



The ADMM Plus HADR Expert Working Group Work Plan Proposal ~ 2014-2016 ~

Co-chaired by:

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1. Introduction

Background

- Practical Cooperation b/w Militaries has made much progress in the 1st three years of the ADMM+ , as shown in the HADR • MM Ex in Brunei.
- In the beginning of the 2nd three years, the EWG needs to identify concrete “Objectives of the EWG”, and necessary process to accomplish those objectives.
- This Identification Process must be based on a logic which all participants can understand/agree.
- In so doing, a comprehensive review of past experiences, including the most recent case of Typhoon disasters in Philippines, should be done.

Scope of Cooperation

- The possibility of joint multilateral exercises of HADR and Military Medicine should be also explored.
- Where necessary, the HADR EWG should explore cooperation with activities of other regional frameworks, such as ARF and EAS.

2. Three Pillars of the HADR EWG

Immediately after
Disasters Happened
(~72hrs)

Swift Response

- To deploy a certain scale of assisting entities such as military org. to affected areas as quickly as possible.
- Need to improve readiness to receive, information gathering capabilities, decision-making process, and transportation capabilities.
- To establish more efficient domestic procedures for deploying and accepting assistance troops.

Intermediary Stage
(Ex. 72hrs~2 Weeks)

Shared Assessment and Seamless Support

- To make all players share the accurate needs of affected areas.
- To maintain effective supply cycle under cooperation with local govt., civilians, so that to deliver proper assistance to proper areas, at the proper time.
- To avoid duplication, waste of labor

Recovering Period
(Ex. 2weeks~)

Smooth hand-over to Reconstruction players

- To realize smooth hand-over of military relief operations to civilian sectors which can be engaging with recovery efforts for a longer time.
- Need to closely collaborate with NGOs and UN agencies.

3. Main Policy Objectives in Each Pillar

Categories	Issues	Objectives	Possible Measures
PILLAR 1 Swift Response	Immediate Damages and Needs Assessment	To enable the Govt. of affected country, or other assisting entities, to carry out damage and needs assessment of the affected areas immediately after the event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop/Improve SOPs - Capacity Building for ASEAN countries and AHA center including equipment - Examine/Attest in CPX?
	Swift acceptance of foreign rescue unit including military where necessary	To enable the Govt. of affected country to make requests and accept foreign rescue units including military where appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop/Improve SOPs - Resolve domestic legal and other procedural limitations including status of foreign military
PILLAR 2 Shared Assessment and Seamless Support	Effective Storage, Delivery and Transportation Cycles based on shared needs on the ground	To enable the whole assisting entities to share the accurate needs on the ground, and to control accumulation, distribution, transportation, and arrangements of rescue materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop/Improve Common Operating Manuals - Examine/Attest in CPX/FTX
	Common Skills/Interoperability among ADMM Plus members	To share information on availability of assets from each country and informing available conditions for operations; Developing operation guide for coordination among each military in search and rescue activities, medical activities and medical evacuations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop/Improve Common Operating Manuals (e.g. Specify Some forms of information) - Examine/Attest in FTX
PILLAR 3 Smooth hand-over to reconstruction players	Seamless Transition to Private Sector	To identify appropriate partners and hand-over military operation after the event to civilians and other reconstruction players without interruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop/Improve Common Guidelines on receding military rescue units - Other possible measures to realize effective Civil-Military Cooperation

4. Possible Major Events (Exercises)

Common Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 To improve effectiveness and interoperability of cooperation on HADR among ASEAN and Plus countries 2 To make SASOP reflect achievements of exercises and improve it 3 To build confidence and enhance relationship among ADMM Plus countries 		
Modernity of Exercises	TTX	CPX • FTX (combined)	
P e r i o d	2015	2016	
N a m e	HADR Table Top Exercise	HADR • MM Command Post Exercise and Field Training Exercise	
H o s t Country	Laos	TBC	
C h a i r	Japan and Laos (co-chair)	Japan, Laos, Thai, Russia (co-chair)	
Objectives	To extract problems from SASOP and consider policies to cope with these problems	CPX: To improve capabilities during command and staff activities in Multinational Headquarters etc.	FTX: To improve interoperability and coordination mechanism by conducting field training for coordination mechanism among deployed units.
M a j o r Issues of Exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operation guide for assessment of damages and needs of affected areas and communications with relevant countries ○ Consider transportation schemes to deliver rescue materials from abroad ○ Draft guidelines etc. for seamless transition to private sector 	CPX: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Command Post operations immediately after disasters happened and/or during intermediary stage ○ Coordination among countries and command and staff activities at Multi-national Headquarters (multi-national coordination center, air, maritime and ground coordination center, etc.) 	FTX: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Medical activities ○ Patients evacuation activities ○ Transport materials ○ Construction support activities ○ Search and rescue activities ○ Some command post activities related to activities above

5. Tentative Schedule

	ADMM Plus	EWG	Exercises
2 0 1 3	ADMM Plus @Brunei (Aug)		Jun. HADR MM Exercise (Brunei)
2 0 1 4	ADSOM + WG @Myanmar(Feb)	Jan. Final HADR EWG (Vietnam) Establish a Three Year Work Plan 1 st HADR EWG 2 nd HADR EWG	IPC FPC?
	ADSOM + @Myanmar(Apr)		
	Feb. ADSOM + WG (Malaysia)		
2 0 1 5	Apr. ADSOM + (Malaysia)	3 rd HADR EWG	TTX
	Aug? 3 rd ADMM Plus (Malaysia)	4 th HADR EWG	IPC
2 0 1 6	Feb. ADSOM + WG (Laos)	5 th HADR EWG	MPC
	Apr. ADSOM + (Laos)	6 th HADR EWG	FPC
		7 th HADR EWG (wrap up and hand over to next co-chairs)	CPX-FTX
2 0 1 7	Feb. ADSOM+ WG		

ANNEX 1: Responses by Assisting and Affected Countries during HADR

	Immediately after Disasters Happened (~72hrs)	Intermediary Stage (Ex. 72hrs ~2weeks)	Recovering Period (Ex. 2weeks~)
Damages	<p>People buried alive under collapsed buildings, etc.</p> <p>Fire disasters</p> <p>Tsunami</p> <p>Deterioration of sanity</p> <p>The lack of foods and protection against the cold</p> <p>Disconnection of life infrastructures</p> <p>Shutdown of ground traffic routes</p>	<p>Cracks in the ground; Liquefaction phenomenon; Landslide, etc.</p>	
Response by Assisting Countries and Affected Countries	<p>Information gathering, damages assessments</p> <p>Establishing emergency operation center/command</p> <p>Requests for domestic and international assistance</p> <p>Search and Rescue Operations</p> <p>Medical Operations</p> <p>Supply materials and livelihood support</p> <p>Transportation of affected people</p>	<p>Removing debris; Accommodating dead bodies</p> <p>Accepting assistances</p> <p>Recovering infrastructure, etc.</p>	

ANNEX 2: Lessons Learnt

	Immediately after Disasters Happened (~72hrs)	Intermediary Stage (Ex. 72hrs ~2weeks)	Recovering Period (Ex. 2weeks~)
Lessons learnt, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of ability to gather information on damages and assistance needs. • Lack of joint operation posture and coordination between ministries and agencies. • Securing transportation capabilities (lack of facilities for takeoff and landing; lack of rapid transportation boat; need for utilizing civilian transportation) • Poor cooperation between assisting and affected countries; not ready for accepting assistances (lack of SOP and coordination mechanism; legal issues and complex domestic procedures; language problems, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of acquiring rescue goods and maintaining supply-chains. • The importance of cooperation and division of labor with a civilian sector and local governments in terms of life and medical assistance. • Issues concerning coordination among assisting countries (coordination mechanism, communication, languages, etc.) • The need for establishing an information communication network in affected areas. • The need for strengthening a system regarding a mental health care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of needs assessment toward recovery. • The need for improving cooperation with NGSs and United Nations. • The importance of learning culture, languages and customs of local people. • The need for international standards of timing for withdrawal.