



CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT

18TH ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING ON DISASTER RELIEF (ISM ON DR)

Vientiane, Lao PDR, 3 April 2019

INTRODUCTION

1. The 18th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief (ISM on DR) was held in Vientiane, the Lao PDR on 3 April 2019. The Meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Latsamy Keomany, Director-General of the ASEAN Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao PDR, Ms. Shi Yanping, Deputy Director General of the Department of International Cooperation and Rescue, Ministry of Emergency Management of China, and Mr. J. Ian Burchett, Director General for Asia and ASEAN, Global Affairs Canada, and was attended by representatives from all ARF Participating Countries except Brunei Darussalam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Representatives of the ASEAN Secretariat were also in attendance. The List of Participants appears as **ANNEX 1**.

AGENDA ITEM 1: OPENING REMARKS BY CO-CHAIRS

2. In his welcoming remarks, H.E. Keomany welcomed ARF Participants to the 18th ARF ISM on DR and expressed condolences to New Zealand for the shooting incidents in Christchurch and to Indonesia for the recent flood disaster in the Papua Province. H.E. Keomany underlined the role of the ISM on DR as a fundamental platform to share experiences and dialogues on disaster management among ARF Participants, as well as to realise the objectives outlined in the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and the ARF Work Plan on Disaster Relief 2018-2020. Recalling the ARF Ministers' commitment in enhancing resilience of communities to mitigate the impact of disasters at the 25th ARF in Singapore in August 2018, H.E. Keomany further underlined the importance to ensure

complementarities and synergies between the ARF and other global frameworks related to disaster.

3. In her opening remarks, Ms. Shi reiterated the notable progress of ASEAN-led mechanisms which have played significant role in political-security and economic development, including on the disaster relief front under the ARF ISM on DR. Ms. Shi further highlighted that the ongoing practical cooperation in disaster prevention, disaster risk reduction and disaster relief under the ARF has resulted in increased capacities of ARF Participants to tackle the emerging threats arising from natural disasters.

4. In his opening remarks, Mr. Burchett recalled the geographies of ARF Participating Countries which are prone to natural disasters and noted that climate change as well as population growth have exacerbated the disasters. Mr. Burchett also underlined that while disasters may be inevitable, cooperation on disaster relief may help to prevent disasters from becoming catastrophic and in this connection, the ISM on DR remains an essential multilateral framework and plays a pivotal role in finding the synergies between relevant mechanisms. He noted that Canada is proud to be working with ARF Member States on improving civil-military coordination in response to natural disasters in the region and ensuring responses are based on needs and in full respect of humanitarian principles, human rights, and the operating environment. Mr. Burchett also emphasised the need for the ARF to undertake more concrete activities in the areas of capacity building and disaster management cooperation to effectively address disaster relief issues. He further shared that Canada supports a feminist approach towards a rules-based international order, which extends to disaster management and disaster response.

AGENDA ITEM 2: ADOPTION OF AGENDA

5. The Meeting adopted the Agenda, which appears as **ANNEX 2**.

AGENDA ITEM 3: BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS

6. The Meeting was conducted in plenary. The Tentative Programme appears as **ANNEX 3**.

AGENDA ITEM 4: UPDATE ON THE ARF DISASTER WORK PLAN 2018-2020 AND FUTURE DIRECTION

7. As an implementation of the ARF Work Plan on Disaster Relief 2018-2020, the Meeting was briefed on the outcomes of the 2nd ARF Senior Training Course on Urban Search and Rescue (USAR), held in Singapore on 19-21 November 2018. Following the 1st Senior Training Course which was held in Beijing and Chengdu, China on 7-14 May 2018, the 2nd Training Course focused on the development of international guidelines which aims to overcome barriers and gaps among ARF Participating Countries in enhancing USAR capabilities. For future implementation of the Work Plan, the Meeting noted that greater attention should be focused on areas vulnerable to disasters, including in archipelagic nations/countries. Taking into consideration that the Work Plan will expire in 2020, the Co-Chairs encouraged ARF Participants to provide preliminary inputs to be incorporated into the new Work Plan.

8. The Meeting took note of China's proposals to convene an ARF Enhancement Training on USAR Capacity Building and Comprehensive USAR Drill, the 3rd ARF Workshop on Urban Emergency Rescue and an ARF Workshop on Global Multi-Hazard Early Warning Capacity Development in Asian Region. The Meeting further noted that the concept papers for the proposals, envisioned to be convened in the ARF Inter-Sessional Year 2019-2020, will be circulated to all ARF Participants in due course and that China is seeking ASEAN Co-Chairs for the activities.

AGENDA ITEM 5: EFFECTIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND PREPAREDNESS

9. The Meeting was briefed on the development of disaster management in Bangladesh, which was ranked fifth as a country most vulnerable to natural disasters by the World Risk Index in 2012. The Meeting took note of Bangladesh's ongoing efforts in setting up an effective and systematic disaster management and mitigation, such as through the establishment of the National Disaster Management Council (NDMC) and In-Ministerial Disaster Management Co-ordination Committee (IMDMCC). The Meeting also took note of Bangladesh's early warning system, namely: (i) Short Messaging Service (SMS) to disseminate warnings of potential disasters and after disaster instruction to its affected population; (ii) establishment of a community-based early warning through education of disaster risk reduction (DRR) as well as development of apt agriculture system; and (iii) improvement of medical and hospital service post-disasters. Bangladesh's presentation appears as **ANNEX 4**.

10. The Lao PDR briefed the Meeting on its emergency management and preparedness system, which focuses on addressing potential disaster-risk events deemed to cause human and financial burden to the most vulnerable population. The Meeting also noted a number of DRR-related measures and activities currently being carried out, namely: (i) Project on Disaster Risk Reduction by Integrating Climate Change Projection into Flood and landslide Risk Assessment funded by the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF); (ii) analysis of flood probability and urban assets in

flood risk; (iii) community-based DRR-related activities; and (iv) effective on the use of the Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS), which is a customised multi-hazard monitoring system that provides many layers of information for disaster analysis and response. The Meeting further noted the Lao PDR's management and utilisation of media in enhancing its emergency response through official and effective dissemination of accurate information. The Lao PDR's presentation appears as **ANNEX 5.**

11. The Philippines updated the Meeting on its implementation of emergency management and preparedness as guided by the Philippine Disaster Reduction and Management Act 2010 and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2011-2018. The Meeting took note of the Philippines' three levels of emergency response: (i) policy level (strategic), whereby responsible officials determine the priorities for response; (ii) coordination level (operational), which provides management support for the respective Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) and identifies the necessary resources; and (iii) command and control level (tactical), which implements the actual response. The Meeting further noted the use of the Incident Command System (ICS) which proven effective in addressing potential disasters, including during the Typhoon Ompong which occurred in September 2018 and the Typhoon Rosita in October 2018. A number of lessons learned were retrieved from the Philippines' experience in responding to disasters such as the importance of safety and prevention, the provision of access to the affected site which remains challenging in mountainous areas, as well as the provision of mental health care and psycho-social support as integral part of response operations. The Philippines' presentation appears as **ANNEX 6.**

12. The representative of Timor-Leste delivered the Statement by H.E. Alexandrino Xavier Araujo, Secretary of State for Civil Protection, Ministry of Interior of Timor-Leste on their ongoing efforts in disaster management and DRR, including through the establishment of the Secretariat of State for Civil Protection and the National Committee for Disaster and the National Disaster Risk Management Policy, which have been mandated to guarantee the management of "disaster cycle" in the country. The Meeting took note that the policy includes institutional reform, human and institutional capacity development, efficiency of resources management, strengthening international cooperation, as well as development of legal frameworks to increase the institutional capacity to respond to DRR and disaster management issues. H.E. Araujo's Statement appears as **ANNEX 7.**

AGENDA ITEM 6: IMPROVING COOPERATION ON DISASTER RELIEF/ACTIVITIES IN ORDER TO ENHANCE CAPACITY BUILDING OF ARF PARTICIPANTS

13. China briefed the Meeting on the outcomes of the 2nd ARF Workshop on Urban Emergency Rescue, which was held in Nanning, China, on 8-13 July 2018 and co-

chaired by Malaysia and China. Attended by 386 Participants, the Workshop carried out a number of practical activities such as academic exchange, technical exchange as well as fire and rescue games. The Meeting took note that the Workshop contributed to the increased capacity of ARF Participants in disaster relief operations, the effectiveness of regional cooperation, as well as the establishment of a platform for experience-sharing of task implementation. China will also convene a “Flame Blue” International Technical Exchange and Games on Fire and Rescue in Hangzhou City, China on 5-9 November 2019 and encouraged ARF Participants to participate in the activity. China’s presentation appears as **ANNEX 8.**

14. Indonesia briefed the Meeting on its active participation in designing training curriculum, wherein training materials should be developed based on the host country’s disaster management system, as well as the already existing frameworks on disaster management. The Meeting further noted that the training should utilise scientific-based threat scenarios and include emergency operations plans, to ensure that such trainings are beneficial for both the host and participating countries. The Meeting further highlighted the necessity for training materials to encompass lessons learned from the disasters that had occurred and to utilise the tools that have been developed to enhance the capacities of the participating countries. Highlighting the progress of ASEAN’s practical cooperation, the Meeting also welcomed the successful convening of the ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX) in Cilegon City, Indonesia in November 2018, the progress of the East Asia Summit (EAS) Disaster Rapid Response Tool Kit and the outcomes of the EAS International Disaster Assistance Workshop held in Perth, Australia in 2018.

15. The United States briefed the Meeting on the role of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in emergency situation, whose objective is to build a culture of preparedness on every segment of societies, prepare the nation for potential catastrophic disasters, and reduce the complexity of decision-making process within the FEMA to ensure rapid delivery of assistance to the affected communities. The Meeting was also briefed on the following measures carried out by FEMA to strengthen the United States’ humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR): (i) the development of a National Response Framework which provides guidance on how to respond to all types of disasters and emergencies; (ii) the National Incident Management System (NIMS) which provides a common approach to operational structures and supporting mechanism among all relevant stakeholders (public, private and non-governmental organisations); (iii) the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) which provides the structure for coordinating Federal Interagency support for federal response to an incident. The Meeting was also briefed on the coordination between FEMA and the Department of Defence (DOD) in disaster situations, whereby the DOD is integrated into incident response through planning and coordination and provision of Defense Support of Civil Authorities. The United States’ presentation appears as **ANNEX 9.**

16. At the opportunity, China and Australia briefed the Meeting on the outcomes of the ARF Workshop on Regional Climate Change and Coastal Disaster Mitigation, which was held in Tianjin, China, on 1-2 November 2018 and co-chaired by China, Thailand and Australia. It was noted that there is a necessity of to enhance capacity in research and studies focusing on the impact and risk assessment of climate change and extreme weather. The Workshop also underlined the importance of scientific research on climate change and its adverse consequences and to properly communicate the findings of such research to the public and decision makers.

AGENDA ITEM 7: ROLE OF CIVIL-MILITARY COOPERATION IN RESPONDING TO DISASTER

17. The Meeting was briefed on Canada's civil-military coordination in disaster response abroad. The briefing highlighted that as natural disasters are becoming more frequent and complex, there has been a considerable increase in the use of military assets in humanitarian responses which requires closer coordination and open dialogues between civilian and military stakeholders. The Meeting noted that Canada's response to request for military assets is made on the basis of humanitarian principles, wherein such assets should be utilised as the last resort and will be conducted upon request of the affected government. Natural disaster response has to be based on needs and the deployment of Canadian military assets be informed by a needs assessment provided by the Canadian Disaster Assessment Team (CDAT) which are only applicable to disaster environment deemed permissive for deployment. Moreover, when requesting the support of the military in response to a natural disaster, Canada noted it is good practice to request for effects instead of specific assets, letting military planners determine how to properly respond. The Meeting further noted that potential Canadian military support may include airlift, naval assets, logistics, intelligence and reconnaissance, essential engineering, command/control communication as well as Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART). Canada's presentation appears as **ANNEX 10.**

18. The Meeting noted that involvement of the Indonesian National Army in disaster emergency response is often based on political decisions and that in the event of disasters, both in preparation and response, their involvement will be guided by civilian-led rules and regulation. At the opportunity, Indonesia also welcomed the outcomes of the 9th ASEAN Technical Working Group on Civil-Military Coordination held in Singapore in February 2019, and noted that Singapore and Thailand have appointed their military representatives to the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre) in Jakarta in 2018 and 2019, respectively.

19. On the civil-military cooperation in HADR operations in the Lao PDR, the Meeting noted that as one of the key components of the National Disaster Prevention and Control Committee (NDPCC), the Lao People's Army has been involved in the following activities: (i) disaster management planning and response; (ii) disaster

preparedness activities and SAR operations; (iii) rehabilitation and mitigation of the adverse effects of natural disaster on the population; (iv) building shelters and repairing damaged infrastructures; (v) providing basic needs and health services; and (vi) clearing land mines or unexploded ordnances (UXO). The Lao PDR further briefed the Meeting on its international capacity building engagements at the bilateral level and multilateral level, including with the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) and the ADMM-Plus Experts Working Group on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (EWG on HADR), ASEAN Chief of Defence Forces Meeting (ACDFM) and other related ASEAN-related military mechanisms. Moving forward, the Meeting took note that there is a necessity to further develop an inclusive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on civil-military coordination and to raise awareness of disaster-related matters to all segments of community to stimulate collective efforts and engagements with the civilian components. The Lao PDR's presentation appears as **ANNEX 11**.

20. The Meeting was briefed on the United States' efforts in civilian-military coordination in emergency situations and highlighted the following points: (i) military engagements in HADR should be determined based on the requirements, depending on the type of incidents wherein the operations will be carried out under specific timeframe and upon the request of the affected government; (ii) protection of the affected community as well as the military responders should be prioritised and be agreed upon at the pre-deployment stage; and (iii) pre-deployment agreements, particularly when it comes to international deployment, are essential, wherein the process will be assisted by the Department of State. The Meeting also highlighted a number of challenges in coordination, including issues related to customs, immigration and quarantine (CIQ), supply and demand of manpower or equipment, as well as matters related to taxation over military assets. The United States also underlined that the civil-military coordination also includes emergency situations caused by chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives (CBRNE) incidents, and there is a need for an exit strategy to ensure smooth transition from the military to the civilian components upon the completion of humanitarian assistance activities.

AGENDA ITEM 8: REGIONAL MECHANISMS FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION ON HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

21. China briefed the Meeting on its efforts to prevent and dissolve major risks and improve public security system by optimizing emergency resources. The Chinese government established the Ministry of Emergency Management (MEM) in March last year by integrating 13 responsibilities previously shouldered by 11 authorities. Since then, the MEM has successfully responded to a series of major disasters including Typhoon Maria and Mangkhut in 2018. China is now aiming for the transition of its emergency management strategies, including the shift from post-disaster response to pre-disaster prevention, from single-disaster response to comprehensive disaster risk

reduction, from the reduction of disaster losses to that of risks. The Meeting also noted China's engagement in disaster prevention and emergency management activities, such as supporting and participating in the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction which was initiated by China, hosting the 2nd Asian Science and Technology Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2018 and other regional frameworks e.g. the ARF, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and the EAS. China reiterated that ARF has provided a good cooperation platform for Disaster Management, and such cooperation should be carried out at higher levels under more frameworks (such as ministerial level) to help more countries vulnerable to disasters, such as China-ASEAN, ASEAN PLUS THREE and Belt & Road Initiative (BRI). The Meeting further noted that China will strive to convene the 1st ministerial conference for nature disaster prevention and emergency management under the Belt & Road Initiative in the first half of 2020. China's presentation appears as **ANNEX 12.**

22. The European Union updated the Meeting on its humanitarian assistance programmes carried out by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). The Meeting noted that the programmes aim to strengthen civilian protection through the following four strategies: (i) provision of shock-responsive service and social protection; (ii) forecast-based early actions to develop national and local competencies for early actions; (iii) enhancement of disaster preparedness in urban settings; and (iv) strengthening emergency preparedness for response. The Meeting further noted that with just over 1% of the total European Union annual budget, the European Union has actively participated in HADR activities including through providing support and humanitarian response to five disasters in the Southeast Asian region, i.e. in the Lao PDR, Indonesia and the Philippines, and contributed financial assistance in the amount of 4.18 million Euros in 2018. The Meeting further noted the European Union's continued support towards the AHA Centre and the implementation of the 2016-2020 AADMER Work Programme. The European Union's presentation appears as **ANNEX 13.**

23. Russia briefed the Meeting on its experience in receiving and providing international assistance as coordinated by the Ministry for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (termed as EMERCOM). The Meeting noted that the EMERCOM has been involved in more than 450 emergency operations, including SAR and aviation wildfire-fighting and that the EMERCOM budgets an approximately USD 2 million on emergency and humanitarian operations to improve preparedness of the affected in facing potential disasters in the region. The Meeting was also updated on a number of challenges in providing humanitarian assistance, such as lack of logistical arrangements in the recipient country and inconsistent nomenclature on logistical matters, CIQ challenges, as well as issues associated with the permits of imported drugs in the receiving countries. The Meeting noted that the EMERCOM with the Ministry of Interior of Russia will convene the International Salon Integrated Safety and Security Exhibition in Moscow, on 5-7 June

2019 which aims to showcase the efforts carried out by the civilian and military components in addressing emergencies and ensuring fire safety.

24. Thailand shared its experiences in disaster relief and regional coordination in view of emergency response, as follows: (i) at the bilateral level, Thailand has played an active role in providing humanitarian assistance to disaster-affected countries, including during the cyclone Nargis in Myanmar and the tsunami in Japan; (ii) at the regional level, the Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN (DELSA) in Chainat Province, Thailand has set up a satellite warehouse which will serve as a mechanism for a swift provision of relief items to mainland Southeast Asia to assist ASEAN Member States affected by natural disasters. The Meeting noted that the warehouse will be launched in 2019; and (iii) at the multilateral level, Thailand, in cooperation with the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), held the International Conference on the Implementation of the Health Aspects of the Sendai Framework 2015-2030 in Bangkok on 10-11 March 2016. The Conference adopted “the Bangkok Principles” which aims to strengthen coordination to reduce risk stemmed from biological hazards through inter-operable, multisectoral approach to promote systematic cooperation, integration and coherence between disaster and health risk management. Thailand has also continued to support international efforts under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the New Urban Agenda, the Paris Agreement, as well as contributed annually to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) of the United Nations in the amount of USD 20,000 since 2012. The Meeting also noted that Thailand is actively involved in the ASEAN-Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT) in support of assessment, on-site coordination, and facilitation of incoming relief assistance.

25. On the challenges in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, it was noted that the absence of regulation to receive humanitarian aid in the receiving country could have a negative impact and prevent the delivery of incoming humanitarian aid. The Meeting were also of the view that reluctance from the local community to engage external emergency teams as well as the political sensitivities caused by the acceptance of certain humanitarian aid from one country and rebuttal of another country’s aid, have also posed challenges to the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance. The Meeting also highlighted the role of the AHA Centre in facilitating cooperation and coordination of disaster management among ASEAN Member States and their Dialogue Partners under the One ASEAN One Response. Highlighting progress on this issue, the Meeting also welcomed the establishment of an additional DELSA satellite warehouse in the Philippines in 2019.

AGENDA ITEM 9: POST-DISASTER RESPONSES, INCLUDING RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION

26. The Meeting was briefed on the Philippines’s Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) programmes and their experience on post-disaster responses,

using a case study from the emergency situation caused by the Typhoon Ompong in September 2018. The Meeting noted that a number of pre-emptive actions were taken, including Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment Meetings, activation of the Emergency Operations Center, pre-emptive evacuation in high-risk areas as well as utilisation of all early warning systems such as social media, radio stations and text blast systems to ensure the widest dissemination of weather and safety advisories. The Meeting noted the following measures that have been taken post-disasters, such as rapid damage assessments and needs analysis and post disaster needs assessments with the objectives to restore the social and economic condition as well as develop infrastructure facilities and communities resilient to potential disasters. The Philippines' presentation appears as **ANNEX 14.**

27. The Meeting was briefed on China's mechanism and practices of post-disaster recovery and reconstruction of damaged residential building, taking an example of the flood disaster in both the north and south in 2016 which affected 99.9 million people and caused the collapse of 440,000 houses, resulted in RMB 313.4 billion of economic losses. The recovery and reconstruction of damaged houses caused by flood disasters has been fully completed. It was noted that following the disaster, China took the following measures: (i) established an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism through resource pooling and information sharing as well as clarifying the responsibilities and policy measures of each departments; (ii) developed scientific plan for post disaster reconstruction and clarified the requirements for disaster prevention such as avoiding areas prone and affected by disasters; (iii) increased capital investment and policy coordination including poverty alleviation relocation, renovation of rural dilapidated housing, rural safe housing, nomadic settlement, and housing disaster insurance; and (iv) strengthening supervision and inspection. China's presentation appears as **ANNEX 15.**

28. The Meeting was updated on the Lao PDR's Post-Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) which provides basic strategic recovery planning to quantify damage and loss, evaluate the overall impact of the disaster on the macroeconomic and human development context, as well as identify recovery needs, priorities and costs for a resilient recovery strategy for short term, medium term and long term. Taking an example of the impacts of floods from July to September 2018, the Lao PDR conducted an assessment carried out by various departments from 24 September to 19 October 2018 and identified that 616,145 people were affected, including 2,382 villages and 126,736 households across 17 provinces in the Lao PDR. From the PDNA, it was noted that USD 520 million was required for recovery which encompassed social sector such as housing, education and health, productive sector such as agriculture and tourism, infrastructure sector such as water supply, sanitation, waterways and electricity, as well as cross-cutting sector such governance, human development, and UXO. The Lao PDR's presentation appears as **ANNEX 16.**

AGENDA ITEM 10: OTHER MATTERS

29. The Meeting took note that the 19th ARF ISM on DR will take place in the Q2 of 2020 (early July) in the Southern Province of China.

30. The Meeting further noted that the outcomes of the 18th ARF ISM on DR will be tabled at the ARF Inter-Sessional Support Group Meeting on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy scheduled in Seoul, the Republic of Korea on 3 May 2019, before being further tabled at the ARF Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) scheduled in late May 2019 for endorsement and to the 26th ARF Ministerial Meeting for adoption.

AGENDA ITEM 11: CLOSING REMARKS

31. In their Closing Remarks, the Co-Chairs thanked the Participants for their active contribution and support rendered towards the Meeting. The Co-Chairs also expressed appreciation towards the proposed new initiatives tabled at the Meeting and expressed hope for continued dialogues and practical cooperation to strengthen disaster management and response in the region under the ARF framework.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

32. The Meeting expressed gratitude and appreciation to the Government of the Lao PDR for the excellent arrangements made for the Meeting and the warm hospitality extended to all ARF Participants.

ISSUES TO BE FOLLOWED UP

No.	Key Decision/Issues	Timeline	Follow-up By
1.	To finalise the co-chairmanship of proposed activities for the ARF Inter-Sessional Year 2019-2020	Prior to the 26 th ARF	Proponent of the activities
2.	To provide inputs to the proposed Concept Papers for activities to be implemented in the ARF Inter-Sessional Year 2019-2020	Prior to the ARF ISG on CBMs and PD	ARF Participants

