AJDRP

ASEAN JOINT DISASTER RESPONSE PLAN

SPEED SCALE SOLIDARITY

for a collective ASEAN response

AHA CENTRE

asean

SEPTEMBER 2017

ONE **ASEAN** ONE **RESPONSE**

ONE **ASEAN** ONE **RESPONSE**

ASEAN COORDINATING CENTRE
FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

All contents copyright by the AHA Centre. All right reserved. Not parts of this document or the related files may be reproduced or transmitted in any room, by any means (electronic, photocopying, recording, or otherwise) without the prior written permission of the AHA Centre.

COPYRIGHT BY
THE AHA CENTRE 2017

AJDRP 2017

THE ASEAN JOINT DISASTER RESPONSE PLAN (AJDRP) WAS ENDORSED AT THE 29TH MEETING OF THE ASEAN COMMITTEE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT (ACDM) HELD IN MANADO, INDONESIA ON 11 OCTOBER 2016.

THE ASEAN COORDINATING CENTRE FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT (AHA CENTRE) WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE ASEAN - U.S. PARTNERSHIP FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE, EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND SECURITY (PROGRESS) PROJECT IN SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AJDRP.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

06
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

08
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

08 OVERVIEW
- CONTEXT
- The humanitarian landscape
- Progress on preparedness and response
- One ASEAN One Response Vision

14 PURPOSE OF ASEAN JOINT DISASTER RESPONSE PLAN

15 NATURE OF THE ASEAN JOINT DISASTER RESPONSE PLAN

16
CHAPTER 2. ASEAN STANDBY ARRANGEMENT

16 OVERVIEW
- UTILISING DISASTER SCENARIOS

18 IDENTIFICATION OF ASSETS AND CAPACITIES

21 PRIORITY MODULES
- ASEAN STANDBY ASSETS AND CAPABILITIES

27 COORDINATION WITH OTHER HUMANITARIAN MODULES

28
CHAPTER 3. PROCEDURES AND WORKING ARRANGEMENTS OF ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE

28 OVERVIEW

29 RESPONSE MECHANISMS

29 AHA CENTRE'S MISSION OBJECTIVES

30 COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS
- Coordination with the Affected Member State
- Coordination with the Assisting ASEAN Member States
- Civil-Military Coordination
- Coordination with Civil Society Organisations in ASEAN
- Coordination with the Private Sector in ASEAN
- Coordination with UN, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and Other International Organisations
- Coordination with ASEAN Dialogue Partners

39 ASEAN RESPONSE PROCEDURES
- Stand by phase (Yellow) – Imminent danger
- Active response phase (Red) – Within 6 hours
- Active response phase (Red) – Within 48 hours
- Active response phase (Red) – After 72 hours
- Active response phase (Red) – beyond 1 week

48
APPENDIX A. DISASTER SCENARIOS

48 THE PHILIPPINES - METRO MANILA EARTHQUAKE
- Introduction
- Scenario and Disaster Response Governance Structure

- Projected Impact and Needs

55 **INDONESIA - MENTAWAI MEGATHRUST TSUNAMI**

- Introduction
- Scenario and Disaster Response Governance Structure
- Projected Impact and Needs

60 **MYANMAR – CYCLONE AYEYARWARDY DELTA**

- Introduction
- Scenario and Disaster Response Governance Structure
- Projected Impact and Needs

66

APPENDIX B. ASEAN MECHANISMS RELATED TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER RELIEF

- The Secretary - General as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC)
- ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT)
- Joint Operations and Coordination Centre of ASEAN (JOCCA)
- ASEAN Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS)
- ASEAN Militaries Ready Group (AMRG)
- ASEAN Centre for Military Medicine (ACMM)
- Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA)
- Web Emergency Operation Centre (WebEOC)
- ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Relief Fund (ADMER Fund)
- ASEAN Development Fund (ADF)

72

APPENDIX C. HUMANITARIAN ACTORS

72 ASEAN-RELATED ACTORS

75 NON-ASEAN RELATED ACTORS

79

APPENDIX D. ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE DECLARATION

87

APPENDIX E. REFERENCES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AADMER	ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
AAR	After Action Reviews
ACDM	ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management
ACMM	ASEAN Centre for Military Medicine
ACPF	ACDM-CSO Partnership Framework
AHA Centre	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management
AHAC	ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator
AJDRP	ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan
AMMDM	ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management
AMRG	ASEAN Militaries Ready Group
AMS	ASEAN Member States
APHP	Asia-Pacific Humanitarian Partnership
ARDEX	ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN-ERAP	ASEAN-Emergency Response Action Plan
ASEAN-ERAT	ASEAN-Emergency Response and Assessment Team
BNPB	Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (National Disaster Management Authority of Indonesia)
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
CCF	Corporate Citizens Foundation
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CGI	Corrugated Galvanised Iron
CPR	Committee of Permanent Representatives
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DELSA	Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN
DMRS	Disaster Monitoring and Response System
DRP	Disaster Resource Partnership
DVI	Disaster Victim Identification
EAS	East Asia Summit
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
ERF	Emergency Response Fund
ERU	Emergency Response Unit
FACT	Field Assessment Coordination Teams
HADR	Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan

ICLT	In-Country Liaison Team
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICS	Incident Command System
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IHP	International Humanitarian Partnership
INSARAG	International Search and Rescue Advisory Group
JEU	Joint OCHA/ UNEP Environment Unit
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JOCCA	Joint Operations and Coordination Centre of ASEAN
JTF-HADR	Joint Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
LEMA	Local Emergency Management Authority
MMDA	Metropolitan Manila Development Authority
MNCC	Multinational Coordination Centre
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NFI	Non-Food Item
ODI	Overseas Development Initiative
OSOCC	On-Site Operations and Coordination Centre
PDRF	Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation
PHIVOLCS	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
RACER	Regional Alliance for Collective Emergency Response
RDRT	Regional Disaster Response Teams
ROAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
SASOP	Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SRP	Strategic Response Plan
TWG CIMIC	Technical Working Group on Civil-Military Coordination
UN	United Nations
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNDAC	UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
US	United States
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue

OVERVIEW

CONTEXT

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) consists of the following countries: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. In 2005, the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) was signed by all 10 ASEAN Member States (AMS) and entered into force in 2009. The agreement envisions disaster resilient nations and safer communities in the ASEAN region, where one of the two objectives in AADMER is "to jointly respond to disaster emergencies". Moreover, the ASEAN Leaders in the 23rd ASEAN Summit in October 2013 in Brunei Darussalam signed the Declaration on Enhancing Cooperation in Disaster Management that urges ASEAN Member States and relevant ASEAN bodies to take necessary steps to strengthen integration, coordination, and strategy in joint emergency response.

Therefore, with the basis of the AADMER, the "One ASEAN, One Response" vision was developed to build upon the collective strength of all stakeholders in ASEAN in coming together when a natural disaster hits, including ASEAN Member States, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), private sector, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, ASEAN Dialogue Partners, international organisations, and other ASEAN partners. The vision of One ASEAN, One Response is accompanied by the "One ASEAN, One Response" strategy, that was adopted by the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) in October 2014 in Brunei Darussalam. One of the components in the strategy is the ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP). Therefore, the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) has tasked the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) to develop a comprehensive AJDRP.

The humanitarian landscape

ASEAN Member States cover a total land area of 4.48 million square kilometres and have a population of more than 600 million (2014). Together, ASEAN with its 10 Member States constitute the seventh-largest economy in the world and are projected to rank as the fourth-largest economy by 2050.

However, the ASEAN region is geographically located in one of the most disaster-prone areas of the world. With ASEAN Community starting in 2015, the region is expected to experience larger movements of people between states or migration of people, increasingly rapid urbanisation, strong economic growth, and also changes in the natural and built environments. These conditions will drive considerable changes in the vulnerability and capacity of communities in ASEAN towards disaster risk.

The necessity to collectively respond has been demonstrated by disaster events in the region in the last decade that have shown the evolving nature of hazards to be more intense, more frequent and more unpredictable. The Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004, Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar in 2008, and Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines in 2013 have wrought unprecedented devastation and economic losses induced by natural hazards. These three major disasters combined resulted in more than 278,000 fatalities and total economic losses exceeding US$22.5 billion.

> The Thailand floods in 2011 inundated more than 1,000 factories of 804 companies for up to two months. This event lead to disruption in the production of automobile parts which then caused automotive industries in several countries, including Malaysia, to reduce or halt production. Automobile production reportedly fell by 84 percent during that period. (UNISDR, 2013)

Moreover, disaster risk is becoming a significant transboundary challenge. The disaster impacts in one ASEAN country will often have a wider impact and macroeconomic effect on other ASEAN countries, and have the potential to disrupt trade and economic growth in the region (see box for example).

At the same time, the humanitarian landscape in the region is constantly changing. Apart from the national disaster management authorities, or often called National Disaster Management Organisations (NDMOs), and other relevant sectors of the government (e.g. health, social welfare, foreign affairs, and the military), there are new and different humanitarian actors, including from the private sector and local CSOs, as well as faith-based groups, diaspora communities, and philanthropic organisations. These humanitarian actors continue to grow in numbers and capacities and have played a significant role in providing humanitarian assistance domestically. They have also started to take an interest in supporting ASEAN countries outside their base of operations.

Private sector involvement in ASEAN has significant potential. ASEAN combined is the seventh-largest host of the world's largest companies. In 2013, ASEAN was home to the headquarters of 74 companies in the Forbes Global 2000, and this number continues to grow rapidly (McKinsey, 2014). Meanwhile, businesses and investors are increasingly demanding to assess the risks of disasters as embedding disaster management is increasingly seen as a key to resilience, competitiveness, and sustainability (UNISDR, 2013).

In addition, ASEAN is moving towards putting people at the centre of development. In the case of humanitarian action, recognising the resilience of people and communities and ensuring that people and communities are central to effective preparedness and response. This change in approach will deliver a shift towards a greater focus on regional and international initiatives and systems.

Progress on preparedness and response

The adoption and implementation of AADMER has facilitated the enhancement of regional mechanisms on preparedness and response. As the number and scale of disasters in the region continues to increase, the ASEAN Secretariat, ACDM, and other ASEAN sectoral bodies have responded by setting up new mechanisms to continuously improve regional arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response (Figure 1).

This includes the establishment of the Joint Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (JTF-HADR), the adoption of the Terms of Reference of Secretary-General as ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC), the establishment of ASEAN Militaries Ready Group (AMRG) and the ASEAN Centre for Military Medicine (ACMM), the adoption of ASEAN Militaries' Logistic Support Framework, and the development of the Joint Operations and Coordination Centre of ASEAN (JOCCA). In addition, tools that have been established that will influence humanitarian assistance in ASEAN, such as the Rapid Disaster Response Toolkit that was adopted at the East Asia Summit (EAS).

Figure 1. ASEAN-related mechanisms and platforms on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief

In addition, improvements of existing mechanisms continues to be made, including the strengthening of ASEAN-Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT) through the ASEAN-ERAT Transformation Plan, the development of civil-military coordination procedures, the improvement of the ASEAN Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS), the expansion of the Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA), and also the ongoing discussion on the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the Multinational Coordination Centre (MNCC) and Information Sharing, led by ASEAN Defence Ministries. See section "ASEAN Mechanisms related to Humanitarian Operations and Disaster Relief" for further details.

In an effort to support all of the above initiatives, the ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (hereafter referred as **the Plan**) is expected to strengthen the implementation and interoperability of various ASEAN mechanisms, and enhance cooperation and coordination with established national and international mechanisms and the humanitarian community in the region.

Furthermore, AADMER Article 9 articulates that ASEAN shall establish the ASEAN Standby Arrangements for Disaster Relief and Emergency Response, where ASEAN Member States and other humanitarian partners, on a voluntary basis, shall identify and earmark[1] assets and capacities which may be made available and mobilised for disaster relief and emergency response. In this regard, ASEAN developed the Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (also known as SASOP), which was adopted by the ACDM in 2008 (Figure 2).

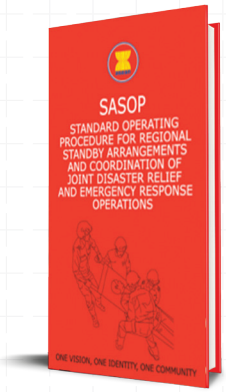


Figure 2. ASEAN SASOP (2008).

Learning from the ASEAN response to super Typhoon Haiyan, the process of identifying assets and capabilities for the ASEAN Standby Arrangements is crucial to support a quick and collective response (AHA Centre, 2014).

Therefore, through this Plan, it is expected that the standby arrangements will be enhanced to allow a fast and collective joint response through mobilisation of required emergency response capabilities within ASEAN to respond to disasters in the region.

In particular, the Plan will provide a guide for ASEAN Member States and partners to identify specific resources (i.e. assets and capacities) that can be utilised during emergency response to ensure a collective response. Moreover, the Plan will provide a consolidated working arrangement so all of the identified resources within ASEAN can be mobilised quickly and collectively during a disaster in the region.

[1] Earmarking consists of identifying assets and capacities that are set aside to be mobilised in the future to support an ASEAN response. Earmarking is a non-binding commitment. Assets and capacities may be sourced from ASEAN Member States, partners, and also relief items that are being managed by the AHA Centre, such as from DELSA.

One ASEAN One Response Vision

The ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) in December 2015 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia endorsed the draft "Declaration on One ASEAN, One Response: ASEAN Responding to Disasters as One in the Region and Outside the Region" (hereafter referred as the Declaration). This declaration was adopted by the ASEAN Leaders during the 28th ASEAN Summit in Lao PDR on 6 September 2016.

Through the Declaration, ASEAN is navigating the changing terrain of disaster management, learning from the lessons of jointly responding to large-scale disasters such as Typhoon Haiyan and how the vision of a resilient ASEAN requires a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach on disaster preparedness and response at the national level, and a cross-sectoral and cross-pillar approach at the regional level. More importantly, this is expected to lead to ASEAN's realisation of a people-centred, people-oriented community by harnessing the deepening regional cooperation on disaster management.

The Declaration is based on the principle of harnessing the individual and collective strengths of different sectors and stakeholders in ASEAN to effectively respond to disasters inside and outside the region. The Declaration strengthens the commitments of ASEAN to respond collectively to achieve faster response, mobilise greater resources, and establish stronger coordination, including by working in partnership with relevant regional and international agencies and centres.

The Declaration also encourages Member States to allocate civilian and military capabilities and resources to the ASEAN Standby Arrangements that can be mobilised to disaster-affected areas through the coordination of AHA Centre. It also affirms that the ASEAN SASOP as a protocol under AADMER is the main standard operating procedure to be used for mobilisation of both civilian and military response.

PURPOSE OF ASEAN JOINT DISASTER RESPONSE PLAN

The AJDRP goal is to provide a common framework to deliver a timely, at-scale, and joint response through mobilisation of required assets and capacities. This goal will be achieved through the following objectives:

Increasing the **speed** of the ASEAN response by supporting ASEAN Member States in making timely and informed decisions

Expanding the **scale** of the ASEAN response by strengthening the ASEAN Standby Arrangements

Enhancing the **solidarity** of the ASEAN response by strengthening coordination and cooperation among ASEAN Member States, ASEAN partners, and other humanitarian actors

Moreover, this Plan is intended to elucidate the working arrangements of all ASEAN's mechanisms in anticipating a disaster situation and to strengthen engagement with other sectors and stakeholders as part of the overall response of ASEAN to a large scale disaster in the region. The Plan seeks to assist AMS and other partners to identify standby resources in the form of assets, experts, and other response capacities, including from the private sector, civil society organisations, and military resources, as part of the ASEAN Standby Arrangements.

Specifically, the Plan has two key elements: identifying resource inventory for ASEAN Standby Arrangements; and developing systems and procedures for a more coordinated response. In the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020, the Plan applies primarily during preparedness and response phases and thus will contribute to the achievement of Work Programme Priority 5 (Respond as One) and Priority 6 (Equip).

NATURE OF THE ASEAN JOINT DISASTER RESPONSE PLAN

ASEAN shall annually evaluate and review the Plan, as necessary, through disaster exercises and lessons learned from evaluations and/ or After Action Reviews (AAR) from actual disaster response activities, with a focus on the relationships with other ASEAN's regional mechanisms and procedures as shown in Figure 1.

The ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan must be utilised together with other tools and procedures that already exist under ASEAN mechanisms, including but not limited to ASEAN SASOP documents, the Operational Procedures of the Secretary-General as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator, the ASEAN-ERAT Handbook, and the EAS Rapid Disaster Response Toolkit.

Additional database(s), plan(s), and procedure(s) should also be established to strengthen the "One ASEAN, One Response" vision. For example, a country-specific contingency plan will provide further assessment of the current capacity of the disaster-affected Member State, identify any gaps, specify detailed coordination arrangements with the NDMO of the disaster-affected Member State and also with the UN and Red Cross, and furthermore develop action plans to strengthen preparedness and capacity to respond.

Furthermore, the Plan shall be improved through scientific research and evidence-based studies on disaster management in the region to strengthen the "One ASEAN, One Response" approach.

Modification or amendment of this Plan shall be prepared by the AHA Centre, under the guidance of the ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response, and shall be endorsed by the ACDM and other ASEAN sectoral bodies, as appropriate. Afterward, the Plan will serve as the guide for all ASEAN Member States and respective stakeholders to collectively respond to disasters in the region.

OVERVIEW

UTILISING DISASTER SCENARIOS

The Plan provides a common framework that applies for most types of hazards within the scope of AADMER. For developing the Plan, three disaster scenarios were selected as reference points. These three scenarios consist of the Metro Manila earthquake in the Philippines, the Mentawai Megathrust Tsunami in Indonesia[2], and a large-scale cyclone event in Myanmar. These scenarios were endorsed by the ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response as the three most disaster-prone countries in ASEAN region with a high probability of occurrence and the possibility to severely impact the population. These three disaster scenarios should be treated as a starting point, as the AHA Centre continuously identifies other possible scenarios.

These scenarios have been adopted from existing scientific studies and documentation that have been produced by AMS and/or other partners and are being utilised to guide the identification of relevant and required standby assets and capabilities to support the "One ASEAN, One Response" strategy. Detailed descriptions of the three disaster scenarios, including the disaster response arrangements in each country, are available in Appendix A.

[2] At the time of writing, other large-scale disaster scenarios for Indonesia were also considered, e.g. a massive earthquake in Jakarta. However, the Mentawai Megathrust Tsunami is selected as there has been extensive scientific research and documentation from BNPB regarding this event.

Table 1 provides a summary of the three scenarios, describing the scale of impact, nature, and estimated humanitarian needs.

Scenario Name	Metro Manila Earthquake	Mentawai Megathrust Tsunami	Ayeyarwady Delta Cyclone
Estimated fatalities (people)	37,000	39,321	No info
Estimated people affected	> 1.2 million[3]	>1.2 million	630,000
Impact to housing (heavily damaged)	> 510,000	> 35,000	No info
Estimated affected area	Urban	Urban and Rural	Rural
Overview of impact	• Power failure • Fire outbreak • Hazardous material leakage • Airport and ports are non-functional • Public services and government operations will be severely affected	• Devastating damage to public facilities • Port, fuel depots, and airports will not function • Boats missing, and agricultural land will be contaminated	• Financial system and market services will be severely affected • Communication, transportation, and power services disrupted • Agriculture and fisheries sectors will be affected • Limited number of volunteers and skilled professionals
Scenario Source	JICA, MMDA, and PHIVOLCS (2004)	BNPB (2014a)	UN OCHA (2015b)

Table 1. Scenarios of large-scale emergencies in ASEAN region

[3] *It is estimated that more than 1.2 million people will lose their homes, and will take shelter in collapsed or heavily damaged buildings. As such, the total estimate of people affected is expected to be much higher than 1.2 million.*

IDENTIFICATION OF ASSETS AND CAPACITIES

The three disaster scenarios provide an overview of a likely disaster event, particularly for a large-scale emergency. Based on the scenarios and the ASEAN response goals that will need to be undertaken under One ASEAN, One Response, nine (9) areas to address the humanitarian needs have been identified. These nine areas will be referred to as "modules", and in each module there are specific types of assets and capabilities that will be required to support the module.

These modules were identified and categorised based on an initial concept note of the ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan endorsed by ACDM, practices from other region (i.e. European Union), the UN's cluster system, and the inputs from practitioners and government representatives that participated in the AJDRP workshop in February 2016.

Each item in the modules should be capable of working self-sufficiently for a given period of time, be quick to deploy, and interoperable. In order to enhance the interoperability of modules, further standardisation will be needed at the regional and country levels by using existing international standards as a reference.

MODULE 1.
Search and Rescue

- Heavy USAR Teams
- Medium USAR Teams
- Confined Space Rescue
- Ground Forest Fire Fighting
- Aerial Fire Fighting
- Flood Rescue Teams
- Hazardous Material Detection and Handling (HAZMAT)
- Flood Pumps
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Detection and Handling

MODULE 2.
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services

- High Capacity Pumps
- Water Treatment Facilities and Personnel
- Water Tankering, Including Water Tanks/ Bladders and Water Trucks
- Mobile Latrines and Bathing Facilities
- Equipment to Repair Existing Water Pipes and Sanitation Systems (Including Drainage of Waste Water) and Renovation of Dug Wells
- Safe Water and Sanitation Facilities in Health Facilities, Learning Centres, and Early Childhood Sites.

MODULE 3.
Health and Medical Services

- Emergency Medical Teams Type 1
- Emergency Medical Teams Type 2
- Emergency Medical Teams Type 3
- Medical Tents/Health Posts and Field Hospitals
- Medical Aerial Evacuation of Disaster Victims
- Essential Medicines and Health Kits
- Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) Teams
- Body Bags for Cadavers

MODULE 4.
Food Assistance

- Ready-to-Eat Food

MODULE 5.
Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- Immediate Shelter Items, e.g. tarpaulin, plastic sheets, ventilated tents (for tropical climate), sleeping mattress, bed sheets, blankets, sleeping mats, and cots.
- Household Kits and Other Non-Food Items (NFIs) e.g. rope, kitchen utensils, clothing, cook stoves, flood lights
- Shelter Repair Kits e.g. shovel, pick, hand saw, nails, wire, and claw hammer
- Temporary Shelter Packages e.g. iron sheets (or CGIs), pre-fabricated shelters

MODULE 6.
Early Recovery

- Structural/Civil Engineers
- Specialised Waste and Debris Management

MODULE 7.
Logistics

- Generators
- Tents
- Mini/Micro Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)/ Drones
- Air Transport
- Sea Transport
- Tents for Temporary Storage
- Warehouse Managers
- Transport and Fleet Management
- Ground Handling at Airports
- Import and Export (Customs)

MODULE 8.
Emergency Telecommunications

- Information Technology Officer
- Emergency Telecommunications Team (ETT) and Equipment

MODULE 9.
Expertise

- Humanitarian Coordination
- Incident Command System/Incident Support Teams
- Information Management
- Civil-Military Coordination
- Communications
- Camp-Coordination and Camp Management, including tracking and monitoring displacement and family reunification

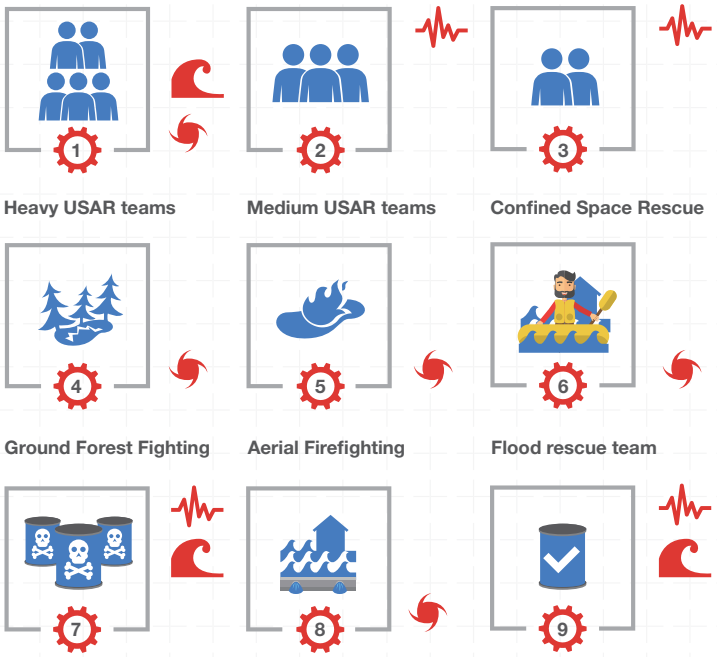
These assets and capacities may be sourced from inside and/or outside the ASEAN region, including existing capacities from ASEAN Member States, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), private sector, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, ASEAN Dialogue Partners, international organisations, and other ASEAN partners.

PRIORITY MODULES

Furthermore, below highlights priority modules that have been identified according to specific hazards using the three scenarios, i.e. earthquake in urban capital, tsunami in highly populated area, and cyclone affecting widespread area. The priority modules are based on previous humanitarian response plans, such as the Flash Appeal for the Response to the Nepal Earthquake (2014), Typhoon Haiyan Strategic Response Plan (2013), ASEAN's response to Cyclone Nargis (2008), and consultations with humanitarian professionals in the region.

ASEAN STANDBY ASSETS AND CAPABILITIES

MODULE 1 SEARCH AND RESCUE

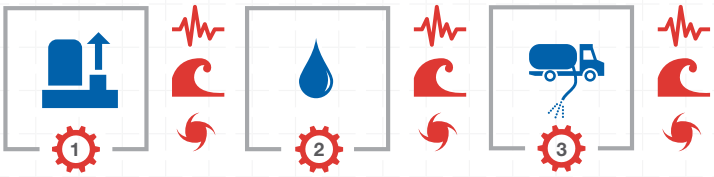


Earthquake in urban capital

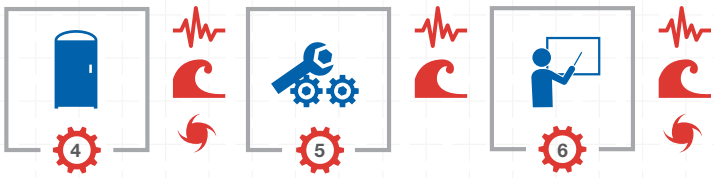
Tsunami in highly populated area

Cyclone affecting widespread area

MODULE 2 WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE SERVICES



1. High Capacity Pumps
2. Water treatment facilities and personnel
3. Water tankering, including water tanks/ bladders and water trucks



4. Mobile latrines and bathing facilities
5. Equipment to repair existing water pipe and sanitation systems and renovation of dug wells
6. Safe water and sanitation facilities in health facilities, learning centres, and early childhood sites

MODULE 3 HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES:

1. Emergency Medical Teams Type 1
2. Emergency Medical Teams Type 2
3. Emergency Medical Teams Type 3

Earthquake in urban capital

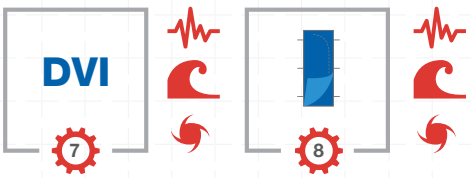
Tsunami in highly populated area

Cyclone affecting widespread area

Medical tents/ health posts and field hospitals

Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims

Essential medicines and health kits



Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) Team

Body bags for cadavers

MODULE 4 FOOD ASSISTANCE

Ready-to-eat food

Earthquake in urban capital

Tsunami in highly populated area

Cyclone affecting widespread area

MODULE 5 NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIS)

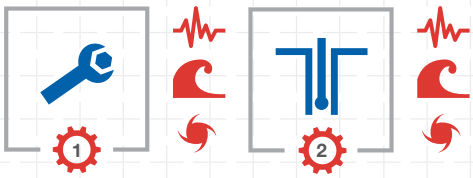
Immediate shelter items, e.g. tarpaulin, plastic sheets, ventilated tents (for tropical climate), sleeping mattress, bed sheets, blankets, sleeping mats, and cots

Household kits and other Non-Food Items (NFIs) e.g. rope, kitchen utensils, clothing, cook stoves, flood lights

Shelter repair kits e.g. shovel, pick, hand saw, nails, wire, and claw hammer

Temporary shelter packages: iron sheets (or CGIs), pre-fabricated shelters

MODULE 6 EARLY RECOVERY



Structural / Civil engineer

Waste and Debris Management Specialised

Earthquake in urban capital

Tsunami in highly populated area

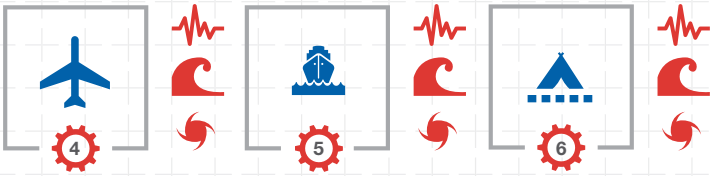
Cyclone affecting widespread area

MODULE 7 LOGISTICS

Generator

Tent for mobile office

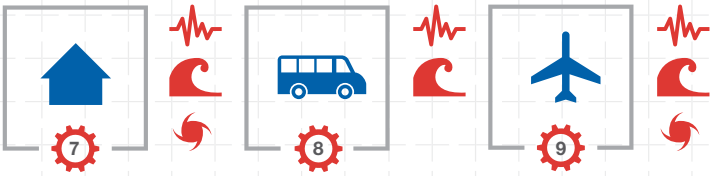
Mini/Micro Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) / Drones



Air Transport

Sea Transport

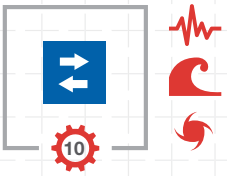
Tent for temporary storage



Warehouse manager

Transport and Fleet Management

Ground handling at airport



Import and Export (Customs)

Earthquake in urban capital

Tsunami in highly populated area

Cyclone affecting widespread area

MODULE 8 EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATION:

Information Technology Officer

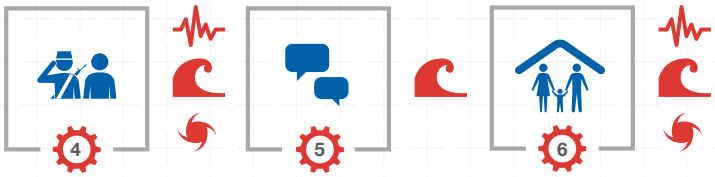
Emergency Telecommunication Team and equipment

MODULE 9 EXPERTISE:

Humanitarian coordination

Incident Command System / Incident Support Teams

Information management



Civil-military coordination

Communications

Camp Coordination and Camp Management including tracking and monitoring displacement and family reunification

Earthquake in urban capital

Tsunami in highly populated area

Cyclone affecting widespread area

COORDINATION WITH OTHER HUMANITARIAN MODULES

There are also assets and capacities being managed by the UN and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). There are standardised modules from the International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) and the Asia-Pacific Humanitarian Partnership (APHP). IHP and APHP can be accessed through the IHP Secretariat at Geneva or through the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP). The Emergency Response Unit (ERU) is a standardised package managed by the IFRC that includes modules of equipment and trained personnel, ready to be deployed at short notice, such as water and sanitation modules, referral hospitals, and logistics.

Moreover, other UN agencies, international CSOs, and private sector companies working in the region have also assets and capacities that can be mobilised to support humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. Realising the potential of these assets and capacities in supporting a One ASEAN One Response, requires a mechanism for coordination and mobilisation as well as measures for standardisation to increase the quality and effectiveness of the modules as well as to ensure the modules are appropriate for the local context.

In order to enhance the effectiveness and coordination of response efforts, these humanitarian modules should be coordinated under a single mechanism, whereby AHA Centre is the primary ASEAN regional coordinating agency as stated in “the ASEAN Declaration on One ASEAN One Response”.

OVERVIEW

In Part 1, the ASEAN Declaration of "One ASEAN, One Response: ASEAN Responding to Disasters as One in the Region and Outside the Region" is based on "the common desire and collective will to jointly respond to disasters in the ASEAN region". It also affirms the role of the AHA Centre as the primary ASEAN regional coordinating agency on disaster management and emergency response.

The vision of "One ASEAN, One Response" highlights the call from ASEAN Member States for a coordinated and collective effort in mobilising resources for an ASEAN response as part of international assistance from assisting Member States, the private sector, CSOs, and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Overview of One ASEAN One Response

This chapter will describe the roles of the AHA Centre during emergencies, as well as the coordination arrangements with various parties, e.g. affected Member States, assisting Member States, and other humanitarian organisations. There is also a section describing briefly the civil-military coordination that takes place during emergency response situations.

RESPONSE MECHANISMS

THE AHA CENTRE'S MISSION OBJECTIVES

In six years of operations, the AHA Centre has assisted ASEAN Member States in responding to seventeen (17) disasters, ranging from medium to large-scale. Based on the lessons learnt from the evaluation and after-action reviews that have been undertaken, there are five main mission objectives that the AHA Centre implements during disaster situations that reflects the "One ASEAN, One Response" approach and the spirit of AADMER. The following are the mission objectives of AHA Centre:

Objective 1.

Collecting, analysing and disseminating information on disaster risks on the affected Member State

Objective 2.

Supporting the affected Member State's disaster response operations

Objective 3.

Facilitating and coordinating humanitarian aid assistance from assisting Member States, other ASEAN partners, and other humanitarian actors[4] outside the affected Member State

Objective 4.

Delivering immediate relief assistance to the affected Member State through the NDMO

Objective 5.

Projecting ASEAN solidarity

[4] This includes UN agencies, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, CSOs, private sector, and other international organisations

CHAPTER 3 PROCEDURES AND WORKING ARRANGEMENTS OF "ONE ASEAN, ONE RESPONSE"

In every disaster in the ASEAN region, the AHA Centre will initiate a response and immediately focus on delivering upon three roles:

- Collecting, analysing and disseminating information on disaster risks in the affected Member State;
- Supporting the affected Member State's disaster response operations; and
- Projecting ASEAN solidarity.

If deemed necessary, the AHA Centre will address other mission objectives, primarily to facilitate and coordinate humanitarian assistance.

The mission objectives of the AHA Centre may differ in each emergency according to the required needs, in consultation with the affected Member State. This will be decided by the Executive Director of the AHA Centre, and in consultation with all NDMOs through the ACDM. These objectives will be outlined in the ASEAN Emergency Response Action Plan (ASEAN-ERAP), which will be developed immediately when a Yellow Alert is activated (see ASEAN Response for further details).

COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

Coordination with the Affected Member State

The NDMOs in ASEAN Member States play a central role in leading emergency response operations. This includes coordination with militaries, and therefore, contributions by militaries in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations should be under the coordination of the NDMOs.

In the event of a disaster or imminent threat, the AHA Centre will deploy personnel, as the In-Country Liaison Team (ICLT), to coordinate closely with the government at the national level. If required and with the consent of the affected Member State, the AHA Centre will also mobilise the ASEAN-Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT) to support NDMO operations in increasing the preparedness and response capacity as well as to ensure quick delivery of humanitarian assistance through the ASEAN Standby Arrangements and/or other mechanisms.

The AHA Centre In-Country Liaison Team is tasked to gather information from the affected government and other humanitarian actors in the country and provides recommendations for the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) to revise the initial ASEAN-ERAP, as necessary.

Coordination with Assisting ASEAN Member States

The SASOP guides the actions of ASEAN Member States and the AHA Centre in coordinating joint disaster relief and emergency response operations. Within the SASOP, there are procedures and forms to be used for the assisting entity to offer and/or render assistance to a receiving or a requesting Party (ASEAN Member State) in cases of a disaster emergency.

The SASOP is comprised of four key elements informing the overall document's content:

- Guidelines and templates to establish the ASEAN Standby Arrangements for Disaster Relief and Emergency Response
- Procedures for joint disaster relief and emergency response operations
- Procedures for facilitating and utilising military assets and capacities
- Guidelines for the conduct of the ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX)

At the strategic level, the Secretary-General of ASEAN, as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC), communicates with the Head of State of the affected Member State to offer assistance, reports to the ASEAN Chair at the level of Head of State on the disaster situation and status of overall ASEAN's response, and calls for support from ASEAN Leaders to mobilise resources to support the affected Member State.

Based from previous emergency situations, there are also other coordination mechanisms with ASEAN Member States that were considered good practices (AHA Centre, 2014). The AHA Centre conducts regular video conferences with the NDMOs of ASEAN Member States to inform them of the situation and seek guidance on mobilising a joint response. In addition, the AHA Centre, with the support from the ASEAN Secretariat, may conduct regular executive briefings with the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) of ASEAN, Defence Attachés of ASEAN Member States based in Jakarta, and other parties, such as ASEAN sectoral and ministerial bodies, to share information on what is happening on the ground. The AHA Centre In-country Liaison Team may also conduct briefings for the embassies of the ASEAN Member States in the affected AMS.

Civil-Military Coordination

Civil-military coordination on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) has been progressing rapidly in the last decade in ASEAN. The formation of the Joint Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (JTF-HADR) and the Technical Working Group on Civil-Military Coordination (TWG CIMIC) are mechanisms that have been established to enhance the coordination on HADR. At the 29th Meeting of the ACDM in October 2016, the civil-military coordination section under SASOP (also known as SASOP Chapter VI) was adopted by the ACDM. The document was earlier endorsed at the 9th ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting in March 2015.

Two additional initiatives have been endorsed under ASEAN: the ASEAN Militaries Ready Group (AMRG) and the ASEAN Centre for Military Medicine (ACMM). The AMRG aims to strengthen the coordination of joint services of the various Member States working under a single ASEAN banner at a multilateral level, taking into account the existing regional response mechanism as coordinated by the AHA Centre. Meanwhile, the roles of ACMM are: (1) to coordinate and cooperate with the military medical services during humanitarian operations; and (2) to work in partnership with international organisations to support all areas of military medical collaboration.

Civil-military coordination arrangements may differ in each ASEAN Member State and these arrangements will be led by the affected Member State. One good practices in civil-military coordination was the establishment of the Humanitarian-Military Operational Coordination Concept (HuMOCC), which aims to provide a physical space dedicated to facilitating the interface between humanitarian civil and military actors present in the country. The HuMOCC also serves as a platform for information sharing, task division, and coordination of operational planning between humanitarian and military actors so that humanitarian needs and gaps (actual, anticipated or projected) can be met by the available military capacity on the ground. The HuMOCC is best established and led by the affected State's National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) and, as needed, supported by the military liaison officers from the AHA Centre and UN-CMCoord Officers.

In large-scale responses, the NDMO of the affected Member State will set up an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) that will provide the overall strategic coordination with government agencies and military resources. The Multinational Coordination Centre (MNCC) will be led by the national military and will liaise with the EOC to provide operational coordination of Foreign Military Assets (FMA) provided by Member States in support of humanitarian operations. Based on the Terms of Reference of the AMRG, during an AMRG deployment, the AMRG may assign liaison officers to be stationed at the AHA Centre's EOC in Jakarta to support in the coordination with ASEAN Member States militaries, and another military liaison officer to be based at the capital of the affected Member State and located at the Multinational Coordination Centre (MNCC) to coordinate military resources from assisting ASEAN Member States, as illustrated in Figure 4 . Other military liaison officers may be deployed to support local-level operations, on a voluntary basis or as necessary.

Military liaison officers should be able to communicate with the military and/or defence counterparts from ASEAN Member States and mobilise resources under the ASEAN Militaries Ready Group and also utilise other ASEAN mechanisms that have been established, such as the ASEAN Centre for Military Medicine and the Logistic Support Framework.

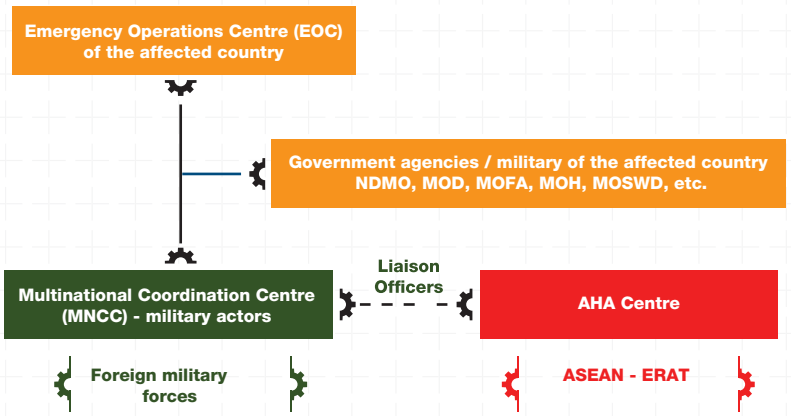


Figure 4. Coordination Model for Military Resources

Coordination with Civil Society Organisations in ASEAN

In May 2013, the ACDM-CSO Partnership Framework (ACPF) was adopted by the ACDM. The ACPF is a body that consists of civil society groups committed to support the ACDM in the AADMER implementation. Figure 5 highlights the members of the APCF representing CSO networks from 10 ASEAN Member States.

The members of the ACPF are: the Brunei Council on Social Welfare (BCSW or MKM-Brunei), Cambodia Humanitarian Forum (CHF), National Platform for DRR of Indonesia (PLANAS), Learning House of Laos (LH), Mercy Malaysia, Myanmar Consortium for DRR (MCDRR), Philippines CSO Constituency (PHL CSO), Mercy Relief of Singapore, Foundation for Older Person for Development of Thailand (FOPDEV), and Disaster Management Working Group of Viet Nam (DMWG).

Figure 5. Members of the ASEAN-CSO Partnership Framework (ACPF)

One of the priority programmes of the ACPF is to form the Regional Alliance for Collective Emergency Response (RACER) to complement ASEAN response during disasters from ASEAN-born institutions, particularly grassroots and national non-government organisations based in ASEAN. This has been received by ASEAN, NDMOs and members in the APG network positively. RACER will provide a single platform for the AHA Centre to coordinate for a collective response from the CSO sector, which is in line with the SASOP principle of identifying a single point of contact.

The Working Group on the Preparedness and Response encouraged APG to further refine the concept of RACER and propose mechanisms for coordination with the AHA Centre. At the time of writing, the concept note for RACER is under development. However, civil society organisations such as MERCY Malaysia have resources (i.e. field hospitals) that are already part of ASEAN's standby arrangements.

Coordination with the Private Sector in ASEAN

The private sector in ASEAN contains untapped potential that can become a significant force in humanitarian response efforts. The growing ASEAN economy, currently ranked seventh largest in the world, illustrates the growth of businesses and industries in ASEAN. The private sector commonly plays a role as the source of goods, services, and funding through corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives. However, industries and businesses also possess unique abilities, skills, and other resources to bring innovation to humanitarian programming and promote a quicker, larger, more effective, and more efficient response (ODI, 2014).

In the ASEAN region, there are established private sector networks in several ASEAN countries. In Indonesia, there is the Disaster Resource Partnership (DRP), a network of 10 private companies in the engineering and construction sector. There is also the Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF), the country's major private sector network consisting of a wide range of businesses and companies. In addition, in Singapore there is the Corporate Citizens Foundation (CCF), which is a private sector alliance with members from aviation, media, relief goods, and construction companies.

However, unlike the CSOs, the private sector group does not yet have a regional level coordination platform. The CCF and the AHA Centre signed a landmark partnership agreement, making CCF the first private sector alliance that has formal partnership with the AHA Centre. As the needs and interest of the private sector continue to grow, there is a need for the right partnership model and identifying a "single point of contact" (similar with the ACPF model) for ASEAN's private sector to collaborate and coordinate in support of a collective One ASEAN One Response.

Coordination with UN, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and Other International Organisations

To date, there are three coordinating bodies working in ASEAN that possess humanitarian coordination mandates from their respective Member States. These are the AHA Centre, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). Collaboration between these three agencies plays a key role in coordinating international humanitarian assistance to support the disaster-affected Member State.

UNOCHA plays a critical role in coordinating international humanitarian assistance. It provides support at the regional and country level to coordinate humanitarian action, advocate for the rights of people in need, develop humanitarian policy and analysis, manage humanitarian information systems, oversee humanitarian pooled funds, and support resource mobilisation for the humanitarian community (UNOCHA, 2014). International humanitarian coordination has been established and is guided by the UN General Assembly Resolutions No. 46/182 and its successor resolutions.

In addition, the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement is the world's largest humanitarian network with a mission to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found, to protect life and health, and to ensure respect for the human being, particularly in times of armed conflict and other emergencies. The National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent are auxiliary to the government in their respected country. In addition, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an independent, neutral organisation ensuring humanitarian protection and assistance for victims of war and armed violence, with many experiences in application of forensic science to humanitarian activities, principally for the search, recovery, dignified management and where possible, identification of the dead in disaster. The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has its own coordinating mechanisms to mobilise resources.

The two international mechanisms mentioned above have been established and will continue to exist to support coordination and mobilisation of international assistance from outside the affected country as well as within the affected Member State. Therefore, alongside the AADMER mechanisms under SASOP, these mechanisms need to complement and strengthen each other to support a One ASEAN One Response. In the future, there should be one single mechanism in order to support an effective and reliable coordination mechanism.

At the country level, close coordination will be conducted between the AHA Centre team, UNOCHA, and IFRC, under the guidance of the NDMO. Table 2 describes the various tools and mechanisms coordinated by the AHA Centre, UNOCHA, and IFRC in the four components of the humanitarian programme cycle (i.e. assessment, response planning, funding mechanisms, and monitoring).

	AHA CENTRE ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE	OCHA	INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
TECHNICAL TEAMS	• ASEAN – ERAT	• UNDAC • JEU	• FACT • ERU • RDRT
DEPLOYABLE ASSETS	• ASEAN Standby Assets and Capacities	• IHP • APHP • UNHRD network	• ERU
RESPONSE PLANNING	• Emergency Response Action Plan	• Flash Appeal • Strategic Response Plan	• Emergency Plan of Action
FINANCIAL RESOURCES MECHANISMS	• ADMER Fund • Partnership Conference • High Level Conference • Dialogue Partners Funds	• CERF • ERF • UN OCHA Emergency Cash Grants	• DREF
COORDINATION CENTRE	• JOCCA	• OSOCC	

Table 2. Various resources of AHA Centre, UN OCHA, IFRC and its interoperability

At the field level, Joint Operations and Coordination Centre of ASEAN (JOCCA) whenever possible, should be co-located with the Local Emergency Management Authority (LEMA) that has jurisdiction over the affected area. In the event that both offers to establish JOCCA and the On-Site Operations and Coordination Centre (OSOCC) have been accepted by government, the possibility of co-location shall be explored between the AHA Centre and UNOCHA prior to their establishment with the default preference being for co-location and full inter-operability.

The JOCCA has three primary objectives: 1) To support the NDMO or Local Emergency Management Agency (LEMA) of the affected Member State to establish an on-site coordination system in receiving and coordinating incoming relief assistances in a large-scale disaster emergency in ASEAN region; 2) To establish a physical space as a single point of service for state actors, civil society organisations, the private sector and other ASEAN responders involved in the emergency response operations in the affected country, and 3) To establish a coordination platform at the ground level with relevant United Nations and other international organisations including civil-military coordination. JOCCA will primarily focus on facilitating international assistance from within

the ASEAN region, while OSOCC will enhance the capacity of JOCCA, including the facilitation of international assistance outside the ASEAN region.

Rapid response teams are often mobilised to support humanitarian operations. ASEAN-ERAT is managed by the AHA Centre, and the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) teams are coordinated by UNOCHA. There is also the Joint OCHA/UNEP Environment Unit (JEU), which is the UN emergency response mechanism to provide international support for environmental emergencies. Meanwhile, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement have three types of rapid response teams: Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRTs), Field Assessment Coordination Teams (FACT), and Emergency Response Units (ERUs). These teams coordinate closely to ensure effective support to the NDMO to deliver emergency response, particularly for information-sharing and joint assessment. At the time of writing, the AHA Centre and UNOCHA are currently working closely on this issue.

When there is an ASEAN response, the AHA Centre will develop the ASEAN Emergency Response Action Plan, that will be communicated through the ACDM to all ASEAN Member States. Meanwhile, the UN Humanitarian Coordinator or Resident Coordinator will initiate a Flash Appeal. A Revised Flash Appeal or a Strategic Response Plan (SRP) may be issued based on needs as they arise. Similarly, the IFRC will also develop an Emergency Plan of Action. These plans need to be coordinated under the guidance of the affected Member State through the NDMO, in order to avoid duplication or gaps.

Furthermore, each agency will have its own financial mobilisation mechanisms. The UN has several funding mechanisms, consisting of UNOCHA Emergency Cash Grants, the Emergency Response Fund (ERF), and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). Meanwhile, the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund is a fund set up by the IFRC to ensure immediate financial support to respond to disasters. For ASEAN, the ASEAN Secretariat manages the ADMER Fund, which is a funding pool from ASEAN Member States and ASEAN partners that can be utilised to support emergency response. In the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis and Typhoon Haiyan, ASEAN organised a high-level conference that invited ASEAN Member States, Dialogue Partners, and other stakeholders to support the ASEAN response.

Coordination with ASEAN Dialogue Partners

At the time of writing, ASEAN has 10 Dialogue Partners, namely: Australia, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russia, and the United States. In addition, Pakistan is a sectoral dialogue partner and there are also a number of international organisations that have existing partnerships with ASEAN, such as UNDP, ADB, SAARC, among others. In the past, these Dialogue Partners played a significant role in supporting humanitarian relief efforts, especially when there was a large-scale emergency. The Dialogue Partners often provided personnel, equipment, and funding to support the humanitarian operations of ASEAN and/or the affected Member State.

During the ASEAN response to Typhoon Haiyan, communication with the Dialogue Partners (at the ambassador level) was established through the executive briefings that the AHA Centre and the ASEAN Secretariat organised. Therefore, it is expected that through these executive briefings, coordination, and collaboration with ASEAN diplomatic corps, Dialogue Partners and other partners can be enhanced, including information-sharing, mobilisation of resources, and facilitation of international assistance from outside ASEAN by using ASEAN mechanisms.

The Rapid Disaster Response Toolkit adopted by the East Asia Summit has also provided the necessary procedures and mechanisms to support a collective response supporting the affected Member State in the EAS region, including ASEAN.

ASEAN RESPONSE PROCEDURES

ASEAN Response Procedures are structured based on the AHA Centre's Emergency Response Organisation and Planning Guideline, the Operational Procedure of the Secretary-General as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator, lessons learnt from the Typhoon Haiyan response, and documents from UN OCHA (e.g. Nepal Floods Contingency Plan (2015)). The procedures are categorised into different phases of emergency. According to the AHA Centre's guideline, there are three activation levels: Hazard Monitoring and Risk Analysis (Green), Standby (Yellow), and Active Response (Red).

For the AJDRP, the Yellow and Red phases will be utilised to identify the activities required to be implemented to anticipate disaster risks. The Red Phase is divided into three parts: the period right after the disaster strikes (within 6 hours, 48 hours, and after 72 hours), and beyond one week. The following section describes activities in each phase and also the lead agency that will implement it.

Stand by phase (Yellow) – Imminent danger:

Responsible Agency AHA Centre

Activities

- Regular flash update (daily) to key humanitarian actors and networks
- Regular updates to public through social media
- AHA Centre/ASEAN-ERAT deployed to support NDMO at field level for preparedness and risk assessment mission
- AHA Centre team deployed as In-Country Liaison Team (ICLT), supporting the affected Country's National EOC
- AMRG alerted
- Coordination at regional level with key humanitarian actors
- All AMS (through NDMOs and copying MOFA) and other ASEAN partners contacted on standby assets and capabilities and resource mobilisation
- Resources from DELSA standby and ready to be mobilised prior response phase, if required
- Stand-by for media inquiries on ASEAN response
- ADMER Fund released to support preparedness operation

Responsible Agency AMRG Chair

Activities

- AMRG representative to be stationed at AHA Centre's Emergency Operation Centre

Responsible Agency Assisting Member States, assisting humanitarian actors

Activities

- Assets and capabilities to support preparedness deployed.

Responsible Agency UNOCHA

Activities

- UNDAC and INSARAG are alerted

Responsible Agency Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Activities

- FACT, ERU, and RDRT are alerted

Responsible Agency **Assisting Member States**

Activities

- Carry both national and ASEAN flag and emblem in their humanitarian assistance

Responsible Agency **AHA Centre, with the support from ACPF and private sector networks**

Activities

- Coordination with ASEAN-based civil society organisations and private sector networks

Responsible Agency **UNOCHA and IFRC**

Activities

- Liaison Officers from UNOCHA and IFRC to coordinate closely with AHA Centre's EOC

Active response phase (Red) – Within 6 hours:

Responsible Agency **Affected Member State**

Activities

- Updates on the situation, the impact of disaster, and the government's intent on international assistance
- The required assets and capabilities informed to AHA Centre
- MNCC Liaison Officers to coordinate with the AHA Centre's In-Country Liaison Team (ICLT) at the national level and JOCCA at the field level

Responsible Agency **SG-AHAC**[5]

Activities

- Letter to the Head of State of the affected Member State, which includes: a) expression of condolence, b) offer of assistance, c) suggestion on the activation of SG-AHAC, and d) intention to visit the affected country
- Letter to the ASEAN Chair reporting on the situation

[5] *The role of the Secretary-General as ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator can be activated with the following conditions: a) at the request of the affected Member State, or b) with the consent or if there is no objection by the affected Member State upon the offer of assistance made by the Secretary-General*

Responsible Agency **AHA Centre**

Activities

- Letter to the Head of the NDMO of the Affected Member State, which includes: a) expression of condolence, and b) offer of assistance
- Share info on ASEAN Standby Arrangements (i.e. assets and capacities) and provide recommendations to the affected Member State

Responsible Agency **AHA Centre, with the support from AMRG**

Activities

- Assess potential needs for using foreign Military and Civil Defence assets

Responsible Agency **AHA Centre, with the support from ASEC**

Activities

- Press release issued expressing condolence and ASEAN stands ready to assist

Responsible Agency **ASEC**

Activities

- Multi Sectoral Coordination Group is activated to support SG as AHAC

Responsible Agency **UNOCHA and IFRC**

Activities

- Liaison Officers from UNOCHA and IFRC to coordinate closely with AHA Centre's EOC on initial response plan

Active response phase (Red) – Within 48 hours:

Responsible Agency **AHA Centre**

Activities

- Facilitate and adjust Emergency Response Action Plan according to the situation[6]
- Organise video conference call with all NDMOs and ASEAN Secretariat to update on: situation, ASEAN's response to date, ASEAN's Emergency Response Action Plan, and the required standby assets and capabilities.
- Situation updates issued on a daily basis sent to relevant stakeholders (including but not limited to) NDMOs, ASEAN Dialogue Partners, CSOs, private sector networks and other partners
- Assess the needs for increase allocation of ADMER Fund and request change if required
- Coordinate with MOFA and NDMOs on humanitarian assistance from Assisting Member State(s)
- Coordinate with Liaison Officer of the Affected Member State to receive resources from outside the country, including support for Customs, Immigration, and Quarantine (CIQ).
- Coordinate with coordination mechanisms in-country, including cluster coordination if applicable

Responsible Agency **Affected Member State**

Activities

- Affected Member State fill in Form 3 of SASOP – requesting for assistance

Responsible Agency **Assisting Member State**

Activities

- Assisting Member State(s) fill in Form 4 of SASOP – offer of assistance

Responsible Agency **SG-AHAC**

Activities

- Call for support from ASEAN Leaders

[6] *Within 24 hours, if deemed necessary*

Responsible Agency AHA Centre, with the support from ASEC

Activities

- First executive briefings conducted with CPR and defence attaché, followed by press conference[9]
- Daily press releases on ASEAN response issued

Responsible Agency ASEAN-ERAT

Activities

- Rapid damage and needs assessment started
- JOCCA established for coordinating aid delivery of ASEAN response. At the field level JOCCA coordinate closely with OSOCC

Responsible Agency SG-AHAC, with the support from AHA Centre

Activities

- Coordination with other ASEAN mechanisms and bodies conducted
- First executive briefings for ASEAN Dialogue Partners, followed by press conference

Responsible Agency AHA Centre, with the support from AMRG

Activities

- If warranted, coordinate with the affected Member State's coordination mechanisms for military assets (e.g. Multinational Coordination Centre or MNCC and Humanitarian-Military Operations Coordinating Centre or HuMOCC)

Responsible Agency ASEC

Activities

- Updates to the CPR, National Secretariats, and AMS Permanent Missions in the UN on ASEAN's response

Responsible Agency UNOCHA and IFRC

Activities

- Liaison Officers from UNOCHA and IFRC to coordinate closely with AHA Centre's EOC on progress of initial response and assessment results

Active response phase (Red) – After 72 hours:

Responsible Agency ASEAN-ERAT

Activities

- Rapid damage and needs assessment report submitted

Responsible Agency AHA Centre

Activities

- Emergency Response Action Plan revised according to the situation. The revised plan is communicated to all NDMOs.

Responsible Agency SG-AHAC

Activities

- Call for mobilising resources within and outside ASEAN
- Call to humanitarian network in non-affected ASEAN countries for in-country fundraising

Responsible Agency ASEC

Activities

- Resource Management Group established to support for convening Special High-Level meeting and Pledging Conference

Responsible Agency AHA Centre, with the support from ASEC

Activities

- Daily media briefing on ASEAN Response conducted, more frequent if needed

Active response phase (Red) – beyond 1 week:

1-2 weeks

Responsible Agency **ASEC**

Activities

- SG-AHAC visit to the affected Member State, when feasible

Responsible Agency **Affected Member State**

Activities

- USAR medium and heavy team exits between 7 to 10 days after deployment

Responsible Agency **AHA Centre**

Activities

- Additional ADMER Fund disbursed, if necessary

2-3 weeks

Responsible Agency **SG-AHAC, with the support from AHA Centre**

Activities

- Convene the Special High-Level ASEAN meeting, followed by open session with partners

Responsible Agency **Red Cross**

Activities

- FACT teams prepare for demobilisation plan

Responsible Agency UNOCHA

Activities

- UNDAC teams prepare for demobilisation plan

Responsible Agency AHA Centre

Activities

- ASEAN-ERAT prepare for demobilisation plan OR Second batch of ASEAN-ERAT mobilised

Responsible Agency ASEAN Secretariat

Activities

- Decision to conduct evaluation on the ASEAN Joint Response

Beyond 3 weeks

Responsible Agency Affected Member State

Activities

- Post-Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) started

Responsible Agency SG-AHAC

Activities

- Mobilisation of resources for recovery support, after PDNA is launched

Responsible Agency AHA Centre

Activities

- After-Action Review conducted (within 2 weeks after the AHA Centre's ICLT is demobilised)
- Final Report on One ASEAN Response is published on AHA Centre's website (within one month after end of response)

Responsible Agency ASEC

Activities

- Evaluation on the ASEAN Joint Response commence (if required)

THE PHILIPPINES – METRO MANILA EARTHQUAKE

Introduction

Many studies have revealed that the Metro Manila region is prone to a devastating earthquake. An in-depth study by JICA et al. (2004) produced 18 earthquake scenario models, where it was estimated that Model 08 will generate the worst-case scenario, with a 7.2 M earthquake in West Valley Faults. The projected risk analysis on Model 08 estimates widespread destruction and significant number of fatalities, injuries and displaced persons. A recent study of Model 08 was presented in 2013 and the impact of the earthquake estimated that there could be 37,000 fatalities, and 140,000 injuries with total economic losses of 2.5 trillion Philippine pesos, equivalent to US$52 billion (Solidum Jr., 2013).

According to the study, in the aftermath of the earthquake, there will be a major power outage in Metropolitan Manila as well as in some areas in Rizal province. Communications will be disrupted, including landlines and cellular networks for several days, hundreds of thousands of people will have no shelters as approximately 40 percent of all residential buildings will be collapsed or unsafe, hundreds of school buildings will be damaged or destroyed, many hospitals will be heavily damaged and patients will need to be evacuated. Structural fires will break out because of electrical short circuits and hundreds or even thousands are estimated to be trapped in collapsed or burning buildings.

Scenario and Disaster Response Governance Structure

Metropolitan Manila, or Metro Manila, is composed of 16 cities and the municipality of Pateros. It is the political, economic, and cultural centre of the Philippines. The population of Metropolitan Manila is over 11 million at present and it is now one of the most densely populated areas in Southeast Asia.

The Metro Manila is situated on a narrow strip of land bounded by Manila Bay to the west and Laguna de Bay to the southeast, and is divided by Pasig River that links the two bodies of water. The area is bounded by Bulacan to the north, Rizal to the east, Laguna to the south and Cavite to the west (Figure 6).

Geographically, Metropolitan Manila is located on Luzon Island. Numerous earthquake sources are located in and around it.

Among these faults, the Valley Fault System, which transects the study area, is considered to have the potential to cause the largest impact to the Metropolitan Manila area should it generate a large earthquake. Recent studies show that the West Valley Fault has moved at fourtimes and generated strong earthquakes within the last 1,400 years. The approximate return period of these earthquakes is less than 500 years and no event along the West Valley Fault is known after 17th century, meaning that the active phase of the Valley Faults is approaching. Many research studies indicate that the estimated magnitude will be around 7 or more.

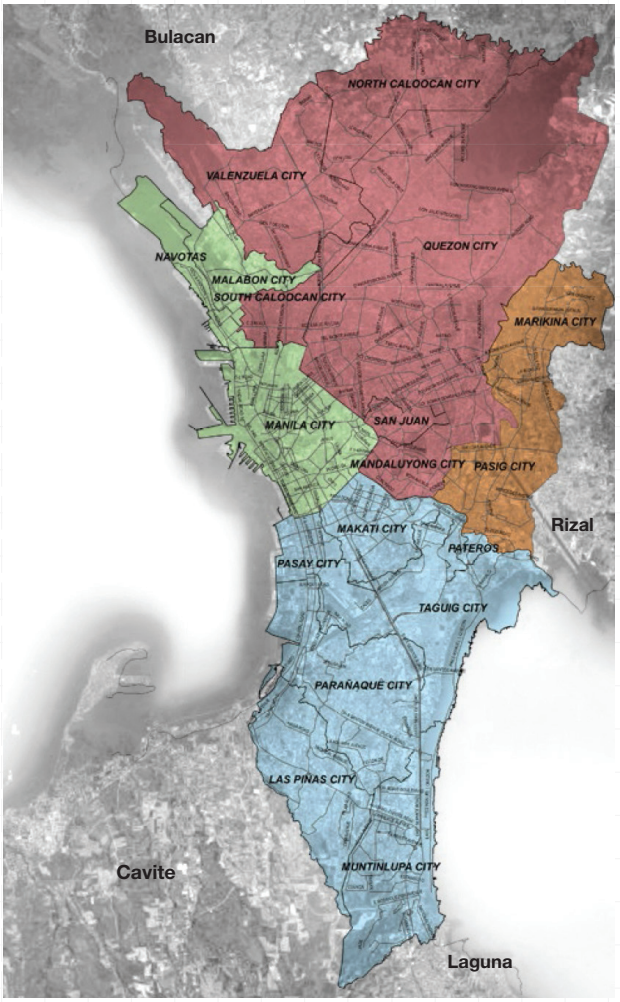


Figure 6. Regional separation of Metro Manila into four quadrants (Source: Metro Manila Earthquake Contingency Plan Metro Yakal Plus, 2015).

APPENDIX A. DISASTER SCENARIOS

According to a 2011 study by the local disaster management authority, the Metro Manila Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (MMDRRMC), Metro Manila area is exposed to a wide variety of disaster risks, induced by human and natural hazards. These risks are hydro-meteorological hazards (typhoon and floods), geologic hazards (earthquake, landslides, tsunami, and liquefaction), and human-induced hazards (transportation accidents, stampede, bombing, and industrial accidents).

Task Force "Rainbow" was created to prepare for and carry out humanitarian aid missions in the event of a significant earthquake in Metro Manila (Figure 7). The Task Force is chaired by the head of Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA) and assisted by the Office of Civil Defense. The Task Force utilises the Incident Command System in carrying out its humanitarian assistance mission that will enables multi-disaster response services skills and capabilities. The task force consists of several technical functions and is supported by four sub-task forces divided into four operational areas, west, east, north, and south quadrants. These sub-task forces are established because it is predicted that Metro Manila could be split into 4 areas.

If an earthquake strikes, the commanders of the sub-task forces will stay in Incident Command Posts (ICPs) assigned to their quadrants and will take charge of the response plan. Meanwhile, the Task Force Rainbow Commander will stay at the MMDA Head Office, which will serve as the central command post. Each ICP serves as a primary staging area where goods, equipment, and other resources will be stored. These will also be the assembly areas for responders.

The task force will also coordinate to mobilise resources from national-level agencies, such as the office of civil defence, police, coast guards, and armed forces as well as from the departments of health, social welfare and development, transportation and communication, fire protection, public works and highways, interior and local government.

MMDRRMC-MMDA, EARTHQUAKE DISASTER RESPONSE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

TASK FORCE "RAINBOW"

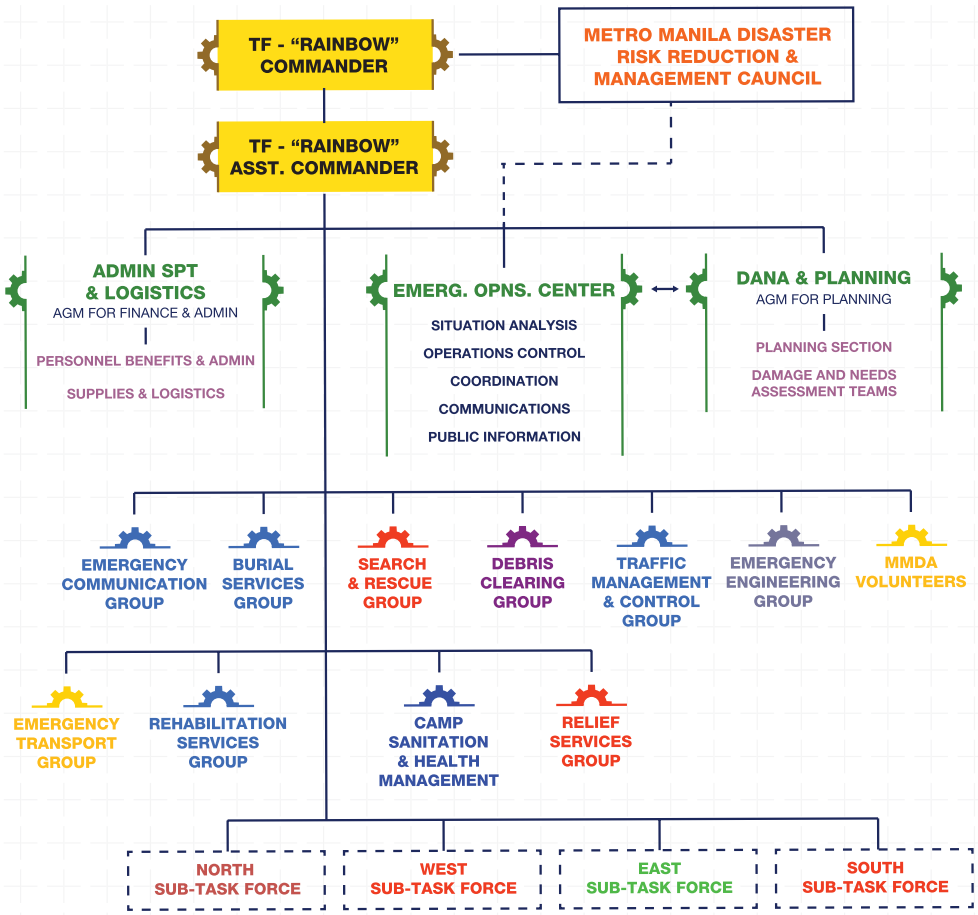


Figure 7. Metro Manila Earthquake Disaster Response Organisational Structure (Cruz, 2012).

In addition, other regions have been pre-assigned to help Metro Manila. Regions 1 and 2 are assigned to provide resources to Sub-Task Force North, while Region 5 and Cordillera Autonomous Region (CAR) are tasked to help Sub-Task Force South. For Sub-Task Force East and Sub-Task Force West, resources will come via the north and south quadrants. After the quake, air and seaports are expected to be inoperable. Thus, the airport in Clark and the seaport in Subic will be used as main entries for foreign aid.

The MMDA expects that when a major earthquake happens, responders will have to deal with collapsed structures and debris. To aid responders, various Disaster Response Equipment and Tools Field Storage Units (DRETFSU) have been pre-installed in different parts of Metro Manila. DRETFSUs contain basic tools such as nails, hammers, flashlights, first aid kits, water jugs and hard hats among other items. These will be used to help their way in buildings and structures.

In the National Disaster Response Plan (NDRRMC, 2014), 11 Response Clusters[7] will be activated during disaster situations and the mobilisation of resources will be undertaken under the directive and coordination of each cluster, including assistance from the international community. All humanitarian assistance coming from international organisations or local CSOs will coordinate their activities and requirements with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). In cases where national government assets are to be utilised, like transport vehicles for transport of food and non-food items, these international NGOs and CSOs are to coordinate with the NDRRMC.

If required, the NDRRMC will establish the One-Stop-Shop (OSS) to facilitate all humanitarian assistance coming from outside the Philippines, including expediting the documentation and processing of imported donations and the issuance of customs and flight clearances. The OSS will be headed by the Bureau of Customs of Department of Finance and will be supported by the NDRRMC and the Department of Foreign Affairs.

[7] The 11 Response Clusters are: (1) Health Emergency Management Cluster; (2) Education Cluster, (3) Search, Rescue and Retrieval Cluster, (4) Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster, (5) Food and Non Food Cluster, (6) Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, (7) Internally Displaced and Protection Cluster, (8) Logistics Cluster, (9) Philippine International Humanitarian Cluster, (10) Law and Order Cluster, (11) Management of the Dead and Missing Cluster.

Projected Impact and Needs

According to the 2004 study, there are 18 earthquake scenarios calculated from the distribution of ground motion, seismic intensity, liquefaction potential, and slope stability. Three models were selected (Model 08, Model 13, and Model 18) as these models are estimated to produce severe impacts in Metro Manila, and Model 08 was selected as the worst-case scenario.

Based on the sources collected, the estimated impact of the earthquake is as follows:

An estimated 37,000 lives lost, 140,000 seriously injured, and 110,000 people with non-life-threatening injuries;

Estimated fire outbreak by electrical short circuits in 500 locations, heavy smoke from the fires, leakage from fuel tanks may trigger explosions;

Many people are trapped in collapsed buildings;

Power failure over the whole city for at least seven days. Access to clean water supply is limited;

Over 1.2 million people lost their residential houses and are seeking shelter in evacuations sites such as in public buildings;

Devastating damage to public facilities, such as hospitals, schools, water towers, transformer substations, housing, government buildings, roads, bridges, and highways;

An estimated 170,000 houses heavily damaged or collapsed, and 340,000 moderately damaged;

Airports and ports are not functional, which obstructs air and sea transport as well as causes limited fuel supply.

APPENDIX A. DISASTER SCENARIOS

Given the scale of the earthquake and its location in the country's capital, it is also estimated that public services and government operations at all levels will be severely affected.

Additional updates received from OCD of the Philippines as of July 2017:

- The scenario should emphasise on the regional separation of NCR into 4 quadrants
- According to the latest analysis, West Valley fault will affects Central Luzon and CALABARZON areas as well. Therefore, scenario and impact projection should not be limited only in Metro Manila
- Impacts per quadrant should be assessed for future reference and planning
- The terminology of "task force" is being assessed, as it has different meaning in the Incident Command System
- Ideally, Incident Command Post should not serve as staging areas. Therefore, staging areas should be futher determined
- Task Force Rainbow (Metro Manila) is in charge of Metro Manila assets. Since the earthquake will affect Central Luzon and CALABARZON areas, NDRRMC will take charge for these areas (when two or more regions affected)

INDONESIA – MENTAWAI MEGATHRUST TSUNAMI

Introduction

Tsunami risk in Indonesia has been a priority disaster risk for the Government of Indonesia, as reflected with the development of a Tsunami Disaster Risk Reduction Masterplan by BNPB (2012). Tsunamis in Indonesia have occurred with a diverse scale and impacts, ranging from no casualties to the devastating tsunami in 2004, with a death toll of more than 165,000 people (Figure 8).

The 11 April 2012 earthquake in Aceh, with the magnitude of 8.5 on the Richter scale, reaffirmed the need for more serious and sustainable efforts in setting up the disaster management system, particularly in anticipation of a tsunami event. The Aceh earthquake demonstrated that the system was inadequate. The onset of panicked residents, congestion on evacuation routes, early warning systems that failed to reach the public quickly and accurately, and a lack of available paths and accessible evacuation sites when the tsunami warning was issued. This indicates that there are still many areas for improvement.

The tsunami scenario outline below is captured from the Mentawai Megathrust Disaster Exercise (MMDirex) that was conducted in March 2014 by the Government of Indonesia.

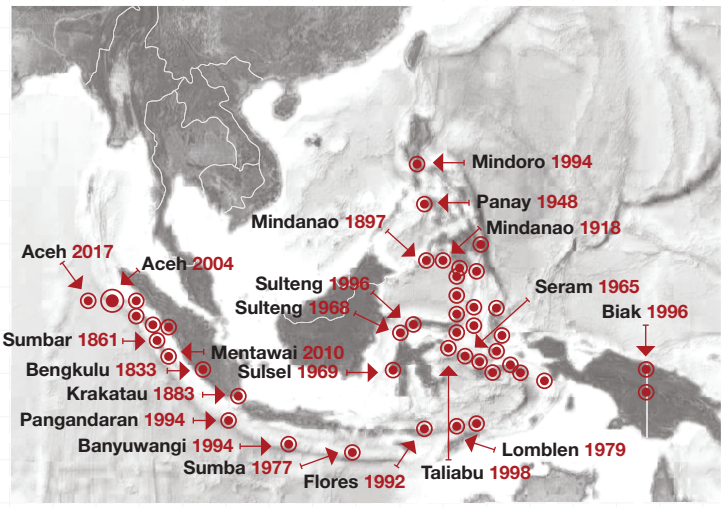


Figure 8. Earthquake and tsunami events in Indonesia (BNPB, 2012).

Studies by geologists revealed that a tsunami in Mentawai and West Sumatra is a real hazard that is highly likely to threaten a large population in West Sumatera. An earthquake of 8.9 on the Richter scale that could trigger tsunami in the coastal region and the Mentawai islands, and has the potential to cause an immense number of fatalities as well as sweeping economic, social, psychological and environmental damage. Movement in the subduction zone could trigger a major earthquake that could potentially cause severe damage in most of the cities in Sumatra and trigger a tsunami. The tsunami risk threatens a number of districts and cities, especially along the west coast, such as in the cities of Sibolga, Padang, Pariaman, Bengkulu, and districts of Agam and Pesisir Selatan.

Scenario and Disaster Response Governance Structure

An earthquake of 8.9 on the Richter scale struck in the morning with an epicentre 15 km northwest of Siberut Island at a depth of 12 km. Seismic waves sweep the coastal areas of West Sumatera, Bengkulu, Sibolga (North Sumatera), and Aceh. Within 7-10 minutes after the earthquake, the tsunami hits Mentawai Islands, with predicted 13.7-meter waves in coastal areas. Within 20-35 minutes after the quake, a tsunami of 6.4 meters hits Padang City and reaches as far as 2—5 km inland within 2.5 hours. A number of coastal areas in Aceh, North Sumatera and Bengkulu are also affected. It is predicted that up to 1.3 million lives along the coast of West Sumatera, including half of the population in Padang City, are affected (Figure 7).

The city of Padang and West Sumatera province will receive support for search and rescue, evacuation, and other relief related emergency response from local disaster offices (BPBDs), the nearest Search and Rescue (SAR) office (particularly from Medan and Tanjung Pinang), Indonesian Red Cross, other relevant agencies, police from the province of North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, Bengkulu,. and Kodam I (Bukit Barisan), and Military Command II (Sriwijaya).

Transport personnel and logistical support by air can be implemented with the support of the Air Force through Pekanbaru Airfield, as well as by sea with the support from the Navy through Sibolga Naval Base and Bengkulu Naval Base if Padang Naval Base is not operational. Pekanbaru, with the available facilities and the distance is not too far from the city of Padang, is one alternative venue for the Operation Centre. Support for medical resources can be mobilised from the North Sumatra Regional PPKK (Medan) and PPKK Regional South Sumatra (Palembang).

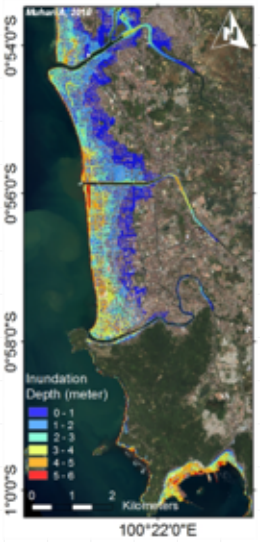


Figure 9. Inundation projections from tsunami modelling (BNPB, 2014).

Based on the presentation by BNPB (2014b), the district/city governments will be primarily responsible for the implementation of disaster management in the region. The provincial governments will provide support in mobilising resources when necessary and the national government will mobilise resources that are otherwise unavailable in the area. Two incident command posts will be established, at Padang and Mentawai, to take command and control of tactical operations for disaster response at the affected district or city by coordinating, integrating, and synchronising all elements of the emergency response command structure for search and rescue, asset recovery, provision of basic needs, protection and management of affected people, medical services and recovery of infrastructure in the immediate aftermath of a disaster (Figure 10).

The Multi-Agency Coordination Centre (MAC Centre)[8] will be established and coordinated by the NDMO of Indonesia (BNPB). If the response involves international assistance, both from civilian and military sources, then the response will also include the AHA Centre with support from the OSOCC (for managing international non-military assistance) and the Coordination Centre for Military Assistance (for managing international military assistance, which will be coordinated by the Indonesian Armed Forces Headquarters with the Ministry of Defence).

[8] *At the time of writing, BNPB is currently reviewing these response arrangements.*

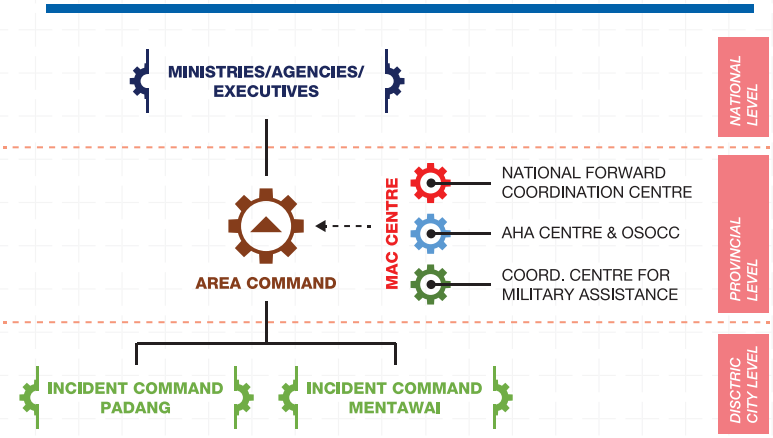


Figure 10. Disaster response arrangements (BNPB, 2014b).

The MAC Centre has the following functions:

- Provide decisions and strategic direction for the improvement of emergency response in the affected areas
- Assist in determining priority needs or support for the affected areas
- Acquire and mobilise support for extreme resources that are still needed and not available in the affected areas
- Facilitate the acceptance of international assistance and support, and address regional or international issues that arise
- Develop an integrated information management system that involves all humanitarian actors, both civilian and military

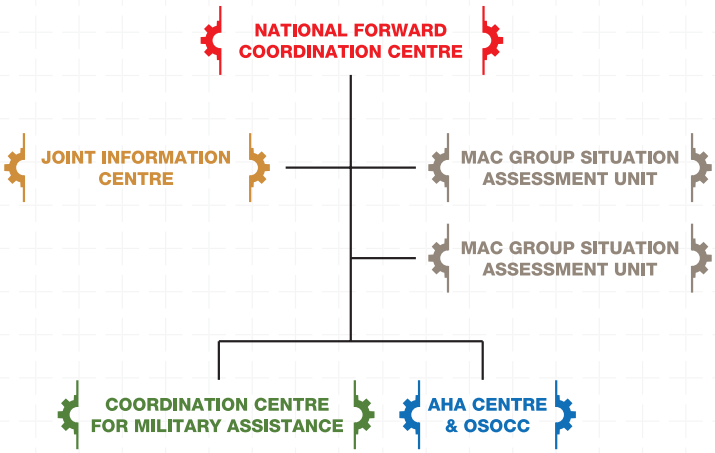


Figure 11. Multi Agency Coordination Centre (MAC) structure (BNPB, 2014b).

Based on the estimated worst-case scenario, the affected areas will become paralysed as a result of the tsunami. According to current regulations, if the district/city governments affected by a disaster, then the emergency response will be handled by the provincial government. Local governments adjacent to the affected location shall assist the affected government, and provide resources when needed.

National government assistance will be provided if the resources are not available in the affected area and there is a need for the government authorities to facilitate transport. Command and coordination of emergency response efforts and the mobilisation of national resources will be led by BNPB, while coordinating emergency response efforts remain under BNPB/BPBDs according to the scale of the disaster. Military and police assets and personnel can be mobilized on the request of the Head of BNPB to the Army Chief of Staff and Chief of National Police. Arrangement of the personnel and assets will be assigned by the respective chief.

The National Search and Rescue (BASARNAS) has a Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) in the form of the Office of SAR among others across Indonesia. The Ministry of Health has a Health Crisis Response Center (PPKK) as a functional unit in the designated area to accelerate and deliver health services and serves as the central control for health aid, medical referral centre, and a health information centre. There are nine regional PPKK spread across Indonesia.

In addition to the above resources, BNPB also can deploy Rapid Response Unit for Disaster Management (SRC PB) to deliver an initial response to reduce congestion and disorder to support subsequent emergency response efforts. SRC PB is a stand-by force comprising elements from various government ministries and institutions and can be deployed in a matter of hours. The SRC PB working area is divided into two, namely the western region, which includes Sumatera, Kalimantan, and the island Jawa (excluding East Java); and the eastern region which includes East Java, Bali, Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, Maluku, and Papua.

Projected impact and needs

Based on the Exercise Plan for the Mentawai Megathrust Disaster Relief Exercise developed by BNPB (2014a), the estimated scenario on the impact of the tsunami is as follows:

- Estimate 39,321 lives lost, 52,637 missing, and 103,225 injured;
- Estimate over 180,000 people will be displaced and lose their houses;
- Estimate 15,000 houses ruined, 20,000 seriously damaged, and 30,000 with minor damage;
- Devastating damage to public facilities, such as hospitals, schools, water towers, electricity distribution stations, housing, government buildings, roads and highways affected by landslides, paralysed land transport along the coast (roads, railways and damaged bridges);
- Teluk Bayur port and fuel depot, Tabing Airport and Minangkabau International Airport will not function, which obstructs air and sea transport and limit fuel supply.
- Others: boats and fishermen are missing.

MYANMAR – CYCLONE AYEYARWARDY DELTA

Introduction

Myanmar is considered as one of the most rapidly growing economies in ASEAN region. However, with natural hazard risks ranging from earthquakes, floods, cyclones, fires, droughts, and tsunamis, Myanmar is also one of the countries that is most vulnerable to natural disaster in the region. Flood is the most common disaster risk in Myanmar, however cyclones pose the most significant threat to the population with the highest probability, particularly in the country's southern areas(UN OCHA, 2015b). Historically, seven major cyclones have hit Myanmar in the last four decades; 1968 (Cyclone Sittwe), 1975 (Cylcone Pathein), 1982 (Cyclone Gwa), 1994 (Cyclone Maundaw), 2006 (Cylcone Mala), 2007 (Cyclone Akash), 2008 (Cylcone Nargis) and 2010 (Cyclone Giri). Cyclone Sittwe led to a loss of 1,037 lives, Pathein cyclone claimed 304 lives and Cyclone Giri claimed 58 lives.

Cyclone Nargis, the most devastating in the living memory of Myanmar, resulted in over 140,000 people dead or missing, affected a population of 2.4 million, and caused damages and losses of approximately US$4.1 billion (ASEAN Secretariat, 2009). The southern area of Myanmar is particularly at-risk to cyclone, as demonstrated by the experience from Cyclone Nargis, as shown in Figure 12 (UN OCHA, 2015b).

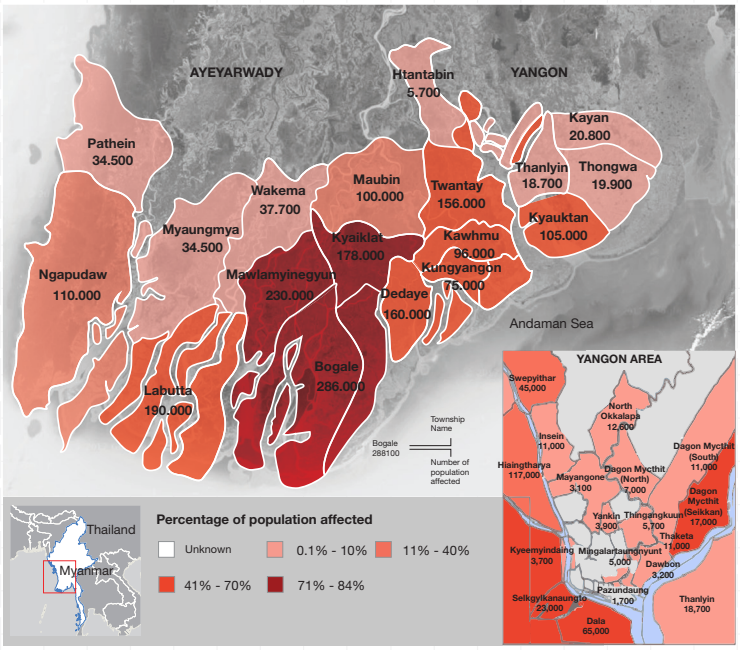


Figure 12. Cyclone Nargis' affected townships and their population (UN OCHA, 2015)

In the last few years, humanitarian actors in Myanmar have been working closely with the Government of Myanmar to anticipate future disaster risks, including the development of contingency and preparedness plans. Recently, UN OCHA (2015b) produced the Inter-Agency Emergency Response Preparedness Plan for Myanmar that includes a scenario of Nargis-like cyclone striking Myanmar and estimates the projected humanitarian impact and needs.

Scenario and Disaster Response Governance Structure

The Ayeyarwady region is composed of 26 townships and is located in the delta of the Ayeyarwady River. The vast area is a low-lying plain, at just 3 metres above sea level, and is full of rivers and streams. Moreover, the Ayeyarwady region is highly vulnerable to cyclone, floods, and other extreme climate hazards according to recent history.

Based on the scenario developed by UN OCHA (2015b), the townships along the coastline are at higher risk from the cyclone and the townships along the river are at risk for storm surge. Nine townships are estimated to be severely affected: Pathein, Thabaung, Ngapudaw, Labutta, Mawlamyinegyun, Pyapon, Bogale, Kyaiklat, and Dedaye. These townships have a total population of over 2.5 million people.. An estimated 25 percent of the total population will be directly affected in these nine townships as the result of a severe cyclone in Ayeyarwaddy Region

Storm surge is expected along the Ayeyarwady River, and the cyclone will cause severe damage to critical infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and telecommunication services, while seriously affecting livelihood assets and capacities in the affected areas.

The Ayeyarwady area is the main rice producer in the country, therefore the cyclone will harm the food supply in the affected areas as well as other parts of the country. Fisheries are the second-largest source of livelihoods after agriculture in the delta (Driel & Nauta, 2014). One of the most common sources of income for poor households is fish, prawn, eel and crab catching (MMRD, 2013 in Driel & Nauta, 2014). In a 2013 study, the Myanmar Marketing Research & Development (MMRD) reported that households in the fisheries sector were struggling to meet food and essential household needs. It is also evident that chronic food insecurity is occurring in poorer fisheries households.

The national transport networks, including road, railway, and inland waterways are outdated and remain insufficient to support growing economic activity (UN OCHA, 2015b). Since the early 1990s, the government has been attempting to improve the transportation infrastructure needs in the country, however much needs to be done. The absence of adequate transportation facilities will exacerbate the difficulties in delivering humanitarian aid to the cyclone affected

areas. Moreover, only about 26 percent of Myanmar's population had access to electricity in 2011 and even then they faced frequent power outages. Similarly, telecommunication services are among the lowest in the region and the usage of radio system services will require permit from the government.

Market access in rural areas is limited and costs are high (CFE-DMHA, 2014). The financial sector also remains largely underdeveloped, hampering effective mobilisation of cash, particularly during emergency times. Access to finance in Myanmar is limited, especially in the rural areas (ADB, 2012). The number of commercial bank branches per 1,000 square kilometres was only 0.85 in 2010 and some areas had no bank branches. Economic sanctions by the US and EU in the past have contributed to the limited growth in the financial sector.

According to UN OCHA (2015b), the Government of Myanmar has established 54 cyclone-proof shelters, however this number remains inadequate. In addition, the number of health facilities in the at-risk areas is very limited. In the country, there is also a shortage of skilled workers. There are many capable and qualified Myanmar workers; however, most are working overseas and engineering skills are not readily available in Myanmar, posing another challenge during relief and recovery if a disaster occurs.

The Government of Myanmar enacted the Disaster Management Law in August 2013, resulting in changes to the institutional disaster management arrangements. Based on the new law, the National Natural Disaster Management Committee (NNDMC) formed by the Government of Myanmar will serve as the leading decision-making body for disaster management and coordinate national-level disaster response activities. This structure replaces the former National Disaster Preparedness Central Committee (NDPCC).

The NNDMC is chaired by the Vice President II with the Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MoSWRR) and the Minister of Home Affairs (MoHA) was appointed as the Vice-Chair. Under the NNDMC, there are two work committees: 1) the Natural Disaster Management Work Committee (NDMWC), chaired by the MoSWRR, and 2) the National Search and Rescue Work Committee, led by MoHA. The law states that other committees will be formed as needed. Therefore, a Natural Disaster Management Work Committee will be established at the respective state/region level, similar to the structure prior the law.

Based on the recent flood situationin Myanmar, the President declared disaster situation and the National Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) was activated (Figure 13). The NNDMC delivers relief and recovery services through the EOC and the Recovery Coordination Centre (RCC) and the Recovery Planning Forum, which are responsible for liaising with state/region-level authorities to develop contextualised and locally-appropriate intervention plans (NNDMC, 2015a).

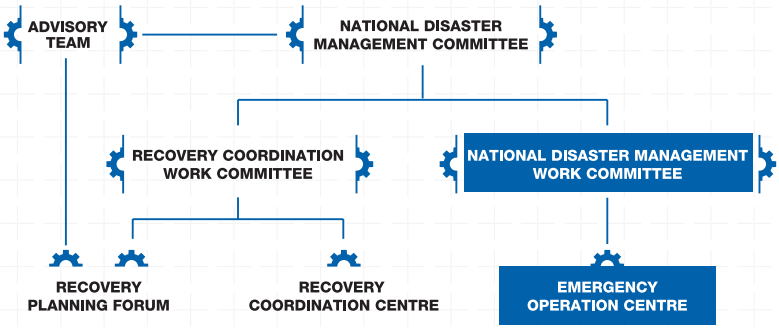


Figure 13. National Natural Disaster Management Committee structure (NNDMC, 2015a)

The EOC is established to support the NNDMC to establish national priorities, develop policies, and provide authority and funds to expedite humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, the EOC manages emergency operations for rapid implementation, in coordination with national and international partners (NNDMC, 2015b). Meanwhile, the Recovery Coordination Centre — supported by the Recovery Hub Offices at the sub-national-level and led by the Ministry of Construction — facilitates the transition from relief to recovery. The Recovery Planning Forum provides an inclusive platform for government and humanitarian/development partners to develop a framework for transitioning from relief to recovery to increase support for self-sufficiency and strengthening resilience (UN OCHA, 2015a).

The Government of Myanmar, through the Relief and Resettlement Department, has emergency stocks at the regional level (in Pathein) and the district level (Hninthada, Pyapon, Myaungmya and Labutta), however, supplies are estimated to be limited.

Projected impact and needs

The estimated key humanitarian needs are as follows:

- Estimate 630,000 people directly affected;
- Basic humanitarian needs for the affected people (food, water and sanitation, medicines, health care including first-aid and psycho-social support, nutrition, hygienic kits for women, non-food items)
- Road access, financial system and market services will be severely affected
- Security issues for volunteers
- Communications services disrupted
- Restoration of education facilities
- Livelihood recovery, particularly in the agriculture and fishery sectors.

Due to the existing challenges in basic needs and infrastructure in the areas, it is estimated that the humanitarian needs in all sectors will be significant.

The Secretary-General as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC)

The ASEAN Leaders at the 14th ASEAN Summit in 2009 "agreed to entrust the ASEAN Secretary-General to serve as the ASEAN's Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC) 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". The Terms of Reference (TOR) of this position were adopted by the ASEAN Coordinating Council in May 2014.

In the TOR, the role of SG-AHAC is activated for disaster relief and recovery stages, and reports to ASEAN Leaders. As SG-AHAC, the Secretary-General shall immediately:

- Communicate with the Head of State of the affected Member State to offer assistance;
- Report to the ASEAN Chair at the level of Head of State on the disaster situation and status of overall ASEAN's response;
- Call for support from ASEAN Leaders to mobilise resources to support the affected Member State;
- Seek guidance from the ASEAN Chair on resource mobilisation, which may include convening of a special high-level meeting;
- Coordinate and mobilise resources from ASEAN sectors and mechanisms, including the ASEAN Development Fund (ADF);
- Coordinate and mobilise resources from ASEAN Dialogue Partners, international organisations and other external partners;
- Raise public awareness of ASEAN's overall response to the disaster; and
- Coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of ASEAN's overall response to the disaster.

The Secretary-General of ASEAN as the SG-AHAC shall coordinate with the AHA Centre to ensure ASEAN's coordinated response to the disaster.

Activation mechanism: The role of Secretary-General of ASEAN as SG-AHAC can be activated with the following conditions: a) at the request of the affected Member State, or b) with the consent of, or absence of an objection by the affected Member State upon the offer of assistance made by the Secretary-General.

ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT)

The ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT) is the backbone of ASEAN disaster operations. ASEAN-ERAT is composed of experienced and trained individuals who have responded to disaster incidents in the region. The role of ASEAN-ERAT is to respond quickly to a major sudden-onset disaster or man-made emergency in one or more Member States within the ASEAN region. The function of the ASEAN-ERAT is to support the Disaster Management Office (NDMO) of the disaster-affected Member State/s in the initial phases of the disaster. To become an ASEAN-ERAT member, each person has to finish an ERAT Induction Course organised by the AHA Centre, with the support of regional experts. To date, the ASEAN now has close to 200 ASEAN-ERAT members ready to respond to major disasters in the ASEAN region.

In several situations, NDMOs have welcomed the arrival of ASEAN-ERAT prior to impending disasters, such as during Typhoon Haiyan in 2013. Positioning people in country before disaster strikes is an advantage for a more efficient coordination and provision of quick-reaction response, as well as supporting the NDMO to prepare for the imminent hazard.

Activation mechanism: The AHA Centre checks the availability of ASEAN-ERAT members when there is a need for deployment. Selected team members must be mobilised with eight hours of notification and should be prepared to be positioned in the disaster area for two weeks.

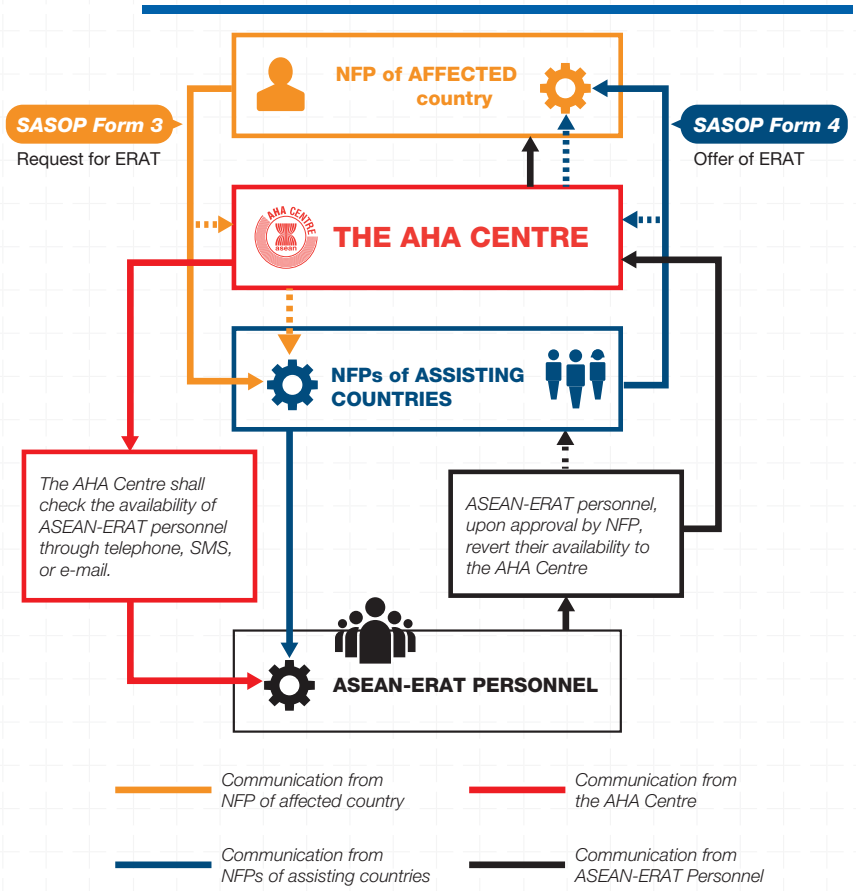


Figure 14, ASEAN-ERAT Mobilisation Procedure

Joint Operations and Coordination Centre of ASEAN (JOCCA)

ASEAN-ERAT, when deployed, depending on the scale of the disaster, will establish a Joint Operations and Coordination Centre of ASEAN (JOCCA). The JOCCA is essentially a home for ASEAN on the ground and a place for all ASEAN response entities to converge and coordinate. The JOCCA is linked to UN's Onsite Operations and Coordination Centre (OSOCC), both coordinating platforms report directly to the NDMO. In the ACDM's view, JOCCA shall play the lead role with OSOCC providing support. At the time of writing, guidelines for establishing a JOCCA are still under development.

Activation mechanism: The JOCCA will be established when the following criteria are fulfilled: 1) Large scale disaster emergency in the ASEAN region, and 2) with the consent from the NDMO of the affected country.

ASEAN Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS)

The ASEAN Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS) started operations in November 2012. The system provides a stream of data on hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, typhoons, forest fires, and other natural disasters from all over ASEAN in real-time, combining them into one interface for disaster monitoring and decision making. The AHA Centre can immediately obtain an overview of on-going disaster risks, which improves response time, and leads to more efficient use of relief resources. When there is an imminent hazard, the AHA Centre issues a flash update. A flash update usually contains information regarding the imminent hazard as well as the estimation of the impact. When a disaster strikes, the AHA Centre starts producing situation updates, which contain more detailed information about the situation, capacity of the affected country, needs assessment reports, as well as other materials such as maps, photos, and infographic materials.

Activation mechanism: The DMRS monitors disaster hazards continuously and is always active.

ASEAN Militaries Ready Group (AMRG)

During the 9th ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting (ADMM) held in Langkawi on 16 March 2015, the Defence Ministers adopted the Concept Paper on ASEAN Militaries Ready Group (AMRG). The AMRG is established to prepare an ASEAN military team for quick deployment to areas of crisis in a coordinated manner. The AMRG aims to strengthen the coordination of joint services at the national level under a single ASEAN banner, and at a multilateral level, taking into account the existing regional response mechanism as coordinated by the AHA Centre. In some situations, the AMRG could also serve as a preventative mechanism before a crisis occurs.

The AMRG is building on and complementing existing arrangements under AADMER and works under the coordination of AHA Centre, and in cooperation with other relevant regional and international HADR partners. The AMRG will have representatives at the AHA Centre, which will serve as the process owner of the AMRG. The AMRG will assist the AHA Centre to facilitate in deploying the group in timely manner.

Activation mechanism: TBD

ASEAN Centre for Military Medicine (ACMM)

Alongside the AMRG, the 9th ADMM has also adopted the establishment of the ASEAN Centre of Military Medicine (ACMM) to be hosted in Thailand. ACMM's mission is to establish practical, effective, and sustainable cooperation among military medical services of ASEAN Member States and Plus Countries, both in normal and crisis situations. One of the roles of ACMM is to coordinate and cooperate with the military medical services of the ADMM-Plus countries, related agencies and international organisations in responding to common challenges.

Activation mechanism: TBD

Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN (DELSA)

The Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN (DELSA) project was established to develop a disaster emergency logistics system for ASEAN, through the establishment of a regional stockpile of relief items and by securing pre-arrangements with potential suppliers and transporters. The project also aims to enhance the capacity of the AHA Centre and ASEAN Member States in disaster emergency logistics operations. The regional stockpile was established to ensure rapid access to immediate relief items for affected Member States, and is considered an ASEAN assets in both large- and medium-scale disasters.

At the time of writing, ASEAN has one regional stockpile in Subang, Malaysia, which consists of family kits, family tents, shelter tool kits, pre-fabricated buildings, mobile storage units, generators, rescue boats and basic office equipment, among others.

Activation mechanism: The AHA Centre is able to mobilise resources immediately upon request from the regional stockpile to the affected country.

Web Emergency Operation Centre (WebEOC)

The WebEOC (Web-based Emergency Operation Centre) is a customised, web-based crisis information system. The platform enables smooth communication and seamless information sharing between the AHA Centre and NDMOs, during both emergency and non-emergency periods. Through this platform, the movement of resources, correspondence between the assisting entity and affected country, change of situations, and decisions may be accessed and recorded.

The WebEOC also contains information regarding standby assets and capabilities of ASEAN Member States and other international partners. This information enables the AHA Centre to mobilise resources to the affected country in a timely and appropriate manner.

Activation mechanism: The WebEOC is always active and can be accessed anytime by approved users.

ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Relief Fund (ADMER Fund)

The ADMER Fund was established for the implementation of AADMER. The Fund is administered by the ASEAN Secretariat under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties. The ADMER Fund serves as a pool of resources to support the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme, for response in emergencies in ASEAN Member States, as well as for the operational activities of AHA Centre. It is open to voluntary contributions by ASEAN Member States, and other public and private sources, such as ASEAN Dialogue Partners and assisting (donor) governments.

Activation mechanism: The ED of AHA Centre is given discretionary authority to release disbursements of up to US$50,000 per incident.

ASEAN Development Fund (ADF)

The ASEAN Development Fund was established in July 2005, and serves as ASEAN's common pool of financial resources to provide leverage for regional cooperation programmes and projects from Dialogue Partners and other external donors. In addition, the Fund also serves as seed funding for initial activities of large-scale projects, requiring major financial support from a Dialogue Partner or donor institution. Another function of the Fund is to support small and short-term projects that are confidential or have strategic nature for ASEAN.

The ASEAN Development Fund is supported by equal contributions of all 10 ASEAN Member States and is managed by the ASEAN Secretariat. In the past, the ASEAN Development Fund was utilised to support recovery initiatives, in particular the ASEAN's Assistance for the Recovery of Yolanda Affected Areas (ARYA).

Activation mechanism: Approval authority for use of the Fund by a project shall be obtained from the ASEAN Standing Committee (ASC), taking into account the recommendations of the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) of the ASEAN Secretariat, submitted through the Secretary-General of ASEAN, in consideration of the nature of activities eligible for support under the ADF.

ASEAN-RELATED ACTORS

ASEAN Chair is an annually rotating post, based on the alphabetical order of the English names of Member States. A Member State assuming the Chairmanship shall chair the ASEAN Summit and related summits, the ASEAN Coordinating Council, the three ASEAN Community Councils, relevant ASEAN Sectoral Ministerial Bodies and senior officials, and the Committee of Permanent Representatives.

As the Chair, each Member State identifies a theme for the year and sets priorities for ASEAN. The annual rotation of the Chairmanship presents a challenge in that the Member States want to demonstrate leadership and influence the direction of the organisation during their year as Chair. However, at the same time they need to maintain some level of continuity toward the big-picture goals. It is also a reality that countries want to set priorities and goals that can be achieved in the year during their Chairmanship, so there may be tension between wanting to show short-term results and long-term impact.

The ASEAN Secretariat was created by the Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Secretariat that was adopted in Bali on 24 February 1976. The ASEAN Secretariat mandate is “to provide for greater efficiency in the coordination of ASEAN organs and for more effective implementation of ASEAN projects and activities”. The Secretariat’s mission is “to initiate, facilitate, and coordinate ASEAN stakeholder collaboration in realising the purposes and principles of ASEAN as reflected in the ASEAN Charter.”

While the ASEAN Chair sets the themes and priorities for the year and leads significant events, the Secretariat performs the critical functions to maintain continuity and progress through its ongoing actions. The Secretary-General has oversight of the three ASEAN Communities: the Political-Security Community, the Economic Community, and the Socio-Cultural Community. Under each of those Communities are the Directorates and Divisions charged with advancing the agenda and implementation of these communities, including the Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance Division within the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Department. The Secretariat also manages the evaluation and audit, strategic planning, and connectivity functions for ASEAN operations.

The Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (DMHA) Division represents the ASEAN Secretariat in managing ASEAN cooperation in disaster management and the secretariat for AADMER. In addition, the Secretariat will additionally be responsible in facilitating and monitoring progress in the implementation of AADMER and its Work Program. The ASEAN Secretariat provides policy coordination support, conducts monitoring and evaluation of AADMER, and serves as the Secretariat to both the COP and ACDM. The ASEAN Secretariat sits on the Governing Board of the AHA Centre, and provides direct support to the Secretary-General of ASEAN in performing his/her duties as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator.

The ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) is made up of NDMOs from all 10 ASEAN Member States. ACDM members are also the AADMER National Focal Points. The ACDM reports to the Conference of Parties composed of ministers in charge of disaster management. The ACDM is led by a Chair and a Vice Chair which are rotated annually between the 10 Member States. Additionally, ASEAN country representatives each spearhead lines of effort as decided by the ACDM in their annual meeting. Within ACDM, there are formal working groups such as the Preparedness and Response Working Group, the Recovery Working Group, and the Prevention and Mitigation Working Group. Each of the working groups has an assigned lead nation from among the ASEAN members and which serves as the Chair of the group.

The ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) is the ASEAN ministerial body in charge of promoting ASEAN cooperation in disaster management. The AMMDM is a ministerial level group that oversees the ACDM within the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. This ministerial body may have been necessary in order to facilitate dialogue between ministries that oversee disaster management programming with other ministerial level bodies.

The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre), established in 2011, is responsible for the operational coordination of all activities envisaged under the AADMER. The AHA Centre facilitates cooperation and coordination among ASEAN Member States, and with relevant United Nations and international organisations, in promoting regional collaboration. The AHA Centre offers a range of tools and services, including training and

capacity building of ASEAN NDMOs and deployment of emergency response teams.

The AHA Centre is the first point of contact for ASEAN Member States in the event of a disaster. The AHA Centre is governed by NDMO representatives from all 10 ASEAN Member States in their capacity as ACDM representatives and AADMER National Focal Points.

The Joint Task Force (JTF) on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief was created in 2014, to promote synergy between relevant ASEAN bodies on HADR (ASEAN HADR mechanisms). The ACDM has been designated as the lead ASEAN group for the JTF and the chair of the ACDM heads these meetings. The JTF involves four ASEAN sectoral bodies: the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM); ASEAN Defence Senior Officials Meeting (ADSOM); Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development (SOMHD); and Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare Development (SOMSWD), representing ministries from Foreign Affairs, Military/ Defence, Health, and Social Welfare. These sectors have played an essential role in delivering humanitarian assistance to the disaster-affected Member State(s) in the past. Therefore, it is imperative to involve the aforementioned ministries in the development of AJDRP.

The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) is a broad-based political and security cooperation platform to foster constructive dialogue on issues of common interest. ARF membership extends beyond the 10 ASEAN members and includes 26 countries (and the European Union). It also contributes to confidence-building and preventive diplomacy in the region. In addition to the 10 ASEAN nations, current members include Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the European Union, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and the United States.

The ARF provides a platform for dialogue through a series of annual meetings. The ARF is involved in multiple aspects of disaster management. For example, the ARF Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF-DiREx) is a regional bi-annual disaster response exercise, which incorporates ASEAN 10 Member States with its 17 partners. ARF's focus on security issues makes civil-military coordination issues a natural fit, and the larger group of nations, many of which are regular donors in disaster, can approach issues from a broader

perspective. However, the ARF lacks the binding force of a treaty the ASEAN group has with AADMER.

The East Asia Summit (EAS) is an annual leader's meeting for regional strategic cooperation. Since 2005, ASEAN Heads of State/Goverment have gathered with Dialogue Partners to discuss ongoing challenges and opportunities. The forum has expanded since its inception and now consists of the 10 ASEAN Member States and the leaders of Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, Russia, South Korea, and the United States.

The focus of cooperation is at a much more strategic level. The EAS has demonstrated steady engagement in disaster management cooperation. In 2009, the Heads of State/Goverment signed the Cha-am Hua Hin Statement on EAS Disaster Management. In it, they affirmed AADMER's centrality and declared their support for a range of disaster response groups and mechanisms including the AHA Centre, the SASOP, and ARDEX. In 2015, the East Asia Summit Rapid Disaster Response Toolkit was launched to assist disaster management officials faced with making decisions regarding mobilising resources to assist an affected country.

NON-ASEAN RELATED ACTORS

UN agencies have memberships, leadership, and budget processes separate to those of the UN Secretariat, but are committed to work with and through the established UN coordination mechanisms and report to the UN Member States through their respective governing boards.

The UN agencies, most of which also have pre-existing development-focused relationships with Member States, provide sector-specific support and expertise before, during and after a disaster. The main UN agencies with humanitarian mandates include FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP and WHO, which support disaster response across needs, from shelter, protection, food security, health, nutrition, education and livelihoods to common services like coordination, logistics and telecommunications.

The senior UN official in a country is usually designated as the Resident Coordinator (UN RC) – the primary focal point for a Government's engagement with the UN system. In some cases, the designation of Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) may also be

given to a UN official, making that person the primary focal point for interaction between Government, UN and non-governmental actors working in the humanitarian field.

The UN has also established a number of interdependent coordination and response mechanisms designed to support it in fulfilling its humanitarian responsibilities; these are described in detail under the next section on coordination mechanisms.

At the country level, UN organisations work in partnership with NDMOs and with respective Government line ministries.

The RCRC Movement is the world's largest humanitarian network, comprising nearly 100 million members, volunteers, and supporters of 187 National Societies. Structurally, the RCRC Movement comprises three core components:

1. 187 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
2. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
3. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Together, these components operate worldwide with a mission to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found, to protect life and health, and to ensure respect for the human being, particularly in times of armed conflict and other emergencies. The RCRC Movement works in accordance with the fundamental principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality. National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (National Societies) occupy a unique place as auxiliaries to the public authorities in their countries. They provide disaster relief, support health and social programmes, and promote international humanitarian law and humanitarian values.

National societies are generally the first points of contact for governments requesting additional support from IFRC (in natural disasters) and ICRC (in situations of armed conflict). National societies are not NGOs, and have a different relationship with governments and public authorities than registered NGOs. National Societies work alongside national and local public authorities in disaster situations. In Asia and the Pacific, 37 countries have a National Red Cross or Red Crescent Society.

The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) coordinates and directs assistance in natural disasters in support of the National Society. IFRC and its National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies also undertake activities including preparedness, response and development work, including disaster preparedness, emergency health, disaster law, water and sanitation, and humanitarian diplomacy. The IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office is in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organisation mandated to protect the lives and dignity of victims of war and other situations of violence and provide them with assistance. During armed conflict, ICRC is responsible for directing and coordinating the RCRC Movement's international relief activities. ICRC promotes the importance of International Humanitarian Law and draws attention to universal humanitarian principles. ICRC has been granted observer status to the UN General Assembly. Its headquarters are in Geneva and it has country and regional offices throughout Asia and the Pacific.

Civil Society Organisations can be divided into two categories: national and community-based non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and international NGOs. In addition to their independent relationships with governments, NGOs assemble themselves according to networks and consortia on global, regional and country levels.

National and community-based NGOs are civil society organisations that function within national borders only. These NGOs work independently to support the emergency preparedness and response activities of governments, UN agencies and larger international NGOs. They generally possess strong community-based networks that are critical to reaching disaster-affected communities. National NGOs can be either secular or faith-based entities. National NGOs are officially registered as national organisations with host governments. National NGOs, sometimes with international NGOs, organise themselves according to consortia that interface with governments on sector-specific bases.

International NGOs operating in emergency preparedness and response include humanitarian organisations and multi-mandated organisations that operate independently to provide humanitarian assistance. International NGOs can also be either secular or faith-based. International NGOs receive regular funding from donor governments, private foundations and corporations, but a growing proportion of their resources comes from the general public in their countries of origin and countries of operation. The presence of international NGOs in host countries is facilitated by an official registration with the host government, and guided by individual memorandums of understanding with NDMOs and/or other line ministries engaged in humanitarian and development activities.

International NGOs are represented at global coordination platforms by consortia such as the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR) and InterAction. Other consortia can be formed to address like-minded NGO priorities; for example, a group of seven international NGOs formed a regional coalition called the AADMER Partnership Group in ASEAN. The members of the consortium are: Child Fund International, Help Age International, Mercy Malaysia, Oxfam, Plan International, Save the Children International, and World Vision International. APG is in partnership with ASEAN towards a "people-centred implementation of AADMER" with a focus on promoting visibility and participation of vulnerable groups.

Private sector companies are increasingly involved in disaster response, often as part of their commitment to a corporate social responsibility (CSR) strategy. This involvement can take many forms, including as donors to the UN, Red Cross Red Crescent Societies, and NGOs, and as direct service providers of aid. The vast majority of private companies' involvement in disaster relief occurs independently.

In several ASEAN countries, groups of private sector have formed coalitions and established institutions to strengthen collaboration and support their interests in the areas of humanitarian assistance and disaster response. Some of these groups are the Corporate Citizen Foundation (CCF) in Singapore, Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF) in the Philippines, and Disaster Resource Partnership (DRP) in Indonesia. These groups have a wide range of expertise and capabilities in various sectors, for example in construction and engineering, media, water treatment, transportation, and medical services.

ASEAN DECLARATION ON ONE ASEAN, ONE RESPONSE: ASEAN RESPONDING TO DISASTERS AS ONE IN THE REGION AND OUTSIDE THE REGION

WE, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (hereinafter referred to as "ASEAN"), namely 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, met at the 28th ASEAN Summit in Vientiane, Lao PDR on 6 September 2016;

INSPIRED by and united under One Vision, One Identity and One Caring and Sharing Community, as enunciated in the ASEAN Charter;

UNITED by a common desire and collective will to jointly respond to disasters in the ASEAN region, as articulated in the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER);

CONVINCED of the critical role fulfilled by the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre), which was launched on 17 November 2011, through the Agreement on the Establishment of AHA Centre, to realise the unity of effort with the spirit of One Vision, One Identity and One Community;

AFFIRMED that actions shall be in accordance with ASEAN's principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of ASEAN Member States, and that

ASEAN Member States shall contribute assets and capacities on a flexible, voluntary and non-binding basis with contributions remaining under national command and control;

COMPELLED by the devastation and loss of lives brought about by large-scale disasters, such as 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, 2008 Cyclone Nargis and 2013 Typhoon Haiyan, and the increasing frequency and scale of disasters that continue to threaten the wellbeing of our peoples and communities;

DETERMINED to harness the lessons and experiences arising from responses to these disasters to further strengthen our capacity and solidarity;

UPHOLDING the role of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC), as entrusted by the ASEAN Leaders at the 14th ASEAN Summit in 2009 and in line with the Terms of Reference of SG-AHAC approved by the ASEAN Coordinating Council in May 2014;

HIGHLIGHTING the ASEAN Declaration on Enhancing Cooperation in Disaster Management, adopted by the ASEAN Leaders at the 23rd ASEAN Summit in Bandar Seri Begawan in Brunei Darussalam in October 2013, whereby we tasked the relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies to allocate an additional joint session in the respective ministerial meetings to promote dialogues among the relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies;

ENCOURAGED by the progress made by the ASEAN Joint Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) to promote synergy and coordination among the relevant internal ASEAN mechanisms related to HADR, established through the 2013 ASEAN Declaration on Enhancing Cooperation in Disaster Management;

RECALLING the East Asia Summit (EAS) Statement on Rapid Disaster Response, adopted by the EAS Leaders in November 2014, highlighting the readiness of EAS participating countries to provide assistance rapidly, while affirming AADMER as the common platform and regional policy backbone for disaster management in ASEAN;

DO HEREBY:

1. **Agree** to materialise "One ASEAN, One Response: ASEAN Responding to Disasters as One in the Region and Outside the Region" to achieve faster response, mobilise greater resources and establish stronger coordination to ensure ASEAN's collective response to disasters;

2. **Confirm** that AADMER is the main regional policy backbone and common platform for the implementation of One ASEAN, One Response;

3. **Affirm** that the AHA Centre is the primary ASEAN regional coordinating agency on disaster management and emergency response and, where appropriate, will work in partnership with relevant regional and international agencies and centres to strengthen HADR efforts that include civilian and military coordination;

4. **Commit** to strengthen the capacity and enhance the sustainability of the AHA Centre to provide effective support in realising ASEAN's collective response to disasters;

5. **Confirm** that the ASEAN Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (SASOP) as a protocol under AADMER is the main standard operating procedure to be used for mobilisation of both civilian and military response in materialising One ASEAN, One Response;

6. **Endorse** the ASEAN-Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT) as the official resource of ASEAN under AADMER, managed and coordinated by the AHA Centre, and as such, endeavour to mobilise ERAT members and provide resources for their deployment upon request by the AHA Centre;

7. **Earmark** on a voluntary basis, both civilian and military assets, resources, capabilities and capacities, which may be available for the ASEAN Standby Arrangements that can be mobilised immediately to disaster-affected areas through the coordination of the AHA Centre;

8. **Support** the use of both national and ASEAN flag and emblem in responding to disasters as part of the efforts to underscore that ASEAN is responding together as one;

9. **Realise** the implementation of EAS Statement on Rapid Disaster Response, and, at the appropriate time, establish a coordination mechanism to respond to disasters in the ASEAN region, bilaterally between the EAS participating countries and through the AHA Centre, while maintaining ASEAN Centrality;

10. **Recognise** the role of AHA Centre, at a later stage, to enable ASEAN to respond to disasters outside the region, where appropriate, in partnership with regional and international agencies and centres;

11. **Agree** to explore ways to increase the contributions to the ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Relief (ADMER) Fund and AHA Centre Fund to provide resources for effective and sustainable implementation of One ASEAN, One Response;

12. **Adopt** the Terms of Reference of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (AHAC), and underline the

importance of his/her role in realising One ASEAN, One Response.

We hereby pledge to bring One ASEAN, One Response into reality by 2020. For the above purpose, we task:

- the ASEAN Coordinating Council (ACC), to ensure the successful implementation of One ASEAN, One Response, with the support of the Secretary-General of ASEAN, in view of his/her role as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator;

- the Secretary-General of ASEAN to regularly update on the progress on the implementation of One ASEAN, One Response at relevant ministerial meetings as well as ASEAN Summits;

- the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM), AADMER Conference of the Parties (COP) and the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) to provide strategic guidance to the AHA Centre on operationalising One ASEAN, One Response, including development of necessary protocols to prescribe measures, procedures and standards as well as engagements with relevant sectors and stakeholders in ASEAN; and

- the Joint Task Force on HADR to continue to promote and maintain synergy and coordination among the relevant ASEAN mechanisms related to HADR, including streamlining ASEAN-led HADR initiatives and exercises, to support the implementation of One ASEAN, One Response.

The AMMDM shall initiate a forum to promote dialogues among the relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies in realising this Declaration.

Done at Vientiane, Lao PDR, this Sixth Day of September in the Year Two Thousand and Sixteen, in a single original copy, in the English Language.

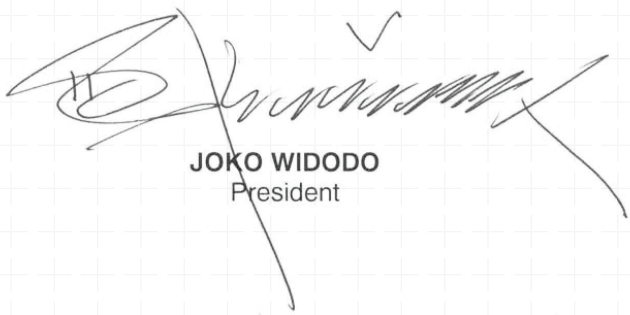
For Brunei Darussalam:

HAJI HASSANAL BOLKIAH
Sultan of Brunei Darussalam

For the Kingdom of Cambodia:

SAMDECH AKKA MOHA SENA PADEI TECHO HUN SEN
Prime Minister

For the Republic of Indonesia:



JOKO WIDODO
President

For the Lao People's Democratic Republic:

THONGLOUN SISOULITH
Prime Minister

For Malaysia:

DATO' SRI MOHD NAJIB TUN ABDUL RAZAK
Prime Minister

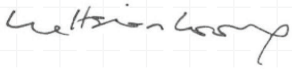
For the Republic of the Union of Myanmar:

AUNG SAN SUU KYI
State Counsellor

For the Republic of the Philippines:

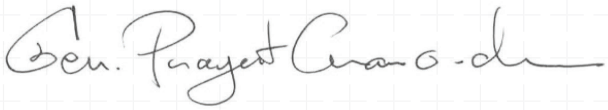
RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE
President

For the Republic of Singapore:



LEE HSIEN LOONG
Prime Minister

For the Kingdom of Thailand:



GENERAL PRAYUT CHAN-O-CHA (RET.)
Prime Minister

For the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam:

NGUYEN XUAN PHUC
Prime Minister

REFERENCES

ADB. (2012). Myanmar in Transition: Opportunities and Challenges. Mandaluyong, Philippines: Asian Development Bank (ADB).

AHA Centre. (2014). Weathering the Perfect Storm - Lesson Learnt on the ASEAN's Response to the Aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan. Jakarta, Indonesia: ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre).

ASEAN Secretariat. (2009). A Bridge to Recovery: ASEAN's response to Cyclon e Nargis. Jakarta, Indonesia.

BNPB. (2012). Menuju Indonesia Tangguh Menghadapi Tsunami. Jakarta, Indonesia: Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB).

BNPB. (2014a). Preparing for the Worst - Tsunami scenario for Mentawai Megathrust.

BNPB. (2014b). Tugas & Fungsi Kabupaten/ Kota, Provinsi & Nasional dalam Penanggulangan Bencana.

CFE-DMHA. (2014). Burma (Myanmar) Disaster Management Reference Handbook. Hawai, U.S.: Centre for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance.

Driel, W. F. v., & Nauta, T. A. (2014). Vulnerability and Resilience Assessment of the Ayeyarwady Delta in Myanmar. Full assessment phase. Delta Alliance report no. 10. Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project,.

JICA, MMDA, & PHIVOLCS. (2004). Earthquake Impact Reduction Study for Metropolitan Manila, Republic of the Philippines. I.

McKinsey. (2014). Understanding ASEAN: Seven things you need to know. Last Accessed: 20 December 2015. Available from: http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/public_sector/understanding_asean_seven_things_you_need_to_know.

NDRRMC. (2014). National Disaster Response Plan to Hydro-Meteorological Hazards. Manila, Philippines: National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC).

NNDMC. (2015a). Situation Report 3 | 24 August 2015. Last Accessed: 20 December 2015. Available from: http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/NNDMC%20sitrep%203%20final%2020150824.pdf.

NNDMC. (2015b). Situation Report no. 1 | 10 August 2015. Last Accessed: 20 December 2015. Available from: http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/NNDMC%20sitrep%2010Aug2015.pdf.

ODI. (2014). Humanitarian crises, emergency preparedness and response: the role of business and the private sector - Final report.

Solidum Jr., R. U. (2013). Updates on the Metro Manila Earthquake Impact Reduction Study.

UN OCHA. (2014). Disaster Response in Asia and the Pacific: A guide to international tools and services. Bangkok Thailand: OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

UN OCHA. (2015a). Initial Flood Response Plan for Myanmar: August to December 2015. Myanmar: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

UN OCHA. (2015b). Inter-Agency Emergency Response Preparedness Plan (ERPP). Yangon, Myanmar: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

UNISDR. (2013). From Shared Risk to Shared Value –The Business Case for Disaster Risk Reduction. Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

ONE **ASEAN**
ONE **RESPONSE**

ASEAN COORDINATING CENTRE
FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Talk To Us:

www.ahacentre.org

@ahacentre

aha centre

@ahacentre

THE AHA CENTRE

Graha BNPB, 13th Floor
Jl. Pramuka Kav. 38
Jakarta-13120
INDONESIA