Updates on Existing ASEAN’s Regional Efforts

10th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ISM-DR)
Bangkok, 2 September 2010

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An evolving ASEAN ....

• ASEAN: almost 43 years old
• 9% of world population, close to 600 million
• Highly exposed to natural hazards, with floods, storms, earthquakes and landslides as the most frequent
• 8 out of 10 ASEAN countries experienced significant disasters for the last 6 years
• Disaster management: relatively a new area
The Turning Points

.... two MEGA disasters that have shaped ASEAN today....

• 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami: Providing the momentum for the development of an ASEAN agreement on disaster management

• 2008 Cyclone Nargis: Testing ASEAN’s solidarity and relevance as a regional grouping
AADMER - FOR A MORE UNITED AND COORDINATED RESPONSE TOWARD DISASTERS WITHIN THE REGION

Signed in July 2005, ratified by all ten countries in ASEAN, entered into force on 24 December 2009

Objective: Reduce disaster losses in ASEAN region, and jointly respond to disaster emergencies

A legal framework for all ASEAN Member States and serves as a common platform in responding to disasters within ASEAN

Reaffirms ASEAN’s commitment to the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), the only HFA-related binding instrument so far

BUILDING DISASTER RESILIENCE IN ASEAN

Comparable with the Indian Ocean Tsunami affecting Aceh, Indonesia

140,000 people dead or missing

2.4 million people severely affected

4.1 USD billion losses and damage

8th deadliest disaster in the world

THE WORST natural disaster in the history of Myanmar
THE FIRST TIME FOR ...

ASEAN's collective response to a major disaster within the ASEAN region

ASEAN to establish an ASEAN-led coordinating mechanism and play a significant role in the international humanitarian arena

Mechanisms and tools under AADMER tested and utilised in a real situation

Cyclone Nargis, 2 and 3 May 2008

“...Disaster management has become a major item on the ASEAN agenda ......”
George Yeo, Singapore Foreign Minister

“We feel assured that we are in a better stage to respond ...”
Dr. Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian Foreign Minister

“One less region to worry about...”
Dr. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN
The Mechanisms and Tools

AADMER Work Programme, 2010 - 2015

- Initiated in May 2009
- Endorsed by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management in March 2010
- Translate AADMER into concrete actions and activities

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Phase 1 Objectives and Targets

1. Establishment and operationalisation of AHA Centre (by 1st semester, 2011)
   - Institutional arrangements (i.e. Agreement on the Establishment of the AHA Centre and Host Country Agreement)
   - Concept of Operations (CONOPS) (by 2010)
   - ICT/Disaster Info Sharing and Communication Network (DISCNet)

2. Strengthening ASEAN’s disaster preparedness and responsiveness to disasters:
   - SASOP (completion of Chapter 6 by end of 2010)
   - ERAT (completion and validation of the guidelines, ERAT set up)
   - ARDEX (annual, ongoing)
   - Emergency logistics, including stockpiling

3. Establishment of an ADMER Fund (by 2010)

4. Regional risk assessment

5. Setting up of regional protocols for early warning and monitoring

6. Development of a regional strategy in mainstreaming DRR into national development plans and climate change adaptation

7. Development of a regional strategy for an effective recovery
AHA Centre is being established in Jakarta ....

- The whole floor of 800 sqm has been dedicated for the AHA Centre
- The cost of this facility is estimated at USD 600,000 per year
- Operational cost for 2010 will be borne by the Government of Indonesia
- A ready-built land (more than 2 ha) for resource and training centre
- Contributions by other Member States are being discussed
- Initial stage for the establishment of an information centre

AHA CENTRE AS THE OPERATIONAL COORDINATION BODY AND ENGINE OF AADMER

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 (Article 20.1)

The AHA Centre shall work on the basis that the Party will act first to manage and respond to disasters. In the event that the Party requires assistance to cope with such situation, in addition to direct request to any Assisting Entity, it may seek assistance from the AHA Centre to facilitate such request (Article 20.2)
ASEAN Disaster Information Sharing and Communication Network (DISCNet)

- Bridging ICT gaps in ASEAN countries
- Online Southeast Asia Disaster Inventory (OSADI)
- Online Southeast Asia Disaster Map (OSA-Map)

Integrated Knowledgebase of Disaster Data, Risk, Modeling, Monitoring, & GIS for ASEAN Disaster Risk Reduction

Phase 1 Objectives and Targets

2. Strengthening ASEAN's disaster preparedness and responsiveness to disasters:
   - SASOP (completion of Chapter 6 by end of 2010)
   - ERAT (completion and validation of the guidelines, ERAT team set up)
   - ARDEX (annual, ongoing)
   - Emergency logistics, including stockpiling
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR REGIONAL STANDBY ARRANGEMENTS AND COORDINATION OF JOINT DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATION (SASOP)

- Guides and templates to initiate the establishment of the ASEAN Standby Arrangements for Disaster Relief and Emergency Response,
- Procedures for joint disaster relief and emergency response operations
- Procedures for the facilitation and utilisation of military and civilian assets and capacities
- Methodology for the periodic conduct of the ASEAN regional disaster emergency response simulation exercises (ARDEX) to test the effectiveness of this procedures

BUILDING DISASTER RESILIENCE IN ASEAN

SASOP - OPERATIONAL DOCUMENT OF AADMER

Contents

I. Introduction
II. Institutions
III. Disaster Preparedness
IV. Assessment and Monitoring
V. Emergency Response
VI. Facilitation and Utilisation of Military Assets and Capacities (being developed)
VII. Annexes (of templates and forms)

*Chapters I to V have been endorsed by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management*
What is SASOP for?

- Provide the guides and templates to initiate the ASEAN Standby Arrangements
- Facilitate sharing of information (such as notification of disasters) and situation updates - coordinated by the AHA Centre
- Facilitate the request for / offer of assistance (flow charts)
- Facilitate the joint assessment of required assistance (ERAT)

What is SASOP for?

- Provide the procedure for mobilisation of assets and capacities
- Provide the procedure for on-site deployment of assets and capacities
- Provide the procedure for direction and control of assistance on the ground
- Provide the procedure for disaster situation updates, demobilisation, reporting, lessons learning and exercises
DEVELOPMENT OF A TRAINED AND RAPIDLY DEPLOYABLE ASEAN-EMERGENCY RAPID ASSESSMENT TEAM (ERAT)

• Development of ERAT Guidelines (ongoing)
  • Intensive training for ERAT (18-23 October 2010, Singapore)
  • Testing of ERAT Guidelines in ARDEX 2010 (30 October – 6 November 2010, Indonesia)

ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Exercises (ARDEX)

ARDEX 2005 in Malaysia, Collapsed Structure Disaster Scenario

ARDEX 2006 in Cambodia, Flood Disaster Scenario
ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Exercises (ARDEX)

ARDEX 2007 in Singapore, Massive Collapse of Structures

ARDEX 2008 in Thailand, Typhoon, Technological Disaster (Chemical)

ARDEX 2010, 30 October – 5 November

• Scenario: Earthquake, resulting in tsunami and technological disaster (chemical)
• Venue: Cilegon City, Banten Province, Indonesia

Exercise Elements:
• Coordinating the dissemination of needs and offers of assistance
• Synchronising response mechanisms
• Testing facilitation at the entry points
• Testing the coordination role of AHA Centre
• Testing the deployment procedures of ERAT
• Coordinating cross-border movement of civilian and military disaster response assets and personnel
• Testing the deployment of Indonesian Rapid Response and Assistance (INDRRA/SRC PB)
Pandemic Table-Top Exercise, 16-20 August 2010, Phnom Penh

- Confirmed that AADMER and SASOP can be utilised for pandemics
- No contingency plan for complex disasters such as pandemics or those that affect multiple countries at the same time or simultaneous disasters
- Need to have implementing guidelines to help countries fulfill their obligations under AADMER
- AHA Centre to develop the capability to produce regional overview and analysis of the crisis and its implications to the region
- Need to complete efforts on developing regional standby arrangement, stockpiles, pre-agreed arrangements with suppliers, and SOP for transshipment
- Need to clarify relationship between AHA Centre and ASEAN SG as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator during emergencies

Phase 1 Objectives and Targets

7. Development of a regional strategy for an effective recovery
Development of a ‘tool box’ (including manuals, guidelines, database system, training tools) for assessment, recovery action plan, resource mobilisation, recovery coordination, and transition planning.

**Building Disaster Resilience in ASEAN**

**ASEAN Book Series on Post-Nargis Response**
- launched at the Post-Nargis Lessons Learning Conference, 30 August 2010, Bangkok, with the support of UNESCAP
- www.aseanpostnargiskm.org
- www.asean.org
Figuring out the current humanitarian architecture

DONOR COUNTRIES .. UNITED NATIONS .. PRIVATE SECTOR .. NGOs .. CIVILIANS .. MILITARIES .. IMMEDIATELY PROVIDE ASSISTANCE ..
Developing ‘concept of operations’ for cooperating with ASEAN partners in responding to disasters

- To facilitate and define ASEAN’s response options
- To define coordination points and interface with other humanitarian actors at the operational level
- Joint SOPs, joint action plans, joint exercises, etc

**STRATEGIC COMPONENTS**

- Introduction and Guiding Principle
- Risk Assessment, Monitoring and Early Warning
- Prevention and Mitigation
- Preparedness and Response
- Recovery

**BUILDING BLOCKS**

- Institutionalisation of AADMER
- Partnership
- Resource Mobilisation
- Outreach and Mainstreaming
- Training and Knowledge Management
- Monitoring and Evaluation

**ASEAN Partners and their Mechanisms**

- ASEAN Plus Three: with China, Japan & ROK
- East Asia Summit (EAS): ASEAN Plus Six
- United States and other ASEAN Dialogue Partners
- ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF): 27 participating countries, including ten ASEAN countries
- ADMM Plus Eight
- UN agencies, such as UNISDR, UNHCR, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNDP, etc
- International Financial Institutions, such as World Bank, ADB, etc
- Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement: IFRC, ICRC, National Societies in the ASEAN region
- Centres: ADPC, AIFDR, APCSS, PDC, ADRC, eCentre, COE, etc
- Other regional networks in Asia Pacific: SAARC, SOPAC, APEC, etc
- Civil society, private sectors, media, etc
Partnership with ASEAN should be based on the AADMER and its 5-year Work Programme

Conclusions

• The two mega disasters, the turning points
• Some mechanisms and tools in place, but more still needs to be done
• Need to clearly define coordination points and interface with other humanitarian actors
• Need to understand various partners, their mandates and mechanisms
• Partnership with ASEAN Based on the AADMER and its 5-year Work Programme
Thank you ...