

one vision
one identity
one community



PAVING THE WAY TOWARDS ASEAN RESILIENCE AND JOINT RESPONSE

ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

AADMER WORK PROGRAMME (2010-2015)



Paving the Way towards ASEAN Resilience and Joint Response Accomplishment Report AADMER Work Programme (2010-2015)

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FOREWORD



As the implementation of the Strategy and Priorities for AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015) came to an end last December 2015, the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) reviewed our various activities and efforts that have been made to enhance the region's capacity and capability in responding to disasters in the region as well as to strengthen the resilience of ASEAN Community.

During the implementation of the 21 Concept Notes under the AADMER Work Programme (2013-2015), many lessons have been learnt, and a lot of good practices and initiatives in the areas of risk assessment, early warning and monitoring, prevention and mitigation, preparedness and response, as well as recovery have been implemented across the region. Having the lessons and good practices from the region's experiences in anticipating and dealing with various hazards which frequently affected the region would move ASEAN towards becoming the centre for excellence and a global leader in disaster management.

Significant milestones have been achieved in reducing vulnerabilities and fostering regional cooperation for effective disaster response. These include strengthening the capacity of the ASEAN

Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance or the AHA Centre, developing systems and procedures, assessing regional risks, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction, building safe schools, developing recovery strategies, and capacity building. The operationalisation of AHA Centre, marked through actual responses on the ground, is a significant effort towards realising ASEAN's collective response to disasters.

On behalf of the ACDM, I am pleased to present this Accomplishment Report of the AADMER Work Programme for 2010-2015. The Report not only presents a summary of joint initiatives implemented by ASEAN under the purview of the ACDM, but also shows our collaboration and partnership with ASEAN Dialogue Partners, international organisations, United Nations, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, civil society, private sector and other partners of ASEAN. In this regard, I would like to acknowledge the generous support and contributions from our partners for the implementation of the Work Programme. As we move forward to the next phase of the Work Programme, I look forward to stronger and closer collaboration towards a safer and resilient ASEAN Community.

H.E MA NORITH
Deputy Secretary-General
National Committee for Disaster
Management of
the Kingdom of Cambodia
as Chair of ACDM (2015)

BACKGROUND

In response to major disasters that have occurred in the region, ASEAN Member States came up with the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response or AADMER, which entered into force on 24 December 2009. The agreement serves as the policy backbone and common framework that facilitates ASEAN's cooperation and coordination in responding to disasters as well as building resilient communities in the region. This legally-binding instrument is not only a pioneering agreement that binds and affirms ASEAN's commitment to the Hyogo Framework of Action and its successor, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, but is also an ambitious accord of regional cooperation in all areas of disaster risk management from prevention to recovery.

To set AADMER implementation in motion, ASEAN has developed a detailed work programme and established institutional arrangements to implement AADMER by working closely with the National Disaster Management Organisations (NDMOs) of Member States and building partnerships with a wide range of partners and stakeholders, including ASEAN Dialogue Partners, development partners, civil society organisations, UN agencies, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, as well as other national agencies and local governments in ASEAN Member States.

In 2010, the agreement was translated into the AADMER Work Programme (AWP) 2010-2015, a 5-year rolling plan agreed upon by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), which is the sectoral body that takes the lead on disaster management cooperation in ASEAN. During the 1st AADMER Partnership Conference in the Philippines in May 2010, fourteen (14) flagship projects were announced as priorities under the Phase 1 of the AWP, which covered the period of 2010 to 2012.

In 2013, a mid-term review of the AWP 2010-2015 was conducted that provided the venue to gauge the progress of implementation and assess gaps, which led to the formulation of the Strategy and Priorities for AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015). In particular, twenty-one (21) Concept Notes were identified as priorities for programme implementation for the remaining three (3) years of implementation from 2013 to 2015.

With the implementation of the remaining leg of the AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015) well underway, the ACDM focused its energies to account for results and demonstrate how these results contribute to the achievement of the AADMER objectives of strengthening joint response to build disaster-resilient communities in the region.

To fulfil the need to track results of the implementation of the AWP 2010-2015, a workshop was held in October 2014 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia that focused on "Enhancing and Sustaining an Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System to Track ASEAN Performance on Disaster Management and Emergency Response". In attendance were representatives from the NDMOs, the AADMER Partnership Group (APG) and ACDM-Civil Society (CSO) Partnership Framework (ACPF) network, European Union as the ASEAN Dialogue Partner supporting the workshop, the AHA Centre and ASEAN Secretariat. During the workshop, the participants discussed and agreed on the AWP M&E Logic Model (results chain), which would serve as the guide in capturing information on implementing the AWP 2010-2015 as well as telling the "story" of ASEAN's accomplishments in disaster management and emergency response. The results from the M&E and post-2015 planning workshop were presented and discussed during the 25th ACDM Meeting in October 2014 in Bandar

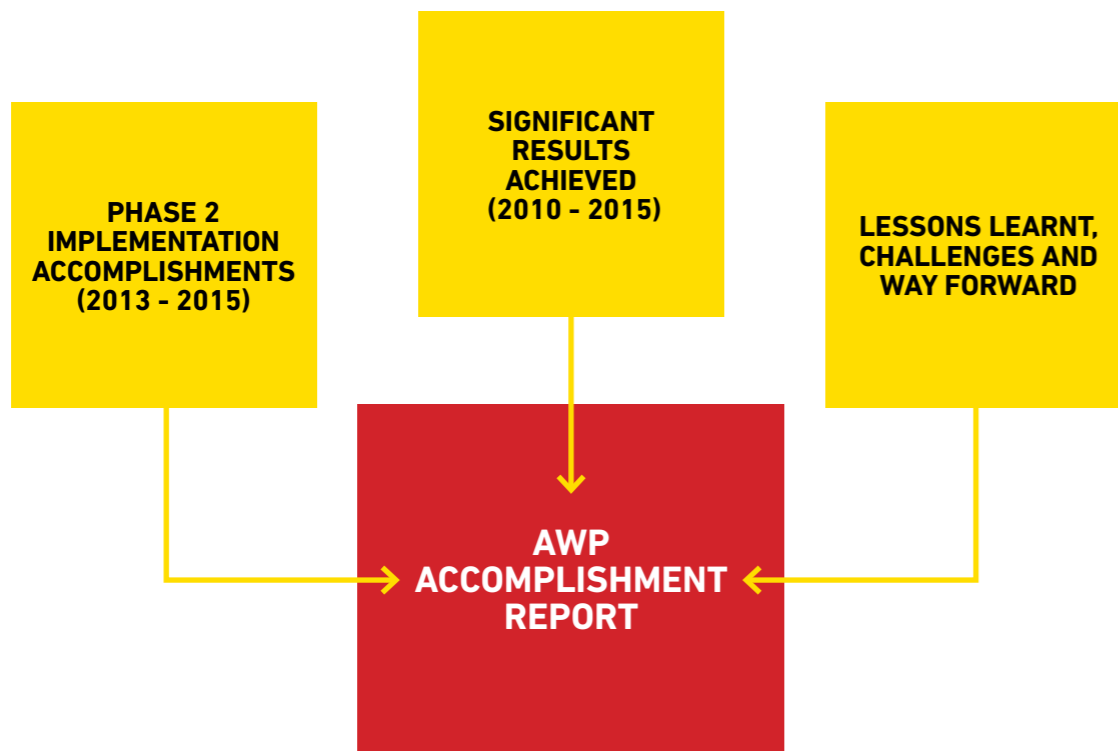
Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam. The Meeting adopted the recommendations arising from the workshop, specifically the conduct of the rollout of the M&E system using the refined M&E results chain framework produced by the workshop in October 2014. The 26th ACDM Meeting in April 2015 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia noted the conduct of the Technical Workshop on the Rollout of the AADMER M&E System held in early April 2015 to kick-start the gathering of data for the evaluation of the current AADMER Work Programme as the basis for the Accomplishment Report of the Work Programme. A narrative report on the results of the M&E rollout was prepared in August 2015.

This Accomplishment Report is a succinct presentation of the AADMER Work Programme 2010 to 2015 implementation milestones, organised into three (3) main sections reflecting the following: i) the accomplishments from various activities and projects under AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015) as laid down by the ACDM in its 21 priority areas; ii) significant results achieved based on the outcomes of the M&E rollout for the AADMER Work Programme implementation from 2010 to 2015; and, iii) lessons and challenges that arose from programme experience and further gaps as critical inputs to the formulation of post-2015 AADMER Work Programme.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON 21 CONCEPT NOTES (2013-2015)

Following the identification of the 21 Concept Notes as laid down by the ACDM in the AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015), the ACDM has overseen the implementation of the priority programmes, mobilised the resources needed to enhance the enabling environment that encouraged greater excellence in building the internal capacity of ASEAN Member States and its instrumentalities, and strengthened the regional mechanisms for joint disaster response.

The progress of the implementation of the 21 Concept Notes is provided in tabular summary below.



For all the accomplishments and results cited in this Accomplishment Report, huge credit goes to the ASEAN Member States, specifically the ACDM Focal Points, the Co-Chairs and members of the ACDM Working Groups, Lead Shepherds, partners from the APG as well as the officers and staff of the ASEAN Secretariat and AHA Centre, for their tireless efforts and full participation in the conceptualisation and implementation of the AADMER Work Programme priority programmes. Recognition is also due to ASEAN Dialogue Partners, development partners, and national and local stakeholders for their unwavering and continuing support.

STRATEGIC COMPONENT	#	Concept Note	Progress ¹ (%)
Risk Assessment, Early Warning & Monitoring	8	Regional Risk Assessment	24.6
	9	Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS): Enhanced Information Content and Sharing Capabilities for AHA Centre	21.8
Co-Chairs: Cambodia and Philippines			
Prevention and Mitigation	14	Towards a Regional Risk Pool: Establishing the ASEAN Disaster Risk Insurance Programme (ADRIP)	40
Co-Chairs: Lao PDR and Thailand			
	15	ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (ASSI) Phase 2	41
	16	Hospital Networking for Resilience Initiative	0
	17	Strengthening Community Resilience through DRR and CCA	12
	18	Building Disaster and Climate Resilient Cities in ASEAN	40
	20	One Against Disaster and Climate Risks: Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration	40

Table 1. Progress of Implementation of Key Projects under the AWP Phase 2 (2013-2015)

¹ The progress percentage is based on the assessment of the ASEAN Secretariat and validated by the ACDM Working Groups and Lead Shepherds.

STRATEGIC COMPONENT	#	Concept Note	Progress ¹ (%)
Preparedness and Response Co-Chairs: Malaysia and Singapore	3	A Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN (DELSA) - Phase II: Establishment of a Satellite Disaster Emergency Logistic System in ASEAN Member States	52
	4	Strengthening the Capacity and Role of the ASEAN Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT)	100
	5	Enhancing the Conduct of the ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercises (ARDEX)	100
Recovery Co-Chairs: Indonesia and Myanmar	6	ASEAN Disaster Recovery Toolbox (ASEAN-DRT)	65

BUILDING BLOCK	#	Concept Note	Progress ² (%)
Institutionalisation Lead Shepherd: ACDM Chair	7	Institutionalising AADMER	60
Partnership and Resource Mobilisation Lead Shepherd: ACDM Chair		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 21 Concept Notes served as the basis for the mobilisation of funds and the platform for partnerships with various partners and stakeholders. Mobilised US\$35,317,601 from various international donors out of budget requirements of US\$93,021,473 A total of US\$420,000 was mobilised as ASEAN Member States' contributions to the ADMER Fund (2012 -2015) A total of US\$1,100,000 was mobilised as ASEAN Member States' contributions to the AHA Centre Fund (2012-2015). ASEAN Member States also contributed US\$514,761.50 from the ASEAN Development Fund for the ARYA Project in the Philippines. 	32
Information and Communication Technology Lead Shepherd: Singapore	21	Establishment of an Integrated Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Back-up System to Strengthen and Safeguard the Operation of AHA Centre Phase 3	30

² The progress percentage is based on the assessment of the ASEAN Secretariat and validated by the ACDM Working Groups and Lead Shepherds.

BUILDING BLOCK	#	Concept Note	Progress ² (%)
Outreach and Mainstreaming Lead Shepherd: Thailand	13	One Voice: Communicating AADMER to Build a Culture of Resilience	45
Training and Knowledge Management Lead Shepherd: Singapore	10	ASEAN Disaster Knowledge Management (AKM-Hub)	50
	11	Building the ASEAN Disaster Management Training Institutes Network (ADTRAIN)	48.6
	12	AADMER Training Courses	40
Scientific and Technical Research ³ Lead Shepherd: ACDM Chair	19	Promoting Science-Based Risk Management	20

Interpretation of the ratings to reflect the progress of implementation is based on the criteria developed by the ASEAN Secretariat and approved by the ACDM as follows:

- **20% of completion:** When activities have been planned or initiated, but still at the early stage. Some challenges may be foreseen and additional resources may be required.
- **40% of completion:** When activities have been progressing and there is indication of good progress in the implementation. Some challenges have been or are being discussed.
- **60% of completion:** When activities have been progressing, and there is assurance of good progress in the implementation. Some challenges have been or are being addressed.
- **80% of completion:** When activities have been progressing, and there is a clear indication of completion in the near future. Remaining work can be anticipated and efforts are being put in place to ensure completion.
- **100% of completion:** When the activities have all been completed and the output is achieved.

The succeeding discussion provides a snapshot of progress of outputs delivered and resources

mobilised. A summary of activities and project highlights is presented in detail to give an indication of the accomplishments achieved in terms of outputs as well as status of implementation. The summary reflects how the particular interventions were identified, its time frames, the resources and inputs required and made available for implementation to achieve intended results. It also provides an analysis of the progress made and the factors that have facilitated or impeded implementation.

From 2013 to 2015, the AADMER Work Programme was able to accomplish the following outputs under the four (4) Strategic Components and seven (7) Building Blocks that allowed the ASEAN to take a leadership role, using AADMER as a platform, in the development of a mechanism for joint disaster response and risk reduction efforts in the region.

³ During the mid-term review in 2013, the ACDM identified the need to operationalise Article 19 of AADMER on Scientific and Technical Research, and therefore agreed to come up with this new building block and priority project.

RISK ASSESSMENT, EARLY WARNING AND MONITORING

Source:
Budget requirements are based on the 21 Concept Notes; Funding commitments are based on ASEAN Secretariat's data; Percent progress is based on Table 1: Progress of Implementation of Key Projects under the AWP Phase 2 (2013-2015).

#	Concept Note	Budget Requirements (US\$)	Funding Commitment (US\$)	Progress
8	Regional Risk Assessment	1,890,000	239,567	24.6 %
9	Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS): Enhanced Information Content and Sharing Capabilities for AHA Centre	650,000	431,000	21.8 %
Total		2,540,000	670,567	
Funds Mobilised (% of Budget Requirement)		26.4 %		
Progress (% Accomplishment of Outputs)				23.2 %

Two (2) concept notes were developed to meet the priorities under the Risk Assessment, Early Warning, and Monitoring (RAEWM) component with a total budget requirement of US\$2.54 million, focusing on the formulation of a common regional risk assessment tool as well as the enhancement of the information sharing capabilities of the AHA Centre. To date, 23.2% of the outputs have been delivered and 26.4% of the resource requirements have been mobilised. The progress of implementation has been relatively low since some of the activities identified in 2013 have not been conducted due to limited resources. These activities are critical to move the succeeding activities forward.

The RAEWM Component was able to accomplish and deliver the following outputs and activities:

➤ Development of a Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) that established protocols to support and complement ASEAN Member States' initiatives at the national and local levels

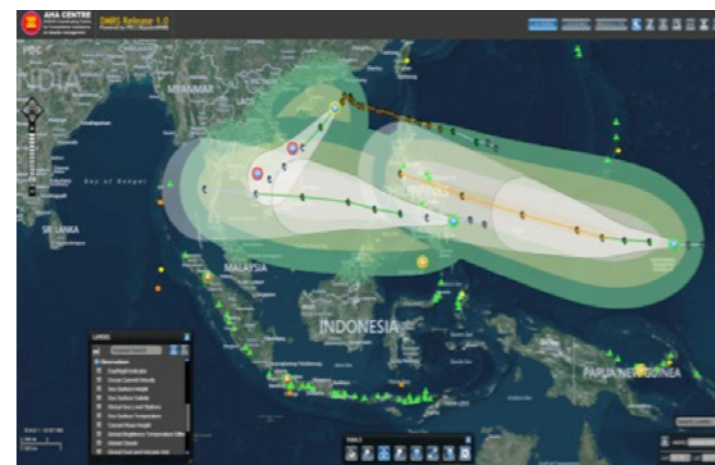
With the support of USAID through the ASEAN-US Partnership for Good Governance, Equitable and Sustainable Development and Security (PROGRESS), Regional Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) Guidelines have been drafted and will be presented to the ACDM for review and endorsement in 2016. The RVA Guidelines will facilitate the identification of areas of critical concern and help to guide mitigation efforts at the regional, national and local levels. It will also help strengthen the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance and ensure better preparation for, as well

as rapid and well-coordinated response to, complex humanitarian emergencies as well as sudden and natural disasters.

The RVA Guidelines serve as an integral part of decision and policy-making processes in the region and ensure closer collaboration among ASEAN Member States and various stakeholders in terms of information sharing, common procedures, databases, research, terminologies and taxonomy. The RVA Guidelines will be pilot-tested in one of the ASEAN Member States and a workshop will be organised involving representatives from the NDMOs, APG and CSOs, and stakeholders to advocate and promote its use. The RVA data will also be reformatted to fit into the DMRS lodged at the AHA Centre for uniformity and consistency of information as well as to facilitate sharing of information.

➤ Enhancement of the Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS) Information to facilitate information sharing

Since its inception in November 2011, the AHA Centre has been home to the DMRS, which provides the emergency operations centre with accurate and timely hazard data from all over the region that is essential to disaster-response coordination.



Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS) is a customised multi-hazard monitoring system which has built-in disaster-alert functions.

In 2013, to enhance its disaster monitoring and early warning capabilities, the AHA Centre, with the support of USAID through PROGRESS, partnered with the Pacific Disaster Center (PDC) to upgrade its current system to DMRS 5.25 using the Disaster All-hazard Warnings, Analysis, and Risk Evaluation (AWARE) platform. Through the new and state of the art system, more accurate and timely situational awareness, early warning, and decision support capabilities are provided across the entire ASEAN region. The system is able to consolidate hazard data from various international, regional and national sources in a single near real-time system that provides a common operating picture that improves emergency coordination among ASEAN Member States and between the international community.

A capacity development component of the partnership with the PDC also provides DMRS training to national disaster management representatives of the Member States and the AHA Centre. A users training on DMRS was conducted for trainees of the AHA Centre Executive (ACE) Programme through the AHA Centre in 2015. The training allows for common understanding and appreciation of the utility and application of the DMRS system.

Inter-operability and data consistency remain to be a challenge in the DMRS implementation in terms of data generation from the national level as well as content received from other relevant regional centres (i.e. ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre and ASEAN Earthquake Information Centre). The need for more technical assistance in data management and information sharing to and across the AHA Centre and the ASEAN Member States has been emphasised as a critical follow-up activity. The US PROGRESS Project and the PDC have signified interest to continue its support to the AHA Centre towards this end.

PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Source: Budget requirements are based on the 21 Concept Notes; Funding commitments are based on ASEAN Secretariat's data; Percent progress is based on Table 1: Progress of Implementation of Key Projects under the AWP Phase 2 (2013-2015).

#	Concept Note	Budget Requirements (US\$)	Funding Commitment (US\$)	Progress
14	Towards a Regional Risk Pool: Establishing the ASEAN Disaster Risk Insurance Programme (ADRIP)	12,427,000.00	492,207.10	40 %
15	ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (ASSI) Phase 2	14,229,268.00	8,832,594.79	41 %
16	Hospital Networking for Resilience Initiative	9,000,000.00	0	0 %
17	Strengthening Community Resilience through DRR and CCA	951,000.00	249,908.90	12 %
18	Building Disaster and Climate Resilient Cities in ASEAN	3,552,000.00	2,238,720.00	40 %
20	One Against Disaster and Climate Risks: Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration	1,636,000.00	1,520,090.00	40 %
Total		41,795,268.00	13,333,520.79	
Funds Mobilised (% of Budget Requirement)			32 %	
Progress (% Accomplishment of Outputs)				28.83 %

The strategic component on Prevention and Mitigation was able to generate the biggest support from various partners amounting to US\$13.3 million to support 5 out of 6 projects that have been identified, except for the project on Hospital Networking for Resilience Initiative. The progress of the five (5) projects is as follows:

› Establishment of an ASEAN Disaster Risk Insurance Programme (ADRIP) to help ASEAN Member States build greater financial resilience to natural disasters

As a follow through of the endorsement of the 17th ASEAN Finance Ministers' Meeting in April 2013, of the establishment of the ASEAN Cross-Cultural Coordination Committee on Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (DRFI), the AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 has undertaken activities to support the development and implementation of the DRFI Roadmap as an effective means to manage the worsening financial impacts of natural disasters on Member States. The roadmap outlines the support required for the activities focused on the more challenging aspects of creating an enabling policy and institutional environment for risk financing and insurance.

It is a pioneering and relevant endeavour involving three sectors in ASEAN – disaster management, insurance and finance. Opportunities and venue for sharing knowledge and experience, recommendations and options from multi-disciplinary sectors were undertaken to support efforts to develop a regional disaster risk financing strategy for the region. National and regional consultations and workshops were conducted to craft a common disaster damage-and-loss database for the region and the ASEAN Member States.

A baseline survey on disaster risk financing and insurance is underway and a regional disaster risk information management structure is being established to coordinate the implementation of the project. The Government of Japan through Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) is currently supporting the initial phase implementation of ADRIP.

› Development of the ASEAN Common Framework for Comprehensive School Safety as a strategy for school safety implementation in the region

The ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (ASSI) Phase 2 is a continuation of ASEAN's commitment in building safer schools and enabling children, educators, and the communities to become more resilient to disasters through a stronger and better collaboration between the NDMOs and the Ministries of Education (MoEs).

The ASSI Phase 2 initiative is a partnership between the ministries of education and disaster management agencies from each ASEAN Member State at the governmental level, with the support of the ASSI Consortium composed of APG members led by Plan International, Save the Children, Mercy Malaysia, and World Vision. ASSI Phase 2 is being implemented with support from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), and the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO).

Since 2013, partners have actively contributed to the ASSI by modeling safe schools where children learn how to keep them safe from natural disasters, with trainings for teachers as well as integration of disaster risk management tools in the school curriculum. ASEAN has taken firm commitment in scaling up these best practices and successful programme experiences in building safer schools.

Support for the development of the ASEAN common framework and monitoring indicators for school safety has been initiated through the conduct of a series of knowledge sharing and capacity building interventions.

The conduct of complementary capacity building interventions were geared to improve application of standards and tools as well as to strengthen interagency coordination. These interventions include the development of technical guidelines, school safety assessment tools, as well as raising public awareness through partnership with the media.



Child-led disaster risk programme in Cambodia through the ASEAN Safe School Initiative (ASSI). Photo credit: ASSI Project

The success of ASSI country-level implementation puts emphasis on the close cooperation and coordination between and among national government agencies in the education and disaster management sectors as well as the support of civil society organisations.

Its success has drawn additional support from various partners. The International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has been supporting the promotion of school safety in ASEAN. IFRC has expressed interest to explore deepen its cooperation on ASSI, particularly offering IFRC's technical expertise, tools and guidelines, and the wide network of National Societies and youth volunteers in the region. UNICEF has also signified to work with ASEAN on ASSI, particularly offering their technical expertise on childhood development and promoting school safety in times of natural disasters and conflicts. The Prudential Foundation has also signified its willingness to work with ASEAN in bringing its community-level projects under its comprehensive framework on safe schools.

In a related development, the New Zealand government has expressed support to complement ASSI's implementation beyond 2015 with a total amount NZ\$10 million covering six countries, i.e. Philippines, Indonesia, Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam. The World Bank is also expressing support to ASSI, specifically for bilateral assistance to the Ministry of Education of Indonesia.

› **Strengthening Community Resilience through DRR and CCA mainstreaming in national and local development planning processes**

Preparations are underway for the development of a guidebook on strengthening community involvement and local governance in disaster risk reduction, climate change

adaptation, and sustainable development. To support this process a baseline study and profiling of DRR and CCA programmes and initiatives implemented at the community level in each of the ASEAN Member States have been initiated as well as the documentation of good practices and common approaches on building community resilience.

The guidebook hopes to assist the creation of community-based disaster preparedness programmes at the rural and urban grass-roots level that are mutually supportive and responsive to the needs of the people most closely concerned.

A project on strengthening community resilience under Concept Note 17 is currently being implemented by the APG through Oxfam. This project is supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) through the Integrated Disaster Risk Management Fund (IDRMF) from the Government of Canada.

› **Building disaster and climate resilient cities in ASEAN**

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is supporting the implementation of Concept Note 18: Building Disaster and Climate Resilient Cities in ASEAN. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) was established to oversee implementation. Lao PDR and Thailand as Co-Chairs of the ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation lead the PSC, with JICA, the JICA Project Management Team, AHA Centre and ASEAN Secretariat as members.

Initiatives have been undertaken to create a regional collaborative mechanism to improve urban resilience in the region by establishing linkages among government agencies related to DRR, CCA, and urban development, private sector, and civil society to enhance knowledge exchange, networking, dialogue and policy development on approaches and strategies in disaster and climate risk reduction and management.

Data and resource collection existing tools on integrating DRR and CCA in local development, land use and investment planning, and risk financing and insurance are also being undertaken to assess existing approaches and gaps in order to aid further tools development as well as the development of a regional capacity building programme on enhancing urban resilience in ASEAN.

Follow through strategies are being discussed on how to provide further assistance to ASEAN cities who joined the Resilient Cities Campaign that includes identification of challenges and needs of cities as well as scaling up of exemplary practices. Peer-to-peer learning among participating cities of the Resilient Cities Campaign and with cities outside the region is also being explored.

National Project Coordinators from each of ASEAN Member States have been identified and are closely coordinating with the JICA Project Team to identify urban areas in each Member State that would be included in the list of cities and municipalities for demonstration. To synergise the myriad of initiatives on urban resilience, and to clearly articulate the ASEAN context in these initiatives, the First Urban Resilience Forum is being organised as of writing this accomplishment report.

› **Strengthening institutional and policy frameworks on DRR and CCA integration**

Under this project, documentation of good practices in institutional strengthening and policy development on linking DRR and CCA in ASEAN Member States will be conducted as well as the cursory assessment of the implementation of CCA-DRR national action plans to gauge effectiveness of national platforms.

The primary objective of these efforts is to provide an analysis of the current level of integration of DRR and CCA in the region, with an emphasis on the policy and institutional environment and outline some of the barriers to integration and makes recommendations on how they can be addressed.

It is envisioned that this will be able to provide the needed guidance to national and local governments on strengthening the enabling environment, particularly institutional arrangements and governance structures, to support greater integration of DRR and CCA at both national and local levels. It also aims to strengthen inclusive approaches in disaster risk management (DRM) and CCA policy setting, planning and implementation at all levels and foster multi-stakeholder involvement and proactive participation of vulnerable groups.

Preparations for a high-level roundtable discussion on policy and programme interventions to strengthen the connection and coherence of DRR and CCA efforts at all levels as well as a national disaster and climate risk information, coordination and knowledge management system in Member States are in the pipeline.

This project is also supported by JICA. A PSC meeting was conducted in December 2015 whereby the preparation for the development of the Project Inception Report was discussed. Preparation for the 2nd PSC meeting is being undertaken as of writing of this accomplishment report.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Source:
Budget requirements are based on the 21 Concept Notes; Funding commitments are based on ASEAN Secretariat's data; Percent progress is based on Table 1: Progress of Implementation of Key Projects under the AWP Phase 2 (2013-2015).

#	Concept Note	Budget Requirements (US\$)	Funding Commitment (US\$)	Progress
3	A Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN (DELSA) - Phase II: Establishment of a Satellite Disaster Emergency Logistic System in ASEAN Member States	12,021,674.50	380,431.00	52 %
4	Strengthening the Capacity and Role of the ASEAN Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT)	807,290.00	2,059,028.35	100 %
5	Enhancing the Conduct of the ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercises (ARDEX)	1,960,310.00	222,158.00	100 %
Total		14,789,274.50	2,661,617.35	
Funds Mobilised (% of Budget Requirement)			18 %	
Progress (% Accomplishment of Outputs)				83.3 %

The accomplishment of the Preparedness and Response component is relatively high, pegged at 83.3%. While funds mobilised for the ASEAN-ERAT has been more than 250% of its budgetary requirements, support for DELSA Phase 2 and the conduct of disaster response simulation exercises has been limited to only about 20 percent of resources needed. It is important to note that at the time of writing this, DELSA Phase 2 project was still in the feasibility study stage. A more comprehensive proposal would be developed based on the feasibility study report, and Japan through JAIF has expressed interest to further support the full-scale implementation of DELSA Phase 2.

Concrete accomplishments under the Preparedness and Response strategic component are as follows:

> Establishment of a Satellite Disaster Emergency Logistic System in ASEAN Member States

Launched in December 2012, the Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN (DELSA) stockpile was established at the UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) located in Subang, Malaysia. Funding for the stockpile is provided by the JAIF.

The DELSA enables a quick emergency relief items mobilisation for a disaster affected Member State. Standby arrangements are in place whereby the Member States earmark and voluntarily make available assets and capacities for disaster relief and emergency response. These include search and rescue directory, military and civilian assets, emergency stockpiles of disaster relief items, and disaster management expertise and technologies which, when needed, can be requested by a disaster-affected Member State, in order to supplement its own disaster response capacities.

The disaster emergency logistics warehouse is managed by the UNHRD through the World Food Programme (WFP) in close coordination with the AHA Centre. The DELSA stockpile provides relief items to affected Member States during disasters. ASEAN Member States can request relief items through the AHA Centre.

To better support relief and humanitarian assistance to affected Member States, the setting-up of additional satellite stockpiles is a priority plan under the AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 to ensure quicker deployment of relief and support. A study to generate practical recommendations on



the appropriate locations of the satellite warehouses has been completed. A database on local suppliers and local transport service providers has also been set-up through the leadership of the AHA Centre.

DELSA project has also supported the AHA Centre Executive (ACE) Programme, which is a signature capacity building programme of AHA Centre and so far is the most comprehensive capacity building programme of ASEAN in disaster management. As of December 2015, there was a total of 29 ACE graduates from the 1st batch in 2014 and 2nd batch in 2015. For 2016, 16 more participants from ASEAN Member States will be expected to join the 3rd batch. The ACE Programme is a six-month training programme open to all ASEAN Member States whereby the participants are required to complete 1,000 hours of training, covering various disaster management and leadership topics. It also includes hands-on experience working at the AHA Centre and comparative studies to disaster-affected areas in ASEAN as well as those outside the region, such as Japan and New Zealand. In addition to support provided by the Government of Japan through JAIF, the ACE Programme has also

ASEAN Stockpile in UNHRD Warehouse located in Subang, Malaysia.

been supported by various partners, including the ASEAN Member States, ASEAN Secretariat, Government of Australia, Government of New Zealand, Government of United States, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), WFP, UNHRD in Subang, Malaysia, International Organisation for Migration (IOM), University of Canterbury in New Zealand, US Department of Agriculture Forest Service, APG, US Pacific Command, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, RedR UK and RedR Australia, and the Civic Force Japan.

Since its establishment in 2012, DELSA has served 13 disaster emergency response missions, including the 2013 Typhoon Haiyan emergency operations and Bohol earthquake response in the Philippines, 2014 Typhoon Rammasun in Viet Nam in 2014, the flooding in Malaysia in January 2015, and the flooding in Myanmar in August 2015.

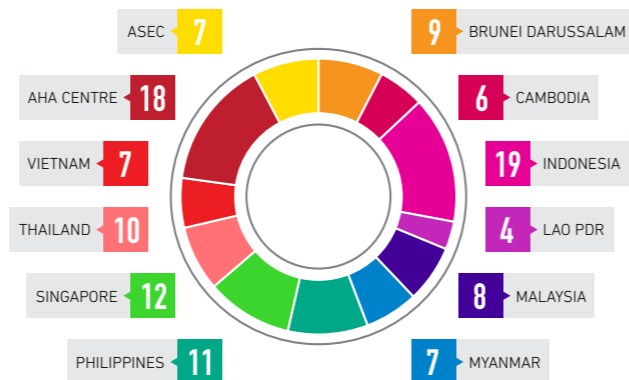
Strengthening the Capacity and Role of the ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment (ERAT) Team

The ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT) is a surge capacity mechanism that enables AHA Centre to mobilise its trained responders who are based in the ASEAN Member States to any major disasters in the region. ASEAN-ERAT assists the NDMO in the affected Member State with rapid needs assessment, on-site coordination as well as facilitates incoming assistance from other ASEAN Member States.

Current efforts are underway to increase the reach and efficacy of the ASEAN-ERAT under the AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 by improving the quality and frequency of trainings provided. Under this component, specific interventions were provided for the ASEAN-ERAT to increase their capacities to build better coordination mechanisms with other humanitarian bodies in the region such as UN OCHA. Similarly, the ASEAN-ERAT and the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team have had several exercises that tested their interoperability in terms of conducting joint assessments, information sharing, planning, and civil-military coordination.

As of September 2015, there are about 118 individuals trained from the ten (10) ASEAN Member States through five (5) ASEAN-ERAT induction courses. ASEAN-ERAT members consist of representatives of government, military, civil society organisations, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, ASEAN Secretariat, and AHA Centre. The Government of Australia has been the main supporter for the conduct of ERAT courses and ERAT deployments to simulation exercises and actual disaster emergencies.

An ASEAN-ERAT member doing assessment in Tacloban City, Philippines during the 2013 Typhoon Yolanda/Haiyan.



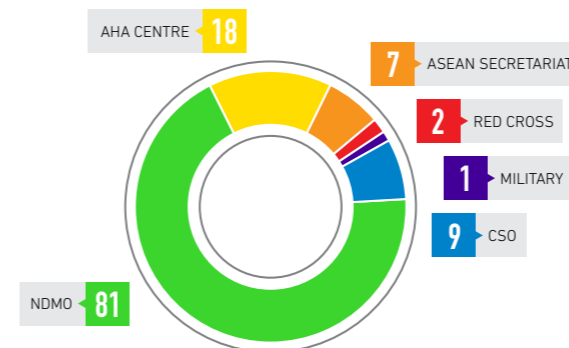
Source: AHA Centre

The ASEAN-ERAT has been one of the more active mechanisms for joint response, undertaken through the AHA Centre. As of October 2015, ASEAN-ERAT has been deployed to 16 emergency response missions in seven (7) countries involving a total of 75 ASEAN-ERAT members.

The team has also been deployed in regional exercises, such as the ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF DiREx) in Thailand (2013), and the ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX) in Viet Nam (2013). Most recently, ASEAN-ERAT participated in the ARF DiREx held in Malaysia in 2015.

Enhancing the Conduct of the ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX)

Another area where ASEAN has developed its disaster management capacities is through joint exercises and simulations. The most recent simulation exercise was the ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise 2013 (ARDEX-13), held in Viet Nam and co-organised by the Government of Viet Nam and the AHA Centre with funding support from the Government of Australia. The four-day simulation exercise, in which all ten ASEAN Member States participated,



Source: AHA Centre

aimed at practicing, assessing and reviewing disaster emergency response mechanisms under ASEAN Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (SASOP).

The SASOP is a document which provides:
i) the guidance and templates to initiate the establishment of the ASEAN Standby Arrangements for Disaster Relief and Emergency Response; ii) the procedures for joint disaster relief and emergency response operations; iii) the procedures for the facilitation and utilisation of military and civilian assets and capacities; and iv) the methodology for the periodic conduct of ARDEX.

ARDEX-13 was the first opportunity to fully test the operational capability of the AHA Centre since its establishment in November 2011. The multi-level event involved over 800 individuals from various national agencies of Viet Nam in addition to 90 responders representing ASEAN Member States, and more than a thousand volunteers.

At the 27th ACDM Meeting held in December 2015 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, the ACDM endorsed the ARDEX Handbook. The ARDEX Handbook intends to serve as a manual to conduct ARDEX as a signature disaster simulation exercise of ASEAN. The Handbook will be utilised for the first time during the 2016 ARDEX in Brunei Darussalam scheduled to be held in October 2016.



Emergency responders participate in the ARDEX-13 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam.

RECOVERY

#	Concept Note	Budget Requirements (US\$)	Funding Commitment (US\$)	Progress
6	ASEAN Disaster Recovery Toolbox (ASEAN-DRT)	8,261,220	100,000	65 %
Funds Mobilised (% of Budget Requirement)			1.21 %	

The recovery component was able to generate only 1.21% of its funding requirement amounting to US\$100,000 out of the US\$8.26 million funding support requirement to produce the ASEAN Disaster Recovery Toolbox.

The ACDM Working Group on Recovery outlined its three priority areas of work namely: i) recovery planning; ii) post-disaster needs assessment; and iii) M&E. Towards this end, the Recovery component was able to accomplish the following outputs:

› **Identification of gaps and needs as well as recommendations for the development of ASEAN Disaster Recovery Toolkit**

Several activities have been conducted to support the formulation of the toolkit namely: i) the ASEAN Workshop on Recovery Management in August 2013 in Padang, Indonesia, organised by the National Disaster Management Authority of Indonesia (BNPB); ii) the ASEAN Workshop on Disaster Recovery in November 2013 in Bagan, Myanmar organised by the Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) of Myanmar; and iii) the Training Needs Analysis (TNA) Workshop on Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) and Recovery Planning held in February 2015 in Jakarta, Indonesia.

M&E thrust has been addressed by the activities conducted, particularly the inclusion of discussions on M&E during the workshops and development of a module on the same topic.

› **Guidance on the formulation of the ASEAN Disaster Recovery Toolbox**

Concrete guidance were provided by the ACDM Working Group on Recovery to set the directions for the development of the toolkit by maximising existing and currently being developed ASEAN guidelines or manuals on recovery. The recommended structure of the DRT comprises the following:

Structure of ASEAN Disaster Recovery Toolbox (ASEAN-context)

- Framework for Recovery. This shall be guided by the ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide, which is being developed through the leadership of Myanmar and supported by the UNDP. The ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide will be submitted for adoption during the 28th ACDM Meeting in April 2016 in Semarang, Indonesia. The regional framework shall also include a strategy on engaging various stakeholders, including the private sector.

Source: Budget requirements are based on the 21 Concept Notes; Funding commitments are based on ASEAN Secretariat's data; Percent progress is based on Table 1: Progress of Implementation of Key Projects under the AWP Phase 2 (2013-2015).

- Assessment Tools. Various tools at the national level, such as the Indonesia Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (I-PDNA), are being reviewed and placed in the ASEAN context for easy reference by the ASEAN Member States.
- Summary of lessons learnt and best practices. The toolbox would include specific lessons and practices that would inform the development of national and local pre- and post disaster recovery plans and programmes. An example of this is the Practical Handbook on Disaster and Climate Resilient Recovery arising from ASEAN's Strategic Assistance for the Recovery of Yolanda-Affected Areas or the ARYA Project. This practical handbook was developed based on the implementation of the ARYA Project in the four (4) local governments in the Philippines affected by Typhoon Haiyan and their experiences in developing disaster resilient and climate adaptive Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs). The implementation of the ARYA Project was

funded by the ASEAN Member States from the ASEAN Development Fund (ADF) at a total amount of US\$514,761.50.

- Pool of Experts on Recovery. Harnessing the expertise on recovery in the region would include the consolidation and refinement of training modules on PDNA, DaLa, and Recovery, as well as expanding the scope of work of the ASEAN-ERAT to include these capacities.
- Monitoring and Evaluation. This would include the development of the ASEAN Disaster Recovery Index, based on the initiative of Indonesia in developing their own index, as well as the explicit inclusion of M&E on Recovery in the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020.

The AHA Centre has been tasked to undertake measures to develop itself as the knowledge-hub in the region on recovery. All reference documents on recovery produced for the ASEAN Recovery Toolbox would be deposited in AHA Centre.

INSTITUTIONALISATION

#	Concept Note	Budget Requirements (US\$)	Funding Commitment (US\$)	Progress
7	Institutionalising AADMER	1,330,000.00	53,798.51	60 %
Funds Mobilised (% of Budget Requirement)			4.01 %	

While only 4.01% of the budgetary requirements for this building block, the partnership with the APG has been instrumental in laying the ground for the institutionalisation of AADMER in relevant national pieces of legislation, policies, plans, and programmes of ASEAN Member States. In concrete terms the following have been accomplished:

› Institutionalising civil society engagement with ASEAN for AADMER implementation

The APG was established in 2009 as a support mechanism to implement the AADMER through collaborative partnerships with civil society organisations working on disaster management. It is composed of a consortium of seven (7) civil society organisations, namely: Child Fund International, Help Age International, Mercy Malaysia, Oxfam, Plan International, Save the Children International, and World Vision International.

The APG's main role is to facilitate productive engagement between and among ASEAN Member States and civil society organisations. The APG currently works with the ACDM, the ASEAN Secretariat, and the AHA Centre as well as ASEAN Member States through consensus building on areas of cooperation.

At the national level, the APG carries out projects through consultations and in partnership with NDMOs and national CSOs. The APG provided support in raising awareness and understanding of AADMER at the regional and

national levels, especially at the sub-national (provincial and local) levels. APG in close coordination with the NDMOs has led national level workshops with regard to AADMER sensitisation, particularly through the annual commemoration of the ASEAN Day for Disaster Management (ADDM) and the formation of the AADMER Advocates. These efforts further boost the growing clamour and public awareness on the urgency of the need for Member States to enact their respective disaster management laws.

› Strengthening advocacy for AADMER Implementation

While the regional component of AADMER is given prominence, the agreement equally gives emphasis to disaster-resilient nations and safer communities and therefore affirms the primary responsibility of ASEAN Member States to identify, prevent and reduce risks arising from hazards. The AADMER states that each Party shall undertake measures to reduce losses from disasters that include "developing and implementing legislative and other regulatory measures, as well as

Source: Budget requirements are based on the 21 Concept Notes; Funding commitments are based on ASEAN Secretariat's data; Percent progress is based on Table 1: Progress of Implementation of Key Projects under the AWP Phase 2 (2013-2015).

policies, plans, programmes and strategies and “promoting public awareness and education and strengthening community participation”.

Recognising that AADMER implementation requires building of capacities at the national and local levels, the AADMER Work Programme has provided support in terms of the creation of a national pool of AADMER Advocates in all ASEAN Member States. To date, most ASEAN Member States have nominated and participated in the AADMER Advocates Induction Course.

Furthermore, knowledge and capacities of stakeholders to support and implement AADMER-related activities are enhanced at all levels have been supported through the production of AADMER information materials to commemorate the annual support for the annual celebration of the ADDM. This includes the translation of the AADMER and the AADMER Work Programme in local languages to facilitate better understanding by a wider audience.

PARTNERSHIP AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Sustainability of AADMER implementation largely rests on the capacity to generate resources to support its various activities and projects. Recognising the importance to broaden partnership and support became one of the overarching objectives of the ACDM. In order to do so, efforts were exerted to develop partnership frameworks necessary to forge collaboration with key partners using the AADMER Work Programme and its priorities as basis and take concrete steps to implement the AADMER Resource Mobilisation Strategy.

Twenty-one Concept Notes were developed to serve as the basis for the mobilisation of funds and the platform for partnerships with various partners and stakeholders. At least 32% or US\$ 35.32 million from various international donors, out of the budget requirement of US\$93.02 million, were mobilised.

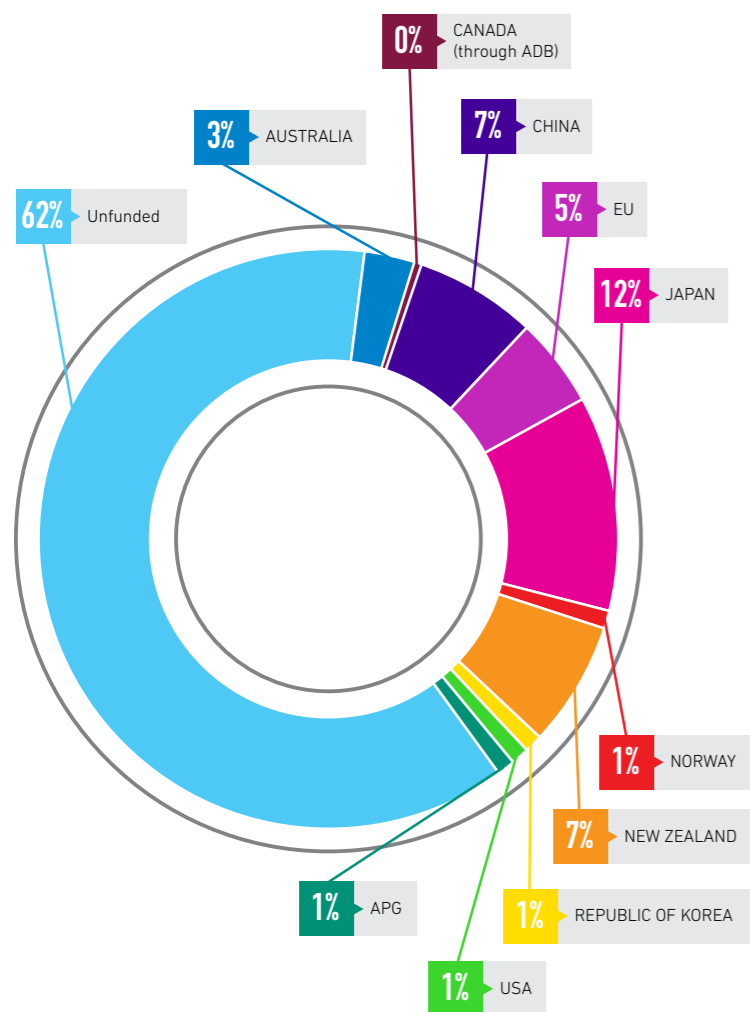
In terms of national contributions, ASEAN Member States directly contributed to the ADMER Fund a total of US\$420,000 from 2012 to 2015. ASEAN Member States also provided annual and equal contributions to the AHA Centre, i.e. US\$30,000 per country per year since 2012 or a total of US\$1,110,000 as of 31 December 2015. For the ARYA Project in the Philippines, ASEAN Member States contributed a total of US\$514,761.50 from the ADF, which was also used as a stimulant for other partners to contribute to the recovery efforts in areas affected by Typhoon Haiyan.

ASEAN Member States also provided in-kind contributions to the implementation of AADMER Work Programme, such as by hosting events (exercises, workshops, and meetings) and providing technical leadership and guidance in the implementation of activities, in addition to financial contributions provided through the ADMER Fund, ADF and AHA Centre Fund as mentioned above.

For the future AADMER Work Programme, ASEAN Secretariat is planning to account all financial and in-kind contributions of ASEAN Member States, as these have also been quite significant sources of support for the implementation of AADMER and operationalisation of AHA Centre.

Partners	Funding Committed (US\$)
Australia	2,866,224
Canada (through ADB)	249,909
China	6,600,000
EU	4,446,947
Japan	11,528,624
Norway	725,000
New Zealand	6,996,000
Republic of Korea	550,898
USA	700,000
APG	654,000
Total Commitment	35,317,601
Total CN Budget	93,021,473
Unfunded	57,703,873

Contributions from Partners to AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015)



Information and analysis from the ASEAN Secretariat show the following:

- More than 95% of the 21 Concept Notes have either committed or pledged resources from partners, either fully or partially;
- 12 partners (i.e. 9 donor countries, UN, Red Cross and Red Crescent, and APG) have committed to collaborate with the ACDM on the 21 Concept Notes;
- Although most of the projects have received funding commitments, the total funding committed for the implementation of projects is far from sufficient as it accounts for only 32% of the overall funding needed for full implementation; and
- Of all the 21 Concept Notes, 4 Concept Notes received more than 90% of funding needed, 5 Concept Notes received between 50-80% of the funding needed, and the rest of the Concept Notes received less than 50% of funding needed. The total funding needed for the implementation of all 21 flagship projects under AWP is US\$93,021,473.

Through the leadership of the ACDM and the support of the ASEAN Secretariat and AHA Centre, the following efforts to improve mobilisation of funds for AADMER have been undertaken:

- Convening the Tri-Sector Conversation (public-private-people) facilitated by APG in August 2015 to explore the possibility for private sector to engage and involved more in supporting AADMER Work Programme;
- Signing of Memorandum of Intent between AHA Centre and Corporate Citizen Foundation Singapore on 1 November 2015 to garner more support from the private sector; and
- Extending invitation to non-traditional partners to participate in the Post-2015 AADMER Strategic Policy Dialogue on 2 November 2015, and the upcoming 3rd AADMER Partnership Conference during the first quarter of 2016.

Note:

- The cut off year of the commitment is 2013 onwards.
- There are partners that did not disclose the amount of contribution to AWP as they channelled their contributions through the implementing agencies.
- Some partners also contributed by providing technical assistance hence it was difficult to monetise the contribution.
- Figures do not include financial and in-kind contributions from ASEAN Member States

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

#	Concept Note	Budget Requirements (US\$)	Funding Commitment (US\$)	Progress
21	Establishment of an Integrated Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Back-up System to Strengthen and Safeguard the Operation of AHA Centre Phase 3	6,996,339.98	5,181,720.54	30 %
Funds Mobilised (% of Budget Requirement)			74.06 %	

Source: Budget requirements are based on the 21 Concept Notes; Funding commitments are based on ASEAN Secretariat's data; Percent progress is based on Table 1: Progress of Implementation of Key Projects under the AWP Phase 2 (2013-2015).

Information and communication technology (ICT) enabled infrastructures have been the backbone of AHA Centre's facilities to ensure effective monitoring of disaster situation and share relevant information among Member States for joint response.

As a follow-through of the first two successful phases of the undertaking, ICT Phase 3 was launched in 2014 and was able to mobilise 74% of its funding requirements and accomplish 30% of the outputs the initiative has set out to accomplish, specifically:

> Enhanced current ICT operational capacity of the AHA Centre

Phase 3 of the Project was undertaken to enhance the current ICT operational capacity of the AHA Centre in order to safeguard, protect and ensure the resilience of its current ICT facilities, including the ASEAN Web EOC system and other systems. This is made possible through the establishment of an ICT back-up system to safeguard the operations of the AHA Centre.

An in-depth study to assess the needs and gaps for ICT harmonisation, ICT back-up system as well as potential enhancement of ICT operational capacity was conducted and approved by the ACDM. The ICT back-up system developed included equipment software and hardware specifications. Government of Japan through JAIF has been an instrumental partner for this building block.

OUTREACH AND MAINSTREAMING

Source: Budget requirements are based on the 21 Concept Notes; Funding commitments are based on ASEAN Secretariat's data; Percent progress is based on Table 1: Progress of Implementation of Key Projects under the AWP Phase 2 (2013-2015).

#	Concept Note	Budget Requirements (US\$)	Funding Commitment (US\$)	Progress
13	One Voice: Communicating AADMER to Build a Culture of Resilience	2,156,000.00	725,000.00	45%
Funds Mobilised (% of Budget Requirement)			33.63 %	

The undertaking was launched to support the objectives of the building block on Outreach and Mainstreaming to "increase the effectiveness and efficiency of communications and outreach efforts in promoting a culture of disaster resilience in ASEAN and increased awareness of AADMER". It was able to mobilise a third of its budgetary requirements and was able to accomplish about 45% of the outputs it has set out to deliver. Additional funding for the concept note is currently in the pipeline with commitment of support from the Government of Norway. In concrete terms, the following have been achieved:

› Generation of support for AADMER implementation through outreach activities

ASEAN Member States' activities have been mainly around the celebration and commemoration of the ADDM. Most active at the country level support in terms of public and media outreach is the APG with strong presence in 6 out of the 10 Member States.

AHA Centre and the ASEAN Secretariat were able to produce publications that highlight best practices in disaster management and draw lessons practitioners can learn from. The publications and information materials were also particularly important in popularising the AADMER Work Programme's pioneering outputs like the SASOP and also provide practical guidance on how it can be operationalised at the country level.

Below are some of the various outreach and media activities conducted at both the country and regional levels during the reporting period of 2013-2015:

ASEAN Member States

- o Brunei Darussalam commemorated ADDM in schools in 2014 and conducted disaster management orientation in 4 districts.
- o Lao PDR conducted media outreach activities during the ADDM, attended by at least 300 people from broadcast and print media. It also conducted disaster management orientation trainings attended by at least participated by at least 146 representatives from CSOs, government agencies and development partners.
- o Malaysia held community-based disaster management activities in all states in Malaysia and has undertaken tsunami exercises and DRR workshops.

ASEAN Secretariat

- o Facilitated the annual regional commemoration of ADDM and related activities for 11 consecutive times (from 2005 until 2015).
- o Issued at least 11 press releases during the ADDM in the past 11 years and at least 46 other press releases covering various activities under the AWP from 2013 to 2015.
- o Participation in relevant exhibitions, in and outside of the ASEAN region, such as during the 2nd AADMER Partnership Conference in 2013 in Danang, Viet Nam, the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Bangkok in 2014, the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan in March 2015, etc.



Students commemorate ASEAN Day on Disaster Management in October 2015 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia to build public awareness on AADMER.

AHA Centre

- o Participation in relevant exhibitions, in and outside of the ASEAN region.
- o Conducted media networking in November 2014, attended by 15 journalists that generated PR value worth IDR 368,741,143.
- o AHA Centre Media Briefing on the ACE Programme second batch opening ceremony in February 2015 was attended by 14 journalists and created PR value worth IDR 105,000,000.
- o Conducted at least 5 media interviews using various media platforms such as printed, digital, TV and radio.
- o Conducted One ASEAN One Response Roadshows in four (4) ASEAN Member States, namely Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Cambodia during the period of April to December 2015, and distributed 1,350 copies of various publications during the Roadshows.

AADMER Partnership Group

- o Conducted at least 10 AADMER orientation workshops and other awareness-raising activities in 6 countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam) attended by national CSOs, local governments and national agencies.
- o Led 5 consultations on the ASEAN-CSO Partnership Framework (ACPF).
- o Held the commemoration of ADDM in conjunction with the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDR) in Thailand that generated 26 media exposure opportunities.
- o Initiated radio and TV programme to promote AADMER and DRR that was featured in mainstream and community platforms in Indonesia which were collectively featured in 31 provinces and reached an estimated 4,021,500 million audiences



Media briefing at the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) conducted by AHA Centre to create more awareness on ASEAN's work on disaster resilience and joint response.

› Production and dissemination of advocacy materials to increase public awareness on AADMER

Information collaterals on AADMER and DRR as a whole that were produced and disseminated during the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme are as follows:

ASEAN Member States

- o Lao PDR produced posters, banners and radio shows on AADMER and DRR during the celebration of ASEAN Day for Disaster Management.
- o Malaysia produced three (3) publications and learning materials on the Melaka Declaration and CCA / DRRM.

ASEAN Secretariat

- o Produced five (5) major substantial publications on: AADMER (4,000 copies), SASOP (2,500 copies), AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 (2,000 copies), AADMER Work Programme Phase 1 (2010-2012) Accomplishment Report (500 copies), and the Strategic Priorities of the AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015) (450 copies). These publications were distributed to all ASEAN Member States and relevant partners and stakeholders.
- o Produced a video for the 2013 AADMER Partnership Conference in Danang, Viet Nam, a video on the outcomes of the ARYA Project in the Philippines, and another video for the Post-2015 AADMER Strategic Policy Dialogue in Singapore.

AHA Centre

- o 1,200 copies of collaterals printed for the AHA Centre public outreach activities distributed during relevant exhibitions, fairs, in and outside of the ASEAN region.

- o Produced at least 10 major publications and reports including 1000 copies on the lessons learnt in Haiyan, and ASEAN-ERAT Guidebook.
- o Produced 5 videos presented during the ADDM, ACDM meetings and other major events.
- o Produced periodic publications such as the AHA Centre Annual Report 2014 (250 copies) and the Column monthly newsletters have been circulated to more than 3,000 readers including through digital channels such as Twitter, Facebook, AHA Centre website, and to online subscribers, showcasing AHA Centre's activities and updates.

AADMER Partnership Group

- o Produced three (3) major publications on the AHA Centre, and learnings from humanitarian response.
- o In Lao PDR, the AADMER Work Programme (500 copies), SASOP (500 copies) and AADMER (500 copies) were translated into local language (Lao Language) and disseminated to government officials in charge of disaster management in central and local levels as well as the international partners who are working on disaster management in the country. APG has also supported the translation of AADMER references, production and distribution of at least 12 IEC materials (print, video) in 6 countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam). In Indonesia, as an inclusive effort to reach out to people with disability especially the visually impaired, AADMER has been translated and printed in the form of braille.

Social media and web-based platforms were also developed to widen public outreach. As of December 2015, AHA Centre's Facebook account (<https://www.facebook.com/ahacentre>) has over 2400 followers while its Twitter account (<https://twitter.com/ahacentre>) has more than 1000 followers.

TRAINING AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Source: Budget requirements are based on the 21 Concept Notes; Funding commitments are based on ASEAN Secretariat's data; Percent progress is based on Table 1: Progress of Implementation of Key Projects under the AWP Phase 2 (2013-2015).

#	Concept Note	Budget Requirements (US\$)	Funding Commitment (US\$)	Progress
10	ASEAN Disaster Knowledge Management (AKM-Hub)	1,486,540.00	827,000.00	50 %
11	Building the ASEAN Disaster Management Training Institutes Network (ADTRAIN)	520,000.00	80,277.45	48.6 %
12	AADMER Training Courses	460,000.00	61,783.21	40 %
Total		2,466,540.00	969,060.66	
Funds Mobilised (% of Budget Requirement)			39.29 %	
Progress (% Accomplishment of Outputs)				46.2 %

In 2013, the building block on Training and Knowledge Management Systems (TKMS) identified three (3) flagship projects namely: i) the creation of the ASEAN Disaster Knowledge Management (AKM-Hub); ii) building the ASEAN Disaster Management Training Institutes Network (ADTRAIN); and iii) development of the AADMER Training Courses.

Close to US\$1million (US\$969,060.66) or about 39.29% of the funding mobilisation needed was generated and about 46.2% of the outputs have been achieved, to wit:

› Conceptualisation of the ASEAN Knowledge Management (AKM) Hub

Concept design of the AKM Hub has been developed to allow the AHA Centre to document, disseminate and institutionalise knowledge and learning on disaster management in the region through the use of the AHA Centre website as the information gateway.

Information, and data and knowledge products have been collected and a database has been developed at the AHA Centre website but is only accessible internally. Several publications such as the Column (AHA Centre's bulletin which is produced on a monthly basis), ACE Programme Reports, Weekly Updates, Flash Updates FAQs, etc. have been produced on a regular basis.

› Building the ASEAN Disaster Management Training Institutes Network (ADTRAIN)

In April 2014, the ADTRAIN Core Group was activated with the identification of ADTRAIN Focal Points from Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The ADTRAIN envisions ASEAN to become a centre of excellence in training and knowledge management in the region with the creation of the AADMER Trainers' Pool. Trainers will be identified through nominations from the ACDM and will undergo a "Training of Trainers" programme that will deliver priority training courses. Part of the objectives is to develop an ASEAN-wide certification system for training courses and strengthen the network by supporting other ASEAN Member States to set-up or designate their respective national disaster management training institutions. Australia, US and APG have been the strong supporters for the initiatives under the ADTRAIN.

Trainings conducted in 2015 include the DaLA Training of Trainers in August 2015 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia; the Risk Vulnerability Assessment in September 2015 in Siam Reap, Cambodia; and the Training of Trainers on Recovery in October 2015 in Yangon, Myanmar. There have also been study visits to disaster

management centres and training institutions outside of ASEAN, such as those in Australia (2013), Europe (2013 and 2015) and Russia (2013).

› Development of the AADMER Training Courses

Various activities were undertaken to develop a menu of training courses that will support the implementation of the various programme components of the AADMER Work Programme. The main approach and delivery mechanism is through the partnership with the AHA Centre and relevant training institutions both at the regional and national levels.

Discussions with the various ACDM Working Groups have been conducted to identify training needs and to establish the necessary expertise for the AADMER Trainer's Pool. In particular, trainings of trainers were conducted on recovery and risk vulnerability assessment. A series of capacity building programmes for ASEAN Member States at various levels will also be implemented with the support of the Government of China as part of the implementation of an MoU of the Government of People's Republic of China and ASEAN on Disaster Management Cooperation.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH

Source: Budget requirements are based on the 21 Concept Notes; Funding commitments are based on ASEAN Secretariat's data; Percent progress is based on Table 1: Progress of Implementation of Key Projects under the AWP Phase 2 (2013-2015).

#	Concept Note	Budget Requirements (US\$)	Funding Commitment (US\$)	Progress
19	Promoting Science-Based Risk Management	594,000.00	590,897.75	20%
Funds Mobilised (% of Budget Requirement)			99.48%	

This concept note on science-based risk management was developed to further build the knowledge base on disaster management in ASEAN. The project is at its initial stage of implementation and has accomplished 20% of its activities with almost full budgetary complement mobilised through the technical support of the APEC Climate Center and funding support from the Government of the Republic of Korea. Support will be in the areas of research and knowledge generation relevant to policymaking and practice of disaster management. Activities will focus on scientific and technical research concerned with how disaster risks and losses can be further reduced through science and technology. This is in recognition of the importance of the integration of science in policy development and in providing practical solutions to disaster risk reduction.

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS ACHIEVED

Looking back at the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015, at least 43 specific outputs⁴ in terms protocols, systems, tools, guidelines, ICT platforms, standards, procedures were produced throughout the implementation of the work programme. These various specific outputs complement and build on each other to be able to support the objective of AADMER which is to "provide effective mechanisms to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets (of Member States), and to jointly respond to disaster emergencies through concerted national efforts and intensified regional and international co-operation." The totality of these initiatives and interventions, (the sum of the parts) were able contribute to achieve the following milestones and results:

> Establishment of an effective mechanism for joint response to disasters in the region within 24 hours

The heart of the accomplishment of the AADMER Work Programme can be found in the programme's success in laying down the infrastructure for joint response at the regional level. Prior to the AADMER Work Programme, forms or opportunities for joint response during disasters were very limited and done on an ad-hoc basis. The ratification of the AADMER provided the policy framework and impetus for greater cooperation among ASEAN Member States and the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 provided the practical and operational platform to turn into reality the spirit of AADMER.

At the operational level, the regional mechanisms are loosely defined to refer to the various platforms and programmes created under the AADMER Work Programme that provide opportunities and venues for ASEAN joint response such as the Disaster Logistic System for ASEAN or DELSA, ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team or ERAT, Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations or SASOP, Disaster Monitoring and Response System or DMRS, Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance or DRFI, and the Network of Disaster Management Training Institutes or DMTIs.

While the effects of disasters have intensified, the regional response in terms of speed and coordination among ASEAN Member States and the regional mechanisms set in place have been within 24 hours when the disaster strikes. This is the average rate of response in at least 13 disaster situations from 2011 to 2015 that were responded to using the AHA Centre as the point of coordination.

⁴ Based on the results of the M&E rollout conducted for AWP 2010-2015.



SG ASEAN H.E. Le Luong Minh visited Philippines during the Typhoon Haiyan response in 2013 and met with Philippine top officials, Secretary of Interior and Local Government Mar Roxas and Secretary for Social Work and Development Dinky Soliman.

There were even instances wherein response has already commenced even before the occurrence of the disaster. This was true in the case of Typhoon Haiyan (2013) and Typhoon Hagupit (2014) in the Philippines as well as during Typhoon Rammasun (2014) in Viet Nam. This operationalisation of the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) and the various disaster monitoring systems at the AHA Centre facilitated the speedy coordination of joint response to affected ASEAN Member States.

The web-based EOC of the AHA Centre provides the online coordination structure for joint response. All ASEAN Member States actively use, share and access information through these ICT-based portals.

The deployment of the ASEAN-ERAT is also another tangible demonstration of joint response, wherein various Member States provide trained personnel to assist a disaster-affected Member State.

⁵ A 2-part tool to rate AMS satisfaction on various regional mechanisms was administered to members of the NDMOs / NFPs who have been involved in the AWP implementation to get their perspectives on the level of satisfaction on the various regional mechanisms that were implemented during the course of programme implementation. The purpose was to generate honest feedback from the AMS through their NDMOs and recommendations on how the regional mechanisms may be improved to better realise the objectives of AADMER and to better support the AMS.

For the first part, participants were requested to accomplish their respective Individual Tool to Rate AMS Satisfaction on Various Regional Mechanisms. The level of satisfaction used the following rating system: 5 – very satisfied; 4 for satisfied; 3 for not sure if satisfied or not; 2 for not satisfied and 1 for very dissatisfied. The second was a moderated FGD wherein the respondents will be able to further discuss and qualify as a group their perspectives as well as their recommendations to address the areas of improvement on the implementation of the various AADMER regional mechanisms. An FGD guide was provided for this purpose.

The level of satisfaction to joint response is at 3.67, given a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the highest.⁵ This means that ASEAN Member States are satisfied with the performance of joint ASEAN response and support on disaster management across the various mechanisms.

To further enhance coordination at the highest level, 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 (SG-AHAC) and taking into account lessons from ASEAN’s response to Typhoon Haiyan in 2013, the ASEAN Coordinating Council endorsed the Terms of Reference of SG-AHAC in May 2014. The ASEAN Leaders at the 24th ASEAN Summit in May 2014 welcomed the adoption of the Terms of Reference. The Secretary-General of ASEAN performed the role of AHAC for the first time after Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines in 2013, and the role was activated for both for the response and recovery stages.

› **Creation of broad and far-reaching partnerships to support implementation and realisation of the goals of AADMER**

The interaction and level of engagement with the various partners demonstrate that

the AADMER Work Programme is able to influence programmes and projects, and policy formulation. For instance, AADMER Work Programme implementation is one of the reference and best practice being considered by the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in crafting its own regional mechanism for disaster joint response.

Broad network of stakeholders have been established wherein mutual or reciprocal action and influence is exercised. Interaction is reflected in terms of the number of humanitarian organisations and systems with whom ASEAN regional platforms and mechanisms created under the AADMER Work Programme are able to engage and work with. These engagements were in the form of exchanging information, sharing experience and tools to influence action, programmes and projects, and implementation of activities, policies or guidelines.

Increased stakeholder support is further demonstrated by the vast network of partners that have been established at various levels. This can be seen in the AADMER Work Programme’s ability to deepen engagements with existing partners but also in its capacity to mobilise resources to support its various projects and activities from non-traditional sources like the private sector. From 2012 to 2015, at least US\$35.32 million has been mobilised to support the various activities and projects under the AADMER Work Programme.

ASEAN Member States’ support was also demonstrated through their voluntary contributions amounting to a total of US\$420,000 to the ADMER Fund, and annual and equal contributions to the AHA Centre Fund amounting to a total of US\$1,110,000.

⁶ Data from 5 ASEAN Member States only.

⁷ This is based on the results of the Assessment Tool on Level of Utilisation and Application of Skills from Trainings Provided that were administered to recipients of the AWP training programmes. The tool followed the rating system: 5 – very useful; 4 for useful; 3 for not sure if useful or not; 2 for not useful and 1 for not very useful. Ratings were substantiated by giving concrete examples and details on how trainees were able to apply the skills learnt from the training received. Also, concrete outputs that have been produced using the skills that have been acquired through the trainings were also provided.

› **Strengthened NDMO – ASEAN cooperation in developing regional capacities for joint response**

The NDMOs fulfil an important role in shaping and implementing the AADMER. They are represented and actively participate in both the ACDM and in the various ACDM Working Groups. As such, they take the lead and exercise authority over the AADMER framework, programming and priorities. Given ASEAN’s principles of consensus-based decision-making, every programme under AADMER needs to have support from all ten ASEAN Member States. In this manner, the ten Member States bear responsibilities and accountability for all levels of AADMER implementation, both at the national and regional levels.

The commitment and cooperation of the NDMOs are very critical in making the various mechanisms for joint response such as the ASEAN-ERAT, DELSA as well as the conduct of simulation exercises work and produce the intended results.

Capacity development of NDMOs takes the centre stage in the AADMER Work Programme’s activities and interventions. An initial total of 356 individuals⁶ have been trained under the AADMER Work Programme. On the whole, the NDMOs as well as the training recipients are satisfied with the types of capacity development interventions provided through the work programme.

Utilisation of skills and knowledge gained from the training programmes is pegged at an average rate of 4.417 (on a scale of 1 to 5, with five being the highest). This means that the trainings provided are not only relevant but are applied in the regular performance of functions and tasks.

The ACE Programme continues to be a valuable and leading training intervention.

› Institutionalisation of engagement with the civil society organisations on AADMER implementation

The APG served as the platform for CSO participation in the implementation of AADMER. This partnership catalysed linkages between the ASEAN Member States and communities in providing spaces and venues for collaboration for on-ground disaster management and emergency response. Aside from technical support to the ASEAN Secretariat, APG serves as a catalyst for dialogue between the NDMOs and civil society organisations to facilitate agreement on specific partnership projects at all levels.

› Increased regional partnerships, cross-sectoral and multi-sectoral platforms with defined areas of collaboration

The following regional partnerships and platforms with defined areas of collaboration have been established to support the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme and AADMER in general:

Cross-Sectoral and Multi-Stakeholder Platforms

- o ASEAN Safe School Initiative (ASSI), which is a programme involving the ACDM and the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Education (SOMED), and the civil society groups in ASEAN Member States.
- o ASEAN Joint Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR), involving five (5) sectoral bodies of ASEAN, i.e. ACDM, ASEAN Defence Senior Officials Meeting (ADSOM), ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD), Senior Officials Meeting (SOM – representing the political sector), and

ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Health and Development (SOMHD).

- o ASEAN Technical Working Group on Civil-Military Coordination, involving ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response and ADSOM Working Group, as a coordination platform for civil-military in HADR.
- o ASEAN Cross-Sectoral Coordination Committee on Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (DRFI), involving the ACDM, ASEAN Finance and Central Deputies Meeting (AFCDM), and ASEAN Insurance Regulators Meeting (AIRM).
- o ACDM Open Sessions with Partners, ACDM Sessions on East Asia Summit (EAS) Cooperation on Disaster Management, AADMER Partnership Conferences, and AADMER Strategic Policy Dialogues, which have been held regularly to provide platforms for discussions between ASEAN and its partners and stakeholders.

Simulation Exercises

- o ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercises (ARDEX), coordination among Member States and relevant UN and international organisations to simulate and practice disaster response situations, and review information sharing, search and rescue coordination, and disaster emergency response.
- o ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF DiREx) - held biennially to strengthen civil-military coordination and disaster relief operation among the 27 ARF members (including the 10 ASEAN Member States). It is an inclusive simulation exercise in the Asia Pacific region that involves multiple agencies from the ARF members, the civilian and military actors and the international humanitarian players.

ASEAN-ERAT members with their UN counterparts participating in the 2015 ARF DiREx in Kedah, Malaysia



› Active involvement of stakeholders in national and regional disaster management outreach activities

Through the last five (5) years of implementing the AADMER Work Programme, the following stakeholders have been actively involved both at the national and regional levels:

National Government Agencies

- o Member States through the NDMOs are able to mobilise the support of other national government agencies to support the implementation of not only the AADMER Work Programme but also in the conduct of activities that help the Member States fulfil its commitment to AADMER such in the case of ASEAN Safe School Initiatives (ASSI) whereby Ministries of Education have also been championing the activities at the national and sub-national levels.
- o Thailand has been successful in generating support from its disaster management entities and government agencies in the organisation of the AADMER National Implementation Committee that mirrors the implementation structure of the AADMER Work Programme, following the Strategic Components and Building Blocks. This makes way for the smooth implementation and reporting of accomplishments on commitments to the AWP.

Civil Society Organisations

- o As previously mentioned, the consortium of seven (7) international NGOs formed the APG and embarked on a programmatic approach to support the implementation of AADMER in 2010. The ACDM-CSO Partnership Framework (ACPF), which establishes the mechanism of partnership between the ACDM and CSOs at the national level on disaster management, provides the platform for the engagement and partnership.

- o The ASEAN Defence Minister's Meeting-Plus Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR)/Military Medicine Exercise gather military assets and emergency teams from defence establishments of ASEAN and eight (8) ASEAN Dialogue Partners, conducting tabletop exercises and joint drills on evacuation, humanitarian civil-military coordination, and delivery of aid to affected communities.

Joint Plan of Action

- o ASEAN-UN Joint Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management, a joint plan of action which aligned the initiatives of the various UN agencies with the Strategic Components and Building Blocks set out by ASEAN as the priorities for second phase implementation of the AADMER Work Programme, with agreed joint outcomes, indicative annual progress targets per work area, and indicative resource requirements. The Strategic Plan has been updated to reflect the new priority programmes under the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020, and this will be presented to the 28th Meeting of the ACDM in April 2016 for endorsement.

Academe and Training Institutions

- o Disaster Management training Institutes from all ASEAN Member States are being tapped to comprise the AADMER Trainers Pool.

Private Sector

- o Corporate Citizen Foundation, a group of private sector entities from Singapore which through a Memorandum of Intent with AHA Centre committed to promote and facilitate greater participation, more appropriate involvement and closer collaboration of corporate entities in regional disaster management.

to name a few. Australia's and Japan's contributions in particular are noteworthy, as they have provided core support to the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme and the operationalisation of the AHA Centre.

> Strengthening of ASEAN institutional capacities to implement AADMER

To implement AADMER, the ASEAN first needed to build its own institutional and operational capacity through the establishment of the AHA Centre. The Centre plays a key role in the ASEAN disaster risk management structure by serving as a coordinator and knowledge-hub for AADMER implementation. Moreover, the ASEAN Secretariat for its part, scaled up staffing in the Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (DMHA) Division to better fulfil its role in policy coordination and monitoring of AADMER implementation.

More importantly, ASEAN was able to develop and strengthen its internal implementation capacities through the establishment and activation of the respective ACDM Working Groups and encourage the active participation of the Member States therein through their focal points and NDMOs. Without the active participation and commitment of the ASEAN Member States and the ACDM through their national disaster management agencies, support to the development and implementation of the AADMER Work Programme would have not been possible.

ASEAN Dialogue and Development Partners

- o Strong ASEAN Dialogue Partners' commitment to mobilise resources to support the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme – Australia, Canada, China, European Union, India, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russia, United States of America, as well as other partners, including Germany, Switzerland, UN agencies such as UNOCHA, UNDP, UNISDR, WFP, IFRC and the National Societies, IOM, ADB, World Bank, centres of excellence in Asia and the Pacific,

Signing of the Memorandum of Intent between AHA Centre and the Corporate Citizen Foundation (CCF) on 1 November 2015 in Singapore, witnessed by H.E. Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community



WAY FORWARD: STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS AND PRIORITIES

Indeed, ASEAN has come a long way in building its regional disaster response capacity since AADMER was ratified in 2009. Over the past five years, the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 has laid a strong foundation for the ASEAN Member States to successfully implement key initiatives to enhance regional cooperation in all aspects of disaster management, including monitoring, prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

While much have been accomplished, much remains to be done given the magnitude, complexity and frequency of disasters. For ASEAN to become a primary humanitarian actor in the region, it will need to expand and build on its gains and accomplishments consistent with its principle of ASEAN Centrality reflected in the unity among the ten ASEAN Member States. This would require innovative approaches, deeper commitment, broad partnerships and greater resources not only from its members but from its various partners and stakeholders in the region.

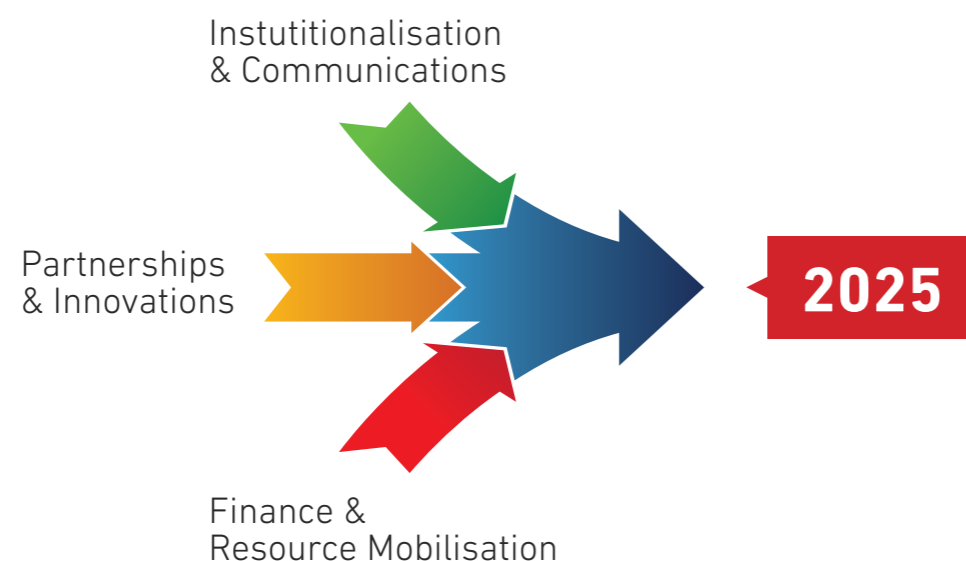
ASEAN Centrality is echoed in the call for One ASEAN, One Response that addresses an evolving environment of complex mechanisms on HADR and a diverse region with multi-layered national institutions through the AADMER as a common platform and policy framework for HADR in the region.



STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

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, provided three (3) strategic elements that will guide the implementation of AADMER in the next ten (10) years: i) Institutionalisation and Communications; ii) Partnerships and Innovation; and iii) Finance and Resource Mobilisation.

These mutually reinforcing strategic elements hope to move the implementation of AADMER towards a “people-centred, people-oriented, financially sustainable, and networked approach by 2025”.



The further **institutionalisation of AADMER** envisions a “multi-layered and cross-sectoral governance approach” characterised by closer coordination and deeper cooperation between the ASEAN Community pillars, i.e. ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Political Security Community, on disaster management and emergency response. To bring disaster resilience to where it matters most, affirmative action and focus of support will be on developing capacities at the national and sub-national levels to reduce risks and vulnerabilities. This will be complemented by the development of a communication master plan that will allow the more efficient and effective flow of consistent, coherent, precise and timely information between and among the various stakeholders at all levels (regional, national and local) in order to avert risks, reduce vulnerabilities, and direct humanitarian assistance and resources.

To ensure the sustainability of AADMER implementation and to support the complex demands of HADR, **financial and resource mobilisation** will have to focus on increasing ASEAN Member States’ contributions, maintaining traditional sources of funding and vigorously exerting efforts to reach out to non-traditional sources of support such as the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises, micro-insurance, insurance pooling and capital markets.

The above will further be complemented by the third strategic element that emphasises greater innovation and more inclusive ways of delivering assistance, with a strong focus on building strong and broad partnerships at all levels. The programme experiences, best practices and lessons learnt from development initiatives will help drive **innovation, and forge new partnerships** with non-traditional stakeholders. The AHA Centre will fulfill a huge part in this area, to serve as the hub and leader for knowledge creation, analysis and capacity development on disaster management and emergency response in the region by way of an organised disaster knowledge networking platform that will facilitate interaction among the stakeholders.

In more concrete terms, the Strengthening National and Regional Capacity for Disaster-Resilient ASEAN in Post-2015 Framework⁸ has outlined several policy recommendations and strategic directions to support ASEAN commitments made to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and to achieve a resilient, inclusive, and competitive ASEAN by 2035, to wit:

- **Strengthen legal frameworks for improved coordination and to lead concerned subcommittees of national disaster management organisations.** ASEAN Member States and institutions should come up with a mid- to long-term vision for disaster resilience. The devolution of power to local governments

and local authorities is also needed to effectively respond to the needs of the people. The capacity of local governments could further be improved by the legal framework, developing seconded staff programmes across social development, environment, and economic ministries.

- **Strongly support a shift from reactive to proactive disaster management.** Most Member States are currently working hard to institutionalise a shift from ex post to ex ante integrated disaster risk management framework. ASEAN, as a strong supporter of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action, can support the process of implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction by engaging Member States more in peer-to-peer learning processes. Integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk management is increasingly important to capitalise new financial resources.

- **Increase the resources substantially for AADMER implementation.** ASEAN Members States should seriously think about developing high quality and sustainable regional disaster risk management systems through the public-private partnership model, wherein conditions for ensuring access to innovative insurance (such as a system of risk-based premium, sound capital requirements, and rigorous insurance regulation and enforcement) are assured. With some creativity, considering options, such as in-kind support and contributions to special disaster risk management funds modelled after catastrophic bonds or funding of special projects in the most vulnerable countries, is expected from countries or partners which possess more resources and interest in disaster resilience.

⁸ ERIA (2015). ‘Engendering a Resilient and Sustainable ASEAN’, in Intal, Jr. P., V. Anbumozhi, F. Zen, H. Nishimura and R. Prasetya (eds.), Framing the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Post-2015. ERIA Research Project Report 2014-01, Jakarta: ERIA.)

- **ASEAN Secretariat should explore the possibility to work with other bilateral and multilateral and international communities to establish supporting initiatives** such as experience-sharing workshops, simulation exercises, staff exchanges, training networks, and certification programmes. It needs to work with the ASEAN University Network and other regional knowledge institutes to establish a knowledge hub to facilitate, develop, exchange, and disseminate cross-border disaster risk management data, best practices, and climate modelling tools.
- **Governments must accept the primary responsibility to develop ex ante structures that deliver rewards today for investments that also produce benefits in the long term.** Such financial mechanisms should not produce long-term dependency or subsidies but energise risk management frameworks. ASEAN Member States can employ their taxing power to provide short-term tax credits to individuals and firms for insurance costs

or to provide tax incentives for disaster risk reduction infrastructure investments. Risk pools formed among local governments and local authorities, national governments, and the private sector at the regional level can bring forward benefits by demonstrating tangible benefits to the region – even though the disaster may have occurred in a single locality.

- **Engage civil society actors in implementing AADMER via national platforms and networks.** Developing a shared understanding about the complementarity of their roles in monitoring the implementation of new programmes and strengthening their cooperation with other state and private sector actors will help increase the effectiveness and forestall the possible creation of parallel and overlapping structures. They should also engage with other institutions like the AHA Centre on how current plans and future activities can be translated to changes at the local level.

INSTITUTIONALISING INTERNAL CORE CAPACITIES

One of the significant accomplishments of the AADMER Work Programme in the last five (5) years is the strengthening of the internal institutional capacities to implement the AADMER. The remaining challenge is to shift the focus to institutionalise and strengthen these capacities to better respond to the complex challenges of disaster risk reduction and management both at the level of implementation and tracking of results.

› Ensuring greater role of ASEAN Member States through the ACDM, their NDMO representatives and National Focal Points in leading and managing AADMER implementation

The active leadership of the ACDM and the operationalisation of the various ACDM Working Groups along the strategic components and the active participation of the NDMOs and National Focal Points have been instrumental in the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme. Focus of capacity building will be on shifting abilities for implementation and management of activities and projects while sustaining continued gains.

This support for Member State increased ownership would require the provision of the skills needed for NDMOs and National Focal Points to take on more leadership and direct programme implementation roles over time, while ASEAN Secretariat and AHA Centre continue to provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance. Transition of responsibilities should be modulated at a pace that ensures sustained impact, according to the country context and evidence of increased capacity over time.

› **Strengthening the role of the AHA Centre as facilitator for a more coordinated humanitarian community in the region**

The establishment of the AHA Centre as AADMER's operational engine has been crucial in the coordination of joint response in the region. Many initiatives in recent years have been undertaken to improve its capabilities and the Centre has now reached a potential and opportunity to strengthen its role as a facilitator in disaster management and should focus on its strengths, in facilitating and coordinating, developing capacities and convening a wide range of actors to build a more coordinated humanitarian community. ASEAN should begin discussions on increasing contributions from Member States and businesses in the region to support the operationalisation of AHA Centre, and develop a timeframe for its sustainability.

› **Broadening multi-disciplinary and technical support to ASEAN Member States and AADMER implementation**

Building national capacity in leadership, management and programme implementation will be a critical part of greater ownership of the AADMER Work Programme by the ASEAN Member States. The transition and technical support roles should be gradually shifted to the national and local levels and this would require the bigger role of the ASEAN Secretariat in providing policy recommendations and being responsible for monitoring and evaluation. The ASEAN Secretariat is in a unique position to give important inputs regarding the AADMER process, such as providing proposals for activities and securing external support. The availability of multi-disciplinary technical expertise will be needed to support this greater role of the ASEAN Secretariat.

› **Mainstreaming and building capacities for results-based AADMER implementation**

Developing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in an organisation is a long-term and iterative process that requires a significant investment in time, resources (human and financial), and energy. As such, senior-level commitment and champions at both senior and operational levels (ACDM, NDMOs, ASEAN Secretariat, and AHA Centre) are important elements to ensure sustainability through the long period of development and implementation. The goal is to move M&E beyond the point of being a special project to one in which it is a normal part of doing business and mainstreamed in the management practices of programme implementation.

This will require institutional commitment as well as enhanced use of methods, such as business intelligence, benchmarking, base lining, target setting, and quality data to ensure that the M&E information is integrated into the decision-making processes and programme implementation.

More importantly, there is a need to more consistently link M&E results to programme planning and budget processes in order to ensure increased attention and investments in this area of work. At the start of implementation, AADMER Work Programme planning cycles must embed its M&E system with well-defined performance indicators, consistent periodic monitoring schedules, reporting templates, and clear staff responsibilities.

PRIORITY PROGRAMMES FOR 2016-2020

The 2015 is a milestone year that formally launched the ASEAN Community, opening opportunities not only for regional economic integration but also for greater cooperation among ASEAN Member States in building people-centred resilient communities.

Amidst this backdrop, commitments set forth by global frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as well as regional frameworks such as the Declaration on Institutionalising the Resilience of ASEAN and its Communities and Peoples to Disasters and Climate Change (adopted by the ASEAN Leaders during the 26th ASEAN Summit in April 2015 in Malaysia) and the Declaration on One ASEAN One Response: ASEAN Responding to Disasters as One in the Region and Outside the Region (expected to be adopted by the ASEAN Leaders during the 28th ASEAN Summit in Vientiane, Lao PDR in September 2016) guided the formulation of priorities under the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020.

Inclusive processes in the development of the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 were ensured through the participation of the four (4) ACDM Working Groups and stakeholders in the assessment of the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 and the visioning for post-2015 AADMER implementation. The parameters of ASEAN's cooperation in AADMER implementation in the next ten (10) years was further defined and refined during the Post-2015 AADMER Strategic Policy Dialogue in November 2015, held in Singapore. The strategic policy outcomes arising from the dialogue gave flesh to the ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management, which further informed the new work programme.

The AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 sets out eight (8) Priority Programmes that cover the entire range of thematic areas in disaster management and 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 the 21 Concept Notes covered by AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015) that are carried over to the next work programme.

These eight (8) Priority Programmes were further elaborated in detail through specific projects and activities and will continue to be reviewed for relevance and effectiveness. Institutional and partnership arrangements within ACDM, ASEAN Secretariat, AHA Centre, APG, civil society, partners and the wider community were also provided in detail to show contribution to building inclusive resilient ASEAN.

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

Priority Programme	Objectives	Outputs	Institutional Arrangements
AWARE: Risk Aware ASEAN Community	Enhance risk assessment and improve risk awareness of ASEAN Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Working Group on Risk Assessment and Awareness (RAA) ⁹
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation

Source:
AADMER Work
Programme
2016 - 2020

⁹ 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).

Priority Programme	Objectives	Outputs	Institutional Arrangements
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Working Group on Preparedness and Response

Priority Programme	Objectives	Outputs	Institutional Arrangements
EQUIP: Enhanced Capacities for One ASEAN One Response	Intensify ASEAN's human, institutional and logistics capacity to deliver fast, collective and reliable regional response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	Working Group on Preparedness and Response
RECOVERY: ASEAN Resilient Recovery	Capacitate ASEAN to undertake swift recovery that is locally-driven and with sufficient resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Working Group on Recovery
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Working Group on Knowledge and Innovation Management ¹⁰ (KIM)

These priority programmes hope to lead towards a regional mechanism for joint response and risk reduction that is able to effectively support people-centred, inclusive and resilient communities. The AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 is more proactive in setting in place the structures and frameworks that cultivates ASEAN Centrality and ensures an inclusive and participatory approach to the disaster management and disaster risk management processes, contributing to the shared goal of sustainable resilient ASEAN Community.

¹⁰ Newly formed ACDM Working Group.



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