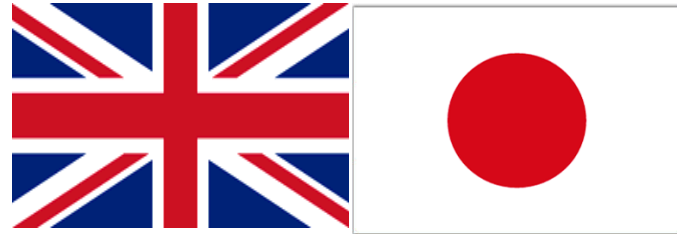


UK-Japan HADR Seminar Manila 20–22 January 2016



Why hold the seminar?

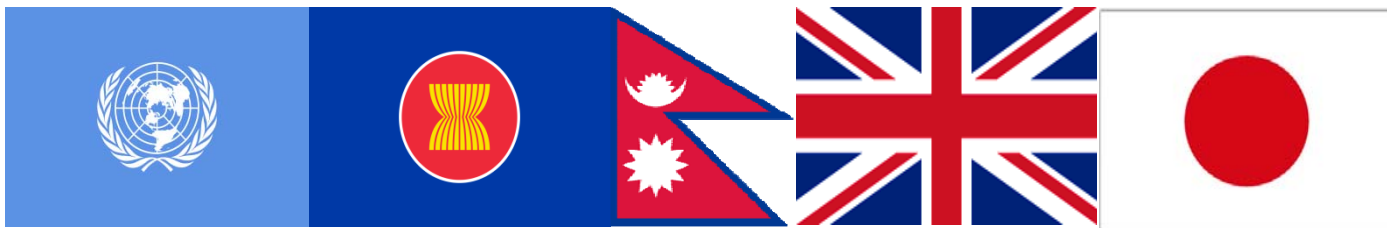


The UK and Japan are committed to joint efforts and coordination to enhance the capability of Southeast Asian States, as reaffirmed at the 2nd Japan-UK 2+2 Meeting in January 2016.

- To **learn best practice** from each other
- To build **deeper understanding and cooperation** in ASEAN countries
- To **strengthen crisis response practices** in a part of the world so prone to natural disasters.
- To deepen **regional dialogue**.
- UK and Japan joined the international response to Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines in 2013 and **the UK and Japan have pledged to cooperate further in South East Asia.**

- **Attendees :**

- Civil-military representation from all ten ASEAN member states
- ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre)
- Regional HADR Coordination Centre (RHCC)
- Nepal
- UN agencies (including UNOCHA) and NGOs
- Manila-based relevant officials were invited as observers from Australia, Canada, China, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, and the US.



UNCLASSIFIED

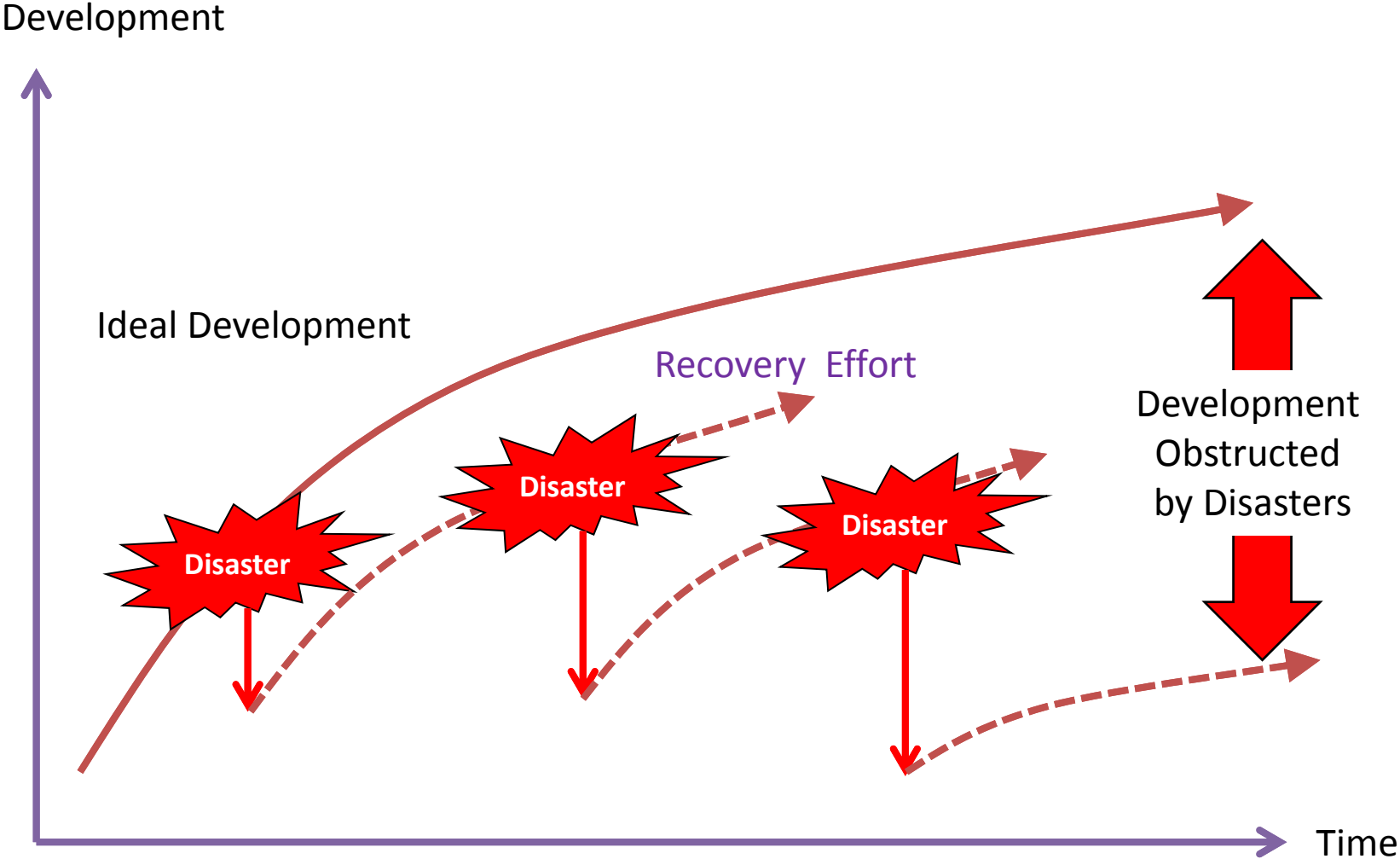
RESILIENCE

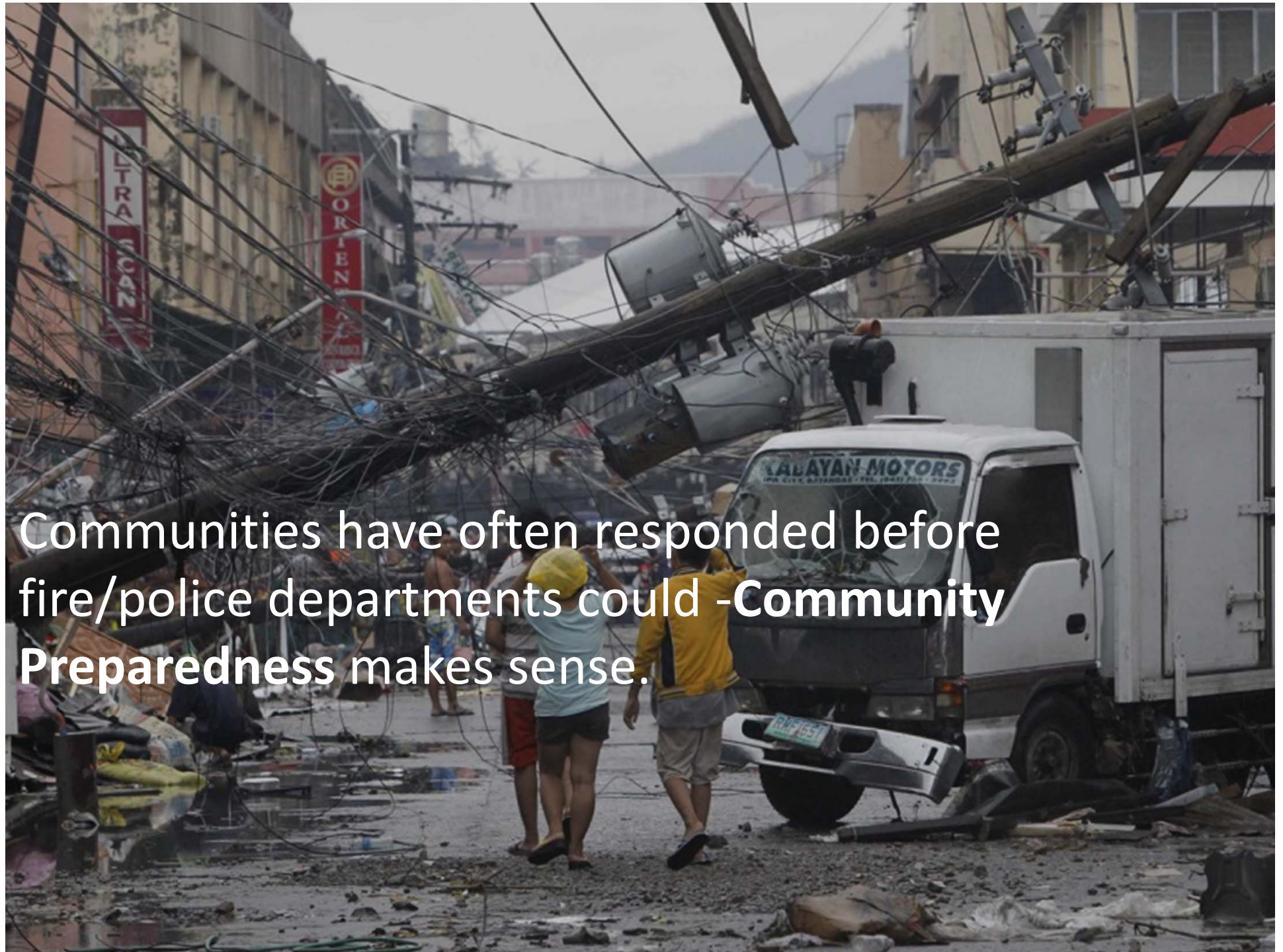
- It is **not a case of if, but when** another crisis will happen.
- **Disaster risk reduction is essential for sustainable development.**
- First responders here have tended to be the armed forces. However communities have often responded before fire/police departments could -**Community Preparedness** makes sense.
- **ASEAN coordination has a legal basis** but a deeper understanding of mechanisms is needed through training.



UNCLASSIFIED *Aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan in 2013*

Disaster risk reduction is essential for sustainable development.





Communities have often responded before fire/police departments could - **Community Preparedness** makes sense.

To reduce disaster losses and to jointly respond to disaster emergencies in the ASEAN region, ASEAN Foreign Ministers signed AADMER on 26 July 2005 and entered into force on 24 December 2009.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Vientiane, Lao PDR, this Twenty-Sixth Day of July in the Year Two Thousand and Five, in a single copy in the English Language.

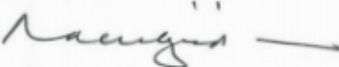
FOR BRUNEI DARUSSALAM:


MOHAMED BOLKIAH
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOR THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA:


HOR NAMHONG
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

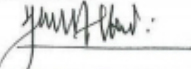
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA:


DR. N. HASSAN WIRAJUDA
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOR LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC:


SOMSA VAT LENGSA VAD
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOR MALAYSIA:


DATO SERI SYED HAMID ALBAR
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOR THE UNION OF MYANMAR:


MYAN WIN
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

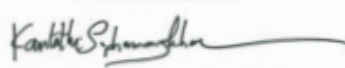
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES:


ALBERTO G. ROMULO
SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

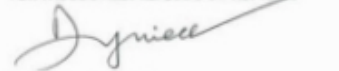
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE:

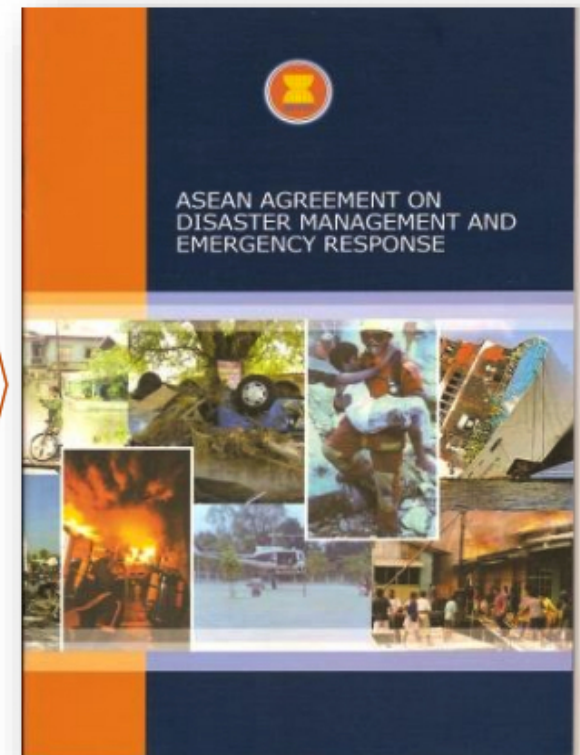

GEORGE YONG-BOON YEO
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOR THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND:


DR. KANTATHI SUPHAMONGKHON
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOR THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM:


NGUYEN DY NIEN
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS



PREPAREDNESS

- Through **urbanization and climate change**, there will be more frequent and damaging disasters
- **Frameworks exist** - the UN ISDR, the Sendai Framework for DRR, Standby Arrangements Standard Operating Procedures.



Image taken by a drone after the April 2015 Nepal earthquake

- **Technology helps** responders through the sharing of real-time information.
- It was better to **invest in preparedness** than spend on response.

CLIMATE CHANGE is upon us....



Changing disaster patterns



Sea level rise



MORE frequent & MORE intense tropical storms



MORE droughts, MORE often



MORE warm days and MORE Heat Waves



MORE intense rainfall

Few Statistics on: Urbanization



- In 2010, the **global urban** population **outnumbered** the rural population – **53%** or 3.7 billion vs. Global rural population: 47% or 3.3 billion
- Urban population projections for 2050 is 70%
- **Half** of the world's urban population now **lives in Asia**.
- In 2012, **46%** of total AP population or **1.96 B** people, lived in urban areas
- **By 2020**, the urban population **in AP** is expected to reach **50%**

Urbanization

1900		2 out of every 10 people lived in an urban area
1990		4 out of every 10 people lived in an urban area
2010		5 out of every 10 people lived in an urban area
2030		6 out of every 10 people will live in an urban area
2050		7 out of every 10 people will live in an urban area



Defined by UN HABITAT as a city with a population of more than 10 million

The Sendai Framework

What targets in the Sendai Framework are quantitative? Are they ambitious and doable?

Out of the seven global targets of the SFDRR, the first three are quantitative, while the last four are both quantitative and qualitative. They are all ambitious targets and doable.



Overview of Changi RHCC Information System



CHANGI RHCC
SINGAPORE

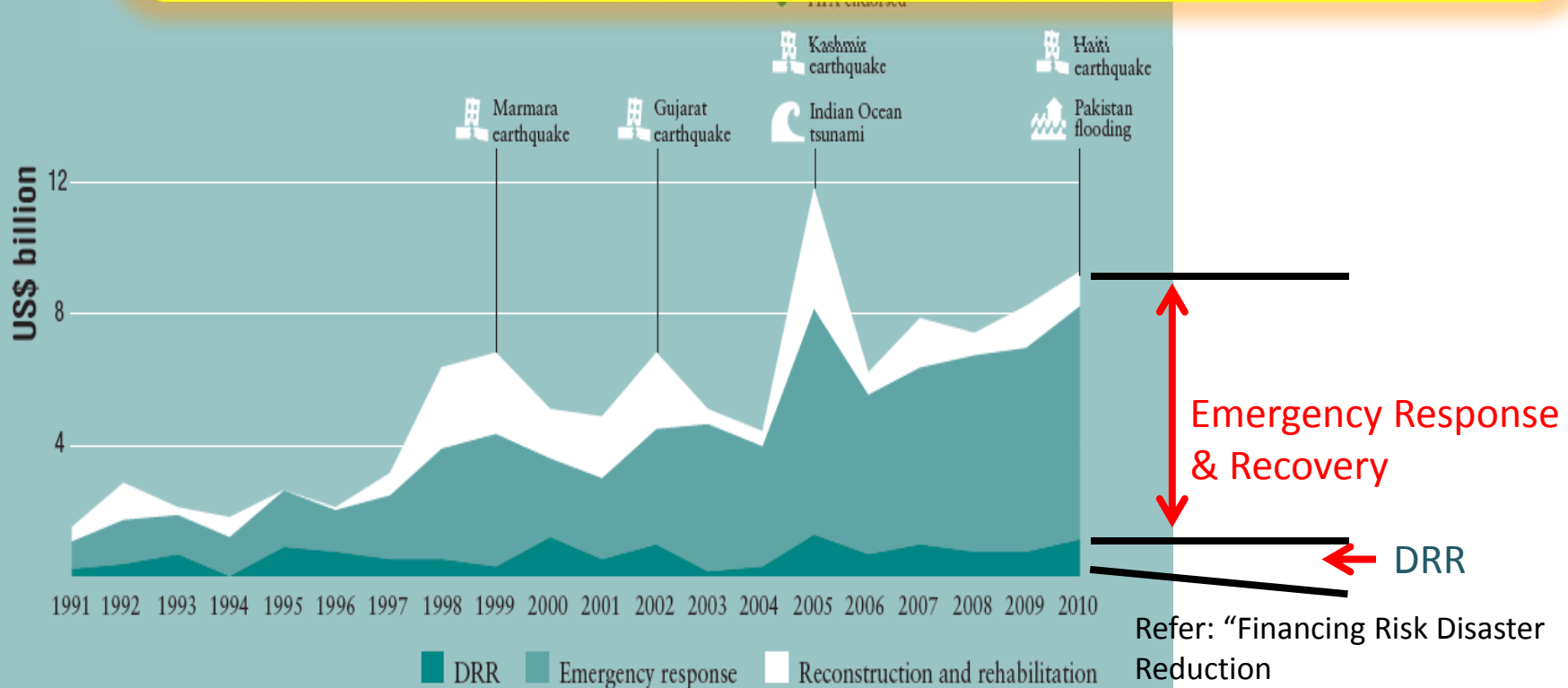
- Codenamed OPERA Command & Control Information System (CCIS)
- Common Platform for Collaboration
- Web-based Architecture
- Deployed in 2013 to support ADMM-Plus HADR/MM Exercise in Brunei
- Deployed in 2015 Nepal Earthquake Response



Most of the international aid has been allocated for Response and Reconstruction after disasters

Figure 2.9: Disaster-related financing, 1991-2010

\$1 DRR investment saves \$7 loss & recovery cost



Refer: "Financing Risk Disaster Reduction
-A 20 year story of international aid"
published by World Bank, ODI, Sep 2013

RESPONSE

- International and regional coordination was improving with each disaster – but there is still work to be done.
- International, national and local **donors** and responders all had a role to play – including on the speed, scale and flexibility of their responses.
- But they had to first understand the **needs** of recipients before sending aid. Donors also had to respect recipient sovereignty.
- **Information** collection, collation and dissemination was important during a response as was a **whole of government**, integrated, hazard-specific, time bound and area-specific plan.
- **Coordinating** well between military/civil and national / regional / international bodies, and clear and timely explanation for including the media, was also crucial.



Japanese assistance after the *April 2015 Nepal earthquake*

Recognising a Contested Space



UN-CMCoord What is it?

The essential dialogue and interaction between civilian and military actors in humanitarian emergencies necessary to protect and promote humanitarian principles, avoid competition, minimize inconsistency, and when appropriate pursue common goals.



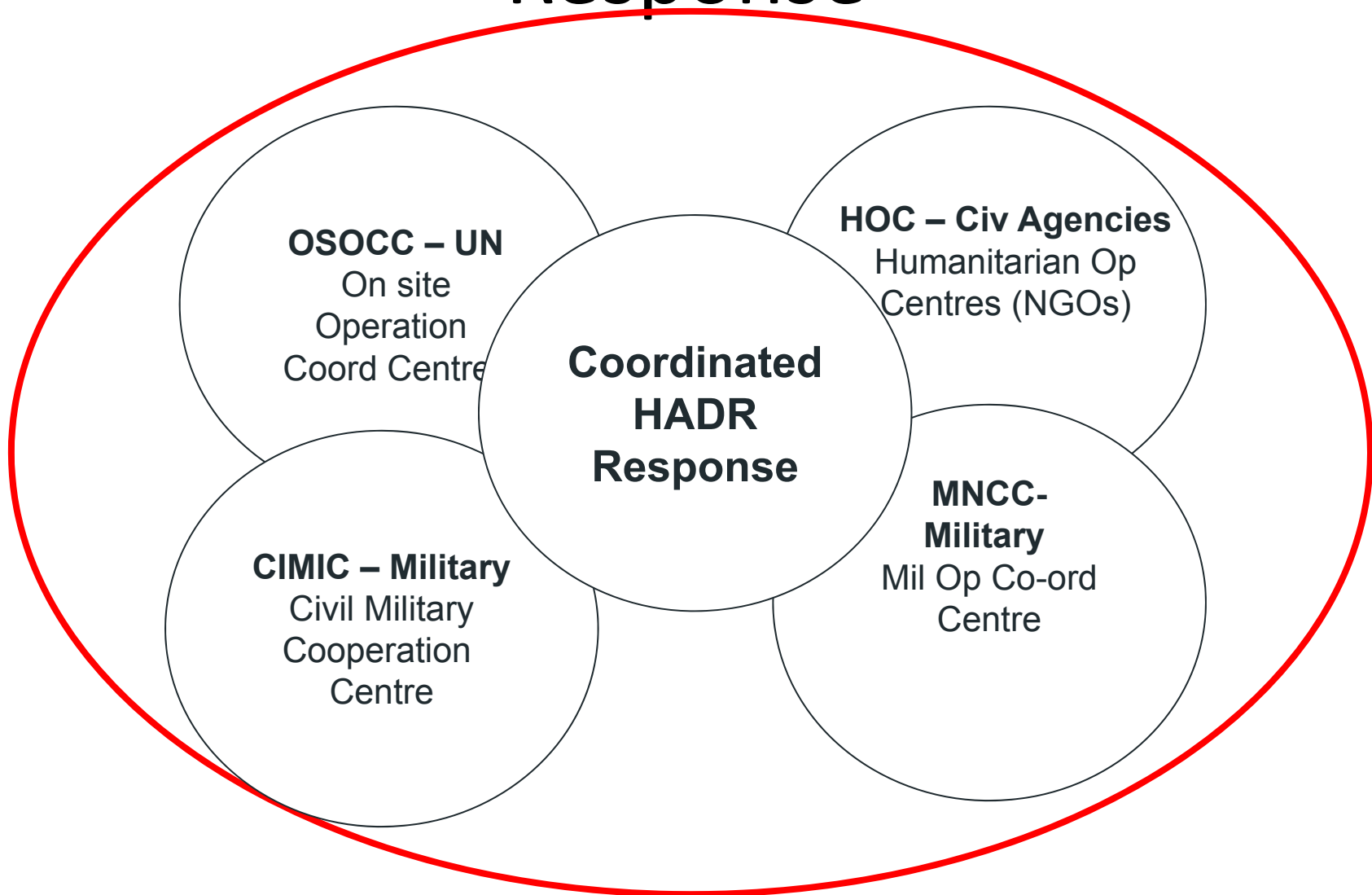
UN-CMCoord:

- ❑ Establish a Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination mechanism;
- ❑ Adopt a co-location strategy for humanitarian civil-military-police coordination



Humanitarian-Military Operations Coordination Center (HuMOCC)

Toward a Co-ordinated HADR Response



THE FUTURE

- The challenge was coordinating regional bodies and initiatives to deliver regional priorities.
- Trust was essential for building a community of responders.
- The freedom to challenge current thinking, methods and processes was difficult but also healthy.
- The UK and Japan would welcome ideas for further capacity building work, enhancing networking, and building up and sharing experiences, and mutual understanding of the structures in this region.



A British helicopter airlifts aid to the Philippines from the deck of HMS Illustrious after the November 2013 typhoon.

UK-Japan HADR Seminar Manila 20–22 January 2016

