further intensified through the coordination of the ASEAN Community Pillars and the wider humanitarian response community that is driven by AADMER as main common platform for emergency response coordination in the region. It is envisioned that by the end of 2020, ASEAN will come closer to a self-reliant system of preparedness and response through enhanced capacities and involvement of multiple sectors in the regional relief efforts.

Subsequent to the review of accomplishments in AADMER Work Programme Phase 2010-2015 in 2013, and forward thinking on further strengthening of regional coordination during emergencies, for the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020, the ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response has identified six (6) priorities to solidify ASEAN's leadership in the regional humanitarian landscape. These priorities include: (i) development and implementation of the ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP); (ii) promotion of regional understanding of the Incident Command System (ICS); (iii) enhancement of the Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA); (iv) maximising the ASEAN Regional Disaster Response Simulation Exercises (ARDEX) as testing ground of established coordination mechanisms; (v) improving civil-military coordination (CIMIC); and (vi) the ASEAN-Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT) transformation.

The first four priorities together aim to tighten the coordination links with various sectors to achieve the vision of *One ASEAN One Response* that make up the components of Priority Programme 5 on Respond as One. The strengthening of ASEAN assets is the subject of Priority Programme 6 on Equip that focuses on implementation of the ERAT Transformation Plan and DELSA.

The strategic policy for AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 is to focus on deepening the region's capacities in responding to natural and climate-related disasters as a necessary foundation towards post-2020 longer term expansion of the region's capacities to respond to increasing security-related, health, technological and other hazards. Moreover, ASEAN will need to locate its strategic and unique role within the larger humanitarian landscape by focusing on strengthening response capabilities where it adds value and delivers impact at scale, and avoid duplicating initiatives that other humanitarian actors already have comparative advantage. The challenge therefore for ASEAN disaster management bodies is to identify priorities where it will result in the most significant impact in the humanitarian arena. ASEAN's strength could be in the area of emergency logistics, rehabilitation of critical infrastructures, provision of temporary shelter facilities, and preparedness for early recovery.

In the next five years, the achievement of resilience is contingent on communities, nations, and regional institutions' enhanced capacity to collectively respond and adapt to climate related and natural disasters. To this end, ASEAN disaster management bodies will utilise its collective thought and energy to be able to respond, faster, bigger and in a more coordinated manner.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Institutions tasked with developing regionally-coordinated response have been strengthened. The ACDM has provided the strategic guidance to establish joint response mechanisms, systems and processes that connect national response and preparedness systems with those established at the regional level. When speaking about regional response coordination mechanisms, this refers to the following:

1. Institutional structures and units, such as the ACDM; the AHA Centre as the operational engine for response coordination; the ASEAN Secretariat as custodian of ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Relief (ADMER) Fund; the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC); and the ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT)[15];

2. Systems that enable the exchange, sharing and pooling of information, assets and resources, such as the Standard Operating Procedures for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (SASOP), the regional Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS), the Disaster Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA), Web Emergency Operations Centre (Web EOC); and the ADMER Fund; and

3. Platforms, channels and points of coordination with other ASEAN institutions and partners, including the system of single-point-of-contact, civil-military coordination, ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercises (ARDEX), the ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercises (ARF-DiREx), the ASEAN Joint Task Force to Promote Synergy with Other Relevant ASEAN Bodies on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (JTF-HADR); the Technical Working Group on Civil-Military Coordination (TWG CIMIC); and the ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP).

The sheer multiplicity of these mechanisms reflects the level of success in enhancing regional coordination in the first five years of AADMER implementation. The standards of joint response in terms of how quickly these mechanisms are mobilised also show positive progress—the average speed of ASEAN response units to land in the affected country is 24 hours, while in some instances, response has commenced before the occurrence of the disaster (Typhoon Bopha, 2012; Typhoon Haiyan, 2013; Typhoon Hagupit, 2014; Typhoon Rammasun, 2014). ASEAN-ERAT deployment also took place within 24 hours upon acceptance of offer of assistance by the affected AMS, and reports are submitted to AHA Centre until the end of deployment.

[15] The ASEAN-ERAT was renamed from 'Emergency Rapid Assessment Team' to 'Emergency Response and Assessment Team' during the 22nd ACDM Meeting in Hanoi in November 2013, to fully reflect the purpose and intent of this mechanism which is to support the affected Member State during in the initial phases of the disaster.

Another remarkable achievement in response coordination is the establishment of the JTF-HADR. It serves as a platform for ASEAN sectors such as defence, security, social welfare, and health to coordinate on humanitarian actions. The JTF-HADR, chaired by the ACDM, oversees the work of the Technical Working Group on Civil-Military Coordination (TWG-CIMIC) in developing policy recommendations for effective civil-military coordination as called for under AADMER. Process has also started in developing the AJDRP, which will serve as coordination framework for regional response.

The systematic conduct of generating lessons learnt from post-disaster response, including on the Typhoon Haiyan Response, and After-Action Reviews (AAR) at the conclusion of ARDEX, other simulation exercises, and ASEAN-ERAT induction courses, are venues to critically assess the capacities and develop recommendations to improve coordination.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE

Transform the regional humanitarian landscape demonstrating ASEAN increased preparedness and leadership in joint response.

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS

By the end of 2020, ASEAN has:

- Established the ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP);
- Enhanced civil-military coordination;
- Strengthened the role of Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC);
- Sustained the operationalisation of AHA Centre;
- Maintained the regular conduct of ASEAN Regional Disaster Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX); and
- Enhanced mobilisation of regional response.

This Priority Programme intensifies regional capacities for rapid response geared towards realising the objective of AADMER to reduce disaster loses and collectively respond to disasters. ASEAN disaster management bodies will ensure that it engages and benefits the people through partnerships with different sectors of society and multiple stakeholders in humanitarian effectiveness. The development of regional standards and guidelines on humanitarian response is ASEAN's strategic added value in the desire to transform the humanitarian landscape in the region.

The regional humanitarian landscape has been evolving as a result of institutionalisation of regional disaster preparedness and response coordination mechanisms. ASEAN has developed and will continue to strengthen such mechanisms and its ability to respond quickly. Key to a cohesive joint response strategy is identification of priorities for ASEAN's response.

The development of the AJDRP is a critical starting point that builds up from the foundations that have been laid down during the first phase of AADMER implementation. The regional joint response plan is targeted to be completed in 2016 through consultations with strategic partners, development of a large-scale disaster scenario, and table-top exercise to test the coordination mechanisms – lessons from the process will serve as input to further enhancement of SASOP and other response coordination protocols and guidelines.

Underpinning the joint response coordination mechanisms is the interoperability or harmonisation of protocols and standards that provides clarity to all responding sectors about regional coordination points as well as specific national systems in place for a quick response. SASOP Chapter 6 will ensure that the mechanisms for coordination between ASEAN military establishments and with civilian humanitarian responders are well in-place for a quick and effective response. Another expected consequence is that regional capacities and assets from the combined strength of civilian and military actors, including DELSA assets, are strategically positioned on standby for an eventual response for both slow and rapid onset disasters. The leadership of the National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) remains a critical capability that will direct the readily available resources to where they are most needed.

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Establishing the ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP)	1.1. Regional framework and standards for coordinated response and joint response plan	1.1.1. Draft AJDRP submitted by consultant	AHA Centre																				
		1.1.2. Conduct multi-sectoral/ multi-stakeholder workshop to discuss the draft AJDRP	Working Group on Preparedness and Response																				
		1.1.3. Secure ACDM endorsement/ adoption of the AJDRP	Working Group on Preparedness and Response																				
		1.1.4. Implement AJDRP	ASEAN Member States																				
		1.1.5. Conduct exercises to test the AJDRP	AHA Centre																				
		1.1.6. Update AJDRP or relevant standards/SOPs/ policies	AHA Centre																				
	1.2. Updated SASOP	1.2.1. Compile lessons learnt from using the SASOP	AHA Centre																				
		1.2.2. Update SASOP through biennial reviews	WG PR																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	1.3. Assessed operationalisation of One ASEAN One Response	1.3.1. Conduct AAR to review the operationalisation of One ASEAN One Response after disasters	AHA Centre																				
		1.3.2. Compile and publish results of the AARs	AHA Centre																				
	1.4. Addressed needs of affected NDMOs and communities	1.4.1. Mobilise and deploy ASEAN government capacities and assets, both civilian and military	AHA Centre																				
		1.4.2. Facilitate deployment of non-ASEAN Member States' capacities and assets	AHA Centre																				
2. Enhancing Civil-Military	2.1. SASOP Chapter 6 (Military-Military, and Civil-Military Coordination)	2.1.1. Adopt SASOP Chapter 6	ACDM																				
		2.1.2. Test regularly SASOP Chapter 6 through simulations and regular reviews	Working Group on Preparedness and Response																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		2.1.3. Conduct AADMER and One ASEAN One Response orientations for civil-military coordination structures	AHA Centre																				
		2.1.4. Conduct annually an ASEAN specialised training on civil-military coordination	AHA Centre																				
		2.1.5. Coordinate and participate in other regional disaster response simulation exercises	AHA Centre																				
		2.1.6. Support and participate in national disaster simulation exercises	ASEAN Member States																				
	2.2. Regional roadmap for ICS inter-operability and coordinating platform at regional/ national/ local levels	2.2.1. Develop a strategy for establishment and maintenance of ASEAN ICS Master trainers (training, certification, mentoring requirements)	Working Group on Preparedness and Response																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		2.2.2. Standardise an ASEAN ICS training curriculum, including EOC and other components	Working Group on Preparedness and Response																				
		2.2.3. Develop an Incident Management support capacity for ASEAN-ERAT	AHA Centre																				
		2.2.4. Conduct Incident Action Planning training for AHA Centre	AHA Centre																				
		2.2.5. Conduct national-level trainings on ICS	ASEAN Member States																				
	2.3 Enhanced coordination mechanisms with military sector	2.3.1. Develop the TOR of ASEAN Military Ready Group (AMRG)	ADSOM WG, TWG CIMIC																				
		2.3.2. Operationalise ASEAN Military Ready Group (AMRG)	ADSOM WG, TWG CIMIC																				
		2.3.3. Develop ASEAN Logistics Support Framework for mobilisation of military assets in HADR operations	ADSOM WG, TWG CIMIC																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		2.3.4. Assess regularly military and civil-military coordination by promoting civil-military coordination through various platforms such as HADR exercises and coordination meetings	Working Group on Preparedness and Response TWG CIMIC																				
3. Strengthening SG-AHAC	3.1. Operational Procedure for ASEAN Bodies and ASEAN Secretariat Divisions to support SG-AHAC	3.1.1. Develop Familiarisation of TOR and Operational Procedure of SG AHAC for relevant ASEAN Bodies and ASEAN Secretariat Divisions on roles during regional response	ASEAN Secretariat																				
		3.1.2. Operationalise the TOR including capacity building of relevant sectors on their role in preparedness and response	ASEAN Secretariat																				
		3.1.3. Annual review of the TOR	ASEAN Secretariat																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	3.2. High-Level meetings with SG-AHAC	3.2.1. Support the Ministerial Level Meetings of AMMDM, ADMM and ADMM Plus and other relevant ministerial meetings to promote the role of SG-AHAC	ASEAN Secretariat																				
		3.2.2. Conduct CPR briefings on AADMER and SG-AHAC	ASEAN Secretariat																				
		3.3.3. Develop bi-annual policy executive summaries	ASEAN Secretariat																				
4. Sustaining operations of AHA Centre	4.1. Established mechanism, such as an Endowment Fund, for One ASEAN One Response	4.1.1. Develop fund raising mechanism for One ASEAN One Response including the possibility for an Endowment Fund	AHA Centre																				
		4.1.2. Implement fund raising plan for One ASEAN One Response	AHA Centre																				
		4.1.3. Report financial status to ACDM	AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	4.2. Enhanced RACER and collaboration with CSOs, to be integrated into AJDRP	4.2.1. Develop Terms of Reference of RACER together with CSO partners	Working Group on Preparedness and Response																				
		4.2.2. Develop Joint Action Plan on CSO mobilisation during regional response, together with CSO partners	Working Group on Preparedness and Response																				
		4.2.3. Implement Joint Action Plan on CSO mobilisation during regional response	ASEAN Member States																				
		4.2.4. Update bi-annual updating of SASOP standby arrangements	AHA Centre																				
	4.3. Coordination platform for private sector involvement in One ASEAN One Response, to be integrated into AJDRP	4.3.1. Conduct regional study on the role of private sector in disaster response	AHA Centre																				
		4.3.2. Implement the private sector coordination platforms	AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5. Maintaining the conduct of ARDEX	5.1. Inclusive, comprehensive, and standardised ARDEX	5.1.1. Conduct training and initiate the first pool of ARDEX referees	AHA Centre																				
		5.1.2. Develop mechanisms for participation of all relevant elements in realising One ASEAN One Response into ARDEX	Working Group on Preparedness and Response																				
		5.1.3. Organise ARDEX including planning meetings, scenario and simulation design and referee orientations	Working Group on Preparedness and Response																				
		5.1.4. Conduct ARDEX and After Action Reviews (AARs)	ASEAN Member States																				
		5.1.5. Review of ARDEX Handbook	AHA Centre																				
		5.1.6. Publish and disseminate ARDEX documentation and lessons learnt 2016-2020	AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		5.1.7. Conduct executive briefings and regular disaster situation reports and needs analysis report	AHA Centre																				

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response provides the strategic policy steer and operational oversight of all coordination mechanisms pertinent to launching a regional response and ensuring regional preparedness capabilities through the adoption of the AJDRP, updating of SASOP and related regional standards of response operations and protocols for coordination.

In accordance with the ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management, the ACDM will also provide the strategic leadership as driver in mobilising the ASEAN system, with the guidance of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM), and support of ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting (ADMM) and the ASEAN Defence Senior Officials Meeting (ADSOM). The ACDM will also promote synergy on disaster management between ASEAN and other ASEAN-led mechanisms such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), East Asia Summit (EAS) and ADMM-Plus.

The AHA Centre leads in the development of the strategic regional coordination mechanisms such as AJDRP. It will be enabled to do this by continually consolidating risk analysis (hazards, capacities and vulnerabilities), strengthening its regional logistics capacities through DELSA, organising regional exercises, enhancing civilian-military coordination to deliver effective and timely response to major natural disasters and emergencies, and supporting capacity development at regional and national levels to respond using AADMER mechanisms.

Also pursuant to ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management, the region desires to achieve ASEAN Centrality in addressing traditional and non-traditional political-security issues, including disaster risk management, by enhancing the role of the Secretary-General of ASEAN in emergency humanitarian situations; strengthening ASEAN cooperation on disaster risk reduction and emergency response; strengthening related ASEAN-led mechanisms; and deepen cooperation with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and other institutions.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the outputs under this Priority Programme. The evaluation shall contribute to the results-based monitoring and evaluation framework for the overall AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME 6

EQUIP

PRIORITY PROGRAMME 6

EQUIP

Enhanced Capacities for One ASEAN One Response

BACKGROUND

The establishment of AHA Centre in November 2011 has achieved for ASEAN areas of success in building regional capacities in preparing for and responding to disasters in the region. Under the guidance of the ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response, the institutional strengthening of core ASEAN disaster management institutions, notably the AHA Centre, NDMOs, and ASEAN Secretariat has paved the way for the establishment of response coordination systems that enable ASEAN to deliver quick and effective regional response.

The ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response during its September 2015 meeting has identified the operationalisation of the ASEAN-Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT) Transformation Plan and further strengthening of the Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA) as priorities for the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020. The other priorities include the development of the ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP), enhancement of civil-military coordination, Incident Command System (ICS), and ASEAN Regional Disaster Simulation Exercise (ARDEX), are expounded under Priority Programme 5 on Respond as One. The mobilisation of ERAT and DELSA capacities are also components of response options that will be developed under the AJDRP. Together with intensified regional coordination mechanisms to be pursued under Priority Programme 5, this Priority Programme on enhancing capacities for response delivery is expected to transform the regional humanitarian landscape into a

resilient ASEAN community with enhanced capacity and capability to adapt and respond to social and economic vulnerabilities, disasters, climate change as well as emerging threats and challenges.

RATIONALE

ERAT

The challenges in the full operationalisation of ERAT relates with the low ratio of graduate to deployable personnel in terms of skills, language, and availability. As such, the number of possible deployable ERAT members is limited compared to the total number of graduates, whereas the number of ERAT members signifying availability is even much lower, and from a limited number of ASEAN Member States. Consequently, the need to develop more local ERATs and local ERAT trainers able to speak the local language becomes imperative. To further improve the ERAT roster, the inclusion of government personnel beyond NDMOs and tapping into the expertise of relevant government agencies, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and private sector have been recognised by the ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response. As part of development of the civil-military coordination mechanisms, military personnel will also be trained and involved in ERAT. In responding to this challenge, AHA Centre will need to firm up its ERAT certification criteria to ensure that ERAT members comply with minimum standards in terms of knowledge, skills, and attitudes for a people-centred, fast and effective regional response.

AHA Centre Executive (ACE) Programme

The range of knowledge and skills provided to the graduates is broad enough for the graduates to grasp the challenges of humanitarian leadership in the ASEAN context. As such, programme graduates have demonstrated the ability to assist their NDMOs to coordinate the implementation of AADMER. A systematic assessment of the programme will need to be done to support further development of capacity development in humanitarian coordination in the region.

DELSA

The establishment of the regional and satellite warehouses faces several significant challenges — scale of impact, sustainability, and development of regional response standards of humanitarian assistance consistent with international standards but contextualised for the region. These standards go beyond the need for speed in delivering the regional response but relates to preparedness to preposition expertise and stockpiles that considers the context-specific vulnerabilities of potentially affected communities, both social to infrastructural. As such, ASEAN will need to identify its unique role that does not duplicate existing capacities of other humanitarian actors, but rather address other strategic challenges external actors have tried to grapple with in the past large-scale disasters. ASEAN will need to reconsider whether the provision of family kits or shelter kits at current capacity delivers the impact it envisions as notably as other humanitarian actors who are able to provide more of such relief items. This will entail revisiting the approach to warehouse inventory management in order for ASEAN to channel its investments in stockpiling assets that other humanitarian actors will not be able to provide or will have to be stored for considerations of quality, security, or other concerns.

During emergency response, ASEAN's assets are clearly in the ability to mobilise government resources to facilitate delivery of assistance. These include, but are not limited to, expediting immigration, customs and quarantine procedures, immediate rehabilitation of critical public infrastructures (airports, seaports, road clearing), provision of transport facilities (land, sea, air), immediate restoration of power supply, telecommunications and internet connectivity, setting up and securing in situ stockpile warehouses, and establishment of temporary hospitals and shelters.

One challenge in particular is how to ensure last-mile[16] solutions to reach the most vulnerable communities and groups. The development of the regional Response Options under AJDRP will therefore be a key step towards strengthening a regional logistics system that is able to deliver assistance both in terms of speed, appropriateness, scaled impact, and will thus seal ASEAN's leadership position in the humanitarian landscape. Another critical element of establishing a reliable aid supply chain is the strengthening of partnerships with ASEAN Dialogue Partners, civil society, private sector, academic institutions, and stakeholders, who must necessarily understand and are involved in the regional coordination mechanisms.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Building ASEAN's Institutional Capacity

The establishment of ERAT is one of the hallmark contributions of ASEAN in opening up the humanitarian space during Cyclone Nargis in 2008. Under the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015, one of the flagship projects identified by the ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response was the 'Establishment of a fully-functional ASEAN Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT)'. The ASEAN-ERAT was envisioned to strengthen ASEAN's preparedness and capacity to respond to disasters, and ensure the rapid and collective deployment of ASEAN's resources following a major disaster in one or more Member States within the ASEAN region. In April 2013, Singapore who has been hosting ASEAN-ERAT Induction Courses handed over the management of the team to AHA Centre. By then, 118 ASEAN-ERAT members have been trained from the 10 Member States including members of the AADMER Partnership Group (APG) and Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies. A total of 65 ERAT members were deployed from 2010-2015. The ASEAN-ERAT Guidelines is continually being updated as regional disaster response mechanisms grow. ASEAN-ERAT capacity building and deployment is supported by Australia, Japan, APG and UN, among others.

16 "Last mile" is a term used in supply chain management and transportation planning to describe the movement of people and goods from a transportation hub to a final destination in the home… A related last mile problem is the transportation of goods to areas in need of humanitarian relief. Aid supplies are sometimes able to reach a central transportation hub in an affected area but cannot be distributed due to damage caused by a natural disaster or a lack of infrastructure. (Source: Wikipedia,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Last_mile_(transportation))

From the response in Typhoon Haiyan, the ACDM reinforced the dual role of the ASEAN-ERAT to include the conduct of rapid assessments as well as to support NDMOs of the affected Member State in the initial phases of a disaster. Based on the current capacities of ASEAN and ASEAN-ERAT, such support may focus on information management, logistics support, emergency communications, and coordination. Henceforth, ASEAN-ERAT will stand for "ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team". This broader scope and operationalisation of the intent of ASEAN-ERAT requires substantive capacity-building, hence AHA Centre developed the ERAT Transformation Plan.

Meanwhile, AHA Centre has also been implementing the ACE Programme to prepare the ASEAN's future leaders in disaster management through an annual 6-month intensive training and exposure to the various aspects of ASEAN regional response, with a particular focus on regional emergency response logistic system with main funding support from Japan as well as New Zealand, UN-OCHA, and WFP, among others.

Establishment of Regional Logistics System

DELSA Phase 1 was launched in December 2012 with the aim of expediting regional humanitarian assistance through the establishment of regional logistics system including setting up of the regional warehouse and stockpile in Subang, Malaysia, and capacity development through the ACE Programme and support to other trainings for AHA Centre and NDMOs. According to the AADMER Work Programme Phase 1 Monitoring and Evaluation Report, the speed of coordination of a regional response is 24 hours, and is in compliance with SASOP. However, the delivery of relief items through DELSA range from 1 to 11 days because of various challenges such as length of procurement and speed of transportation. As a result, AHA Centre has shifted into local procurement to facilitate efficiency. Implementation of DELSA Phase 2 includes the establishment of satellite warehouses and training of in-country logistics experts. It traverses the AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015) (as Concept Note 3) and this current Priority Programme.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE

Intensify ASEAN's human, institutional and logistics capacity to deliver fast, collective and reliable regional response

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS

By the end of 2020, ASEAN has:

- Enhanced the implementation of Disaster Emergency Logistic System of ASEAN
- Enhanced the capacity of the ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team

This Priority Programme envisions that the development of a regional humanitarian logistics network would enable ASEAN to rapidly mobilise and deploy assets and capacities, including ASEAN-ERAT, regional and national satellite warehouses and other national response systems, assets and capacities by humanitarian actors, regional and local suppliers and service providers.

Areas of policy development to support the strengthening of ASEAN's ERAT and DELSA capacities will require further policy initiatives. One is the adoption of an ASEAN framework for standards of humanitarian assistance that is consistent with international standards. Such framework will strengthen ASEAN's responsiveness specific country contexts. This will also require a review of SASOP to fully incorporate the wide ranging issues of response delivery and provides an enabling environment for information sharing and response coordination. Second, there is a need to identify of ASEAN's niche in the humanitarian space; this can be in the areas of logistics support, security, rehabilitation of critical public infrastructures including power, telecommunications and internet connectivity, temporary warehouses, and temporary shelters.

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Enhancing the implementation of Disaster Emergency Logistic System of ASEAN	1.1. Enhanced capacity and mechanism of logistic system in ASEAN	1.1.1. Establish a network of warehouses in ASEAN region including the establishment of the satellite warehouses	WG PR AHA Centre																				
		1.1.2. Establish partnership with various actors including establishment of long-term agreement and supplier & partner database	WG PR AHA Centre																				
		1.1.3. Develop procedures for procurement, receipt, and dispatch of stockpile and warehouse management standards particularly for satellite warehouses	WG PR AHA Centre																				
		1.1.4. Develop a mechanism with ASEAN Emergency Rice Reserves	WG PR AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		1.1.5. Conduct a study on enhancing regional emergency logistic mechanism as well as document the lessons learnt	AHA Centre																				
	1.2. Standards for humanitarian relief	1.2.1. Review humanitarian and relief standards, challenges and gaps with the view to establishing ASEAN quality and validity standards	WG PR AHA Centre																				
		1.2.2. Develop ASEAN quality and validity standards for relief items and humanitarian response	WG PR AHA Centre																				
		1.2.3. Disseminate information on ASEAN regional quality and validity standards	WG PR AHA Centre NDMOs																				
		1.2.4. Review the implementation of ASEAN quality and validity standards for emergency response and humanitarian assistance	WG PR AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		1.2.5. Conduct ASEAN Humanitarian Logistics Conference to draw experts together and showcase best practices from different actors the region	WG PR AHA Centre																				
		1.2.6. Compile and publish best practices on ASEAN disaster response logistics and standards of humanitarian practice	AHA Centre																				
		1.2.7. Establish certification for emergency humanitarian logistic professionals	WG PR AHA Centre																				
		1.2.8. Develop curriculum and conduct training for disaster emergency logistic professionals	WG PR AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		1.2.9. Conduct table-top exercises for warehouse coordination and mobilisation for disaster emergency logistic	AHA Centre																				
		1.2.10. Conduct regular assessment of warehouse management and supply chain management	AHA Centre																				
		1.2.11. Develop online system including mobile applications on the availability of stockpile	AHA Centre																				
2. Enhancing the capacity of ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team	2.1. ERAT Training	2.1.1. Develop ERAT modules in partnership with experts from humanitarian community and qualified academic and training institutions in the region	AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		2.1.2. Form and train ERAT trainers and facilitators for regional and national-level induction courses	AHA Centre																				
		2.1.3. Conduct ERAT Induction Course for Level 1, Refresher Courses, and Advance Courses for Levels 2 and 3	AHA Centre																				
		2.1.4. Conduct AADMER and ERAT Orientations for highly specialised humanitarian services (e.g. telecoms, infrastructure) or partner institutions to understand and utilise the ASEAN disaster management coordination mechanisms during response	AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	2.2. ERAT deployment	2.2.1. Provide post-deployment support for deployed ERAT members (as the need arises)	AHA Centre																				
	2.3. ERAT management	2.3.1. Conduct mid-term assessment of ERAT Transformation Plan	AHA Centre																				
		2.3.2. Plan for impact assessment of ERAT Transformation Plan implementation	AHA Centre																				
		2.3.3. Conduct ERAT Alumni Conference (can be done back-to-back with ASEAN Day for Disaster Management)	AHA Centre																				
		2.3.4. Organise ERAT Service Awards for exemplary ERAT members and/or humanitarian actors who served ASEAN regional response or made impact at the community level	AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		2.3.5. Come up with publication of ERAT experiences as a model of ASEAN's strengthened capacity for impactful joint response	AHA Centre																				
		2.3.6. Review and enhance ASEAN-ERAT Transformation Plan	AHA Centre																				
		2.3.7. Develop ASEAN-ERAT web-based mobile application for deployment and management	AHA Centre																				

LINK TO OTHER STRATEGIC COMPONENTS, PRIORITY PROGRAMMES, ASEAN SECTORAL BODIES, AND PARTNERS

Risk Assessment and Awareness

The ASEAN-wide assessment of risks is the basis for identifying, from a thematic/sectoral perspective, the types and scale of assistance that ASEAN should be preparing for, particular where it involves developing and mobilising expertise from the ASEAN Member States and wider humanitarian community, as well as in selecting items to be stockpiled in the DELSA warehouses. The aspects of the risk assessment (hazards, social and infrastructural vulnerabilities, institutional set-up) combined with the regularly updated regional standby arrangements, disaster situation updates will enable AHA Centre to analyse potential needs, project scale of response and types of assistance that will be delivered. The AJDRP also provides the framework for response, and the development of scenarios for large-scale assessment is a starting point for competent risk analysis that can be the basis for developing response options and investment in DELSA stockpile.

Prevention and Mitigation

Similar to the importance of availability of pre-disaster information under risk assessment, understanding of vulnerabilities of critical infrastructures that will be need to be kept functional during disasters will facilitate identification of types of human (ERAT) and material resources (DELSA) to be deployed and the logistics coordination required to meet gaps. Investments in the Prevention and Mitigation focus on safe schools and hospitals and building multi-purpose evacuation centres. Ensuring that these essential services and infrastructures serve the affected communities should be a primary concern for ASEAN. Furthermore, understanding established risk pooling arrangements in place in affected countries and communities will enable ASEAN to channel resources to where the significant gaps will be. Towards the end of the AWP 2.0 implementation, ASEAN-ERAT capacities for assessment and response should incorporate the standards of response with respect to the priority sectors – critical infrastructure and financial resources that are being established under the Prevention and Mitigation Priority Programmes.

Recovery

ASEAN is best placed to take a lead role in early and long-term recovery in affected communities, through the leadership of the ACDM, because of its ability to develop regional frameworks and standards of quality in humanitarian response, the presence of high-level political support with ASEAN Centrality as a lever in resilience building, and its continuing partnerships with donor community within the larger frame of ASEAN integration. The ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide that is being developed will serve as a framework for the ASEAN to identify its strategic role in recovery efforts. The guide also provides for development of pre-disaster recovery arrangements (PDRA) and post disaster recovery management. To this end, the joint response strategy of ASEAN mobilised in a disaster is expected to lay the foundation for developing the people-centred recovery plan. As such,

ERAT's capacities for assessment have already identified post-disaster needs assessment as one of the tools that will be needed to be enhanced to contribute to the recovery planning process. The assets available within DELSA and under SASOP's standby arrangements will also need to look at the early recovery needs (in the beginning phase of the response) as a basis for enhancing the stockpile inventory, logistics coordination system with the other humanitarian responders, and types of expertise needed to be deployed for the recovery process.

Knowledge and Innovation Management

The development of the mobile-based applications on DELSA and ERAT will be overseen by the Knowledge Management Unit at the AHA Centre. The regional certification of humanitarian logistics professionals will be part of the development and establishment of the ASEAN Association of Disaster Management Professional (AADMP). The trainers and facilitators for the humanitarian logistics professionals as well as the ERAT level 1, 2, and 3 will be assessed and taken from the pool of regional certified disaster management professionals.

ASEAN Bodies

AHA Centre leading the operationalisation of this Priority Programme will engage different sectors in the implementation of this Priority Programme, such as ASEAN Secretariat's Divisions and ASEAN Sectoral Bodies including Militaries.

Partners

The implementation of Priority Programme 6 will also engage relevant UN Agencies, the Red Cross, and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to help build the capacity of ERAT and improve the implementation of DELSA. The private sector would also be engaged for specialist expertise in logistics and supply chain management and in rehabilitating destroyed public infrastructure, telecommunications, power systems, and transport systems. The involvement of academic and research institutions would also be needed for knowledge creation and management as well as rapid access to volunteers.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response provides collective strategic guidance in the implementation of improved regional humanitarian logistics coordination and transformed ERAT.

In accordance with the ASEAN Vision 2025, the ACDM will also provide the strategic leadership as driver in mobilising the ASEAN system, with the guidance of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM), and support of ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting (ADMM) and the ASEAN Defence Senior Officials Meeting (ADSOM). The ACDM will also promote synergy on disaster management between ASEAN and other ASEAN-led mechanisms such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), East Asia Summit (EAS) and ADMM-Plus.

The AHA Centre leads in the development of the strategic regional coordination mechanisms such as AJDRP. It will be enabled to do this by continually consolidating risk analysis (hazards, capacities and vulnerabilities), strengthening its regional logistics capacities through DELSA, organising regional exercises, enhancing civilian-military coordination to deliver effective and timely response to major natural disasters and emergencies, and supporting capacity development at regional and national levels to respond using AADMER mechanisms.

Also pursuant to ASEAN Vision 2025, the region desires to achieve ASEAN Centrality in addressing traditional and non-traditional political-security issues, including disaster risk management, by enhancing the role of the ASEAN Secretary-General in emergency humanitarian situations; strengthening ASEAN cooperation on disaster risk reduction and emergency response; strengthening related ASEAN-led mechanisms; deepen cooperation with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and other institutions.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the outputs under this Priority Programme. The evaluation shall contribute to the results-based monitoring and evaluation framework for the overall AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME 7

RECOVER

ASEAN Resilient Recovery

BACKGROUND

Impacts of disasters cause sizeable reverses in the development gains of an affected country as more public resources are required to recover, rehabilitate and reconstruct critical infrastructures and essential services. As the relief and response stage ends, more resources are needed for early and long-term recovery. An opportunity exists to integrate disaster risk reduction measures at this stage to enhance the resilience of the affected communities. However, challenges abound such as dwindling resources for recovery, lack of a coherent framework that facilitates the development and implementation of legal frameworks and risk- and climate-informed recovery plans, and lack of capacities to undertake sufficient and meaningful assessments that inform these frameworks and plans. At the centre of recovery initiatives are the local communities and peoples who face the challenge of bringing normalcy into their lives and preparing themselves for the next disaster.

This Priority Programme on Recover recognises that recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction is a shared responsibility, that no one agency can do it alone, and that a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach is required. This entails government taking the lead to coordinate the efforts of multiple stakeholders contributing to recovery while harnessing the potentials of local communities as the lead at the local level in determining the appropriateness of recovery measures. Priority Programme 7 highlights the need to have a regional framework and standards

that would ensure that essential services continue during the recovery stage, particularly immediately putting in place livelihood programmes and other measures that would enable households to recover quickly. The urgency to recover swiftly is imperative to mitigate the impacts of a disaster not only to the lives of the people but also to the economy.

This Priority Programme on Recovery draws on the key lessons learnt from the recovery initiatives during the aftermath of the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004, Cyclone Nargis in 2008, Typhoon Haiyan in 2013, and a host of other disasters in the region and outside the region. It recognises and builds on the wealth of knowledge, experience, and expertise in the region on recovery and seeks to standardise and professionalise the field of recovery. Likewise, the Programme aims to establish mechanisms that would promote cross-learning and exchange between and among the ASEAN Member States, particularly targeting local governments and local authorities.

The Programme treats recovery as part of the whole development process and links recovery with financing. The programme leverages the opportunity during the recovery stage to build back better and smarter by integrating disaster risk reduction measures in land-use planning and structural standards, embedding the resilience of critical infrastructures and essential services, and linking the same with the development goals of the affected country. As such, mechanisms are presented in the programme that would facilitate the development of regional pre-disaster recovery arrangements, including securing adequate resources.

Ultimately, the Programme seeks to ensure that no one is left behind during the recovery stage. As disasters cause severe insecurity to the lives of people, ensuring that basic rights of individuals are recognised protected, and promoted, as well as preserving social cohesion and the fabric of the community, takes centre-stage in this Priority Programme.

RATIONALE

AADMER enunciates the leading role of government during recovery, as Article 17 provides that affected Member State to lead, manage, and coordinate the overall recovery process, while ASEAN through AADMER mechanisms will provide full support based on the need and upon request. The Declaration on Institutionalising the Resilience of ASEAN and its Communities and Peoples to Disasters and Climate Change, adopted by the ASEAN Leaders in April 2015, affirms the commitment of ASEAN to broadly address the needs raised during the recovery stage by clearly providing policy guidance and political commitment. Particularly, the Declaration provides that resources would be allocated *"…to institutionalise pre-disaster recovery planning and adaptation programming at all scales to bounce forward and recover in a timely and efficient manner."*

At the global level, the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) likewise provides clear policy guidance on recovery, particularly espousing as a guiding principle the following: *"In the post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, it is critical to prevent the creation of and to reduce disaster risk by "Building Back Better" and increasing public education and awareness of disaster risk."* Concretely, the SFDRR identifies as Priority 4 the enhancements of disaster preparedness for effective response to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and recovery.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ASEAN has a wealth of knowledge and experiences on recovery. At the national level, ASEAN Member States have developed policies and tools to undertake effective recovery. At the regional level, the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 resulted in the continuing development of the ASEAN Disaster Recovery Toolbox, which provides ASEAN Member States with policy options and tools that they can use during the recovery stage. To provide a coherent regional framework, the ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide has been developed.

ASEAN has also engaged in a pioneering initiative to support the recovery of Typhoon Haiyan-affected communities. Through the implementation of ASEAN's Strategic Assistance to Yolanda Affected Areas or the ARYA Project, ASEAN was able to provide technical assistance to local government through the ASEAN Adopt-a-Municipality for Resilient Recovery Project, which resulted in the development of risk- and climate resilient Comprehensive Land Use Plans.

ASEAN has leveraged the high-level role of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator or SG-AHAC. The Terms-of-Reference of SG-AHAC covers both areas of response and recovery. And through this role, SG-AHAC was able to mobilise resources for the affected communities of Typhoon Haiyan in 2013.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE

Capacitate ASEAN to undertake swift recovery resulting from disasters that is locally-driven and with sufficient resources

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS

By the end of 2020, ASEAN has:

- Harmonised standards and guidelines on recovery;
- Developed the Resilient Recovery Toolbox;
- Enhanced regional capacities and expertise in recovery;
- Built networks for local leadership in recovery; and
- Secured adequate resources for recovery.

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Harmonising standards and guidelines on recovery	1.1. Increased awareness on the role of relevant government institutions in recovery	1.1.1. Disseminate the ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide to build awareness among government institutions on the required recovery arrangements	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				
		1.1.2. Review the current recovery arrangements and identify gaps and needs	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				
		1.1.3. Review the application of the ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide to enhance its relevance and applicability	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				
	1.2. Developed / enhanced national legal frameworks on resilient recovery	1.2.1. Conduct national workshops to integrate resilient recovery in national plans	ASEAN Member States																				
		1.2.2. Institutionalise resilient recovery in national development plans	ASEAN Member States																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		1.2.3. Conduct regional workshop on the review of national resilient recovery plans	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				
	1.3. Regional standards on assessments for recovery and guidelines on rehabilitation of critical infrastructures, including strengthening of building codes	1.3.1. Develop regional standards on assessments for recovery	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				
		1.3.2. Develop regional guidelines on rehabilitation of critical infrastructures	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				
		1.3.3. Apply standards and guidelines at the national and local levels	ASEAN Member States																				
	1.4. Guidelines on social protection in recovery	1.4.1. Develop the guidelines through a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder mechanism	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				
		1.4.2. Disseminate and translate the guidelines for implementation into national and local recovery plans	ASEAN Member States																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	1.5. National and local pre-disaster recovery arrangements	1.5.1. Develop national and local pre-disaster recovery arrangements	ASEAN Member States																				
2. Developing the Resilient Recovery Toolbox	2.1. Compilation of disaster recovery tools	2.1.1. Examine tools for assessments (such as PDNA and social impact assessment), and monitoring and evaluation (such as the recovery index) and put into the context of ASEAN	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				
		2.1.2. Review and validate the usefulness and effectiveness of the tools	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				
	2.2. Online availability and accessibility of recovery tools	2.2.1. Establish a web-based platform for sharing of recovery tools	AHA Centre																				
3. Enhancing regional capacities and expertise in recovery	3.1. Regional standards on training and development	3.1.1. Develop standards and standardised curriculum on capacity building on recovery	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	3.2. Certified recovery practitioners	3.2.1. Develop a mechanism to standardise the competencies and skills and certify recovery practitioners	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				
		3.2.2. Establish a database of certified experts on recovery	AHA Centre																				
	3.3. Pool of Level 2 ASEAN-ERAT capable of undertaking post-disaster recovery assessments	3.3.1. Expand the ASEAN-ERAT Transformation Plan to include Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)	ACDM Working Group on Recovery AHA Centre																				
		3.3.2. Develop the curriculum and mechanisms for deployment of ASEAN-ERAT to undertake PDNA	AHA Centre																				
		3.3.3. Deploy ASEAN-ERAT to conduct PDNA	AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
4. Building networks for local leadership in recovery	4.1. ASEAN cross-learning and exchange programme	4.1.1. Develop a mechanism for local chief executives/ heads of local authorities to exchange knowledge, experiences, and expertise on recovery	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				
		4.1.2. Develop a programme for the secondment of local staff to a local government of an affected community	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				
	4.2. ASEAN sister-city programme for resilient recovery	4.2.1. Develop criteria and mechanism to identify cities	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				
		4.2.2. Develop a programme that would match the cities for the sister-city programme	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				
		4.2.3. Monitor the exchange programme	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5. Securing adequate resources for recovery	5.1. Resource mobilisation strategy to secure dedicated funds on recovery for an affected country	5.1.1. Review the scope of ADMER Fund to explore the possibility of earmarking a portion to finance recovery initiatives	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				
	5.2. Regional pre-disaster recovery arrangements	5.2.1. Establish a regular ASEAN Recovery Forum back-to-back with the ACDM Working Group on Recovery open session, to gather partners, private sector, and other stakeholders, to develop pre-disaster recovery arrangements in the region	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		5.2.2. Develop a mechanism for partners, private sector, and other stakeholders to support and monitor the initiatives arising from the ASEAN Recovery Forum and its activation in the event of a large-scale disaster alongside the activation of SG-AHAC	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				
	5.3. Showcase of rehabilitated critical infrastructures	5.3.1. Identify rehabilitated critical infrastructures	ASEAN Member States																				
		5.3.2. Develop a mechanism to incentivise the rehabilitation of critical infrastructures such as through an ASEAN award and similar incentives	ACDM Working Group on Recovery																				

LINKS TO OTHER STRATEGIC COMPONENTS, PRIORITY PROGRAMMES, ASEAN SECTORAL BODIES, AND PARTNERS

Risk Assessment and Awareness

Data and information on risks and vulnerabilities generated through Priority Programme 1 Aware can inform the development of pre-disaster recovery planning as well as development of early recovery assistance.

Prevention and Mitigation

Developed guidelines on resilient critical infrastructures and essential services through Priority Programme 2 Build Safely will inform pre- and post-disaster recovery planning. Social protection measures, insurance, and risk transfer mechanisms through Priority Programme 4 Protect, would inform the development of recovery plans and activated during the recovery stage. The framing of DRR-CCA as linked with sustainable development through Priority Programme 3 Advance would also inform the connection of recovery planning with the overall development planning of member states. The ASEAN Day of Disaster Management (ADDM) can be used as a platform to showcase ASEAN's work on recovery.

Preparedness and Response

Expansion of the scope of work of ASEAN-ERAT through Priority Programme 6 Equip would include recovery and the conduct of PDNA. Information generated by ASEAN-ERAT would contribute to the baseline assessment of recovery needs on the ground early in the response period.

Knowledge and Innovation Management

The policy options and tools in the Disaster Recovery Toolkit will contribute to the knowledge-base of ASEAN, as lodged in the AHA Centre, and contribute to other knowledge platforms such as the International Recovery Platform (IRP). It will likewise inform and potentially shape regional and global discourses on recovery, and promote linkages with other regional organisations such as SAARC.

ASEAN Bodies

Priority Programme 7 reaches out to other sectors such as i) finance on insurance and financial mechanisms activated during recovery: ii) social welfare on social protection, children, and gender issues; iii) health to prevent spread of disease and maintain the physical and psychosocial health of affected individuals; iv) infrastructure on critical infrastructures; and v) environment on climate change adaptation. It also leverages the role of SG-AHAC to pro-actively promote regional frameworks and standards on recovery as well as regularly coordinate with partners.

Partners

Priority Programme 7 deepens the engagement of ASEAN with ASEAN home-grown civil society organisations to connect with people at the local level. The programme facilitates engagement with local government units and local authorities and builds their awareness and appreciation of resilient recovery as part of local planning and development. It also taps the expertise in the region to contribute to shaping resilient recovery plans and enhance urban resilience.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The ACDM Working Group on Recovery will likewise continue to lead the technical discussions and analysis on frameworks, policies, and tools. A key feature of the implementation of the priority programme is the involvement of stakeholders in the development and implementation stages, particularly civil society organisations and local government and local authorities.

A mechanism will be established to engage relevant ASEAN bodies and ASEAN's partners to develop regional pre-disaster recovery arrangements. This forum will be the platform for discussion on issues related to recovery and, when a large-scale disaster strikes the region, the same forum will be activated to quickly mobilise support for the affected country. This would strengthen the ability of the region to quickly and swiftly mobilise resources for the recovery of an affected member state.

AHA Centre has a role in developing a system and platform for knowledge management and sharing of information on recovery, lessons learnt and best practices. AHA Centre also has a critical role to expand the mandate and build the capacities of the ASEAN-ERAT to conduct assessments during the recovery stage.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The ACDM Working Group on Recovery will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the outputs under this Priority Programme. The evaluation shall contribute to the results-based monitoring and evaluation framework for the overall AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME 8

LEAD

ASEAN Leadership for Excellence and Innovation in Disaster Management

BACKGROUND

Much has been done in the past five (5) years in the region during the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme 2010 – 2015. A lot of efforts have been made by ASEAN Member States (AMS), AHA Centre, and various stakeholders to better improve the capacity and capability in responding to disasters in the region. During the said period, many lessons learnt have been drawn from disaster simulation exercises and disaster relief operations throughout the region. Furthermore, there have been many best practices and innovations in the areas of prevention, mitigation, as well as recovery from each of the Member States that could possibly be either replicated to other countries or scaled up to regional level as well as shared with the other regions of the world. Having the lessons learnt and best practices yielded from the region's experiences in anticipating and dealing with multiple hazards which frequently visit the region would move ASEAN forward towards becoming the centre for excellence and a thought leader in disaster management.

AADMER Article 19 provides guidance and has paved the way for ASEAN to become the thought leader in disaster management. Article 19 states that *"ASEAN Member States shall individually or jointly, including in co-operation with appropriate international organisations, promote and, whenever possible, support scientific and technical research programmes related to the causes and consequences of disasters and the means, methods, techniques*

[17] ASEAN Investment, http://investment.asean.org/index.php/page/view/e-asean

and equipment for disaster risk reduction." AHA Centre is also given the mandate to facilitate the coordination of scientific and technical research related to disaster management. This was also reiterated through the recommendations from lessons learning on ASEAN's response to Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda), which indicates the need to *"establish an information hub to promote the exchange of relevant information, expertise, technology, techniques and know-how".*

Furthermore, the Declaration on Institutionalising the Resilience of ASEAN and its Communities and Peoples to Disasters and Climate Change, adopted by the ASEAN Leaders in April 2015, underscores the need for ASEAN to *"continue sharing and dissemination of risk and climate information to support on-going and future efforts on research and development in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and widen the accessibility of users and stakeholders to such risk and climate information and knowledge to further support risk-informed policy development, decision-making and investment programming in both public and private sectors".* While the public sector shall have the leadership in strengthening the capacities of national and regional institutions to monitor and reduce risks as well as enhance their adaptive capacities through the disaster risk management and climate change adaptation initiatives, the Declaration clearly mentions the need to engage different stakeholders in the process of learning and exchanging of information.

RATIONALE

The reality that the region is very much prone to different kinds of hazards requires ASEAN to keep its pace in enhancing its system and mechanism to cope with the catastrophic impact resulted from disaster events such as through the utilisation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Data and information are critically needed to support disaster preparedness and response decision-making and operations. The evolution of mobile technology and the exponential increase of ICT-driven products[17] in ASEAN have made information more accessible from the fingertip of mobile phone users. These critical elements are available but may reside not only in sources built by the government for disaster management purposes, but also in information sources owned by businesses, institutions, social media, etc. Making such data and information easily discoverable, accessible and useable by authorities, researchers, disaster management professionals and experts is something that should be aimed through the establishment of a regional integrated and mobile-based disaster management knowledge hub.

However, equipping and enhancing ASEAN's capacity with the latest ICT is not enough. As part of the efforts to build a people-centred and people-oriented ASEAN, the region through the implementation of AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015, has been investing in training and capacity building programmes for its human resources. Moving forward to become the thought leader in disaster management, ASEAN will need to continue to strengthen its human capacity across all sectors and different stakeholders by equipping them with the latest knowledge and skills in all aspects of disaster management, and exposing them through their hands-on experience in disaster relief operations.

Furthermore, many universities and research institutions in the region have been doing researches and innovations related to disaster management. Civil society groups have been implementing countless of projects in the areas of risk reduction. Humanitarian organisations have been conducting lesson-learnt sessions on their disaster relief operations as part of the evaluation process. Private sector entities have been developing and applying business continuity plans. Media has been promoting journalism ethics in their disaster related coverage. Communities across the region have their own local wisdoms and traditional knowledge to strengthen their resilience to disasters. All of these are good practices that may contribute to the enhancement of disaster management capabilities in the region and have the potential to be replicated or scaled up. In view of this, it is important to set-up a library or a repository system to keep and document all of the best practices, evaluation reports, training modules, guidelines, and other education, information and communication (EIC) materials produced by different stakeholders. Additionally, a forum for promoting disaster management good practices and involving experts and professionals from public, civil society, academe, private sector, media from all over the region, needs to be initiated to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and showcase the best practices and stimulate innovations to produce solutions.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The fact that AADMER is the first and only legally-binding and comprehensive regional agreement on disaster management in the world, along with the establishment of ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) that followed, and the experience of the region in dealing with some of the greatest disaster events that ever occurred in the world's history, have made several regional counterparts from other regions of the world came to ASEAN to learn from it.

With the accomplishment of ICT Phase 1 Project (which focuses on ICT infrastructure), Phase 2 Project (which focuses on connectivity between AHA Centre and ASEAN Member States), AHA Centre has put in place several systems to offer to the ASEAN Member States, such as the Disaster Monitoring Response System (DMRS), AHA Centre's Web EOC (Emergency Coordination Centre), ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADI Net) and others. In addition, successful implementation of ICT Phase 1 and the on-going ICT Phase 2 has also enabled AHA Centre to constantly produce disaster information products, such as flash updates, situation updates, weekly updates, monthly bulletins, and issuance of various SASOP forms to ASEAN Member States during emergency responses. This information generated by AHA

Centre could be used by ASEAN Member States, not only for the preparedness and response phase of an on-going disaster but, once it is synthesised and captured in the knowledge management system, the information could be utilised as a reference during evaluation phase for a better and improved response in the future.

ASEAN Knowledge Management Hub (AKM Hub) is one of the Priority Projects under the AADMER Work Programme 2013-2015 that has a contribution to the refurbishment of the AHA Centre's website. AKM Hub is an integrated repository concept that aims to store all relevant and important information on disaster management on the AHA Centre's website. It is hoped that the AHA Centre will evolve into a fully-functioning "information gateway" and "knowledge hub" for the region.

Officials from National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) from the ASEAN Member States have gone through many capacity development programmes, including the AHA Centre Executive Programme (ACE Programme) and the Senior Executive Programme on Leadership in Disaster Management. These capacity building initiatives were meant to equip officials from the NDMOs with the most updated knowledge, skills, and practical exercises to prepare themselves as future leaders and champions to build a safer and disaster-resilient ASEAN. In addition to capacity building programmes dedicated to NDMO officials and AHA Centre's staff, there have also been technical capacity building programmes which are more inclusive and enrolled not only by government officials but also by civil society partners such as the ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT). Trained personnel from the public sector, civil societies, as well as seasoned practitioners and professionals from different stakeholders will also be identified as the Subject Matter Experts (SME) in disaster management in the region, as part of the ASEAN Disaster Training Institutes Network (ADTRAIN), which is another Priority Project under the AADMER Work Programme (2010-2015).

ASEAN has also been doing advocacy and public awareness programmes through the regional commemoration of the ASEAN Day for Disaster Management (ADDM). ADDM is one of the annual public outreach activities under AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015. ASEAN, led by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), has been organising this annual event since 2005. From 2006 to 2014, the ACDM observed ADDM jointly with the global campaign for the International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR), in partnership with the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) as well as other partners such as the AADMER Partnership Group (APG) and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. ASEAN Member States in their respective countries also commemorate the ADDM at the national level. From 2005-2013, the annual commemoration of ADDM was led and organised by Thailand as the lead shepherd country for the Building Block on Outreach and Mainstreaming. Starting in 2014, the regional ADDM commemoration has been organised on a yearly rotating basis by the ASEAN Member State that is chairing the ACDM. As a public outreach activity, ADDM aims to promote disaster management awareness to the people of ASEAN. The activities organised during the ADDM in the past included, among others, poster/drawing competitions among school children, essay competitions for the youth, exhibitions, thematic sessions, awards for disaster risk reduction champions, and panel discussions and dialogues on issues and best practices on disaster management. There is a need, however, to draw a wider public participation and more active involvement in ADDM activities both at regional and national levels.

PRIORITY PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE

Strengthen ASEAN's regional knowledge management system and mechanism, and professionalism to enable ASEAN to become the global leader and centre for excellence and innovations in disaster management.

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS

By the end of 2020, ASEAN has:

- Established an integrated regional disaster management knowledge hub
- Built professionalism in Disaster Management through standardisation and certification
- Creating innovations that transform the way disaster is managed

ASEAN Leadership for Excellence and Innovation in Disaster Management (LEAD) Priority Programme will build on the previous projects initiated through the implementation of AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015, as well as initiating new activities that will lead to the attainment of the above outputs. Most of the activities under the Programme will rely on a large amount of data and information collection from various resources. The linkage to the various sources of data and information is explained in the section below. To enable wider engagement of various stakeholders and the public at large, the Priority Programme will include activities that will draw public and stakeholders' attention and interests, such as through competitions and innovations.

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Establishing integrated regional disaster management knowledge hub	1.1 Knowledge Management and Repository mechanism	1.1.1 Enhance the Knowledge Management Unit at the AHA Centre with adequate resources and man power	AHA Centre																				
		1.1.2 Develop innovative concept design for the ASEAN Disaster Management Knowledge Hub, including the structure, communications strategy, dissemination, etc.	AHA Centre																				
		1.1.3 Develop data and information sharing consent and agreement	AHA Centre, WG KIM																				
	1.2 ICT including mobile-based platform for disaster management knowledge hub	1.2.1 Review and improve the current ICT platform required for the online knowledge and repository hub that can support mobile connectivity	AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		1.2.2 Enhance AHA Centre's ICT platform, including web designing, programming and database server, to host the hub	AHA Centre																				
		1.2.3 Enhance AHA Centre's database system with search engine capability to be integrated with the website	AHA Centre																				
	1.3 Various documents and information collected and stored at the AHA Centre's website	1.3.1 Stock take disaster management related data, information and documents including project evaluation reports, training modules, researches, etc.	AHA Centre																				
		1.3.2 Compile, analyse, register and upload the documents to AHA Centre's database	AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	1.4 Enhancement of the ASEAN Knowledge Hub as the online platform to support the AMS and relevant stakeholders in performing risk assessment, prevention and mitigation, preparedness and response, and recovery efforts	1.4.1 Harmonise the existing systems and platforms into the ASEAN Knowledge Hub, including collecting and storing all the information and data generated by the system	AHA Centre																				
		1.4.2 Upgrade existing systems and platforms to provide online platform for risk assessment, rapid assessment, post disaster needs assessment/ disaster loss assessment	AHA Centre																				
		1.4.3 Introduce and familiarise the ASEAN Knowledge Hub to government and non-government users in the region	AHA Centre, NDMOs, partners																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		1.4.4 Test the relevant technical functions and applicability of ASEAN Knowledge Hub in TTX and SIMEX	AHA Centre																				
2. Building professionalism in Disaster Management through standardisation and certification	2.1 Standardised, certified, and professionalised disaster management systems	2.1.1 Identify and analyse different types of areas of expertise that will lead to professionalism in disaster management	AHA Centre, WG KIM																				
		2.1.2 Design the mechanisms to standardise and certify the disaster management practitioners	AHA Centre, WG KIM																				
		2.1.3 Assess and review the curriculum and modules of the identified training and capacity building programmes	AHA Centre, WG KIM																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		2.1.4 Formulate the development of the ASEAN Association of Disaster Management Professionals (AADMP)	AHA Centre, WG KIM																				
		2.1.5 Establish a pool of certified disaster management professionals, subject matter experts, researchers that can be mobilised within and beyond the region to provide technical assistance	AHA Centre, WG KIM																				
	2.2 ASEAN Disaster Management Leadership Programme	2.2.1 Conduct the AHA Centre Executive (ACE) Programme	AHA Centre																				
		2.2.2 Establish the linkage among the ACE Programme graduates through ACE alumni network, etc.	AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		2.2.3 Design and conduct continuing education for the advancement of ACE Programme graduates	AHA Centre																				
		2.2.4 Identify training needs, design, and conduct special training programmes for disaster management executives	AHA Centre, WG KIM																				
	2.3 Dissemination of knowledge of best practices of regional mechanisms on disaster management	2.3.1 Provide technical assistance to other regions and countries to help enhance their disaster management capacity and mechanisms	AHA Centre, WG KIM																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		2.3.2 Design training courses on disaster management which welcome the participation of other regional or countries outside ASEAN (such as through ASEAN Global Senior Executive Programme)	AHA Centre, WG KIM																				
		2.3.3 Host cross-learning events with other regional organisations, which could be part of the ASEAN Global Forum on Disaster Management (see below)	AHA Centre, ASEAN Secretariat																				
	2.4 Influence in global policy discussions on disaster management	2.4.1 Conduct a regular ASEAN Strategic Policy Dialogue on Disaster Management	AHA Centre, ASEAN Secretariat, WG KIM																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		2.4.2 Organise an ASEAN Global Forum on Disaster Management, back to back with the ASEAN Strategic Policy Dialogue on Disaster Management	AHA Centre, ASEAN Secretariat, WG KIM																				
		2.4.3 Develop and disseminate collaborative and multi-disciplinary researches and innovations that will address current regional and global emerging issues and challenges	AHA Centre																				
		2.4.4 Produce the ASEAN Disaster Management Review to capture fresh thinking and innovative ideas on disaster management targeted for leaders	AHA Centre																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		2.4.5 Actively contribute to the global discussions in setting international standards and directions in disaster management, such as through ASEAN common positions and joint statements, etc.	AHA Centre, ASEAN Secretariat																				
		2.4.6 Host side events at international/ global disaster management fora (i.e. AMCDRR, World Humanitarian Summit, World Conference on DRR, etc.)	AHA Centre, ASEAN Secretariat																				
3. Creating innovations that transform the way disaster is managed	3.1 Innovative solutions for current challenges and future opportunities on disaster management	3.1.1 Create private sector's driven platform for innovation on disaster management	AHA Centre, WG KIM																				

COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS	KEY ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TIMEFRAME																			
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		3.1.2 Open opportunity for youth to contribute for innovations in the area of disaster management	AHA Centre, WG KIM																				
		3.1.3 Conduct a regular ASEAN innovation award on disaster management, and showcase the innovations as part of the ASEAN Day for Disaster Management (ADDM)	AHA Centre, WG KIM																				
		3.1.4. Develop the concept of ASEAN Innovations Labs	AHA Centre																				
		3.1.5. Form ad hoc innovations teams and plan of action	AHA Centre																				

LINK TO OTHER STRATEGIC COMPONENTS, PRIORITY PROGRAMMES, ASEAN SECTORAL BODIES, AND PARTNERS

Risk Assessment and Awareness

Accurate data and information are critical for a reliable risk assessment analysis that may lead to better interventions on mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. As part of the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2013-2015, a regional Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) system is being developed. In this regard, the regional disaster management knowledge hub will function as the storage for data and information needed by the RVA system. Additionally, information generated by the RVA could also be made available in the knowledge hub. Data and information derived from the RVA will also complement the information gathered by DMRS to analyse the potential impact of an impending or on-going hazards within the region.

Prevention and Mitigation

Numerous initiatives aim to reduce or manage disaster risks and raise resilience have been conducted by governments, civil society organisations, private sector, academe and other stakeholders in the region. A lot of best practices, lessons learnt and evaluation reports have been produced from those initiatives. However, many of them were not properly documented and synthesized. The regional disaster management knowledge hub will enable the relevant reports and knowledge products to be registered and documented online. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials that have been produced to promote disaster risk reduction initiatives in ASEAN, such as those from the ASEAN Safe School Initiatives (ASSI), will be widely distributed in either printed, audio-visual or electronic forms and these materials will be available online through the disaster management knowledge hub, as well as posted through social media network.

Preparedness and Response

The existing disaster management sharing information systems at AHA Centre will be further enhanced with a mobile platform support to be in compliance with the ASEAN disaster management knowledge hub. Information generated by DMRS and shared through ADI Net will be moderated by AHA Centre to ensure that information shared to the public is non-sensitive and those received by ADI Net is valid and verified. DELSA database inventory will also be uploaded to the repository hub, including the assets and logistics supplies stored in the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) in Subang, Malaysia, as well as relief items stored in the satellite warehouses. This will require the database in the DELSA warehouses synchronised with the hub at AHA Centre. Additionally, the regional disaster management knowledge hub should also draw from the lessons learning from the lessons generated from After Action Review (AAR) of the actual emergency responses, ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercises (ARDEX) and other simulation and table-top exercises. The regional disaster management hub should also provide supporting data and information required for the ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP).

Recovery

The integrated regional disaster management hub would have the capability to receive data and information gathered from Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA). The hub will also document all the reports produced by ASEAN Member States such as Post Disaster Recovery Plans as well as best practices coming out from recovery and rehabilitation projects in the region, including ASEAN's Assistance for the Recovery of Yolanda-Affected Areas (ARYA) project.

ASEAN Bodies

In addition to the linkages with the strategic components above, Priority Programme 8 would also build and strengthen collaboration with other sectoral bodies such as among others: i) ASEAN Committee on Science and Technology (COST); ii) ASEAN Senior Official Meeting on Education (SOMED); (iii) ASEAN Senior Officials Responsible for Information (SOMRI); and iv) ASEAN University Network (AUN).

Partners

The implementation of the Priority Programme 8 would also welcome technical assistance from partners such as the UN agencies, AADMER Partnership Group (APG) and the civil society, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, private sector, media and academe.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The overall implementation of LEAD Priority Programme will be under the technical guidance of the ACDM Working Group on Knowledge and Innovation Management (KIM), a newly-formed ACDM Working Group, supported by the ASEAN Secretariat. AHA Centre will be the main operational entity and a dedicated Programme Management Team (PMT) will be recruited and based at the AHA Centre to implement the programme on a day-to-day basis. The dedicated PMT team should at least cover three (3) main areas of the Priority Programme, namely (i) Knowledge Management, (ii) Training, Innovation and Capacity Development, and (iii) Campaigns and Awareness. The PMT will be responsible to the AHA Centre's leadership with the guidance from the ACDM Working Group on KIM.

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

The ACDM Working Group on Knowledge and Innovation Management (KIM) will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the outputs under this Priority Programme. The evaluation shall contribute to the results-based monitoring and evaluation framework for the overall AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Effective programme management and implementation requires information on whether implementers are doing things right and whether they are able to achieve intended results. A strong and robust M&E system provides the means to compile and integrate this valuable information into the programme cycle, thus providing the basis for decision-making and sound governance. The increasing demand not only by the ACDM but also by the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) and the ASEAN as a whole, for accountability in the achievement of programme results, present tremendous opportunities and underscore some critical challenges and priorities for the future.

Mainstreaming of M&E will require institutional incentives as well as enhanced use of methods, such as business intelligence, benchmarking, target setting, and quality data to ensure that the M&E information is integrated into the decision-making processes and programme implementation. It is imperative to consistently link M&E results to programme planning and budget processes in order to ensure increased attention and investments in this area of work.

The establishment of the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 M&E System shall involve the following:

a. Establishment of baselines. Baseline is extremely important in assessing the level of progress achieved by the programme. Baseline provides a benchmark at the starting point of project implementation, for comparison and analysis with actual progress. The M&E results of the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015, where appropriate and relevant, may serve as the baselines for AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 performance indicators.

b. Definition of Intended Results and Associated Indicators. Identification of indicators to reflect the degree of attainment of the outlined intended results is necessary to collect the appropriate data at the national and regional levels. The explanation of indicators is extremely important in terms of proper clarification and common understanding of needs for data collection. Intended results and its associated indicators must be simply and clearly stated following the SMART principle (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic and Time-bound).

c. Setting of targets. Targets should be realistic, and should be set as part of the strategic planning process led by ACDM with support from the AHA Centre, ASEAN Secretariat and APG. The targets can be revisited and revised at the time of annual review. All the targets must be simply stated, in quantitative form, even for the qualitative indicators, and the targets should be quantitative in order to assess the level of progress.

Operationalisation of the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 M&E System will be undertaken by developing a detailed M&E Plan that specifies the following:

1. **Data collection Tools and Methods**
   Methodology for data collection is a vital component of the monitoring plan. Data collection methodology usually depends on the category and type of the indicator. Data capture forms and reporting templates will be developed to facilitate ease and consistency in data collection. Aside from these, M&E guidelines and standard operating procedures; adequate procedures and responsibilities for collecting and aggregating data at the national and regional levels; data collection and reporting forms from ASEAN Member States to regional level; and tools and guidelines for data quality assurance will also be developed.

2. **M&E Roles and Responsibilities**
   Since monitoring often appears less immediately important than day-to-day management issues, M&E responsibilities must be clearly specified in the Terms of Reference of relevant staff, including adequate time for data collection, analysis and interpretation. Specific roles and responsibilities are needed to be considered by the ASEAN Member States, particularly the NDMOs, not only in the monitoring but also more importantly in the delivery of outputs and results. This approach will further strengthen accountability for results. Compliance with the tasks specified in the M&E Plan will be monitored by the ASEAN Secretariat and proposed adjustments may be made as appropriate for approval of the ACDM.

3. **Data Collection Frequency**
   Defining frequency for each category and type of indicator is extremely important. Data collection frequency depends on the type, category and availability of financial / human resource for M&E. For the monitoring of output level indicators, data collection frequency will be on quarterly / semi-annual basis; immediate level indicators will be tracked on yearly basis and intermediate results on midterm; while ultimate outcome indicators may be reported at the end of the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020.

4. Indicative Budget to support the M&E Plan, which includes clear target for resource mobilisation, noting that funding for the different components of the M&E Plan may come from different sources.

Mainstreaming M&E would require the conduct of a readiness assessment on results-based M&E (RBME) for ACDM, the ACDM Working Groups, NDMOs, AHA Centre, and ASEAN Secretariat to assess capacity gaps. Based on the readiness assessment findings, a capacity development plan will be developed to prioritise capacity-building initiatives in the selected institutions to support the implementation of RBME. The capacity development plan may include initiatives such as strengthening operating environment, clarifying organisational results and roles, aligning achievement of results to systems and processes, and upgrading information management systems to improve data collection, analysis and reporting.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADMER Fund	ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Relief Fund
AADMER	ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
AADMP	ASEAN Association of Disaster Management Professionals
AAR	After Action Review
ACE	AHA Centre Executive Programme
ACDM	ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management
ACSCC	ASEAN Cross-Sectoral Coordination Committee on DRFI
ADDM	ASEAN Day for Disaster Management
ADINet	ASEAN Disaster Information Network
ADMM	ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
ADRIP	ASEAN Disaster Risk Insurance Programme
ADSOM	ASEAN Defence Senior Officials Meeting
ADTRAIN	ASEAN Disaster Training Institutes Network
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AFDM	ASEAN Finance and Central Bank Deputies Meeting
AIFDR	Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction
AIRD	ASEAN Innovation for Resilient Designs
AJDRP	ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan
AMMDM	ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management
AMRG	ASEAN Militaries Ready Group
ARF DiREx	ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise
ASCC	ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
ASSI	ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative
APG	AADMER Partnership Group
APSC	ASEAN Political Security Community
ARDEX	ASEAN Regional Disaster Exercise
ARMOR	ASEAN Risk Monitor Reports
ARYA	ASEAN's Strategic Assistance to the Recovery of Yolanda-Affected Areas
CAPRA	Probabilistic Risk Assessment Programme
CatSim	Catastrophic simulation model
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil society organisations
DELS	Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN
DMRS	Disaster Monitoring and Response System
DRFI	Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance
EAS	East Asia Summit
EIC	Education, information, and communication
ERAT	Emergency Response and Assessment Team
ERIA	Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GARR	Global Alliance on Disaster Risk Reduction
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GIS	Geographical information systems
ICS	Incident Command System
ICT	Information communication technology
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent
IIASA	International Institute for Applied System's Analysis
IDDM	International Day for Disaster Management
InaSAF	Indonesia Scenario Assessment for Emergencies
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JTF HADR	ASEAN Joint Task Force to Promote Synergy with Other Relevant ASEAN Bodies on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
MAPDRR	Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction
NDMO	National Disaster Management Organisations
PDC	Pacific Disaster Center
PDRA	Pre-disaster recovery arrangements
PDRA-APP	Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment-Actions, Protocols and Programmes
PHIVOLCS	Philippine Institute for Volcanology and Seismology
RAA	Risk Assessment and Awareness
REDAS	Rapid Earthquake Damage Assessment System
RVA	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
SASOP	Standard Operating Procedures for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations
SFDRR	Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction
SGIT	Space and Geospatial Information Technology
SG-AHAC	Secretary-General of ASEAN as ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
TWG CIMIC	Technical Working Group on Civil-Military Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHRD	United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WebEOC	Web Emergency Operations Centre
WFP	World Food Programme
WISS	Worldwide Initiative on School Safety

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ASEAN MINISTERIAL MEETING ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT (AMMDM)

Background

1. The ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) was held for the first time in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 7 December 2004. Among the key decisions of the 1st AMMDM was the mandate given to the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) to start the negotiation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). The 1st AMMDM also agreed that the ASEAN Day for Disaster Management (ADDM) should be convened annually, jointly with the International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR).

2. The 22nd Meeting of the ACDM held on 28-29 May 2013 in Hanoi, Viet Nam agreed to recommend to the 2nd Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the AADMER on the re-convening of the AMMDM, to enable the ASEAN Ministers in charge of Disaster Management to have a political leverage to have dialogues with other ASEAN ministerial bodies under the ASEAN Charter in promoting synergy and coordination using AADMER as the common platform.

3. The 2nd Meeting of the COP to AADMER held on 30 May 2013 welcomed the convening of the AMMDM to enable the ASEAN Ministers in charge of Disaster Management to promote synergy and coordination using AADMER as the common platform for disaster management in the region.

4. The ASEAN Leaders through the "ASEAN Declaration on Enhancing Cooperation in Disaster Management" issued at the 23rd ASEAN Summit in October 2013 "welcomed the convening of the AMMDM as the ASEAN ministerial body in charge of promoting ASEAN cooperation in disaster management".

5. Through the Declaration, the Leaders also encouraged "further dialogues among relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies to accelerate well-coordinated and concerted efforts to realise the building of disaster resilient and safer communities, reduce disaster losses and jointly respond to disaster emergencies by using AADMER as the common platform and maintaining ASEAN's Centrality".

6. The ASEAN Leaders also tasked the relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies to work on the proposed formation of a Joint Task Force and allocate an additional joint session in the respective ministerial meetings to promote dialogues among the relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies".

7. The Joint Task Force to Promote Synergy with Other Relevant ASEAN Bodies on Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Relief (HADR) has been formed by the ACDM, and its first meeting was held in May 2014 in Brunei Darussalam.

Objectives

8. The AMMDM shall:

   i. Promote synergy of efforts with other ASEAN ministerial bodies to accelerate well-coordinated, more robust and faster ASEAN's collective response to disasters, and to realise the building of disaster resilient and safer communities to reduce disaster losses in the region, using AADMER as the regional policy backbone and common platform to maintain ASEAN's Centrality;

   ii. Promote engagement with ASEAN-related mechanisms, in particular the East Asia Summit (EAS) Foreign Ministers Meeting, the ASEAN Defence Ministerial Meeting (ADMM) Plus, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the APEC Senior Disaster Management Officials Forum, while maintaining ASEAN's Centrality;

   iii. Promote cooperation in disaster management with ASEAN Dialogue Partners, international organisations and other partners and stakeholders, and promote ASEAN's leadership and shared vision in the area of disaster management in relevant multilateral fora.

Mandate and Functions

9. The following shall be the mandate and functions of the AMMDM:

   i. Ensure effective implementation of relevant directives, agreements and decisions deriving from the ASEAN Summits, the relevant strategic objectives of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint and other relevant action lines pertinent to advancement of disaster management cooperation in ASEAN;

ii. Recommend and adopt policies, measures and strategies for regional cooperation in disaster management;
iii. Provide guidance to the ACDM to formulate work programmes, strategies and priorities to strengthen regional cooperation in disaster management, and monitor and review its implementation;
iv. Work with other ASEAN sectoral ministerial bodies and ASEAN-related mechanisms to ensure coordination and synergy of efforts in areas related to disaster management;
v. Promote collaboration with external parties, including ASEAN Dialogue Partners, international organisations and other relevant partners and stakeholders, to advance regional cooperation in disaster management;
vi. Adopt ASEAN's common positions on disaster management issues in preparation for international meetings and conferences, and promote ASEAN's leadership and shared vision in in relevant multilateral fora.

Mechanisms

10. The AMMDM Chair shall hold office for a period of one year, or such other periods as determined by AMMDM. The country chairing the ACDM, the Governing Board of AHA Centre, and the COP shall also serve as Chair of the AMMDM.

11. The Chairmanship of AMMDM shall be rotated among the ASEAN Member States according to alphabetical order. Rotation of the AMMDM chairmanship appears in ATTACHMENT.

12. The incoming Chair shall act as the Vice-Chair, and provide support to the Chair in undertaking his/her role and responsibilities.

13. The AMMDM shall be composed of Ministers or its equivalent, in charge of disaster management of the respective ASEAN Member States.

14. Chairs or Vice Chairs of other ASEAN ministerial bodies may be invited to participate in a joint session with AMMDM to promote dialogue and synergy with them.

15. ASEAN Dialogue Partners, relevant regional and international agencies and partners may be invited, with the consent of the Meeting, to attend the open sessions of the AMMDM to promote collaboration and partnerships.

16. Decision-making in AMMDM shall be based on consultation and consensus in accordance with the ASEAN Charter.

17. The AMMDM shall be convened every year, or more frequently as the need arises. In the event of an emergency requiring quick coordination among the ASEAN Member States, the Chair could suggest for an urgent meeting. A retreat could also be held as and when necessary.

18. The AMMDM shall be held in conjunction with meetings of the AADMER Conference of the Parties, the ACDM and the Governing Board of the AHA Centre.

19. Participation of ASEAN Member States and the ASEAN Secretariat at the AMMDM shall be on self-financing basis.

20. As one of the sectoral ministerial bodies under the purview of the ASCC Council, the AMMDM shall submit reports or recommendations to the ASCC Council after each Meeting and/or when it deems necessary. The ACDM, as the subsidiary body under the AMMDM, shall assist the AMMDM in preparing such reports.

21. The ASEAN Secretariat shall provide technical and administrative support to the activities of the AMMDM and its subsidiary bodies.

22. The Executive Director of AHA Centre shall be invited to the meetings of the AMMDM.

23. The ASEAN Secretariat shall consult the Chair to determine the date and venue for convening the meeting, and assist in issuing invitation for the meetings

Role and Responsibilities of the Chair

24. The following shall the roles and responsibilities of the Chair of AMMDM:

i. Provide leadership and guidance towards fulfilling the objectives, mandates and functions of the AMMDM, pursuant to the larger goals, aims, objectives and mission of ASEAN;
ii. Initiate, direct and oversee the development, monitoring and implementation of programmes and activities of the AMMDM and its subsidiary bodies in support of the AADMER, relevant roadmaps to ASEAN Community Building and other directives from the ASEAN Leaders;
iii. Provide leadership in planning and coordinating all activities required for convening of meetings, in coordination with the host country and ASEAN Secretariat;
iv. Chair the AMMDM during his/her tenure and take appropriate actions to achieve consensus over the issues discussed;
v. Represent the AMMDM in ministerial-level meetings under the purview of ASEAN Dialogue Relations and other forums;
vi. Facilitate and coordinate the implementation of the decisions of the ASEAN Summit, AMMDM, and other relevant meetings under ASEAN Dialogue Relations;
vii. Initiate the review and amendment, if necessary, of the TOR of the AMMDM;
viii. Prepare the handover report to the incoming Chair at the conclusion of his/her tenure; and
ix. Perform any other duties as mandated by the AMMDM.

Adopted by the 2nd Meeting of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) on 16 October 2014 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam.

ATTACHMENT

No	Year	Chair of ACDM & Governing Board for AHA Centre	Chair of COP	Chair of AMMDM
1	2014	Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam
2	2015	Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia
3	2016	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia
4	2017	Lao PDR	Lao PDR	Lao PDR
5	2018	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia
6	2019	Myanmar	Myanmar	Myanmar
7	2020	Philippines	Philippines	Philippines
8	2021	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore
9	2022	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand
10	2023	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Viet Nam
11	2024	Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam
12	2025	Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia
13	2026	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia
14	2027	Lao PDR	Lao PDR	Lao PDR
15	2028	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia
16	2029	Myanmar	Myanmar	Myanmar
17	2030	Philippines	Philippines	Philippines
18	2031	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore
19	2032	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand
20	2033	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Viet Nam

ANNEX 2

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ASEAN COMMITTEE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT (ACDM)

VISION

A region of disaster-resilient nations, mutually assisting and complementing one another, sharing a common bond in minimising adverse effects of disasters in pursuit of safer communities and sustainable development.

MISSION

To enhance cooperation in all aspects of disaster management prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery through mutual assistance activities in order to minimise the consequences of disasters on the economic and social development of Member States.

OBJECTIVES

To formulate and implement programmes, projects and activities to enhance regional cooperation in all aspects of disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery through mutual assistance activities in order to minimise the adverse consequences of disasters on the economic and social development of member countries.

SCOPE

The ACDM's activities will focus on the following categories of disasters:

Natural Disasters: "Sudden natural" disasters: earthquake, aftershock, flood, flash flood, dam collapse, heat wave, typhoons, storm, hail, storm surges, thunderstorm, tropical storm, insect/animal infestation, landslide, tidal wave (tsunami), volcanic eruption and glowing avalanches, among others.

Man-made disasters: "Sudden man-made" disasters: structural collapse, building collapse, mine collapse or cave-in, air disasters, sea disasters, industrial technology accident, explosions, chemical explosions, nuclear explosions, mine explosions, pollution, acid rain, chemical pollution, atmosphere pollution, oil pollution, fires, forest/grassland fires, among others.

FUNCTION AND ACTIVITIES

- To serve as a forum for exchange of views on strategic and emerging issues involving disaster management and relief activities in the ASEAN region;
- To enhance the sharing of resources and information on disaster management;
- To utilise cost-sharing arrangements in funding collaborative activities in disaster management as a strategy for enhancing self-reliance in the implementation of regional activities;
- To strengthen coordination with other relevant ASEAN bodies to complement the implementation of disaster management activities;
- To collaborate with civil society, academe, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the private sector, and other relevant partners and stakeholders, in advancing the objectives of ASEAN cooperation in disaster management;
- To promote human resource development in disaster management in accordance with the needs of Member States;
- To promote effective integration of programmes and activities with other relevant ASEAN bodies;
- To promote public education and awareness programmes;
- To promote collaborative disaster research activities; and
- To formulate and implement the AADMER Work Programme that outlines regional strategies, priority areas, and activities on disaster management.

PROCEDURES/MECHANISMS

- The ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) is a two-day meeting, which will meet at least once a year;
- Chairmanship of the ACDM is for one year and will be rotated alphabetically;
- The chairmanship of the ACDM shall commence at the start of each calendar year; and
- The ACDM will provide reports to the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) and the AADMER Conference of the Parties (COP) for notation and approval.

Adopted by the 2nd Meeting of the ACDM on 28-29 October 2004 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, with some modification to accommodate new developments and current practices.

ANNEX 3

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE CHAIR OF THE ASEAN COMMITTEE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT (ACDM)

1. Provide leadership and guidance to the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) towards fulfilling the vision of disaster-resilient and safer communities in ASEAN.

2. Oversee the development, implementation, and monitoring of AADMER Work Programme as well as the activities implemented by the Working Groups under the AADMER Work Programme.

3. Present reports and provide recommendations on the implementation of AADMER Work Programme to the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) and AADMER Conference of the Parties (COP) for consideration.

4. Plan and coordinate all activities required for convening of meetings, in coordination with the host country and ASEAN Secretariat. These include the following:

a. Preparation of tentative agenda and its annotation, concept papers, policy issues as well as other relevant documents that would be used for discussion during the meeting;
b. Issuance of meeting announcement and invitation letters; and
c. Preparations of draft report of the meeting for adoption and its subsequent reproduction.

5. Chair and/or Co-Chair represent ACDM in meetings and other forums. To be able to do this, he or she should have the following:

a. Understanding and full appreciation of the issues under the purview of ACDM and related ASEAN policies;
b. Understanding of ASEAN processes and procedures particularly as they relate to conduct of meetings, including the Dialogue and other partners;
c. Making sure that the ACDM's activities are in line with the attainment of agreed ASEAN goals and objectives, as prescribed in the ASEAN Charter, the Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on the Roadmap for the ASEAN Community (2009-2015), the ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together, ASEAN Summit decisions and declarations, as well as decisions of relevant ministerial bodies;
d. Ensuring that decisions made by the ACDM are followed through and implemented by the respective Member States and/or subsidiary bodies, such as Working Groups;
e. Maintaining an archive of Meeting's minutes, notes and relevant documents in close cooperation with ASEAN Secretariat; and
f. On cross-sectoral issues, communicating and exchanging information, and coordinating the work of ACDM with other relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies in consultation with and with the support of the ASEAN Secretariat.

6. Establish regular communications and links with the Chairs of all Working Groups as well as the ASEAN Secretariat and AHA Centre.

7. Prepare Handover Notes at the end of Chair's term to ensure continuity and proper succession.

8. The Chairmanship shall commence at the start of each calendar year.

ANNEX 4

TERMS OF REFERENC OF THE ASEAN COMMITTEE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT (ACDM) WORKING GROUPS

PROGRAMME/ACTIONS

1. Key responsibilities of the ACDM Working Groups pertaining to the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 include initiating, leading, and implementing the activities that fall under their respective strategic components and priority programmes;

2. The ACDM Working Groups shall provide strategic directions in the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme activities and be aware of related initiatives in their respective territories, within the region as well as globally in order to start possible opportunities for collaboration; and

3. The ACDM Working Groups shall also conduct regular monitoring, review and evaluation of the implementation of their respective strategic components and related building blocks and drivers. At the outset of the implementation, they will agree on a set of indicators, design a methodology and system (i.e. who will do what, what are the sources of verification) for monitoring and evaluation with the assistance of ASEAN Secretariat as well as other technical experts.

MEMBERSHIP

1. The ACDM Working Group shall be composed of national focal points from relevant ministries/agencies of ASEAN Member States and the ASEAN Secretariat; and

2. Relevant Dialogue Partners, regional and international agencies, community-based organisations, NGOs, private sector and individuals may be invited to attend open sessions of the ACDM Working Group meetings to promote collaboration and partnerships.

CHAIRMANSHIP

The Chairmanship of the ACDM Working Group shall be determined by the expression of interest by ASEAN Member States and the tenure of chairmanship shall be for five (5) years. There may be one or more Co-Chairs overseeing the affairs of each ACDM Working Group. The following are the roles and responsibilities of the Chair of ACDM Working Group:

a. To provide leadership and guidance to the Working Group towards fulfilling the AADMER (objective, mission, strategies), in pursuant to achieve the larger goals, aims, objectives and mission of ACDM and ASEAN;
b. To initiate, direct and oversee the development, monitoring and implementation of the Working Group programmes and activities in support of the AADMER Work Programme;
c. In coordination with the host country and ASEAN Secretariat, to plan, execute and coordinate all activities required for convening meetings under the purview of the Working Group. These include the following:
    i. Preparation of tentative agenda and its annotation, concept papers, information papers, project reports, project briefs/ concept paper/proposals and other documents for discussion in the meeting;
    ii. Issuance of meeting announcement and invitation letters;
    iii. Preparation of draft report of the meeting for adoption and its subsequent reproduction; and
    iv. Preparation of reports and documents for presentations at ACMD meetings.
e. To preside over regular meetings, project meetings, discussion forums under the purview of the Working Group so as to achieve consensus over the issues discussed and decisions made;
f. To present the outcomes of the Working Group Meetings and relevant issues (recommendations, policies, comments, new initiatives) to ACDM for consideration;
g. Upon invitation by ACDM, to represent the Working Group in the relevant meetings, consultations and other forums;
h. To facilitate and coordinate the execution and follow-up of the decisions of the Working Group;
i. To maintain an archive of Working Group Meeting's minutes, notes and relevant documents in close cooperation with ASEAN Secretariat;
j. To establish regular communications and links among the members of the Working Group, the Chairs of other Working Groups, ACDM Chair, ACDM members, ASEAN Secretariat, AHA Centre, as well as proponents of projects, project consultants/experts engaged under the Working Groups and designated focal points in Member States; and
k. To prepare Handover Notes at the end of the Chair's term to ensure continuity and proper succession.

FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

ACDM Working Groups shall meet at least once a year, or more frequently as the need arises.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Participation of ASEAN Member States, ASEAN Secretariat and AHA Centre at the ACDM Working Group meetings is on a self-financing basis. However, the meetings may be held back-to-back with relevant project meetings to synergise funding support and travel.

REPORTING

The ACDM Working Groups shall report to the ACDM at least once a year, or more frequently as the need arises.

ANNEX 5

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ASEAN CO-ORDINATING CENTRE FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT (AHA CENTRE)

The ASEAN Co-ordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) shall be established for the purpose of facilitating co-operation and co-ordination among the Parties, and with relevant United Nations and international organisations, in promoting regional collaboration. To this end, it shall perform the following functions:

1. Receive and consolidate data as analysed by and recommendations on risk level from the National Focal Points (Article 5.4);

2. On the basis of such information, disseminate to each Party, through its National Focal Point, the analysed data and risk level arising from the identified hazards (Article 5.4);

3. Where appropriate, conduct analysis on possible regional-level implications (Article 5.4);

4. Receive information regarding available resources for the regional standby arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response (Article 8.4);

5. Facilitate the establishment, maintenance and periodical review of regional standby arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response (Article 8.5);

6. Facilitate periodic review of regional standard operating procedures (Article 8.6);

7. Receive data on earmarked assets and capacities, which may be available for the regional standby arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response, as communicated by each Party, and their updates (Article 9.1);

8. Consolidate, update and disseminate the data on such earmarked assets and capacities, and communicate with the Parties for their utilisation (Article 9.2);

9. Receive information on measures taken by the Parties to mobilise equipment, facilities, materials, human and financial resources required to respond to disasters (Article 10.2);

10. Facilitate joint emergency response (Article 11);

11. Where appropriate, facilitate the processing of exemptions and facilities in respect of the provision of assistance (Article 14.c);

12. Where possible and appropriate, facilitate the processing of transit of personnel, equipment, facilities and materials in respect of the provisions of assistance (Article 16.2);

13. Facilitate activities for technical co-operation (Article 18.2);

14. Facilitate activities for scientific and technical research (Article 19.2);

15. Receive from each Party information on designated National Focal Point and Competent Authorities and any subsequent changes in their designations (Article 22.2); and

16. Regularly and expeditiously provide to the Parties and, as necessary, to relevant international organisations, information referred to in paragraph (xv) above (Article 22.3).

ANNEX 6

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF ASEAN AS THE ASEAN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE COORDINATOR (SG-AHAC)

The ASEAN Leaders at the 14th ASEAN Summit in 2009 *"agreed to entrust the ASEAN Secretary-General to serve as ASEAN's humanitarian assistance coordinator which can be activated any time at the request of the affected Member State in the event of a major disaster, whether it be a natural disaster or a pandemic".*

To further define the role of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator, the following shall be the TOR:

1. The role of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator can be activated any time in the event of a major disaster, whether it be a natural disaster or a pandemic, with the following conditions:

a. at the request of the affected Member State, or
b. with the consent of or if there is no objection by the affected Member State upon the offer of assistance made by the Secretary-General.

2. The role of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator shall be activated for disaster relief and recovery stages.

3. In carrying his/her role as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator, the Secretary-General of ASEAN shall report to the ASEAN Leaders.

4. The Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator shall immediately:

a. communicate with the Head of State of the affected Member State to offer assistance;
b. report to the ASEAN Chair at the level of Head of State on the disaster situation and status of overall ASEAN's response;
c. call for support from ASEAN Leaders to mobilise resources to support the affected Member State;
d. seek guidance from the ASEAN Chair on resource mobilisation, which may include convening of a special high-level meeting;
e. coordinate and mobilise resources from ASEAN's sectors and mechanisms, including the ASEAN Development Fund (ADF);
f. coordinate and mobilise resources from ASEAN Dialogue Partners, international organisations and other external partners;
g. raise public awareness of ASEAN's overall response to the disaster; and
h. coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of ASEAN's overall response to the disaster.

5. In the event of a natural disaster, the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator shall coordinate with the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) to ensure ASEAN's coordinated response to the disaster.

6. In the case of a pandemic, the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator shall coordinate with the appropriate ASEAN mechanisms for responding to pandemics.

7. The Secretary-General of ASEAN in carrying out his/her functions as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator shall be assisted by the Deputy Secretaries-General for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) and ASEAN Political Security Community (APSC).

8. The Secretary-General of ASEAN shall develop the necessary operational procedures to implement this Terms of Reference.

9. The TOR may be amended by written consent of all ASEAN Member States.

10. The TOR shall come into force upon the adoption of the TOR by the ASEAN Leaders.

THE ASEAN SECRETARIAT
70A. Jalan Sisingamangaraja, Jakarta 12110, Indonesia
p. (+6221) 7262991, 7243372 e. public@asean.org
www.asean.org

ASEAN @ASEAN ASEAN