The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) consists of 10 countries with 625.9 Million people; Gross Domestic Product of US$2.4 Billion (2013)

* Sources: IMF, World Bank, and ASEAN
Disaster challenges in ASEAN....

- Highly exposed to natural hazards, with floods, storms, earthquakes and landslides as the most frequent
- Varying levels of exposure and vulnerability to different hazards
- Different national capacities
- Medium-scale disasters occurring almost simultaneously
- Large Scale disasters, such as Dec 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, May 2008 Cyclone Nargis, and November 2103 Typhoon ‘Haiyan’
Providing the momentum for the development of an ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)

Testing ASEAN’s solidarity and relevance as a regional grouping

The turning points.....

2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami

2008 Cyclone Nargis
To have a more united and coordinated response toward disasters within the region, ASEAN Foreign Ministers signed the AADMER on 26 July 2005

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

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

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

ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre) as the operational coordination body and engine of AADMER
AADMER is a comprehensive agreement that covers various aspects of Disaster Management.

- Disaster Risk Identification, Assessment & Monitoring
- Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
- Disaster Preparedness
- Emergency Response
- Rehabilitation
- Technical Cooperation & Scientific Research
- AHA Centre
To translate the visions of the AADMER into actions, the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) has developed the AADMER Work Programme (2010-2015).

- Translate legal framework into actions and designed as a rolling plan
- Institutionalise experience from other disasters and recent developments
- Consist of Outcome, Outputs, Activities, Responsible Parties, Timeline, Milestone
- Include Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements
ASEAN leaders in the last three summits reiterated that AADMER is the **common platform** for disaster management in ASEAN.

“... We also encourage the various sectors and mechanisms related to disaster management in ASEAN, including those under ASEAN + 1, ASEAN + 3, East Asia Summit and ASEAN Regional Forum, to **synchronise their policies using AADMER as the common platform to ensure the principles of ASEAN Centrality.**”

“... We emphasized the importance of using existing mechanisms, in particular the Conference of the Parties (COP) under the AADMER, the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and the AHA Centre, as the **coordinating platform and cooperation arrangement for disaster management**...”

“...We also encouraged the various mechanisms related to disaster management in ASEAN to **synchronise their activities and policies using the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) as the common platform for disaster management**...”
The AHA Centre shall be established for the purpose of facilitating co-operation and co-ordination among the parties, and with relevant United Nations and international organisations, in promoting regional collaboration (AADMER article 20.1)

The AHA Centre shall work on the basis that the Party will act first to manage and respond to disasters. In the event that the Party requires assistance to cope with such situation, in addition to direct request to any Assisting Entity, it may seek assistance from the AHA Centre to facilitate such request (AADMER article 20.2)
At the 19th of ASEAN Summit, witnessed by ASEAN Heads of States, the agreement on the establishment of AHA Centre was signed by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers on 17 November 2011 in Bali Indonesia.
In addition to the Agreement, AHA Centre is also recognised in the ASEAN Charter as one of the ASEAN centres in the region.
AHA Centre’s role emphasized through the ASEAN’s Leaders Bali Declaration on ASEAN Community in a Global Community of Nations – BALI CONCORD III during the 19th ASEAN Summit, November 2011 in Bali, Indonesia

Bali Declaration on

ASEAN Community in a Global Community of Nations

“BALI CONCORD III”

WE, the Heads of State/Government of Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Member States of ASEAN, at the 19th ASEAN Summit;

C. SOCIO-CULTURAL COOPERATION

1. Disaster Management

Consistent with the purposes and principles of ASEAN basic instruments to promote disaster-resilient nations and safer communities, ASEAN resolves at the global level to:

f. Strengthen cooperation between the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) and relevant regional and international organizations and agencies for ensuring prompt and smooth communication in times of disaster as well as enhancing coordination mechanisms to facilitate the flows of support in a timely manner.
As well as stated in the ASEAN’s Leaders Declaration on Enhancing Cooperation in Disaster Management during 23rd ASEAN Summit, October 2013 in Brunei Darussalam.

ENCOURAGE by the significant progress on the operationalisation of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre), which was launched on 17 November 2011 at the sidelines of the 19th ASEAN Summit in Bali, Indonesia, and its important role as the operational engine of AADMER to enhance regional cooperation in disaster management and ensure ASEAN’s collective response to disasters in the region;

DO HEREBY:

4. Agree to further spur and reinforce ASEAN’s commitment to the operationalisation and sustainability of the AHA Centre, and expand and nurture co-operation and co-ordination among the ASEAN Member States, and with relevant and international organisations in promoting regional collaboration in disaster management and emergency response;

5. Urge ASEAN Member States and relevant ASEAN Bodies in disaster management, with the support of Dialogue Partners and relevant regional and international organisations, to take necessary steps to strengthen the effective utilisation and quick deployment of the ASEAN Standby Arrangements for Disaster Relief and Emergency Response; including the ASEAN-Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ERAT), on a real-time basis;

7. Encourage a joint effort and more integrated coordination and synergy in HADR among the various ASEAN-related mechanisms, wherever possible, in particular the AMM, ADMM, ADMM-Plus, ARF, and EAS, in particular further implementation of the Indonesia-Australia (EAS) Joint Paper on “A Practical Approach to Enhance Regional Cooperation on Disaster Rapid Response” adopted by the EAS Leaders at the 6th EAS in Bali, Indonesia on 19 November 2011, using AADMER as the main common platform for disaster management in ASEAN with the ACDM as the driver in the process to maintain ASEAN’s Centrality in these efforts;

9. Task the AMM, COP, ACDM and AHA Centre to work closely with other relevant ASEAN bodies and ASEAN-related mechanism to chart a longer-term vision of ASEAN Cooperation in disaster management beyond 2015 that promote ASEAN’s leadership and shared vision in the area of disaster management in relevant multilateral fora.
The ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM)
Although the AHA Centre has been established as a separate entity from the ASEAN Secretariat, both organisations work closely together.
In addition to contribution from ASEAN Member States and facilities provided by the Government of Indonesia and the Host Country, the AHA Centre is also supported by Dialogue Partners:

- Australia
- European Union
- Japan
- New Zealand
- United States of America
AADMER also mandates the development of an effective Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and coordination of joint disaster relief and emergency response operation (SASOP)

Guides and templates to initiate the establishment of the ASEAN Standby Arrangements for Disaster Relief and Emergency Response

Procedures for joint disaster relief and emergency response operations

Procedures for the facilitation and utilisation of military and civilian assets and capacities, (personnel, transportation and communication equipment, facilities, good and services, and the facilitation of their trans-boundary movement)

Methodology for the periodic conduct of the ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercises (ARDEX) which shall test the effectiveness of this procedures
AHA Centre is tasked to perform most of the aspects under SASOP

**NOTIFICATION OF DISASTER**
- **The AHA Centre** to analyse the initial report and notify other Party/Entity of the disaster
- **The AHA Centre** to analyse each Situation Report and immediately notify the other party/entity of the significant developments (a) periodically or (b) by 10:00 am (Jakarta time)

**REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE**
- **The AHA Centre** to forward the request to other party/entity
- **The AHA Centre** will explore other possible assistance

**OFFER OF ASSISTANCE**
- **The AHA Centre** to forward the offer to the receiving Party

**DISASTER SITUATION UPDATE**
- **The AHA Centre** to receive report within 24 to 48 hours of arrival of assistance at disaster site

**MOBILISATION OF ASSETS AND CAPACITIES**
- The AHA Centre to facilitate the processing of exemption for provision of assistance and facilities, transit of personnel and equipment

**JOINT ASSESSMENT OF REQUIRED ASSISTANCE**
- **The AHA Centre** to facilitate mobilisation of ERAT
- **The AHA Centre** to receive updates on any plans and findings of joint assessment
- **The AHA Centre** to receive copy of the Contractual Agreement for Assistance

**DEMOBILISATION OF ASSISTANCE AND REPORTING**
- **The AHA Centre** to receive and update of this development
- **The AHA Centre** to be received within 2 weeks of departure from the affected country
# AHA Centre focus: Disaster Response Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus areas</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **DISASTER MONITORING** | 1. Disaster Monitoring and Response System  
2. ASEAN Disaster Information Network  
3. Flash update  
4. Daily situation update during emergency  
5. Weekly regional disaster update  
6. Monthly regional disaster update  
7. Information dissemination through social media |

| **PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE** | 1. ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT)  
2. Disaster Emergency Logistic System of ASEAN  
3. Standby Arrangements  
4. Web-based crisis information management  
5. Regional Disaster Emergency Exercises  
6. Emergency response operations  
7. AHA Centre Executive (ACE) Programme |
Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS) is a customised multi-hazard monitoring system which has built-in disaster-alert functions.
ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADInet) provides regional disaster monitoring overview on a daily basis which can be accessed through http://adinet.ahacentre.org
From January to December 2013, ADInet recorded 307 natural disasters in which almost 60 percent of disasters in ASEAN region were caused by floods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaster Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landslide</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volcano</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total accumulative Unique Visitor to ADInet has increased **90 times** from only 42 visitors when it was first launched in January 2012 to almost **4,000 visitors** from 55 countries by December 2013.
In the event of initial disaster occurrence or potentially emerging disaster, AHA Centre provides flash update to give a quick overview of the situation.

- One page overview of a threat or an initial report of a disaster.

- Distributed immediately to National Focal Points of ASEAN National Disaster Management Offices.

- The Flash Update also disseminated to Dialogues Partners, international organisations and other interested parties and also published in social media.
AHA Centre also provides weekly regional disaster update to give a snapshot of regional disaster information

- Issued every Monday by 14.00 GMT+7 to ASEAN NDMO, Dialogue partners, International Organisations and other interested parties

- A collation of information on disaster occurrences in the region that occurred in the previous week (Monday to Sunday)

- Information provided are linked to the ADInet
**General Overview**

Natural disaster reports were regularly recorded in the ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADINet: www.adisnet.aahn.org). Only significant disasters that satisfy the following criteria will be recorded in ADINet:

1. 1 or more deaths,
2. More than 100 people affected, and
3. Involving at least 1 subdistrict.

In the month of December 2013, weather-related disasters dominated the disaster events in the region. Flood, landslide, and wind as a consequence, were the most common natural disasters in the region. Out of these three predominant disasters, flood is the most frequent disaster that impacted the region.

**Facts**

- Total of 41 significant natural disasters recorded in the month of December 2013 in ADINet. This amount is higher compared with the month of December 2012 with 32 disasters recorded in the ASEAN region.
- In December 2013, 76% or 32 out 41 disasters is due to the flood. This number has increased from only 23 flood events in December 2012.
- The number of affected population in the month of December 2013 is about 500,000 person in total. This is considered much less than one single event of Typhoon Bopha in December 2012 which affected more than 8 million people, or the most recent Typhoon Haiyan with more than 15 million people affected.

**DECLARATION**

The use of forecast, geographic, scenario, and related data does not mean official endorsement or financial commitment of AHA Centre from any international donor agencies.

**SOURCES**

Government of various countries, international agencies, and many media including NDRRMC.
Harnessing social media tools...
In responding to disaster, AHA Centre uses SASOP as its main reference.
Emergency Situation updates were issued through SASOP Form 2

FORM 2

SITUATION UPDATE NO. 22
OF AHA CENTRE TO THE NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS

1. General Information

Office Reference Number: F2-022/AHA/PHL_TO/12-2012
From: AHA CENTRE
To: ADEC/Focal Points
Date: 27/12/2012
Time: 18:00 Jakarta Time
Disaster Event Name/Location(s): Tropical Cyclone (Typhoon) / Philippines

2. Summary of Disaster Event (Please state briefly the type(s) of hazard, the specific location(s), date, time and duration of impact, the factors or circumstances that triggered or brought about the disaster event, and the general extent of losses.)

The Typhoon Pablo (BOFA), as expected, has entered the Philippines area on 3 December 2012. The Philippines Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) in its weather bulletin no.3 issued at 5:00 AM, 3 December 2012, noted the position of the typhoon Pablo at 700 km Southeast of Hinatuan, Surigao del Sur with a maximum sustained winds of 175 kph near the centre and gustiness of up to 210 kph. It was estimated to move outside the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAGASA weather bulletin no 13, 5 December 2012). On 9 December, Currently Typhoon Pablo has weakened into a Low Pressure Area.

Based on the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) situation report no.38, the incident has affected 6,643,898 persons in 34 cities in 40 provinces of Region IV-B, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and CARAGA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Damaged Houses</th>
<th>Estimated Loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1067</td>
<td>216,817</td>
<td>US$ 899 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
...and also facilitating the offer of assistance from an ASEAN country to the affected country using FORM 4 of SASOP (Offer of Assistance) during Typhoon Bopha in 2013

### FORM 4

**OFFER OF ASSISTANCE**

1. **General Information**
   - Office Reference Number: MKN906
   - From: National Security Council, Prime Minister’s Department
   - To: NDPRMC, Philippines
   - Day / Date / Time: 6 December 2012
   - Disaster Event Name / Location(s): Typhoon BOPHA or Pablo

2. **Assisting Entity**
   - National Focal Point / Country / Organisation: National Security Council, Prime Minister’s Department
   - Name: Datuk Mohamed Thajudeen bin Abdul Wahab
   - Designation / Secretary
   - Address: G Level, West Wing, Perdana Putra Building, 62502 Putrajaya, MALAYSIA
   - Phone / Fax: (603) 88724201, (603) 8888 3000
   - Email: thajudeen@mkn.gov.my

3. **General Description of the Offered**
   - Based on the information provided in situation update No.01 of the AHA Centre dated 5 December 2012, we are planning to send relief supplies comprising non-perishable food items, mats, blankets and clothing which are very much needed for use at the evacuation centres in the affected areas. Detail of the items is provided in Table 4b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Number of Personnel</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1. <strong>Loaf Bread (Special)</strong></td>
<td>200 packets</td>
<td>1,000 kg (5 kg/packet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2. Cream Cracker Biscuit (Sweet Corn)</td>
<td>4,000 packets</td>
<td>2,000 kg (500g/packet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3. Milk Powder</td>
<td>1,000 packets</td>
<td>1,000 kg (1 kg/packet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4. Mat</td>
<td>1,000 rolls</td>
<td>350 kg (350g/roll)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5. Blanket</td>
<td>1,500 pieces</td>
<td>1,245 kg (830g/piece)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6. Towel</td>
<td>4,000 pieces</td>
<td>3,000 kg (750g/piece)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7. <strong>T-Shirt</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Size S (Female)</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>180 kg (120g/unit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Size M (Female)</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>150 kg (120g/unit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Size L (Male)</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>90 kg (120g/unit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Size XL (Female)</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>120 kg (120g/unit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Size XXL (Male)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>60 kg (120g/unit)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ASEAN-Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT) Concept

- Regional Rapid Response Team
- Deployed upon request – free of charge
- In support of National Authorities
- 90 in Roster?
- Immediate deployment (8 hours)
- Fully self sufficient (logistics and ICT)
- On site operations Centre (JOCA)
- Coordination / Rapid Assessment / Logistics Support
- Deployed for approximately 10-14 days
ASEAN ERAT Training and Deployment

ASEAN ERAT Training @ SCDF Singapore

1st ERAT Deployment in Cyclone Nargis, 2008

ERAT Deployment in Thailand Flood 2011

ERAT Deployment in BOPHA Typhoon, 2012
ASEAN-ERAT ‘s support during Typhoon ‘Haiyan’ 2013 : establish coordination, conduct rapid assessment and facilitate the arrival of incoming assistances from ASEAN Members States
The ASEAN-ERAT Induction Course
ASEAN DISASTER EMERGENCY LOGISTIC SYSTEM – SUBANG, MALAYSIA WAREHOUSE

ASEAN Stockpile in UNHRD Warehouse

Mobile Storage Unit (MSU)

Generators

Family Tent
ASEAN DISASTER EMERGENCY LOGISTIC SYSTEM – SUBANG, MALAYSIA WAREHOUSE

Shelter Toolkit

ASEAN Family Kit
ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX)

ARDEX-13 Scenario: Super Typhoon ‘Neptune’ affecting Hanoi, Viet Nam

- AHA Centre co-organized the ARDEX-13 with the Viet Nam Government – The last ARDEX was held in 2008, Thailand
- AHA Centre set up the ASEAN Coordinating Centre, represented at the Multi-national Command Centre and performed the task as Deputy Chief Referee
- The first ASEAN ERAT Refresher Course coincided with ARDEX
Participation of AHA Centre at the ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF DiREx 2013), Thailand 7 – 11 May 2013 to test the establishment of AHA Centre in the field and deployment of ASEAN ERAT members
AHA Centre uses web-based platform, the WebEOC to log and share information with all ASEAN Member States.
The AHA Centre is also organising the AHA Centre Executive (ACE) Programme which aims to prepare the future leaders of disaster management in ASEAN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Working at AHA Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Specialised Training and Skills Enhancement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Leaders Talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. On the Ground Deployment During Disaster Situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Study Visit to Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Developing Regional Networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Special Project Assignments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Understanding How International Humanitarian System Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Learning from Each Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Writing Vision and strategy on Disaster Management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The first batch of the AHA Centre Executive (ACE) Programme participated by 13 officers of National Disaster Management offices from 7 ASEAN Member States.
Potential Areas for Collaboration between AHA Centre and IFRC:

1. Sharing of Information (hazard monitoring and analysis, assessment, etc.);
2. Coordination and Response frameworks at the national level;
3. Learning from each other;
4. Partnership agreements with volunteers;
5. Participation in national and regional exercises (ARDEX).
Institutional Set Up

- Agreement signed
- Governing board is in place
- Agreed contribution released and made available by Member States to AHA Centre
- Staff of AHA Centre recruited and in place
- Office and supporting facilities are available
- Work Plan, Procedures, Manuals, Guidelines are available

Institutional Strengthening

- Capacity building for AHA Centre
- Strengthening connection with Member States
- Establishing partnership with similar regional organisation to shorten learning curve
- Awareness building at regional and international level
- Continuous partnership with donors and partners
- Testing procedures and improve accordingly
- Establish linkage with relevant sectors in ASEAN

2012 to 2015 and possibly beyond

Institutional Stability

- Review performance, functions and operation
- Set new vision for the next level

IN THE LONG RUN.. MORE THINGS NEED TO BE DONE AND MORE COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIP WILL NEED TO BE ESTABLISHED
THANK YOU