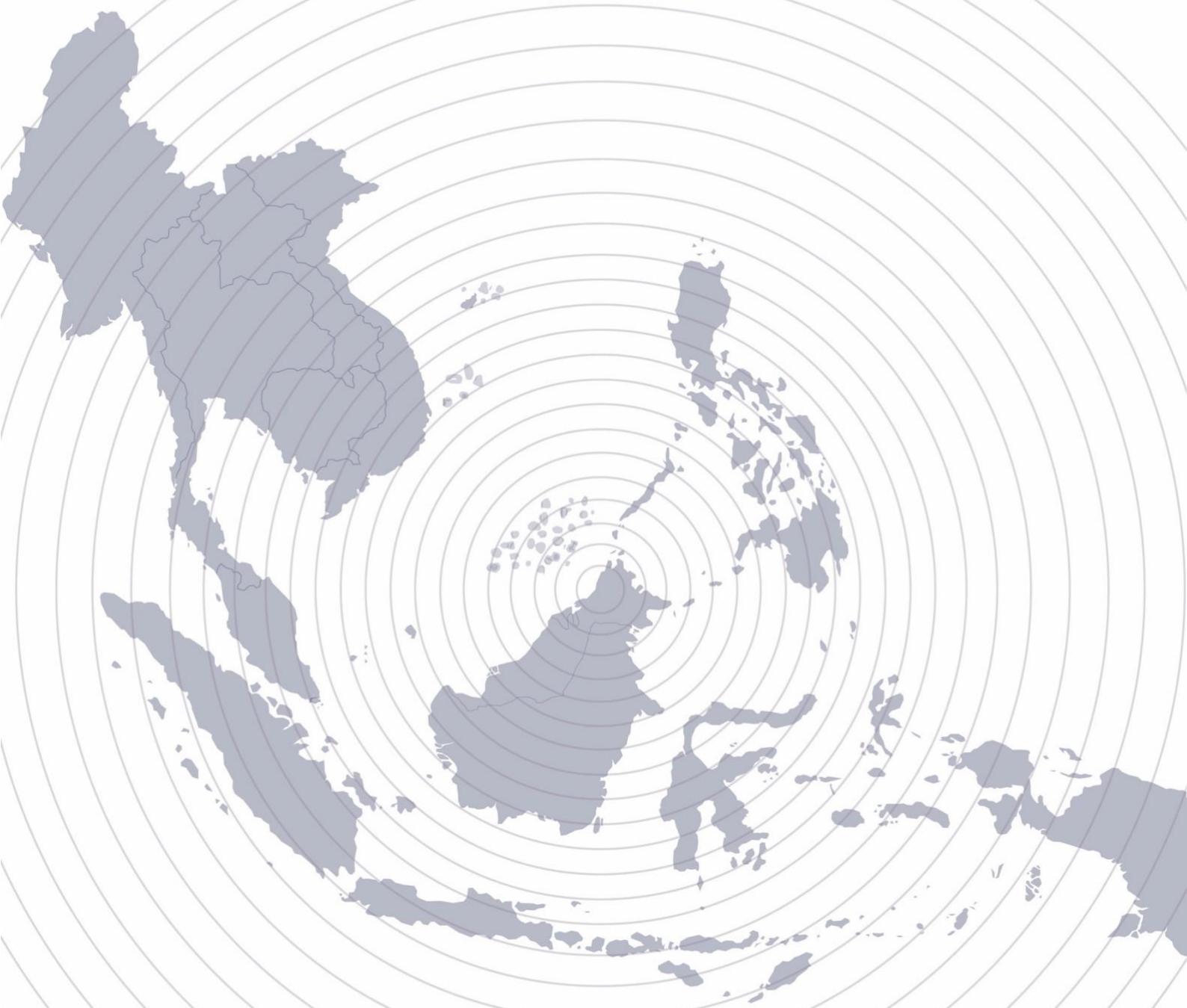




ASSOCIATION  
OF SOUTHEAST  
ASIAN NATIONS



# AADMER Work Programme

## 2021-2025







**ASEAN AGREEMENT ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT  
AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE  
(AADMER)**

**WORK PROGRAMME 2021-2025**



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# Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS .....	iv
FOREWORD BY AMMDM CHAIR 2020 .....	12
FOREWORD BY AMMDM VICE-CHAIR 2020 .....	13
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	14
<b>I. Introduction .....</b>	<b>16</b>
Background .....	16
Key ASEAN Agreements .....	17
Global Agreements .....	21
<b>II. AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 .....</b>	<b>23</b>
Priority Programme 1: Risk Assessment and Monitoring .....	27
Priority Programme 2: Prevention and Mitigation .....	36
Priority Programme 3: Preparedness and Response .....	50
Priority Programme 4: Resilient Recovery .....	61
Priority Programme 5: Global Leadership .....	68
<b>III. Implementation Mechanisms .....</b>	<b>77</b>
Implementation Arrangements .....	77
Transforming the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 Outputs into Programmes and Activities .....	81
Inter-linkages across Priority Programmes .....	84
Partnership Engagement for AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 .....	85
Funding and Resource Mobilisation .....	87
<b>IV. Monitoring and Evaluation System .....</b>	<b>90</b>
Monitoring and Evaluation Framework .....	90
Web-Based M&E System .....	91
Implementation Monitoring .....	92
Results Monitoring .....	93
Rolling out the M&E System .....	98
Mid-Term Review of the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 .....	99

V. Annexes.....	100
Annex 1. Regional Agreements used as reference .....	100
Annex 2. Global Agreements Used as Reference .....	102
Annex 3. Past Achievements of the AADMER Work Programmes 2010-2015 and 2016-2020 .....	105
Priority Programme 1 Risk Assessment and Monitoring .....	105
Priority Programme 2 Prevention and Mitigation .....	106
Priority Programme 3: Preparedness and Response .....	109
Priority Programme 4: Resilient Recovery.....	111
Priority Programme 5: Global Leadership.....	113
Annex 4. Terms of Reference of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM). .....	115
Annex 5. Terms of Reference of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM).....	119
Annex 6. Terms of Reference of the Chair of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) .....	121
Annex 7. Terms of Reference of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) Working Groups (WGs).....	122
Annex 8. Terms of Reference of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC).....	124
Annex 9. Terms of Reference of the ASEAN Co-ordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre).....	126
Annex 10. Contribution of the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 to the ASCC Blueprint 2025 M&E Results Framework and Indicators.....	127

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Institutional Structure .....	77
Figure 2: Partnership Engagement Procedure for formulating Project to implement AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 .....	83
Figure 3: Formulation of Project Development for ASEAN Cooperation Projects .....	84
Figure 4: Inter-linkages between PPs 1-4 and PP5 .....	85
Figure 5: M&E Framework for the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 .....	90

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Relevant Provisions of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) .....	28
Table 2: Outcomes and Outputs for Priority Programme 1: Risk Assessment and Monitoring (RAM) .....	32
Table 3: Outcomes and Outputs for Priority Programme 2: Prevention and Mitigation .....	44
Table 4: Outcomes and Outputs for Priority Programme 3: Preparedness and Response .....	57
Table 5: Outcomes and Outputs for Priority Programme 4: Resilient Recovery .....	65
Table 6: Outcomes and Outputs for Priority Programme 5: Global Leadership (GL) .....	73
Table 7: Working Group Arrangements for 2021-2025 .....	79
Table 8: Recommended Activities for Types of Outputs .....	81
Table 9: Strategic and Operational Levels of Partnership Engagements .....	86
Table 10: AADMER Work Programme 2021 – 2025 Monitoring and Evaluation Impact and Outcome Level and Key Performance Indicators .....	94
Table 11: Frequency of Reporting .....	99

# Abbreviations

<b>AADMER</b>	ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
<b>ACDM</b>	ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management
<b>ACE Programme</b>	AHA Centre Executive Programme
<b>ACFCSS</b>	ASEAN Common Framework for Comprehensive School Safety
<b>ACSCC</b>	ASEAN Cross-Sectoral Coordination Committee
<b>ADDM</b>	ASEAN Day for Disaster Management
<b>ADINet</b>	ASEAN Disaster Information Network
<b>ADMER Fund</b>	ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Relief Fund
<b>ADRIP</b>	ASEAN Disaster Risk Insurance Programme
<b>ADRRG</b>	ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide
<b>ADTRAIN</b>	ASEAN Disaster Management Training Institutes Network
<b>AEC</b>	ASEAN Economic Community
<b>AEIC</b>	ASEAN Earthquake Information Centre
<b>AFDM</b>	ASEAN Finance and Central Bank Deputies Meeting
<b>AHA Centre</b>	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management
<b>AIRM</b>	ASEAN Insurance Regulators Meeting
<b>AJDRP</b>	ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan
<b>AKM-Hub</b>	ASEAN Disaster Knowledge Management Hub
<b>AMMDM</b>	ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management
<b>AMS</b>	ASEAN Member States
<b>APC</b>	AADMER Partnership Conference
<b>APEC</b>	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
<b>APMCDRR</b>	Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>APSC</b>	ASEAN Political Security Community
<b>ARDEX</b>	ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise
<b>ARMOR</b>	ASEAN Risk Monitor and Disaster Management Review
<b>ARYA</b>	ASEAN High-Level Conference on Assistance for the Recovery of Yolanda-Affected Areas
<b>ASA</b>	Accelerating and Synergising the AADMER Work Programme
<b>ASCC</b>	ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
<b>ASCEND</b>	ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management
<b>ASCN</b>	ASEAN Smart Cities Network
<b>ASDMP</b>	ASEAN Science-based Disaster Management Platform
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>ASEAN-DRT</b>	ASEAN Disaster Recovery Toolbox
<b>ASEAN-ERAT</b>	ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team
<b>ASMC</b>	ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre
<b>ASSI</b>	ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative
<b>AURF</b>	ASEAN Urban Resilience Forum
<b>AWARE</b>	All-hazard Warning, Analysis, and Risk Evaluation
<b>AWP</b>	AADMER Work Programme
<b>BCM</b>	Business Continuity Management
<b>BCP</b>	Business Continuity Plan
<b>CBDRM</b>	Community-based Disaster Risk Management
<b>CBRNE</b>	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive Materials
<b>CCA</b>	Climate Change Adaptation
<b>CIQP</b>	Customs, Immigration and Quarantine Procedures



<b>CLMV</b>	Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam
<b>COP</b>	Conference of Parties
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus Disease (2019)
<b>CPR</b>	Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate Social Responsibility
<b>DELSA</b>	Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN
<b>DMA</b>	Disaster Monitoring and Analysis
<b>DMHA</b>	Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>DMRS</b>	Disaster Monitoring and Response System
<b>DPM</b>	Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
<b>DRFI</b>	Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk management
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>EAS</b>	East Asia Summit
<b>EOC</b>	Emergency Operation Centre
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>GL</b>	Global Leadership
<b>GO</b>	Government Organisation
<b>GPDRR</b>	Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>HADR</b>	Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
<b>HNPW</b>	Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology
<b>IFRC</b>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
<b>IGES</b>	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
<b>IGO</b>	International Government Organisation
<b>IO</b>	International Organisation
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>JOCCA</b>	Joint Operations and Coordination Centre of ASEAN
<b>JTF</b>	Joint Task Force
<b>KPI</b>	Key Performance Indicator
<b>MNCC</b>	Multi-National Coordination Centre
<b>MRC</b>	Mekong River Commission
<b>MSME</b>	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>NAFTA</b>	North American Trade Alliance
<b>NaTech</b>	Natural disaster triggering technological failure
<b>NDMO</b>	National Disaster Management Office
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Government Organisation
<b>NTS</b>	Non-Traditional Security
<b>OAOR</b>	One ASEAN, One Response
<b>PDNA</b>	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
<b>P&amp;M</b>	Prevention and Mitigation
<b>P&amp;R</b>	Preparedness and Response
<b>RAM</b>	Risk Assessment and Monitoring
<b>RR</b>	Resilient Recovery
<b>RVA</b>	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
<b>SASOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangement and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations

<b>SOP PAA</b>	Standard Operating Procedure of Appraisal and Approval
<b>SCDF</b>	Singapore Civil Defence Force
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SG-AHAC</b>	Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator
<b>SEPDM</b>	ASEAN Senior Executive Programme in Disaster Management
<b>SFDRR</b>	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>SPDDM</b>	ASEAN Strategic Policy Dialogue on Disaster Management
<b>TOR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>TPF</b>	Trust and Project Fund
<b>TWG-PGI</b>	Technical Working Group on Protection, Gender and Inclusion
<b>UNDRR</b>	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>UNHRD</b>	United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot
<b>UN-ESCAP</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>Web-EOC</b>	Web-based Emergency Operation Centre



# FOREWORD

## AMMDM Chair 2020



The ASEAN region is vulnerable to natural disasters such as typhoons, floods, drought, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, among others; and these disasters are undeniably increasing in intensity, frequency, and unpredictability due to such factors as rapid urbanization, population growth, degradation of the natural environment, and climate change.

Catastrophic disasters caused by both natural and human-induced hazards result in irreversible losses of lives and properties. Disasters leave huge impact to the economies of the affected countries in the ASEAN region that often exceeds their Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Far too often, they limit the achievement of sustainable development goals in the region. Responding to these challenges, ASEAN has established specific law and policy frameworks for the whole gamut of disaster risk reduction and disaster management, as evidenced by the adoption and implementation of AADMER and its corresponding work programme.

Structured on elements which ensure continuity among the ASEAN Member States, the AADMER Work Programme (AWP) 2021-2025 factors in good practices, lessons learned, and challenges in the past implementations of AWP while introducing a number of innovations towards a better normal. Thus, ASEAN continuously and proactively leads the way by establishing structures, mechanisms, and strategies to make a safer, adaptive, inclusive and disaster resilient region, and jointly respond to disaster emergencies.

The priority areas of intervention highlighted in this document promote efforts to improve coherence and complementarities between regional and global frameworks and policy agenda for humanitarian action, vulnerability reduction, and sustainable development. It further aims to better enhance ASEAN's disaster risk reduction and management capabilities. They were carefully determined to better mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from the impacts of disasters and eventually build a resilient ASEAN Community.

As the 8<sup>th</sup> AMMDM and 9<sup>th</sup> COP to AADMER Chairperson, allow me to commend the AWP Task Force, the ASEAN Secretariat, the AHA Centre, and the Planning Team for their hard work and dedication to develop this AWP.

Through our collective efforts and coherent actions, we can achieve a safer, adaptive, inclusive, and resilient ASEAN.

**DELFIN N. LORENZANA**  
*Chair of 8<sup>th</sup> AMMDM & 9<sup>th</sup> COP to AADMER*  
*Secretary of Defense*  
*Republic of the Philippines*

# FOREWORD

## *AMMDM Vice-Chair 2020*



2020 was a challenging year filled with uncertainties. Even as the world was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, several ASEAN Member States (AMS) had to manage both the pandemic and the devastating consequences of natural disasters, such as typhoons that swept through Viet Nam and the Philippines.

The ASEAN region is prone to natural disasters. This was one of the driving factors behind the ratification of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) by all ten AMS in December 2009. This legally binding agreement demonstrates ASEAN's strong commitment towards reducing disaster risks in the region, building capability and capacity, and jointly responding to disasters as 'One ASEAN One Response'.

Natural disasters hamper the growth of the region, resulting in serious economic losses and disrupting the lives and livelihoods of countless people across ASEAN. Hence, the work of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) continues to be vital to the growth of the region.

Much work had gone into the preparation of the latest AADMER Work Programme (AWP) 2021-2025. Its focus on disaster risk reduction, capability and capacity building, and partnerships will allow the ACDM to be better prepared through improved preparation and coordination when disaster strikes. The inclusion of the Monitoring & Evaluation Framework in this AWP will ensure that we keep track of key milestones and apply relevant analysis to achieve the desired objectives.

I would like to commend the efforts of the AWP Taskforce, the ASEAN Secretariat, the AHA Centre, and the Planning Team for developing this programme. By working together, we will be able to build a safer and more resilient ASEAN community.

I wish you every success in your collective efforts.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shanmugam', with a horizontal line underneath.

**K SHANMUGAM**

*Vice-Chair of 8<sup>th</sup> AMMDM & 9<sup>th</sup> COP to AADMER  
Minister for Home Affairs and Minister for Law  
Republic of Singapore*

# Executive Summary

ASEAN is one of the fastest growing regions in the world. However, its progress is often at risk due to its vulnerability to natural disasters which are increasing in intensity and frequency. The *ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)*, a legally binding regional agreement, was signed in 2005 and ratified on 24 December 2009 to address these concerns and to guide the regional cooperation in the field of disaster management and response. Since its inception, it has galvanised ASEAN to take concrete action towards building a safe and united ASEAN Community through disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation initiatives.

Since the AADMER's entry into force in 2009, two AADMER Work Programmes have been developed by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM). The AADMER Work Programmes for 2010-2015 and 2016-2020 helped establish globally-recognized regional initiatives such as the ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT), the Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA), the Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (SASOP), and many other initiatives on disaster management that contributed significantly to minimizing the consequences of disaster and climate change. From 2016-2020, ASEAN made great strides in implementing the goals of the AADMER through eight Priority Programmes that covered a wide range of topics related to risk assessment, disaster prevention and mitigation, disaster preparedness and emergency response, disaster recovery, and knowledge and innovation.

With the aim of continuing the momentum made by the ASEAN in over a decade on regional disaster management collaborations, the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 was developed based on the foundation laid out by the AADMER itself. It is guided by the vision set by the AADMER to “build a region of disaster-resilient nations, mutually assisting and complementing one another, sharing a common bond in minimising adverse effects of disasters in pursuit of safer communities and sustainable development”. For 2021-2025, the mission is to “enhance and support ASEAN’s disaster risk reduction and disaster management capabilities through inter-sectoral cooperation, capacity building, scalable innovation, resource mobilisation, new partnerships, and stronger coordination among ASEAN Member States”

In addition, the new work programme incorporates the main provisions of key ASEAN agreements and documents, such as *ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management*; *ASEAN Declaration on One ASEAN One Response (OAOR)*, *the ASEAN ICT Roadmap on Disaster Management for 2025 and beyond*, and other regional agreements. It also goes one step further by aligning itself with relevant global agreements, including the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR)*; *the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development*. By aligning with the SFDRR and the relevant SDGs, the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 will not only implement the relevant provisions of the AADMER but relevant global targets and goals that are scalable and regionally applicable.

In the next five (5) years, the AADMER will be carried out through five (5) priority programmes that reflect its major provisions. These priority programmes are:

1. Risk Assessment and Monitoring (RAM)
2. Prevention and Mitigation (P&M)
3. Preparedness and Response (P&R)
4. Resilient Recovery (RR)
5. Global Leadership (GL)

These priority programmes will be implemented through three ACDM Working Groups, namely: the ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation; 2) the ACDM Working Group on Preparedness, Response and Recovery; and 3) the ACDM Working Group on Global Leadership. The three ACDM Working Groups will oversee the implementation of the 15 sub-priorities, 30 outcomes and 117 outputs that were developed to cover strategic areas that will be pursued under all priority programmes.

Each priority programme includes outcomes that highlight the changes and goals the ACDM aims to accomplish for 2021-2025. The outcomes can be reached by pursuing the development of outputs or strategic tangible products or programmes consistent with these guiding principles:

1. Institutionalisation, Localisation and Communication
2. Finance and Resource Mobilisation
3. Gender and Social Inclusion
4. Multi-Hazards Approach
5. Innovation
6. Partnership
7. Synergy

*The AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* is formulated up until output level to provide flexibility in the implementation phase when developing, mixing and matching inputs and activities. The work programme includes guidance on the implementation mechanisms for activities formulated to achieve the intended output. The implementation mechanism also details the ACDM Working Groups arrangement, inter-linkages of priority programmes, partnership engagement, and resource mobilisation strategies to achieve desired results. It focuses on strengthening ACDM's partnership engagement mechanisms, as well as the inter-linkages between the outputs and outcomes in all priority programmes, to create greater opportunities for coordination and collaboration, and to ensure the achievement of desired impacts by 2025.

The new work programme recognises the important role of ASEAN citizens in contributing towards building a sense of ASEAN Identity and in achieving the vision set out by the AADMER. Guided by the principle of gender and social inclusion, the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* has a dedicated outcome on empowerment of vulnerable groups, as well as key outputs that integrates gender and social inclusion throughout the priority programmes. It also aims to build close partnership to strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration with other ASEAN Sectoral Bodies and relevant partners on social inclusion, multi-level risk assessment and risk communication, among others, while maintaining a more sustainable and resilient ASEAN Community.

The *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* also adopts a web-based Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system that will allow the ACDM to systematically monitor implementation progress and the achievement of results. Furthermore, the web-based system will facilitate the generation and collection of reliable monitoring data that will inform the strategies and approaches for the effective implementation of the work programme. The improved M&E system will allow the ACDM to intervene and conduct more informed decision-making and planning, while the lessons learnt would contribute to future programme development.

The *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* was developed under the leadership of the ACDM and its Working Groups with full support from the ASEAN Secretariat and the AHA Centre. The *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* was endorsed by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) on 25 November 2020 and adopted at the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) on 27 November 2020.

# I. Introduction

In 2019, the total combined Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the ten ASEAN Member States was valued at US\$ 3 trillion<sup>1</sup>, compared to US\$ 13.9 trillion GDP of the European Union (EU)<sup>2</sup>, US\$ 24.42 trillion GDP of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).<sup>3</sup> ASEAN's GDP per capita grew four times in the past decade, reaching US\$ 4,601.3 in 2019<sup>4</sup> compared to US\$ 1,195.0 in 2000. The influx of Foreign Direct Investment into ASEAN also grew considerably in the past years, reaching US\$ 154.7 billion in 2019.<sup>5</sup> However, this progress is often at risk due to an increasing frequency and intensity of disasters. In 2018 alone, the estimated number of people affected by disasters in the region was over 27 million, with women, children, youth, elderly, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups being the most affected, while the economic impact was estimated at USD 1.2 billion.<sup>6</sup>

On the global scale, 2018 was marked with a high number of disasters and almost half of the 281 natural disaster events occurred in the Asia-Pacific region, including 8 out of 10 deadliest<sup>7</sup>. ASEAN countries were hit by several large-scale disasters in the past few years, including the Sulawesi Earthquake (2018), Lombok Earthquake (2018), Typhoon Damrey (2017), Typhoon Nock Ten (2016), floods caused by Tropical Storm Son Tinh (2018), fires in Myanmar (2018), and forest fire in Indonesia (2015). These events and the frequency of how they hit the region shows how disasters can set back years of national economic gains and how significant it is to prepare and reduce risks at the national and regional levels.

In recent decades it has become more and more evident that climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction are inextricably linked. Studies have shown that more extreme weather events in future are likely to increase the intensity and number of disasters.<sup>89</sup>

## Background

Despite these challenges, ASEAN has achieved great progress in the field of disaster risk management and contributed to building resilient communities through its subsidiary bodies and their policies and programmes. One of these bodies is the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), the sectoral body that oversees the implementation of the *ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)*. It comprises of National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) from all 10 ASEAN Member States (AMS), whose heads serve as the National Focal Points. The ACDM assumes a number of functions, including but not limited to providing leadership and guidance in the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme; strengthening the coordination with relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies to complement the implementation of disaster management activities; collaborate with ASEAN Dialogue Partners as well as other agencies, partners and stakeholders. The ACDM is also responsible for developing policies, agreements, declarations and other important guiding documents on disaster management and relief activities in the ASEAN region.

<sup>1</sup>ASEAN (2019). "ASEAN Statistical Leaflet 2019". October 25, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3irWLOY>

<sup>2</sup>World Bank (2019). "Current GDP –European Union". July 9, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3fqC72L>

<sup>3</sup>World Bank (2019). "GDP (current US\$)-Canada, Mexico, United States". July 9, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2AKxLSI>

<sup>4</sup>ASEAN (2019). "ASEAN Statistical Leaflet 2019". October 25, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3irWLOY>

<sup>5</sup>ASEAN (2019). "ASEAN Statistical Leaflet 2019". October 25, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3irWLOY>

<sup>6</sup>AHA Centre (2018). "AHA Centre Annual Report 2018". June 17, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2UUCZBV>

<sup>7</sup>UN ESCAP (2019). "Summary of Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2019". July 10, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3eh7cBV>

<sup>8</sup>Allen, S.K., et al. (2012). "Summary for policymakers. In Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation: Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (pp. 3-21)". Cambridge University Press. November 2, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2HV90WY>

<sup>9</sup>IPCC (2018). "Special Report: Global warming of 1.5°C". November 2, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2GneY2o>



## Key ASEAN Agreements

In developing the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025*, the following documents were used as primary references. Other ASEAN agreements and their provisions relevant to the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* are listed in [Annex 1](#):

### a. *ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)*

1. The *ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)* was entered into force in 2009. This binding agreement is the regional policy backbone for ASEAN which sets the foundation for regional cooperation, coordination, technical assistance, and resource mobilisation in all aspects of disaster management and emergency response. It serves as the legal basis of this *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* and the legally binding policy that this work programme intends to implement. The AADMER supports various AMS' initiatives that are related to disaster risk reduction, disaster management and disaster response. Throughout the years, the AADMER Work Programmes have effectively bolstered regional and national capacities in responding to disasters within the ASEAN region.
2. Key provisions of the *AADMER* were used to determine the Priority Programmes and sub-priorities of the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025*, including:
  - Part I. General Provisions
  - Part II. Disaster Risk Identification, Assessment and Monitoring
  - Part III. Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
  - Part IV. Disaster Preparedness
  - Part V. Emergency Response
  - Part VI. Rehabilitation
  - Part VII. Technical Co-operation and Scientific Research
3. Relevant details of the *AADMER* were also used as reference to guide the development of specific outcomes and outputs under each sub-priority of the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025*.

### b. *ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management*<sup>11</sup>

4. This policy document was endorsed at the 27<sup>th</sup> ACDM Meeting and adopted by the 3<sup>rd</sup> ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) and the 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the AADMER (COP to AADMER) in December 2015 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. It is a policy document that maps the broad strategic direction and provides policy guidance on the implementation of the AADMER for the subsequent decade. The *ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management* aims to move towards a people-centred, people-oriented, financially sustainable, and networked approach by 2025.

<sup>10</sup>ASEAN (2016). "AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020". July 10, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2Y7hv6Q>

<sup>11</sup>ASEAN (2016). "ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management". July 10, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3hBNBiE>

5. The *ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management* identified three (3) strategic elements for the implementation of the AADMER through 2025 which also serve as the guiding principles for this *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025*, namely:
  - *Institutionalisation and Communications*
  - *Finance and Resource Mobilisation*
  - *Partnerships and Innovation*

**c. *ASEAN Declaration on One ASEAN One Response (OAOR): ASEAN Responding to Disasters as One in the Region and Outside of the Region*<sup>12</sup> (OAOR Declaration)**

6. At the 28<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit held in September 2016, the Heads of ASEAN Member States adopted and signed the *ASEAN Declaration on One ASEAN One Response (OAOR Declaration)*. Through this declaration, ASEAN Member States recognised AADMER as the main regional policy backbone and common platform for the implementation of One ASEAN, One Response.
7. The Declaration tasked the Joint Task Force to Promote Synergy with Other Relevant ASEAN Bodies on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (JTF on HADR)<sup>13</sup> to continue to promote and maintain synergy and coordination among the relevant ASEAN mechanisms, including streamlining ASEAN-led HADR initiatives and exercises, to support the implementation of One ASEAN, One Response.
8. It also affirmed the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) as the primary ASEAN regional coordinating agency on disaster management and emergency response. The AHA Centre will work in partnership with relevant regional and international agencies and centres to strengthen regional HADR efforts, including civilian and military coordination.

**d. *AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015*<sup>14</sup>**

9. The *AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015*, the first iteration of the work programme, translated AADMER's goals into concrete actions and initiatives which were implemented within a 5-year cycle between 2010 to 2015 with an objective towards building resilient and safe communities by 2015.
10. The work programme included four (4) strategic components: (i) *Risk Assessment, Early Warning and Monitoring*; (ii) *Prevention and Mitigation*; (iii) *Preparedness and Response*; and (iv) *Recovery*.
11. Six (6) building blocks and drivers of the implementation process were identified to provide a foundation for the four components and to synergise various parts of the work programme. These building blocks are: (i) *Institutionalisation of AADMER*; (ii) *Partnership Strategies*; (iii) *Resource Mobilisation*; (iv) *Outreach and Mainstreaming*; (v) *Training and Knowledge Management System*; and (vi) *Information Management and Communication Technology*.

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<sup>12</sup>ASEAN (2016). "ASEAN Declaration on One ASEAN One Response: ASEAN Responding to Disasters as One in the Region and Outside of the Region". July 10, 2020. <https://bit.ly/37CdYRi>

<sup>13</sup>The JTF HADR, led by the ACDM and comprised of four other sectoral bodies, namely the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (ASEAN SOM), Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development (SOMHD), Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD) and the ASEAN Defence Senior Officials Meeting (ADSOM). <https://bit.ly/3idkwtP>

<sup>14</sup>ASEAN (2010). "AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015". July 10, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3e8axUL>

**e. Strategy and Priorities for AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015)<sup>15</sup>**

12. Following the review of the achievements of Phase 1 of the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015, it was clear that while several major outputs were delivered, there were still gaps in the implementation process. Hence, the *Strategy and Priorities for AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015)* was developed to address these gaps and sustain the momentum towards further strengthening disaster risk reduction and management capacities, mechanisms and systems that have been put in place in Phase 1.
13. Phase 2 of the AADMER Work Programme comprised 21 Concept Notes to further concretise and expedite the implementation of identified flagship projects and priorities for Phase 2, namely:
  - i. *Strengthening the Capacity of AHA Centre to Achieve Operational Excellence in Disaster Monitoring and Emergency Response*
  - ii. *Accelerating and Synergising the AADMER Work Programme (ASA) Project*
  - iii. *Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN (DELSA) - Phase II: Establishment of a Satellite Disaster Emergency Logistic System in ASEAN Member States*
  - iv. *Strengthening the Capacity and Role of the ASEAN Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT)*
  - v. *Enhancing the Conduct of the ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercises (ARDEX)*
  - vi. *ASEAN Disaster Recovery Toolbox (ASEAN-DRT)*
  - vii. *Institutionalising AADMER*
  - viii. *Regional Risk Assessment*
  - ix. *Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS) Enhanced Information Content and Sharing Capabilities for AHA Centre*
  - x. *ASEAN Disaster Knowledge Management (AKM-Hub)*
  - xi. *Building the ASEAN Disaster Management Training Institutes Network (ADTRAIN)*
  - xii. *AADMER Training Courses*
  - xiii. *One Voice: Communicating AADMER to Build a Culture of Resilience*
  - xiv. *Towards a Regional Risk Pool: Establishing the ASEAN Disaster Risk Insurance Programme (ADRIP)*
  - xv. *ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (ASSI) Phase 2*
  - xvi. *Hospital Networking for Resilience Initiative*
  - xvii. *Strengthening Community Resilience through DRR and CCA*
  - xviii. *Building Disaster and Climate Resilient Cities in ASEAN*
  - xix. *Promoting Science-Based Risk Management*

<sup>15</sup>ASEAN (2013). "Strategy and Priorities for AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015)". July 10, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3ecOTyE>

- xx. *One Against Disaster and Climate Risks: Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration*
- xxi. *Establishment of an Integrated Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Back-up System to Strengthen and Safeguard the Operation of AHA Centre – Phase 3*

**f. AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020<sup>16</sup>**

14. The *AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020* continued the work set out in the previous work programmes, contributed towards the reduction of disaster losses and enhancing regional cooperation in responding to disasters. This work programme was built around eight Priority Programmes, which covered a wide range of topics related to risk assessment, disaster prevention and mitigation, disaster preparedness and emergency response, disaster recovery, and knowledge and innovation. This provided the opportunity for AMS, ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, and other ASEAN Partners to utilise the main principles and to develop detailed projects and programmes tailored to their own needs.
15. The *AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020* functioned similarly to the concept of the *Strategy and Priorities for AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015)* but consolidated **its focus on 32 components, 74 outputs and 265 activities** under its eight Priority Programmes, which includes:
  - i. *AWARE (Risk Aware ASEAN Community)*
  - ii. *BUILD SAFELY (Building Safe ASEAN Infrastructures and Essential Services)*
  - iii. *ADVANCE (A Disaster Resilient and Climate Adaptive ASEAN Community)*
  - iv. *PROTECT (Protecting Economic and Social Gains of ASEAN Community Integration through Risk Transfer and Social Protection)*
  - v. *RESPOND AS ONE (Transforming Mechanisms for ASEAN's Leadership in Response)*
  - vi. *EQUIP (Enhanced Capacities for One ASEAN One Response)*
  - vii. *RECOVER (ASEAN Resilient Recovery)*
  - viii. *LEAD (ASEAN Leadership for Excellence and Innovation in Disaster Management)*

**g. ASEAN ICT Roadmap on Disaster Management for 2025 and beyond<sup>17</sup>**

16. The *Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Roadmap on Disaster Management for 2025 and Beyond (ICT Roadmap)* is a strategic document that outlines a coherent ICT infrastructure investment and solutions for the AHA Centre and its network with the ASEAN Member States (AMS). The key core values and strategic pillars of the ICT Roadmap will be integrated with the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* through a synchronised approach to strengthen innovation on risk assessment, preparedness and response, and knowledge management.

<sup>16</sup>ASEAN (2016). "AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020". July 10, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2Y7hv6Q>.

<sup>17</sup>AHA Centre (2019). "ICT Roadmap on Disaster Management for 2025 and Beyond". July 9, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3qMhWtP>

The AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 priorities are supported by these ICT core values: connected, smarter, influence and innovative. In addition, the four initiatives identified by the ICT Strategic Pillar are aligned with the core substance of the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025, including emergency telecommunication network, data intelligence and analysis, information and knowledge management system, and resource management engine.

## Global Agreements

1. Effective disaster risk reduction and management have tremendous impacts on social and economic development. As the world moves towards a sustainable future, this will play a significant role in the way ASEAN moves towards resilience and sustainability, notably in effective disaster response and recovery in times of crises. The importance of disaster management has been recognised by many major international frameworks and key global agreements, including the *Millennium Development Goals* (New York, 2005)<sup>18</sup>, the *Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015)* (Hyogo, 2005)<sup>19</sup> and ‘*Future We Want*’ (Rio, 2012)<sup>20</sup> to the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (New York, 2015)<sup>21</sup>, the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (Addis Ababa, 2015)<sup>22</sup>, the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (Sendai, 2015)<sup>23</sup>, the *Paris Agreement* (Paris, 2015)<sup>24</sup>, and the *New Urban Agenda* (Quito, 2016)<sup>25</sup>.
2. Of notable mention are the relevant provisions of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*. Other global agreements and their provisions relevant to the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 are listed in [Annex 2](#).

### a. *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR)*<sup>26</sup>

3. The *Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* is the key guiding document that provides UN Member States with concrete measures and actions for disaster management. The AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 has been aligned with the SFDRR, where applicable. The SFDRR is built around four main priorities:
  - *Understanding disaster risk;*
  - *Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.*
  - *Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.*
  - *Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.*

<sup>18</sup>United Nations (2005). “Millennium Development Goals”. November 2, 2020. <https://bit.ly/34PGuip>

<sup>19</sup>United Nations (2005). “Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015)”. November 2, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3kPfUvp>

<sup>20</sup>United Nations (2012). “Future We Want”. November 2, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3ejULao>

<sup>21</sup>United Nations (2015). “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. November 2, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2HZhTvV>

<sup>22</sup>United Nations (2015). “Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development”. November 2, 2020. <https://bit.ly/34QsEfQ>

<sup>23</sup>United Nations (2015). “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030”. November 2, 2020. <https://bit.ly/383UZ4k>

<sup>24</sup>United Nations (2015). “Paris Agreement on Climate Change”. November 2, 2020. <https://bit.ly/34Puk9c>

<sup>25</sup>United Nations (2016). “The New Urban Agenda”. November 2, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3eqxSnY>

<sup>26</sup>United Nations (2015). “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)”. July 9, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2N0Krag>

4. The *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* aligns with key provisions of the *SFDRR* and its seven targets while maintaining the ASEAN identity and pursuing the goals set by the *ACDM*. The seven *SFDRR* targets are:
  - i. Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.
  - ii. Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.
  - iii. Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
  - iv. Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.
  - v. Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
  - vi. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030.
  - vii. Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.
  
5. Related to the *SFDRR*, the *Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the SFDRR 2015-2030* is another key reference document which offers a common understanding and approach that is needed to tackle regional and transboundary issues. While assessment and monitoring of regional and transboundary hazards and emerging risks have improved, much remains to be done to enhance the understanding of regional and transboundary risks. The main inter-governmental regional organisations, including the ASEAN, need to strengthen their capacity to foster the implementation of the Sendai Framework from a regional perspective. These may include:
  - building human and institutional capacity to carry out science-based transboundary risk assessments in the region;
  - developing common policies, tools and political commitments towards implementing and monitoring the Sendai Framework;
  - fostering data, information and knowledge exchange in the region.
  
6. At the same time, other non-government and informal networks need to promote regional cooperation through science, research and knowledge exchange.

# II. AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025

## **VISION**

A region of disaster-resilient nations, mutually assisting and complementing one another, sharing a common bond in minimising adverse effects of disasters in pursuit of safer communities and sustainable development.

## **MISSION**

To enhance and support ASEAN's disaster risk reduction and disaster management capabilities through inter-sectoral cooperation, capacity building, scalable innovation, resource mobilisation, new partnerships, and stronger coordination among ASEAN Member States

## **PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PRIORITIES**

The mission for 2021-2025 will be carried out through five (5) priority programmes that reflect the major provisions of the AADMER. To better implement these provisions, sub-priorities were developed to cover strategic areas that will be pursued under each of priority programme.

These Priority Programmes (PP) and their sub-priorities for 2021-2025 are summarised below:

### **1. Priority Programme 1: Risk Assessment and Monitoring (RAM)**

- 1.1. Risk Assessment
- 1.2. Early Warning
- 1.3. Risk Communication

### **2. Priority Programme 2: Prevention and Mitigation (P&M)**

- 2.1. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)
- 2.2. Resilient Cities and Human Settlements
- 2.3. Resilient Economy
- 2.4. Resilient Infrastructure
- 2.5. Vulnerable Groups and Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)
- 2.6. Disaster Risk Governance

### **3. Priority Programme 3: Preparedness and Response (P&R)**

- 3.1. Advance Planning and Diversification of Instruments for Regional Preparedness
- 3.2. Strengthen Coordination and Capacity Building for Effectiveness of Regional Response

### **4. Priority Programme 4: Resilient Recovery (RR)**

- 4.1. Pre-Disaster Programmes on Resilient Recovery
- 4.2. Preparedness for Regional Recovery Assistance for Large-Scale Disasters

### **5. Priority Programme 5: Global Leadership (GL)**

- 5.1. Knowledge Management for Regional Resilience Building
- 5.2. Sharing of regional knowledge and experiences to demonstrate global leadership in disaster management

Each sub-priority includes outcomes that highlight the changes and goals the ACDM aims to achieve in 2021-2025. The outcomes can be achieved by pursuing the development of outputs or strategic tangible products or programmes.

The priorities, sub-priorities as well as some outcomes reflect the elements of the SFDRR as well as the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, 11 and 13 on resilience of vulnerable groups, cities and climate change. By aligning with the SFDRR and the relevant SDGs, the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* will not only implement the relevant provisions of the AADMER but relevant global targets and goals that are scalable and locally applicable.

The key provisions and components of the *ICT Roadmap* were integrated in the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025*. In doing so, the work programme can maximise the use of technology and infuse innovation in various areas of the ACDM's work including risk assessment, early warning, preparedness and response and knowledge management, among others, so that these areas can be more connected, smarter, innovative and influential. One of the key initiatives of the *ICT Roadmap* is the implementation of an e-learning information system, which can consolidate the training resources developed under all the priority programmes of the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* as well as those from past work programmes. A "developer-implementer relationship" will be built between relevant actors in all the PP with actors in PP5 responsible for the establishment of the e-learning information system where the implementing agencies tasked to develop new training programs can pre-design their outputs as an e-learning course that will be integrated within the single e-learning platform. Once integrated, these learning modules can be continuously implemented and widely circulated as open or closed courses for target stakeholders and ASEAN citizens alike.

In addition, the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* also aims to integrate the content of ongoing key regional programs and guidelines development. For instance, the Priority Programmes 1 and 2 were developed with consideration of the development of the ASEAN Declaration on the Strengthening of Adaptation to Drought. This declaration contains actions that will be taken to respond to the impact of drought on livelihoods, natural resources, and economic development, among others, including adapting to the future drought risks in a changing climate, strengthening collaboration and coordination with relevant actors, and enhancing capacity to deal with drought.

The elements of the *Work Plan for Strengthening Institutional Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration*<sup>27</sup> are also synchronised into the Priority Programme 2, particularly in the aspect of strengthening the integration of DRR and CCA laws and regulations. This work plan outlines the objective, scope, expected outputs, implementation structure, and detailed activities toward achieving DRR and CCA integration in the ASEAN region. It also provides recommendation on immediate collaborative activities that can be implemented as well as further challenges which may occur during the implementation.

Priority Programme 2 is also developed with consideration of the *ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster Responsive Social Protection to Increase Resilience* and its roll-out in the region. The purpose of the guidelines is to provide a common understanding on how to incorporate disaster risk considerations into social protection programmes and systems through five building blocks, namely: institutional capacity, information and data management systems, flexible program design, flexible delivery system and flexible financing. It also provides strategic guidance for policymakers on when and how to advance disaster-responsive social protection and outlines the appropriateness, framework, principles and approaches, and the way to advance disaster-responsive social protection.

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<sup>27</sup> ASEAN (2017). "Work Plan for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration." July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3eswZHC>



Similarly, Priority Programme 3 is constructed to leverage on the progress of the *ASEAN-ERAT Transformation Plan* and the *AHA Centre's Logistics Roadmap 2016-2020*. Both documents have guided the growth in the number of trained ASEAN-ERAT members and types of specialisation within the ASEAN-ERAT network as well as the readiness of relief items, in terms of quantity and types, in the regional humanitarian logistics system over the years. Accordingly, both resources need to be planned further to meet future humanitarian needs of the region.

The *ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide (ADRRG)* informs the direction of Priority Programme 4 in developing policies, planning for potential recovery, establishing institutional frameworks, conducting post disaster assessment and improving resource mobilisation for recovery.

Lastly, Priority Programme 5 is continuing the momentum with the pilot implementation of the *ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management (ASCEND)* Framework. At present, the ASCEND Framework has identified the types of disaster management professions and its tentative competency standards. These will be implemented on a pilot basis for initial evaluation and subsequent adjustment, before a full-scale implementation that can increase the number disaster management professionals in the region.

**Guiding Principles:** The content of the priority programmes and sub-priorities will be guided by the following principles:

1. **Institutionalisation, Localisation and Communication:** To implement multi-layered and cross-sectoral governance approaches that would allow AMS to develop their own disaster management and emergency response strengths at national and sub-national levels and encourage communication exchange among all stakeholders in the ASEAN Community.
2. **Finance and Resource Mobilisation:** To harness both traditional and non-traditional resources in a complementary fashion that supports the full implementation of the AADMER Work Programme and its components.
3. **Gender and Social Inclusion:** To inculcate a whole-of-society approach in disaster management that leaves no one behind by recognising the key roles and unique needs of the communities, especially those that are most affected during disasters including women, children, youth, elderly, the poor and people with disabilities as well as other vulnerable groups.
4. **Multi-Hazards Approach:** Enhance regional capacities to assess, mitigate, prepare for and respond to a wider range of hazards and disaster risks in the region.
5. **Innovation:** To enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of ASEAN's disaster management and emergency response instruments through the application of science-based approaches and technological advancement, as well as through non-technological innovations, to create better and creative solutions for resilience.
6. **Partnership:** To nurture and develop stronger multi-stakeholder partnership mechanisms through mutually beneficial co-implementation of the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025*.<sup>2829</sup>
7. **Synergy:** To ensure strategic actions by ensuring alignment with global frameworks and coherence with regional priorities on disaster management.

<sup>28</sup>According to the ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management, the ASEAN Secretariat should administer dedicated platforms for cross-sectoral collaboration to actively engage others in implementing AADMER and to collaborate with other sectors mandated to address, respond to and mitigate different types of risks with regional implications.

<sup>29</sup>The ACDM Partners are identified in Chapter 3 under Partnership Engagement for AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025. ACDM Partners include relevant ASEAN Sectoral bodies, dialogue partners, regional and international agencies, community-based organisations, NGOs, private sector and individuals. Furthermore, new partners from the private sector, academia, think tanks, media and faith-based organisations may be engaged more as well.

**Types of Interventions:** The following forms of interventions will be considered in the development of the outcomes and outputs of the five priority programmes.

1. Familiarising Interventions – these interventions aim to better understand existing/ emerging topics and issues on disaster management.
  - a. *Awareness raising:* Outputs that focus on fostering knowledge or information exchange on emerging issues on disaster management;
  - b. *Development of assessments/ studies:* Outputs that provide scientific data, information on risks and new perspectives on key issues, which can be used by the ACDM to inform its programmes and decisions.
2. Operationalising Interventions – these aim to invest in building regional tools, skills and mechanisms towards sustained and effective implementation of initiatives.
  - a. *Capacity building:* Focused on developing and strengthening skills and capabilities of target actors on key areas of disaster management;
  - b. *Strategic regional outreach and deployment:* Regional interventions that gather key stakeholders, partners, and resources (e.g. assets and capabilities) towards knowledge-sharing and decision-making in both normal and emergency times;
  - c. *Development of strategies, guidelines and policies:* Outputs that provide strategies, plans, legal norms, and operating programs aimed at co-implementation of prevention, response and recovery before, during and after the event of disaster;
  - d. *Infrastructure development:* Investment to and development of hard and soft infrastructure (e.g. DELSA warehouses or early warning platforms) that can assist key stakeholders before and after disasters.
3. Maturing Interventions – an advanced stage of development where the ACDM is focused on sharpening its existing tools to ensure effectiveness and relevance.
  - a. *Partnership development/ strengthening:* Outputs that set up or strengthen partnership mechanisms towards mutually beneficial initiatives as well as resource sharing to encourage public participation in the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme;
  - b. *Monitoring/Feedback:* Inward-facing outputs that centres on improving established mechanisms/instruments through close consultations with the ACDM and its Working Groups.

# Risk Assessment and Monitoring

## Rationale

Understanding the nexus among hazards, exposure, vulnerability, and coping capacity is crucial to implementing effective disaster risk reduction (DRR). Besides the estimation of potential losses and their impacts, risk assessment and monitoring allow for the determination of acceptable levels of risk. As such, knowledge and understanding provided by a comprehensive risk assessment framework are fundamental to support the DRR planning process. Furthermore, when the plans are being implemented, periodic monitoring and evaluations of risk offers an explicit indication of progress in DRR. Risk assessment and monitoring help to evaluate the effectiveness of DRR efforts and make the necessary corrections or adjustment to the DRR plans and strategies.

At least 2,916 disasters occurred within Southeast Asia from 2012-2020.<sup>30</sup> Most of the disasters which occur in ASEAN are hydro-meteorological in nature, which can be exacerbated by climate change. Furthermore, several ASEAN Member States are located on or near the “Ring of Fire”, the zone in the Pacific Ocean that is prone to natural hazards like earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions.<sup>31</sup> In the last five years, some of the most notable large-scale disasters include the Central Sulawesi Earthquake and Tsunami (2018) in Indonesia, Typhoon Mangkhut (2018) in the Philippines and Typhoon Damrey (2017) in Viet Nam. ASEAN’s population constitutes approximately 8.5% of the world’s population<sup>32</sup>, and the population growth, rapid urbanization and the changing climate in the region creates additional challenges and compounds disaster risks. The experience from past disasters and the existing risks posed by future ones underscore the need to strengthen not only the forecasting and monitoring capacities of the region but also its multi-hazard early warning capacities and risk communication systems.

These experiences highlight the need to continue the implementation of risk assessment, early warning and public information dissemination measures of the region through Priority Programme 1 on Risk Assessment and Monitoring (RAM). This priority programme shares strong links with the targets of the SFDRR and meets one of its four primary priorities of “understanding disaster risks”.

## Challenges and Needs

### 1. Developing transboundary risk scenarios to anticipate risks from potential major disasters.

In the past two decades, the ASEAN region has been affected by several transboundary disasters<sup>33</sup> highlighting the real risks of large-scale disasters. ASEAN therefore needs to strengthen its focus on transboundary risk scenarios by identifying risks, vulnerabilities and capacities in dealing with disasters of such scale and magnitude. These multiple risk considerations need to be communicated sufficiently to different stakeholders and actors especially those in charge of reducing these risks to allow for early actions.

<sup>30</sup>AHA Centre (n.d.). “ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADINet).” November 24, 2020. <http://adinet.ahacentre.org/>

<sup>31</sup>Direct Relief (2018). “Responding Regionally to the Ring of Fire.” September 9, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3haB0BD>

<sup>32</sup>ASEAN Secretariat (2018). “ASEAN Statistical Highlights 2018.” September 9, 2020. <https://bit.ly/32f0rOd>

<sup>33</sup>This is recalling that transboundary disasters - such as the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004 and the transboundary haze - is recognised in the preamble of the AADMER (p.2) and in the ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management (p. 8).

2. Enhancing the operational linkages between early warning systems (EWS) and various ASEAN-level platforms.

In the context of early warning, there have been attempts to integrate AMS' EWS with various ASEAN-level platforms like the ASEAN DMRS. There is also an ever-present need to strengthen cooperation among NDMOs, early warning agencies and relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies. However, there have been some challenges faced, particularly in data sharing and interoperability between the ASEAN Member States and the DMRS of the AHA Centre, as well as the need for technical assistance in data management and data sharing<sup>34</sup>. Therefore, continuous development, improved data and information sharing, interoperability of early warning system, and enhanced operational connection with the regional disaster monitoring and response organisations are needed, by strengthening partnerships among the AHA Centre, NDMOs, early warning agencies, regional centres, and relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies.

3. Increased utilisation of scientific approach from relevant actors.

Data is the foundation of risk assessment. In developing risk assessment and early warning capacities, there is an ever-present need to better utilise scientific approach in order to improve risk assessment and early warning products and systems in the region. Furthermore, exploration of external engagement with like-minded institutions/ organisations/ academia that focus on scientific approach should be encouraged, where appropriate, to improve the mechanisms itself.

*Table 1: Relevant Provisions of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)*

<b>Article 3, Principle 4</b>	The Parties shall give priority to prevention and mitigation, and thus shall take precautionary measures to prevent, monitor, and mitigate disasters.
<b>Article 5 (1)</b>	Each Party shall take appropriate measures to identify disaster risks in its respective territories covering, among others, the following aspects: (a) natural and human-induced hazards, (b) risk assessment, (c) monitoring of vulnerabilities and (d) disaster management capacities.
<b>Article 5 (2)</b>	The Parties shall assign risk levels to each identified hazard according to agreed criteria.
<b>Article 7 (1)</b>	The Parties shall, as appropriate, establish, maintain and periodically review national disaster early warning arrangements including: (a) regular disaster risk assessment; (b) early warning information system; (c) communication network for timely delivery of information, and (d) public awareness and preparedness to act upon the early warning information.
<b>Article 7 (2)</b>	The Parties shall co-operate, as appropriate, to monitor hazards which have trans-boundary effects, to exchange information and to provide early warning information through appropriate arrangements.

<sup>34</sup>The ASEAN Secretariat (2017). "Paving the Way Towards ASEAN Resilience and Joint Response. Accomplishment Report AADMER Work Programme (2010-2015)." July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3ilxHZq>

## *Relevant Provisions of ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management*

**Institutionalisation and Communication** The enduring challenge being faced by the implementers of AADMER is how to effectively communicate its importance and achievements to government agencies other than the National Disaster Management Organisations, ASEAN's partners, and ultimately the overall ASEAN communities.

Therefore, moving forward, it is important for ASEAN Secretariat and the AHA Centre to jointly develop a comprehensive disaster communication master plan that allows for accurate and timely communication exchange amongst all stakeholders collaborating with ASEAN in disaster management.

**Partnership and Innovations** In any disaster, partnerships prove critical in ensuring that humanitarian assistance and disaster relief is provided to populations of concern, and reducing extensive losses and damages. Partnerships are also important in building resilience amongst ASEAN Member States and preparing communities to effectively respond to disasters through further stakeholder coordination.

Through the establishment of the AHA Centre as the network coordinator for regional centres for excellence for training and leadership in disaster management and emergency response and the engagement of the regional policy community, this ten-year strategy allows for the development of the next generation of leaders and thought-leadership in ASEAN. This will ensure that greater inter-generational sustainability and fresh thinking are an integral part of the role that ASEAN will fulfil as a global leader in disaster management and emergency response in the next ten years.

## *Relevant Provisions of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*

Target G	Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030
G-1	Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems.
G-2	Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems.
G-3	Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms.
G-4	Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings.
G-5	Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local levels.
G-6	Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning. Member States in a position to do so are encouraged to provide information on the number of evacuated people.

## Relevant Provisions of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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Target 13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
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## Relevant Provisions of the Paris Agreement

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Loss and damage (Art. 8)	The Paris Agreement recognises the importance of averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage. Parties are to enhance understanding, action and support, including through the Warsaw International Mechanism, on a cooperative and facilitative basis with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.
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## Past Achievements

Risk assessment and monitoring are part of the key elements of the AADMER and thus have had significant achievements in the past through the *AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 and 2016-2020*, particularly through Priority Programme 1 (AWARE) of the latter. These achievements are outlined below. Further details of these past achievements are available in [Annex 3](#).

1. *Development, implementation and outreach of the ASEAN Regional Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) Guidelines in 2017 and translation of the RVA Guidelines into seven (7) ASEAN languages in 2018.* The RVA Guidelines are a critical tool for risk assessment, which provide guidance to the NDMOs in identifying hazards, risks and vulnerabilities towards developing mitigation strategies and appropriate capacities. Furthermore, ASEAN Member States have also produced and implemented national-level risk assessment as well as operationalise risk monitoring platforms within their jurisdictions.
2. *Integration between ASEAN DMRS (Disaster Monitoring and Response System) and GIS-Based Disaster Information Sharing Platform for Early Warning, Web EOC (Web-based Emergency Operation Centre), ADINet (ASEAN Disaster Information Network), and Disaster All-hazard Warning, Analysis, and Risk Evaluation (AWARE) Platform, to support real-time disaster monitoring at the AHA Centre Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).*<sup>35</sup> The DMRS provides early disaster information within the region, allowing the AHA Centre to visually monitor, geographically detect and synthesise multiple streams of data on hazardous events, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones, etc.<sup>36</sup> Different types of data generated by AMS' platforms may also be directly imported and used in the DMRS.
3. *Regional and national capacity building for hazard monitoring, and decision support.* Throughout 2011-2015, the AHA Centre has worked intensively to build a common understanding and improve the system and technical implementation of DMRS through various programs and partnerships, including DMRS training for NDMOs and the AHA Centre.<sup>37</sup> In 2016-2020, the AHA Centre conducted a series of training consultations and continued to enhance the DMRS through a series of upgrades to improve its functionalities.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>36</sup>The ASEAN Secretariat (2012). "More Effective Disaster Monitoring and Response System for ASEAN Through Collaborative Effort of AHA Centre and the USA." ASEAN| ONE VISION ONE IDENTITY ONE COMMUNITY, July 24,2020. <https://bit.ly/3jKNmIT>

<sup>37</sup>The ASEAN Secretariat (2017). "Paving the Way Towards ASEAN Resilience and Joint Response: Accomplishment Report AADMER Work Programme (2010-2015). July 2020, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3bqDf2o>

<sup>38</sup>Pacific Disaster Center (2019). "AHA Centre Receives DMRS Training". July 26,2020. <https://bit.ly/3bDdADQ>

4. *Annual Publication of the ASEAN Risk Monitor and Disaster Management Review (ARMOR)*. ARMOR consolidates the most up-to-date knowledge related to risk monitoring and disaster management within the ASEAN region, and provides a space for the sharing of best practices and latest research and analysis, while showcasing innovations from and for disaster managers and researchers across the region and beyond.

## Focus Area

Priority Programme 1 aims to enhance ASEAN capacities to forecast, assess and monitor multiple risks using science-based, climate-responsive, and innovative approaches as well as strengthen ASEAN systems on multi-hazard early warning and risk communication. It specifically supports the implementation of Articles 3, 5 and 7 of the AADMER and is also in line with both Priority 1 and Target 1 of the SFDRR. It considers the past lessons learned, key achievements as well as the existing challenges and needs in the areas of risk assessment and monitoring and aims to focus on the following sub-priorities in the next five years:

### 1. Sub-Priority 1.1. Risk Assessment

- *Outcome: 1.1.1: Risk assessment and scenarios developed and utilised.* To increase ASEAN's knowledge on its transboundary, national and sub-national disaster risks, this outcome highlights outputs aimed at developing risk assessments and gathering and updating information on risk profiles at various levels which will help the ACDM develop risk-informed outputs, plans and decisions, and promote early and anticipatory actions.
- *Outcome: 1.1.2: Innovative tools in risk assessment developed/ adapted and utilised.* Risk assessment is the foundation of disaster risk management, and data is the foundation of risk assessment. This outcome includes outputs aimed to better gather and harness relevant data, to improve the functionalities of existing risk assessment tools. It also aims to update the training modules for the ASEAN RVA guidelines with the consideration of gender and social inclusion aspects.
- *Outcome: 1.1.3: Climate Modelling and Forecasting Capacity Strengthened.* This outcome aims to strengthen the ACDM's monitoring and forecasting capacities for slow and sudden-onset climate hazards as well as to deepen the cooperation with relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies towards improved knowledge sharing on climate risks.

### 2. Sub-Priority 1.2. Early Warning

- *Outcome: 1.2.1: Regional multi-hazard monitoring and early warning system adapted and strengthened end-to-end.* To save lives through timely information from imminent hazards like tsunamis, this outcome aims to strengthen existing disaster monitoring and early warning systems through improved collaboration with relevant institutions and better use of technology, where appropriate.

### 3. Sub-Priority 1.3. Risk Communication

- *Outcome: 1.3.1: Risk communication and public dissemination platforms improved*<sup>39</sup>. This outcome aims to bring the ACDM's work closer to the general public through risk communication outputs focusing on developing a regional communication master plan, using digital technology for information dissemination, and disseminating and localising information materials on disaster risk.

To enhance risk communication and interoperability among all Priority Programmes, it is important to ensure that the risk information developed under Priority Programme 1 are shared and utilised, as far possible, by actors implementing the four other Priority programmes.

**Table 2: Outcomes and Outputs for Priority Programme 1: Risk Assessment and Monitoring (RAM)**

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agencies	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sub-Priority 1.1: Risk Assessment</b>							
<b>1.1.1. Risk assessment and scenarios developed and utilised</b>	1.1.1.1. Risk and vulnerability assessments and disaster scenarios, including potential transboundary disasters, developed in coordination with relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies	ACDM WG P&M  AHA Centre  ACDM Partners					
	1.1.1.2. National and subnational risk profiles and capacities for each ASEAN Member State compiled, updated and monitored	AMS NDMOs  ASEAN Secretariat  AHA Centre					
	1.1.1.3. A partners' platform for NDMOs, regional actors and stakeholders, including relevant ASEAN Sectoral bodies, the academic community, think tanks, risk experts, technology companies and other reputable institutions, is established to gather/ adopt and co-develop studies and other knowledge products on risk assessment	ACDM WG  ASEAN Secretariat  AHA Centre					

<sup>39</sup>According to the Poll on ASEAN Awareness 2018 (<https://bit.ly/3eenSf0>), "of all the benefits put forth by the ASEAN Community, "environmental sustainability" and "resilience to disasters and climate change" are the least recognised. These benefits are mainly recognised within niche interest groups. Respondents stated that the ASEAN Community has yet to produce and showcase tangible impacts in order to attract wider interest from the public". The outcome on risk communication and its outputs can help address this issue in 2021-2025.



Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agencies	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
	1.1.1.4. Online platform (innovation hub) for relevant risk assessment reports, disaster scenarios, technical studies, best practices and other relevant knowledge products developed	AHA Centre					
	1.1.1.5. A study on the disaster risks faced by the regional economy, private sectors as well as strategic industrial/ economic zones in ASEAN conducted	ACDM WG P&M ACDM Partners					
<b>1.1.2. Innovative tools in risk assessment and monitoring developed/ adapted and utilised</b>	1.1.2.1. Functionalities and application of applicable and existing ASEAN tools/ platforms on risk assessment expanded	AHA Centre					
	1.1.2.2. A wider range of data analysis methods utilised and institutionalised	AMS NDMOs AHA Centre					
	1.1.2.3. Disaster risk data sharing agreements with relevant regional and national actors and stakeholders established	ACDM WG P&M ASEAN Secretariat AHA Centre					
	1.1.2.4. Disaggregated data on disaster management across ASEAN Member States collected and utilised for risk assessment	AMS NDMOs AHA Centre					
	1.1.2.5. Training modules/a User Manual for RVA Guidelines covering gender and social inclusion aspects developed	AHA Centre ACDM Partners					
<b>1.1.3. Climate Modelling and Forecasting Capacity Strengthened</b>	1.1.3.1. Forecasting and monitoring capacity for climate-related hazards, especially slow-onset disasters such as drought, strengthened	AHA Centre ACDM Partners					

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agencies	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
	1.1.3.2. Risk modelling capacity for sudden onset climate hazards such as floods and landslides developed and improved	AHA Centre ACDM Partners					
	1.1.3.3. Cooperation with relevant ASEAN Sectoral bodies/ actors/ institutions strengthened towards providing reliable information and systems to detect, predict, monitor and utilise relevant climate trends	ACDM WG P&M ASEAN Secretariat AHA Centre					
<b>Sub-Priority 1.2: Early Warning</b>							
<b>1.2.1. Regional multi-hazard monitoring and early warning system adapted and strengthened end-to-end</b>	1.2.1.1. Functionalities, utilisation rate and interoperability of the ASEAN Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS) enhanced	AMS NDMOs AHA Centre ACDM Partners					
	1.2.1.2. Regional capacity on tsunami early warning strengthened in partnership with relevant institutions	AHA Centre ACDM Partners					
	1.2.1.3. Early warning platforms from relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies and other relevant institutions are identified and utilised towards building a network of early warning platforms in the ASEAN	AHA Centre ACDM Partners					
	1.2.1.4. Early warning technologies, including real-time data stream and monitoring tools complemented by automated and interactive information dissemination platforms, developed/ strengthened and utilised	AHA Centre ACDM Partners					
	1.2.1.5. A regional capacity building programme to enhance knowledge and capabilities of disaster management professionals in the region to use multiple EWS tools is available/conducted	AHA Centre ACDM Partners					

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agencies	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sub-Priority 1.3: Risk Communication</b>							
<b>1.3.1. Risk communication and public dissemination platforms improved</b>	1.3.1.1. Comprehensive Disaster Risk Communication Master Plan developed pursuant to the provisions of the ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management	ACDM WG P&M  ACDM Partners					
	1.3.1.2. Regional awareness platform leveraging on multi-hazard risk assessment is organised/ established/ promoted.	ACDM WG P&M  ASEAN Secretariat  AHA Centre					
	1.3.1.3. Digital platforms (e.g. ADINet and mobile applications) for disseminating risk information to the general public established or enhanced	AHA Centre  ACDM Partners					
	1.3.1.4. Information materials on disaster risk translated to national languages of ASEAN Member States and widely disseminated	ACDM WG P&M  ASEAN Secretariat					
	1.3.1.5. Relevant ASEAN risk assessment platforms and products compiled and shared to aid economic planning in the ASEAN	ACDM WG P&M  ASEAN Secretariat					

# Prevention and Mitigation

## Rationale

Investments in prevention and mitigation before emergencies have proven to substantially reduce the impacts of disasters.<sup>40</sup> Moreover, prevention and mitigation strategies are also expected to reduce disaster vulnerability and protect development gains thereby reducing the socio-economic costs to ASEAN communities as well as negative impacts to the natural and built environment.<sup>41</sup> To effectively implement such strategies in ASEAN, it necessitates the adoption of a multi-pronged strategic approach to strengthen disaster resilience in the community and targeted sectors in order to reduce the risk of roll-back of development gains invested into ASEAN across all ASEAN Community Pillars.

Recognising that climate change is expected to amplify the risk of extreme weather disasters in terms of frequency and intensity in the long-term, it poses significant risks to vulnerable groups of ASEAN communities, especially the poor, in both rural and urban areas.<sup>42</sup> Cognisant also that the ASEAN region is highly prone to natural hazards, the potential and real impacts of climate change in the region further justifies the need for ASEAN to invest more in disaster prevention and mitigation strategies, with particular consideration for climate change adaptation.

Disaster prevention and mitigation has always been part of the ASEAN disaster management strategy. It was first reflected in the *Declaration on Action to Strengthen Emergency Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Prevention on the Aftermath of Earthquake and Tsunami Disasters of 26 December 2004*, which prompted ASEAN to establish a regional mechanism specifically for disaster prevention and mitigation. To ensure the prevention or reduction of future socio-economic losses due to disasters, ASEAN Member States need to further strengthen and improve its disaster prevention and mitigation measures individually at the national-level and collectively as a region.

## Challenges and Needs

1. *Ensuring coherence between Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).*

With the risks posed by slow-onset and sudden-onset climate hazards to the ASEAN, it is important for ACDM to not only strengthen its forecasting and modelling capacities but also to develop concrete measures towards reducing known risks and adapting to the new normal. These measures include strengthening existing capacities, sharing best practices, and continuously working with climate actors in the region to fully utilise existing resources within ASEAN and ensure complementarity of regional efforts to adapt to the changing climate.

<sup>40</sup>Shreve, Cheney M., and Kelman (2014). "Does Mitigation Save? Reviewing Cost-Benefit Analyses of Disaster Risk Reduction." *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction* 10: 213-235. August 20, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2F4wU0Z>

<sup>41</sup>Sawada & Zen (2014). "Disaster Management in ASEAN." August 20, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3bNeZrF>

<sup>42</sup>IPCC (2018). "Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on The Impacts of Global Warming of 1.5°C Above Pre-Industrial Levels and Related Global Greenhouse Gas Emission Pathways, In The Context of Strengthening The Global Response to The Threat Of Climate Change, Sustainable Development, and Efforts To Eradicate Poverty". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2OvoEbv>

## 2. Sustained Risk Financing and Insurance in the ASEAN

To complement ACDM's focus on risk reduction, further research on how it can improve risk transfer mechanisms within the region needs to be conducted to ensure that financial resources will be available to fund risk reduction interventions or recovery needs in the event of a large-scale disasters. It is important to sustain inter-sectoral collaboration and ensure complementarity of ACDM's work with other relevant ASEAN sectors working on risk financing and insurance, where ACDM remains to be in a good position to serve as a lead on risk assessment.

## 3. Continuous cascading of ACDM's work down to local governments

In the past years, the ACDM has developed a rich set of products and tools on urban resilience that allows it to act local and think global. The challenge however remains to be on sustained engagement and continuous improvement especially with the huge number of at-risk local governments in the region. For 2021-2025, there is strong demand for enhanced partnership engagement, sustained capacity development and increased application of innovation to widen the reach of ACDM's work not only on urban resilience but also its locally applicable tools (e.g., risk assessment). More importantly, there is a need to establish local champions for urban resilience in the region who may facilitate communication of ASEAN's efforts to other local leaders and to strengthen the regional-to-local connection of ACDM's work.

## 4. Empowering Vulnerable Groups through Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) and Strengthened Social Protection Mechanism in Disaster.

In realising the commitment to establish a disaster-resilient ASEAN community that accounts for the needs of all disaster-affected groups, increased focus for a socially inclusive CBDRM is important. As vulnerable groups are disproportionately affected by disasters, it is crucial to ensure their resilience by enhancing their capacities to withstand shocks and put in place social protection safety nets. The operationalisation of the *ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster-Responsive Social Protection* is expected to enhance the capacity of ASEAN Member States to deliver disaster response and help vulnerable households build resilience to shocks and stresses through regional social protection programmes.

## 5. Advancing infrastructure resilience

The ASEAN Safe Schools initiative is one of the ACDM's flagship programmes on building infrastructure resilience in the ASEAN. It is necessary to ensure continuity of such initiatives and the development of new ones leveraging on tools and products already developed by ACDM. For 2021-2025, awareness raising, knowledge sharing, and sustained capacity building on infrastructure types within the purview of ACDM remain critical considering the cross-sectoral nature of resilient infrastructure both at the regional, national and local levels.

6. Scaling up initiatives that enhance multi-stakeholder and multi-actors dialogue in disaster prevention and mitigation

It is essential to continuously strengthen the ongoing multi-stakeholder engagement platforms whilst identifying new ones for ACDM to capture and disseminate best practices and co-implement risk reduction measures with coalitions of like-minded actors and organisations. Effective prevention and mitigation strategies rely heavily on capacity building, and multi-stakeholder engagement and dialogues which are necessary in reducing disaster risks through shared knowledge and joint action.

*Relevant Provisions of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)*

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<b>Article 6 (1)</b>	The Parties shall, jointly or individually, develop strategies to identify, prevent and reduce risks arising from hazards.
<b>Article 6 (2)</b>	Each Party shall undertake measures to reduce losses from disasters which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. developing and implementing legislative and other regulatory measures, as well as policies, plans, programmes and strategies;</li><li>b. strengthening local and national disaster management capability and coordination</li><li>c. promoting public awareness and education and strengthening community participation; and</li><li>d. promoting and utilising indigenous knowledge and practices</li></ul>
<b>Article 6 (3)</b>	The Parties shall co-operate in developing and implementing regional disaster prevention and mitigation programmes to complement national-level efforts.

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*Relevant Provisions of ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management*

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<b>Institutionalisation and Communication</b>	As disasters affect all aspects of development, deeper cross-sectoral collaboration will be needed by 2025 to fully implement a comprehensive disaster management strategy. It is essential that disasters are approached holistically across the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Political-Security Community and coordinated through the ASEAN Secretariat. The ASEAN Secretariat should administer dedicated platforms for cross-sectoral collaboration to actively engage others in implementing AADMER and to collaborate with other sectors mandated to cover, respond to and mitigate different types of risks with regional implications.
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It is important for ASEAN Secretariat and the AHA Centre to jointly develop a comprehensive disaster communication master plan that allows for accurate and timely communication exchange amongst all stakeholders collaborating with ASEAN in disaster management.

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<b>Partnership and Innovations</b>	<p>This strategic element determines the importance of drawing on the local knowledge and capacity of civil society organisations. It recognises that the ASEAN think-tank community can provide strategic policy analysis and support the development of the region as a global thought-leader in disaster management and emergency response. This element highlights the strengths of partnering with entities at regional, national, and local levels in the public, private, and people sectors.</p> <p>Over the next ten years, it is important to build further non-traditional partnerships to draw on the breadth and depth of experience within ASEAN to include regional networks, such as APEC Business Advisory Council, ASEAN University Network, NTS Asia Consortium, Network of ASEAN Defense and Security Institutes, Council for Security and Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific, the Network of East Asian Think-Tanks, and the Digital Humanitarian Network as well as other sectoral leaders like business schools and professional associations. Through the establishment of such partnerships, ASEAN is well-placed to become a Research and Development hub for humanitarian innovation to reduce risks and respond to disasters.</p>
<b>Financing</b>	<p>ASEAN can work with the private sector to assess regular losses arising from human-induced and natural disasters. ASEAN can also further strengthen Member States' commitment to Climate Change Adaptation in line with the United Nations Framework Cooperation on Climate Change's mechanism, namely the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts. Compliance with Warsaw's mechanism will facilitate access to ASEAN Member States to access the Green Climate Fund.</p>

*Relevant Provisions of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*

<b>Global Target B</b>	<b>Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015.</b>
<b>B-3</b>	Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters.
<b>B-5</b>	Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters.
<b>Global Target C</b>	<b>Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.</b>
<b>C-1</b>	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product.
<b>C-4</b>	Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.
<b>C-5</b>	Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.

**Global Target D** Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030

**D-1** Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.

**D-2** Number of destroyed or damaged health facilities attributed to disasters

**D-3** Number of destroyed or damaged educational facilities attributed to disasters.

**D-4** Number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters.

### *Relevant Provisions of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*

**SDG 1 Target 1.5:** Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

**SDG 11, Target 11.5** Reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

**SDG 11, Target 11.b** Increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

**SDG 13, Target 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

**SDG 13, Target 13.2** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

**SDG 13, Target 13.3** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

### **Past Achievements**

Some activities related to prevention and mitigation are part of the previous AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 under Priority Programme 2 (Build Safely), Priority Programme 3 (Advance), and Priority Programme 4 (Protect). Some of the significant achievements are listed below and further detail are available in [Annex 3](#).

1. Two study reports on *Ready for the Dry Years: Building Resilience to Drought in South-East Asia* were completed in 2019 and 2020. The result of the 1<sup>st</sup> study led to a series of multi-sectoral national policy dialogues between the CLMV countries. The 2<sup>nd</sup> study was completed in June 2020 and was deliberated at the regional consultative workshop on drought held in July 2020, which also discussed the development of the ASEAN Declaration on Drought.<sup>4344</sup>

<sup>43</sup>UN ESCAP, and ASEAN (2018). "Ready for the Dry Years: Building Resilience to Drought in South-East Asia". August 20, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3iYngN7>.

<sup>44</sup>36<sup>th</sup> ACDM Meeting Agenda Item 6 ASEAN Declaration on Drought Information Paper



2. In 2018, ASEAN adopted a *Guidebook for Urban Resilience: Building Disaster and Climate Resilient Cities in ASEAN*<sup>45</sup> and developed an *ASEAN Urban Resilience Checklist Guidance*<sup>46</sup>. The guidebook provides practical measures for local governments and relevant national institutions in reducing local risks and mainstreaming DRR in urban planning and development plans. Similarly, the *ASEAN online training course on DRR for Urban Planners*<sup>47</sup> was developed as standalone self-learning course focused on integrating urban planning and DRR in the region.<sup>48</sup>
3. A *Framework on DRR and CCA Integration* was developed in ASEAN and a baseline study entitled *Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Integration* was completed in 2017.<sup>49</sup><sup>50</sup> Likewise, the *Work Plan for Strengthening Institutional Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration* was developed based on the results of the study.<sup>51</sup>
4. The *ASEAN Common Framework for Comprehensive School Safety (ACFCSS)*<sup>52</sup> was completed in 2016 and provided detailed activities on three pillars namely: 1) safe learning facilities, 2) school disaster management, and 3) risk reduction and resilience education. The framework serves as a guide for operationalising the framework. In addition, the *ASSI Programme Strategy 2017-2020* was also developed.
5. In 2015, the report on *Natural Disaster Risk Assessment and Area Business Continuity Plan Formulation for Industrial Agglomerated AREAS in the ASEAN Region* was completed<sup>53</sup> and a *Planning Guide for Area Business Continuity ~ Area BCM Toolkits ~* was developed<sup>54</sup>. The studies established the concept and procedures of implementation of Area BCM in the ASEAN, tools for conducting AREA BCM/BCP, as well as the toolkits for disseminating and promoting AREA BCM/BCP in different ASEAN Member States.
6. The *ASEAN Disaster Risk Financing Insurance (DRFI) Roadmap* was adopted by three ASEAN Sectoral Bodies: ACDM, ASEAN Finance and Central Bank Deputies Meeting (AFDM) and ASEAN Insurance Regulators Meeting in November 2011. It was followed up by the set-up of the *ASEAN Cross-Sectoral Coordination Committee (ACSCC) on DRFI* on April 2013, the implementation of the *ASEAN DRFI Programme Phase I (2015-2016)* and the launch of *ASEAN DRFI Phase 2* in 2019.<sup>55</sup>

<sup>45</sup>ASEAN& JICA (2018). "Guidebook for Urban Resilience: Building Disaster and Climate Resilient Cities in ASEAN." July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/308S0SA>

<sup>46</sup>ASEAN (n.d.). "ASEAN Urban Resilience Checklist Guidance". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2ZrWm88>

<sup>47</sup>Management, ICEM Environmental (n.d.). "Training Course on Disaster Risk Reduction for Urban Planners in the ASEAN Region". September 3, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3bmGOXq>

<sup>48</sup>ASEAN& JICA (2018). "Guidebook for Urban Resilience". September 9, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3k4lOrH>

<sup>49</sup>ASEAN& JICA (2018). "Project for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Integration". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2ZCGwHY>

<sup>50</sup>ASEAN (2017). "Overview of DRR and CCA Integration status in ASEAN". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2OsHtfj>

<sup>51</sup>ASEAN (2017). "Work Plan for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3eswZHC>

<sup>52</sup>AADMER Partnership Group, Plan International, Save the Children, Mercy Malaysia, World Vision, European Commission, and Australian Aid (2016). "ASEAN Common Framework for Comprehensive School Safety". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/39R1zdi>

<sup>53</sup>JICA (2015). "Natural Disaster Risk Assessment and Area Business Continuity Plan Formulation for Industrial Agglomerated Areas in the ASEAN Region". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2OtR0D5>

<sup>54</sup>AHA Centre, and JICA (2015). "Planning Guide for Area Business Continuity: Area BCM Toolkits". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3hWX8AT>

<sup>55</sup>ASEAN Secretariat (2019). "Launched: ASEAN Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Phase 2". August 2, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2Zsm8c2>

7. In 2013, the AMS adopted the *ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection*.<sup>56</sup> This led to the development of the *ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster Responsive Social Protection* in 2020 through the collaboration among the ACDM, Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare Development (SOMSWD) and the Senior Officials' Meeting on Health Development (SOMHD).

## Focus Areas

Priority Programme 2 aims to strengthen the resilience of communities, cities, infrastructure and economies in ASEAN by using knowledge-based and inclusivity approaches. It will also effectively engage multiple sectors and stakeholders to promote disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in ASEAN. Moreover, it seeks to implement Article 6 of the AADMER as well as provisions from other relevant agreements, where applicable.

This priority programme also focuses on incorporating climate change adaptation into the ASEAN disaster risk reduction strategy and governance, resilient cities and human settlement, resilient infrastructure, resilient economy, while at the same time contributing to the empowerment and protection of vulnerable groups. The Priority Programme 2 on prevention and mitigation will include the following sub-priorities and outcomes:

1. Sub-Priority 2.1. Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA)
  - *Outcome: 2.1.1: Regional programmes on DRR-CCA are scaled-up through capacity building and increased cooperation with the climate and environment-related sectors and actors in the region.* This outcome aims to further strengthen the existing work plan on DRR-CCA (*The Work Plan for Strengthening Institutional Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration*) by developing capacity building initiatives as well as creating opportunities for knowledge sharing and experience exchange. It includes outputs focusing on the integration between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation as well as on the cooperation with actors responsible for climate and environment.
2. Sub-Priority 2.2. Resilient Cities and Human Settlements
  - *Outcome: 2.2.1: Engagement with regional and national actors on cities and human settlements is strengthened.* This outcome aims to enhance urban resilience through platforms and networks between ASEAN cities and requires cross-sectoral coordination.
  - *Outcome: 2.2.2: Capacity building and knowledge sharing initiatives on cities and human settlements are expanded.* Cities and human settlements face various challenges and disaster risk, making it critical to achieve resilient cities and human settlement. This outcome will focus on capacity building, urban planning and knowledge sharing towards resilience. Furthermore, it includes outputs on developing and sharing training tools and courses on resilient cities and human settlements.

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<sup>56</sup>ASEAN Secretariat (2018). "ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection". August 2, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2Zo4INC>

### 3. Sub-Priority 2.3. Resilient Economy

- *Outcome: 2.3.1: Increased multi-hazard resilience of the private sectors, industrial zones and the supply chain of vital industries.* This outcome focuses on strengthening resilience of the private sectors and supply chains of vital industries during disasters. This is achieved through cooperation with other stakeholders, promotion of economic resilience, and ensuring disaster risk management is integrated in business practices and capacity building.
- *Outcome: 2.3.2: Expanded reach of Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (DRFI) Programme in the region.* This outcome enables ACDM to promote resilience in economic sector through strengthening the risk assessment component and developing the regional mechanism on climate financing, DRR and regional risk-based insurance.

### 4. Sub-Priority 2.4. Resilient Infrastructure

- *Outcome: 2.4.1: Continued improvement of school safety in the region.* This outcome aims to sustain the achievements and improve the implementation of previous school safety programme under the previous AADMER Work Programme. It further focuses on establishing stronger school safety programming as well as continuing safe school advocacy on both global and regional levels.
- *Outcome: 2.4.2: Enhanced knowledge and capacity on resilience of key infrastructure.* Building resilient infrastructure prevents/ mitigates the damage caused by hazards and reduces the potential burden on the recovery phase. The outputs within this outcome covers capacity development and stocktaking of innovations and best practices and sharing of tools.

### 5. Sub-Priority 2.5. Vulnerable Groups and Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

- *Outcome: 2.5.1: Strengthened social protection mechanism within the region.* Social protection will ensure that the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* will “leave no one behind”. To that end, this outcome focuses on assessing the vulnerability of women and other vulnerable groups and support the implementation of the *ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster Responsive Social Protection to Increase Resilience*.
- *Outcome 2.5.2: Increased community resilience in the region.* Increasing community resilience will enable community to withstand, manage, and recover from disaster. To support efforts in increasing community resilience in the region, this outcome focuses on promoting socially inclusive CBDRM and documenting the good practices on the role of vulnerable groups.
- *Outcome 2.5.3.: Strengthened cross-sectoral collaboration and civil society engagement on social inclusion in disaster management.* In order to support the development of social inclusion in disaster management, a wider collaboration is needed. Therefore, this outcome focuses on establishing mechanisms for cross-sectoral collaboration, knowledge sharing with volunteer groups and collaboration with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) that support vulnerable groups.

6. Sub-Priority 2.6. Disaster Risk Governance

- *Outcome 2.6.1: Strengthened disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.* With the variety of actors involved in risk management, effective disaster risk governance in ASEAN needs to be improved. This outcome includes outputs on organising knowledge exchange with relevant actors and developing tools for risk informed and evidence-based policy and decision making.

**Table 3: Outcomes and Outputs for Priority Programme 2: Prevention and Mitigation**

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agency	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sub-Priority 2.1: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)</b>							
<b>2.1.1. Regional programmes on DRR-CCA are scaled-up through capacity building and increased cooperation with the climate and environment-related sectors and actors in the region</b>	2.1.1.1. The Work Plan for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration between disaster management and environment sector continued, and wider collaboration with think tanks, academic institutions, technical agencies and other actors dealing with DRR-CCA in the region is implemented, where appropriate.	ACDM WG P&M  ACDM Partners					
	2.1.1.2. Capacity building initiatives for planning and implementing climate change adaptation and disaster mitigation measures and strategies for both slow- and sudden-onset hazards are enhanced	Myanmar  ACDM Partners					
	2.1.1.3. Platform to share knowledge, policies, data, and skills on climate change impacts, implementation of river basin management, countermeasures for climate change impacts including policies developed	ACDM WG AHA Centre  ACDM Partners					
	2.1.1.4. Existing laws and regulations and best practices on DRR and CCA integration are continuously shared, collected, and published online	ACDM WG P&M  ASEAN Secretariat  ACDM Partners					

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agencies	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
	2.1.1.5. A framework for monitoring and evaluating DRR-CCA programme, policies, and projects developed	ACDM WG P&M  ACDM Partners					
<b>Sub-Priority 2.2: Resilient Cities and Human Settlements</b>							
<b>2.2.1 Engagement with regional and national actors on cities and human settlements is strengthened</b>	2.2.1.1. The ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN) as well as other relevant networks engaged to promote resilient cities in the region	ACDM WG P&M  ASEAN Secretariat  ACDM Partners					
	2.2.1.2 Sister cities programme established among strategic cities of the AMS with similar risks and characteristics to identify champions, strengthen collaboration, and improve the sharing of best practices on DRR	ACDM WG P&M  ACDM Partners					
<b>2.2.2. Capacity building and knowledge sharing initiatives on cities and human settlements are expanded</b>	2.2.2.1. Impact assessment report of past and ongoing programmes on resilient cities implemented by the ACDM developed	ACDM WG P&M  ACDM Partners					
	2.2.2.2. Strategic knowledge products and/or capacity building programme developed (e.g. resilience of urban-rural continuum), especially to address identified gaps based on the results of the impact assessment	ACDM WG P&M  ACDM Partners					
	2.2.2.3. An online platform (innovation hub) for: (i) sharing of best practices and innovation on resilient cities and human settlements exposed to climate and disaster resilience; and (ii) sharing of training tools and courses in disaster risk management for urban planning practitioners developed	AHA Centre  ACDM Partners					

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agencies	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sub-Priority 2.3: Resilient Economy</b>							
<b>2.3.1 Increased multi-hazard resilience of the private sector, industrial zones and the supply chain of vital industries</b>	2.3.1.1. Regional capacity building programme/s on business continuity planning/ management for ASEAN corporations and MSMEs developed/ adopted	ACDM WG P&M ACDM Partners					
	2.3.1.2. Strengthening of private sector networks working on disaster management to promote MSME and supply chain resilience, business continuity and integration of disaster risk management in business practices supported	ACDM WG P&M ACDM Partners					
<b>2.3.2. Expanded reach of the ASEAN Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (DRFI) Programme in the region</b>	2.3.2.1. Risk assessment component of the DRFI programme continuously supported, and communication of relevant risk assessments to the ASEAN Finance Sector and Regulator enhanced	ACDM WG P&M ASEAN Secretariat AHA Centre					
	2.3.2.2. Development of regional mechanisms on climate financing and DRR supported, and participation in the development/ implementation of regional risk-based insurance schemes / programmes maintained	ACDM WG P&M ACDM Partners					
<b>Sub-priority 2.4: Resilient Infrastructure</b>							
<b>2.4.1. Continued improvement of school safety in the region</b>	2.4.1.1. Stronger school safety programming through: (i) enhanced safe school coordination at the regional, national and cross sectoral levels; and (ii) enhanced capacity building programme	ACDM WG P&M ACDM Partners					
	2.4.1.2. Comprehensive school safety programme strengthened for a resilient education sector that aligns with the Global School Safety initiative	ACDM WG P&M ACDM Partners					

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agencies	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
	2.4.1.3. Safe school advocacy through global and regional engagements sustained	ACDM WG P&M  ACDM Partners					
<b>2.4.2. Enhanced knowledge and capacity on resilience of key infrastructure</b>	2.4.2.1. Capacity building programme/s and strategic knowledge products for resilient infrastructure exposed to climate and disaster risks developed/ adopted	ACDM WG P&M  ACDM Partners					
	2.4.2.2. An online platform (innovation hub) for: (i) sharing of best practices and innovations on resilient infrastructure exposed to climate and disaster risks; (ii) sharing of training tools and courses in disaster risk management for relevant actors on resilient infrastructure developed; and (iii) promotion of disaster resilient indigenous community shelters are developed/adopted	AHA Centre  ACDM Partners					
	2.4.2.3. A regional study on safe hospitals and health facilities in the ASEAN in the context of natural hazards covering: (i) the baseline disaster risk profile of the hospital sector; (ii) documentation of good practices and common approaches; and (iii) developing case studies for high-risk hospitals	ACDM WG P&M  ACDM Partners					
<b>Sub-Priority 2.5: Vulnerable Groups and Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)</b>							
<b>2.5.1. Strengthened social protection mechanism within the region</b>	2.5.1.1. Action plan and relevant capacity building programmes are developed to implement the building blocks of the <i>ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster Responsive Social Protection to Increase Resilience</i> , highlighting the use of innovative approaches such as forecast-based financing	ACDM WG P&M  AMS NDMOs  ACDM Partners					

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agencies	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
	2.5.1.2. A study and/or assessment on vulnerability of women and other vulnerable groups developed to support the implementation of the <i>ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster Responsive Social Protection to Increase Resilience</i>	ACDM WG P&M ACDM Partners	■				
<b>2.5.2 Increased community resilience in the region</b>	2.5.2.1. Socially inclusive CBDRM promoted within the ASEAN particularly for the communities located in geographically isolated areas	ACDM WG P&M ACDM Partners				■	
	2.5.2.2. Good practices on CBDRM, especially those that highlight the roles and leadership of women and other vulnerable groups are documented/ compiled	ACDM WG P&M ACDM Partners					■
	2.5.2.3. Studies and technical support to strengthen engagement of children and youth in disaster risk management measures in the region developed	ACDM WG P&M ACDM Partners	■	■	■	■	■
<b>2.5.3 Strengthened cross-sectoral collaboration and civil society engagement on social inclusion in disaster management</b>	2.5.3.1. Regional mechanisms to identify priority areas and platform for cross-sectoral collaboration with other ASEAN Sectoral Bodies (i.e. Technical Working Group on Protection, Gender and Inclusion/TWG-PGI) established.	ACDM WG P&M ACDM Partners	■				
	2.5.3.2. Dialogues and knowledge exchanges with volunteer groups in the region conducted	ACDM WG P&M ASEAN Secretariat ACDM Partners		■		■	



Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agencies	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
	2.5.3.3. The roles and functions of the AADMER Partnership Group (APG) strengthened to support implementation and operationalisation of the ACDM-CSO Partnership Framework (ACPF)	ACDM WG P&M AHA Centre ACDM Partners					
<b>Sub-Priority 2.6: Risk Governance</b>							
<b>2.6.1 Strengthened disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</b>	2.6.1.1. Dialogue and knowledge exchanges between policy makers, government actors and other key actors on risk governance organised	ACDM WG P&M ASEAN Secretariat ACDM Partners					
	2.6.1.2. Baseline study on institutionalisation of risk governance across AMS developed	ACDM WG P&M ACDM Partners					
	2.6.1.3. Tools for risk-informed and evidence-based policy making and decision-making developed/ promoted	AHA Centre ACDM Partners					

# Preparedness and Response

## Rationale

*Speed, Scale, and Solidarity* are the measures for ASEAN's success in the operationalisation of the AADMER along the adage of *One ASEAN, One Response*. Since 2015, the ASEAN region has experienced numerous disasters of increasing scale and frequency resulting in great losses. The average annual loss from multi-hazard settings on each ASEAN country is ranging from US\$ 1 billion to US\$ 29 billion.<sup>57</sup> Since 2008, ASEAN collectively has responded more than 30 emergencies in seven countries through deployment of 141 out of 322 ASEAN-ERAT members.<sup>58</sup> Likewise, the need for an increased response coordination in ASEAN had peaked in 2018 with seven responses and a total 153 days of red alert-status in AHA Centre EOC, which led to coordination services at various levels (strategic, operational, and tactical) performed and carried out through EOC connectivity between ASEAN Member States NDMOs and the AHA Centre, ASEAN-ERAT deployment at the NDMOs' EOC and AHA Centre's EOC, and the establishment of *Joint Operations and Coordination Centre of ASEAN (JOCCA)*-like coordination spaces at the affected areas.<sup>59</sup> Altogether, in 2018, approximately USD 1.48 million worth of assistance were delivered, including DELSA relief items and cash donation, through ASEAN's disaster response mechanisms to the five affected ASEAN countries.<sup>60</sup> The 2018 disaster responses show that ASEAN's tools and mechanisms have improved significantly, including in managing simultaneous responses.

However, the "riskscape" in ASEAN is changing as climate change can worsen the impact of disasters and the response needs as cities and communities are vulnerable to increased frequency and intensity of disasters and hazard events. The number of hydrological and meteorological events have increased sharply from over 1,300 events in 1975-1984 to over 3,900 in 2005-2014, with the annual number of Category 4-5 tropical cyclones tripling in number between 1980 and 2008.<sup>61</sup> Based on the current trends, the disaster risks in the region may further intensify and increase in frequency in the next decade.<sup>62</sup> In addition, the recent Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and conflict situations perpetuated the complexity of riskscape of ASEAN particularly in the case of co-occurrence with disasters that heightens negative exposure to the society. It also adds layer of challenges and threatens humanitarian access required for mobilizing regional responses.

With emerging and unforeseen challenges ahead, the implementation of the AADMER in disaster preparedness and response must be enhanced through innovation and strengthened coordination and cooperation amongst relevant actors in the region and beyond, building from the progress of preparedness and response tools and mechanisms available in ASEAN. Given the specific mandates based on the direction set by the ASEAN Leaders on a case-by-case basis, ASEAN has gained the experience to deploy humanitarian assistance in fragile conflict settings in Marawi (the Philippines)

<sup>57</sup>UNESCAP (2019). "Summary of the Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2019". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2OwGhaW>

<sup>58</sup>AHA Centre (2019). "Series of the AHA Centre Annual Reports up to 2019". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3fJ1ABk>

<sup>59</sup>AHA Centre (2019). "AHA Centre Annual Report 2019". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3fJ1ABk>, and Bisri, Summa, & Malole (ARMOR 2019, pp. 147-172). "Regional Centrality and the Shift of Humanitarian Landscape: The Case of ASEAN". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2DsHqap>

<sup>60</sup>AHA Centre (2020). "After Action Review of 2018 Responses". September 1, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2DD2thF>

<sup>61</sup>Thomas, V., J.R.G. Albert & R.T. Perez (2013). "ADB Economics Working Paper Series". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2F8apYL>

<sup>62</sup>Dimailig et al. & Bisri (ARMOR 2019). September 1, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3haJysa>, and Kosshin et al. (2020). "Global Increase in Major Tropical Cyclone Exceedance Probability Over the Past Four Decades". September 1, 2020. <https://bit.ly/31sRcZ6>

and Rakhine State (Myanmar), as well as non-natural hazard settings (dumpsite fire in Yangon, Myanmar). In the case of the COVID-19 pandemic, ASEAN countries have also demonstrated the ability to adapt disaster risk management systems to support national and regional responses to public health emergencies. Furthermore, AHA Centre disbursed relief items in support of national pandemic responses to COVID-19. Accordingly, these experiences serve as useful practices to strengthen ASEAN instruments within the parameters and mandate of the ACDMs portfolio in preparedness and response.

## Challenges and Needs

In consideration of the past achievements as well as the existing and emerging risks in the region, these are the challenges and needs that have been identified to be addressed by Priority Programme 3:

1. Enhance the Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (SASOP) and expand ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP) modules.

The risk outlook for 2021-2025 is diversifying and challenging [e.g. cascading scenario of natural hazards inducing technological failure (NaTech); large-scale disasters amidst ongoing pandemic or changing climate or compounded with drought]. At the same time, innovations are also available for improving ASEAN's disaster management tools and mechanisms, such as new technologies and forecast-based preparedness and response programming. Consequently, activation of ASEAN response through SASOP need to consider potential decision points before a humanitarian crisis flash point is triggered and allow for forecast-based response, including anticipatory action and financing. The AJDRP's response scenarios and modules need to be regularly be updated in the form of types and quantity of assets available for projecting readiness to operationalise OAOR declaration. Considering that more than 90% of hazards in the ASEAN region can be anticipated, the risk scenarios and the trigger points under AJDRP should enable for early and proactive actions. Additionally, DELSA requires enhanced quality assurance to ensure reliability and effectiveness in response, and the adoption of new technologies in humanitarian logistics, and sustainability of resources to support its continuity.

2. Expanding the impact of ASEAN-ERAT deployment across levels and period.

There is an increasing demand for ASEAN stakeholders seeking to understand the clear impacts of ERAT-trained personnel in improving the national-level preparedness and response. This may include how the ASEAN-ERAT network can strengthen localisation efforts, including challenges of involving available members for in-country preparedness and emergency response, by providing a structured and standardised capacity building programmes at the national and sub-national levels using ASEAN-ERAT methodologies. It may also enhance interoperability among ASEAN responders and enable "regional specialists" (ASEAN-ERAT level 2 and 3) to have quicker grasp of operations once deployed. The need for expanding the background of ASEAN-ERAT members is still present, including from health, social affairs, and those with specific skillsets, for instance CBRN specialists. Women's participation and leadership in ASEAN-ERAT programmes also need to be sustained in an effort to ensure that the perspectives and needs of women and vulnerable groups are considered.

3. Sustain and continuously strengthen various coordination mechanism

Results of past investments that invigorate preparedness and response coordination services (sustain operations of the AHA Centre, EOCs in the region, ToR of SG-AHAC, and JOCCA-concept) must be maintained and at the same time bolstered based on response experiences and to adapt to new risks. This also includes the need for continuous familiarisation of civil-military coordination in disaster response.

4. Continuous testing and quality assurance of ASEAN response.

As a flagship exercise of ASEAN, subsequent ARDEX exercises must be grounded on regionally relevant risk foresight and disaster scenario in order to challenge and sharpen the readiness of ASEAN disaster management tools and mechanisms for responding within the region and potentially outside the region.

*Relevant Provisions of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)*

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<b>Article 8 (1)</b>	The Parties shall, jointly or individually, develop strategies and contingency/ response plans to reduce losses from disasters.
<b>Article 8 (2)</b>	The Parties shall, as appropriate, prepare Standard Operating Procedures for regional co-operation and national action required under this Agreement including the following: (a) regional standby arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response; (b) utilisation of military and civilian personnel, transportation and communication equipment, facilities, goods and services and to facilitate their trans-boundary movement; and (c) co-ordination of joint disaster relief and emergency response operations.
<b>Article 8 (3)</b>	The Parties shall, jointly or individually enhance their national capacities, as appropriate, inter alia, to (a) facilitate mobilisation of national resources to support such regional standby arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response; (b) co-ordinate with the ASEAN Food Security Reserve Board to facilitate release of rice from the ASEAN Emergency Rice Reserve; and (c) conduct training and exercises to attain and maintain the relevance and applicability of such Standard Operating Procedures.
<b>Article 9 (1)</b>	On a voluntary basis, each Party shall earmark assets and capacities, which may be available for the regional standby arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response, such as: (a) emergency response/search and rescue directory; (b) military and civilian assets; (c) emergency stockpiles of disaster relief items; and (d) disaster management expertise and technologies.

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At the operational and tactical levels, the following AADMER provisions are also important for guiding Priority Programme 3: Article 10 (1), Article 11 (1), Article 11 (2), Article 11 (6), Article 12, Article 13, Article 14, Article 15, Article 16, Article 20, and Article 24

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*Relevant Provisions of the One ASEAN, One Response Declaration*

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<b>OP 1</b>	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
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<b>OP 2</b>	Confirm that AADMER is the main regional policy backbone and common platform for the implementation of ONE ASEAN, One Response
<b>OP 3</b>	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.
<b>OP 4</b>	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
<b>OP 5</b>	Confirm 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 in materialising One ASEAN, One Response
<b>OP 6</b>	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
<b>OP 7</b>	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
<b>OP 9</b>	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
<b>OP 10</b>	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
<b>OP 11</b>	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

### *Relevant Provisions of ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management*

<b>Institutionalisation and Communications</b>	This element highlights the significant role of the Secretary-General of ASEAN to project ASEAN's prominence in disaster management with relevant global institutions working in disaster management and emergency response. It also highlights the ability to effectively convey thoughts, ideas, warnings, instructions, orders, command, knowledge and information to external parties.
<b>Finance and Resource Mobilisation</b>	This element highlights the needs of innovative approach to finance and mobilise the necessary resources to move towards full implementation of the AADMER as well as to tap and harness non-traditional resources that complement national contributions to implement AADMER.

## Partnerships and Innovations

This element highlights the needs of ensuring that humanitarian assistance and disaster relief is provided to populations of concern, and reducing extensive losses and damages through partnerships. It also highlights the critical needs of the strategy for the next ten years to identify, consult with and integrate civil society more sensitively as part of the effort to effectively engage the people sector.

### Relevant Provisions of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

#### SFDRR Target A: Reduce global disaster mortality by 2030

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<b>A-1 (compound)</b>	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 populations.
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### Past Achievements

Significant progress in disaster preparedness and response front was achieved through the implementation of the AWP 2016-2020, particularly Priority Programme 5 (Respond as One) and Priority Programme 6 (Equip). With reference to AWP 2016-2020 objectives statement (p.108 and p. 126), the envisioned objective has been well met. Some of the significant achievements are listed below and further detail are available in Annex 3: Past achievement of Priority Programme on Preparedness and Response.

1. In 2018, the *regional contingency planning workshops* confirms three regionally significant disaster scenarios as the basis of modules and assets/capabilities enlisted in the AJDRP, which is regularly being stocktaken.<sup>63</sup>
2. In 2018 *the forms of the SASOP* were updated for better ease of use<sup>64</sup> and was widely used to channel offers of assistance during the response to the 2018 Central Sulawesi Earthquake and Tsunami.<sup>65</sup>
3. SASOP Chapter VI on the facilitation and utilisation of military assets and capacities were adopted in 2016 during the 29<sup>th</sup> ACDM Meeting. Furthermore, there is a continuation of discussion on the inclusion of MNCC SOP in the SASOP by both ADMM and ACDM.
4. The *Terms of Reference of SG-AHAC* developed in 2014 has been adopted and tested at one table-top exercise during ARDEX-18.
5. ASEAN Member States NDMOs has operational access to the *WebEOC*<sup>66</sup> and the ASEAN-DMRS<sup>67</sup> for coordination during emergency response operations and exercises since 2016. In recent years, the ASEAN-DMRS has not been fully optimised yet, particularly for enabling quicker data and information exchange during emergency response between AMS and the AHA Centre.

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<sup>63</sup>AHA Centre (2017). "ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan". August 20, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3imoMqG>

<sup>64</sup>ASEAN (2018). "Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operation (SASOP)". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2ZAcMVB>

<sup>65</sup>ASEAN (2019). "ASEAN Risk Monitor and Disaster Management Review (Chapter 8)". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2ZENvjH>

<sup>66</sup>ASEAN (n.d.). "WebEOC." July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3ePsp7O>

<sup>67</sup>ASEAN (n.d.). "Disaster Monitoring and Response System". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2CKdw7P>

6. In 2005-2018, ARDEX has been conducted on a regular basis to test regional emergency response coordination and operations mechanism through multi-level exercises.<sup>68</sup>
7. The Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA) Phase I and II have been operationalised. This includes the pre-positioning of regional stockpiles in the UNHRD Depot in Subang, Malaysia, since 2012, and the establishment of two satellite warehouses in Chainat, Thailand and Camp Aguinaldo, Manila, in the Philippines in 2019. Additionally, the AHA Centre has developed the *DELSA catalogue in 2016*<sup>69</sup>, a *Logistics Roadmap 2016-2020*<sup>70</sup>, and a factsheet of DELSA stockpile deployment.<sup>71</sup>
8. The *ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT) Transformation Plan* has been implemented<sup>72</sup> since 2015. This includes a growing number of ASEAN-ERAT (level 1) up to 322 as of January 2020, roll out of 5 pilot ASEAN-ERAT advanced courses (rapid assessment, information management, humanitarian logistics, civil-military coordination, and early recovery), and the completion of the ASEAN-ERAT Team Leader Course curriculum.
9. Following the signing and adoption of the OAOR Declaration by the ASEAN Leaders, the AHA Centre came up with a publication on Operationalising One ASEAN One Response in March 2019, to provide further insight to AMS, partners and stakeholders on how the AHA Centre is operationalizing OAOR in its four phases: i.e. ASEAN 1.0 (Operationalisation of the AHA Centre); ASEAN 2.0 (ASEAN Responding as One); ASEAN 3.0 (Coordination beyond ASEAN Member States); and ASEAN X.0 (Responding Outside the Region).

## Focus Areas

This priority programme aims to enhance ASEAN systems and processes to prepare for, coordinate, and collectively respond to disasters. Interventions under this programme seeks to strengthen ASEAN capacities and seek to expand its assets to effectively respond to disasters. It will support the substantive implementation of Articles 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 20, and 24 of AADMER as well as relevant provisions of other agreements, where possible. It focuses on increasing NDMOs preparedness and quality and timeliness of ASEAN response mechanisms towards projecting the value of One ASEAN One Response in speed, scale, and solidarity. The Priority Programme 3 on preparedness and response will include the following sub-priorities:

1. Sub-Priority 3.1. Advanced planning, coordination, and diversification of instruments for regional preparedness:
  - *Outcome 3.1.1: Enhanced collective response through standby arrangements and partnerships for disaster scenarios.* This outcome envisions ASEAN to better understand disaster risk scenarios in the region and galvanise collective preparedness to meet the anticipated humanitarian needs. To achieve them, this outcome focuses on preparing the fundamental needs in disaster preparedness by improving the quantity, quality, and diversity of AJDRP by increasing and strengthening partnerships.

<sup>68</sup>ASEAN (2015). "ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise". July 16, 2020.

<https://bit.ly/2DKodf5>

<sup>69</sup>AHA Centre (2016). "Catalogue and Brochure of DELSA Relief Items". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/30kSc0O>

<sup>70</sup>AHA Centre (2016). "Roadmap for Enhancing ASEAN Emergency Logistics". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2ZAwtDh>

<sup>71</sup>AHA Centre (2017). "Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN Factsheet". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/32rqsRW>

<sup>72</sup>Adopted Minutes of Meetings of ACDM Working Group Preparedness and Response.

- *Outcome 3.1.2: Strengthened disaster planning, coordination mechanisms and processes.* Planning and coordination are essential for an effective disaster response. This outcome focuses on improving planning and coordination mechanisms and processes by updating the potential roles of stakeholders both within and beyond the ASEAN disaster management sector, socialising the existing tools and mechanisms to all actors, evaluating the effectiveness of existing coordination mechanisms and conducting a feasibility study to enhance disaster response funding sustainability.
- *Outcome 3.1.3: Enhanced preparedness for response to large-scale disasters.* This outcome focuses on improving the regional response operations by enhancing the quality of preparedness for large-scale disasters through the conduct of regular regional exercises and after-action reviews. The outcome is also intended to enhance the preparedness of the region to respond to large-scale transboundary disasters both inside and outside of the region.

## 2. Sub-Priority 3.2. Strengthen Capacity Building for Effective Regional Response:

- *Outcome 3.2.1: Strengthened Regional Humanitarian Supply Chain Management.* Response time depends on the strategic planning and reliable access to the humanitarian supply chain, including warehouse and relief items. Therefore, this outcome envisions a strengthened regional humanitarian supply chain management through studies on existing and upcoming DELSA operations, logistics information management systems, and harmonisation of rules surrounding humanitarian logistics operations.
- *Outcome 3.2.2: Strengthened capabilities of ASEAN-ERAT to respond to disasters effectively.* Leveraging from the growth of the ASEAN-ERAT network, this outcome envisions a realisation of qualified and capable ASEAN-ERAT personnel to handle transboundary and large-scale disasters.
- *Outcome 3.2.3: Reliable Emergency Telecommunications Network for supporting ASEAN response.* Communication is one of the essential enablers for effective disaster response. Therefore, this outcome is intended to ensure the presence of vital ICT equipment and capabilities to facilitate an effective ASEAN response.
- *Outcome 3.2.4: Enhanced assessment capabilities for robust information management system and interoperable EOCs network.* During disaster response, coordination and information management is essential to provide better situational awareness of the emergency to inform the decision-making process. This outcome focuses on improving the quality of data for situational assessment as well as enhancing the quality of information products by enabling interoperability among EOCs and charting out standard development of innovations and personnel.



**Table 4: Outcomes and Outputs for Priority Programme 3: Preparedness and Response**

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agency	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sub-Priority 3.1: Advance planning, coordination, and diversification of instruments for regional preparedness</b>							
<b>3.1.1 Enhanced collective response through standby arrangements and partnerships for new disaster scenarios</b>	3.1.1.1 Updated regional response plans for new risk scenarios (country-level, transboundary, co-occurrence of disasters), and gap analysis of modules (assets and capabilities) are developed to meet the potential immediate needs of affected communities	AHA Centre					
	3.1.1.2 Response trigger mechanism and pre-disaster anticipatory actions grounded on forecast-based impact analysis developed.	ACDM WG PRR  AHA Centre					
	3.1.1.3. A platform for dialogue with reputable and relevant CSOs, NGOs, and private sector entities in the region for implementation of One ASEAN One Response is established	AMS NDMOs  AHA Centre  ACDM Partners					
	3.1.1.4. Engagement with existing and new partners are strengthened with concrete contributions, including the NGOs and CSOs and private sector entities, incorporated to the standby arrangements (AJDRP), to expand the pool of resources required for ASEAN emergency response	AHA Centre					
<b>3.1.2 Strengthened disaster planning, coordination mechanisms and processes</b>	3.1.2.1 ASEAN disaster management tools and mechanism socialised and engaged relevant ASEAN sectors (such as ASEAN health sector, ASEAN militaries) to strengthen their interoperability with the Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangement and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (SASOP)	ACDM WG PRR  AHA Centre					

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agencies	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
	3.1.2.2. Feasibility study on strengthening the ADMER Fund and other funding mechanism in support of One ASEAN One Response is commissioned	ACDM WG PRR  ASEAN Secretariat  AHA Centre	■				
	3.1.2.3 The strategic review of SG-AHAC mechanism in areas under the purview of ACDM supported	ASEAN Secretariat	■				
	3.1.2.4 An impact study of the overall ASEAN disaster response mechanism is commissioned	ACDM WG PRR	■				
<b>3.1.3 Enhanced preparedness for response to large-scale disasters</b>	3.1.3.1 Regular drills and exercises (i.e. ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise) conducted to strengthen ASEAN's disaster response mechanisms	AMS NDMOs  AHA Centre		■	■	■	■
	3.1.3.2 Platform for sharing lessons Learnt and Best Practices from exercises and deployments developed and maintained	AHA Centre	■		■		■
	3.1.3.3 Feasibility studies for ASEAN to respond beyond the region developed	AHA Centre				■	
	3.1.3.4 Key considerations and plans for ASEAN collective response to disasters outside the region developed and endorsed	ACDM WG PRR					■
<b>Sub-Priority 3.2: Strengthen Capacity Building for Effective Regional Response</b>							
<b>3.2.1 Strengthened Regional Humanitarian Supply Chain Management</b>	3.2.1.1 Regionally customised capacity building programme on national level supply chain management is developed	AMS NDMOs  AHA Centre  ACDM Partners			■		
	3.2.1.2 Audits and studies conducted to improve DELSA operations and anticipate needs from new disaster	Malaysia  Philippines	■	■			

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agencies	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
	scenarios, such as pandemics (where feasible), and to identify specific relief items that meet the needs of women and vulnerable groups	Thailand AHA Centre					
	3.2.1.3 Enhanced regional logistics information management system, integrated with real-time monitoring tool covering the designated DELSA warehouses	AHA Centre ACDM Partners					
	3.2.1.4 A logistics roadmap that includes strategic outlook of regional humanitarian logistics supply chain, regulatory harmonisation for humanitarian access (including CIQP procedures), and business continuity planning for DELSA updated	AHA Centre ACDM Partners					
<b>3.2.2 Strengthened capabilities of ASEAN-ERAT to respond to disasters effectively</b>	3.2.2.1. A pool of ASEAN-ERAT trained members with different specialisation in each level is maintained and engaged through conduct of specialists / advanced courses (e.g. rapid assessment, information management, civil-military coordination, humanitarian logistic, early recovery), and team leader course.	AHA Centre					
	3.2.2.2. In-country ASEAN-ERAT network facilitated to strengthen national / sub-national disaster response capacity	AMS NDMOs AHA Centre					
	3.2.2.3. Conduct of regular connectivity test and formulation / updating of a standardised deployment mechanism for ASEAN-ERAT to exercises and disaster response operations	AHA Centre					
	3.2.2.4. Recognition system for AMS contributions and identification of ASEAN-ERAT deployment towards stronger regional disaster preparedness and response established	AMS NDMOs AHA Centre					

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agencies	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
	3.2.2.5 Competency standards (i.e. qualification checklist) for ASEAN-ERAT developed	AHA Centre					
<b>3.2.3 Reliable Emergency Telecommunications Network for supporting ASEAN response</b>	3.2.3.1 ICT equipment and capabilities supporting ASEAN-ERAT and AHA Centre's preparedness and response operations maintained and updated, if needed	AHA Centre					
	3.2.3.2 Partnership framework with telecommunication service providers developed	AHA Centre ACDM Partners					
<b>3.2.4 Enhanced assessment capabilities for robust information management system and interoperable EOCs network</b>	3.2.4.1 Disaster information product needs of ASEAN stakeholders are well defined at various coordination levels (strategic, operational, and tactical).	AMS NDMOs AHA Centre					
	3.2.4.2 Innovative methods/instruments for rapid damage and needs assessment during emergency response developed/adapted	ACDM WG PRR AHA Centre					
	3.2.4.3 Interoperability of EOCs systems and standardised personnel qualification among EOCs in ASEAN (10 NDMOs and the AHA Centre), ASEAN Secretariat, and other region-based centres enhanced	AMS NDMOs AHA Centre					
	3.2.4.4 ICT readiness for dependable inter-connectivity among EOCs (NDMOs and the AHA Centre) and ASEAN Secretariat sustained	AMS NDMOs AHA Centre					
	3.2.4.5 Data driven decision-making during response supported through expanded collaboration with diverse partners to explore and adopt machine learning and artificial intelligence for a holistic information management	AHA Centre ACDM Partners					

# Resilient Recovery

## Rationale

The ASEAN and its member states are no strangers to large-scale disasters that necessitate long-term recovery plans and extend far beyond the emergency phase. In 2004, the Indian Ocean tsunami impacted a total of 14 countries, among which were Indonesia, Thailand, Myanmar, and Malaysia. The worst affected country – Indonesia suffered a loss of US\$4.5 billion.<sup>73</sup> In 2008, Myanmar was hit by Cyclone Nargis, which severely affected 2.4 million people<sup>74</sup> and resulted in a total damage and loss of roughly US\$4.3 billion<sup>75</sup>. Similarly, the damage and losses following the 2009 West Sumatra Earthquake in Indonesia, were estimated at around USD 2.3 billion.<sup>76</sup> In 2013, the Philippines and Viet Nam were affected by Typhoon Haiyan, one of the strongest storms ever recorded. An estimated amount of PHP361 Billion (USD 7.4 billion) was needed for the recovery and reconstruction of the Philippines post-Haiyan. The recovery process after these catastrophic events, which primarily fall under the responsibility of ASEAN Member States, often span over many years. In 2018 Indonesia was affected by multiple catastrophic events, including series of earthquake in Lombok, Central Sulawesi Earthquake and Tsunami, and Sunda Strait Tsunami, which resulted in economic losses of more than USD 1.061 billion.

The ASEAN Member States have established strong regional cooperation to minimise disaster losses and respond collectively to disasters in the region since the adoption of the AADMER in 2005. Within the framework of the AADMER is a recovery (rehabilitation) provision that aims to prepare Member States through proactive planning and capacity building for more effective and resilient recovery. Recovery, however, entails various challenges as the impact of large-scale disasters could still be felt for years post-impact. The affected communities may suffer from destroyed settlements, infrastructure damage and residual longer-term economic difficulties that result in or worsen social discrepancies. Such challenges highlight the need for a shared regional responsibility to prepare for and assist in recovery from potential transboundary and mega-disasters in the ASEAN through the development of standby mechanisms and strengthening recovery knowledge and capacities across ASEAN Member States. These measures must also be complemented by developing strategies for joint post-disaster recovery assistance that may be triggered should any transboundary or mega-disaster happen again in the future.

<sup>73</sup>Athukorala, P.& Resosudarmo, B. (2005).“ The Indian Ocean Tsunami: Economic Impact, Disaster Management, and Lessons.” Asian Economic Papers. 4. 1-39. September 9, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3ieVFpv>

<sup>74</sup>International Federation of Red Cross (2011).“ Myanmar: Cyclone Nargis 2008 Facts and Figures.” September 9, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3iq3aq4>

<sup>75</sup>ASEAN, Government of Myanmar, UNCT Myanmar (2008 ).“ Post-Nargis Joint Assessment”. September 28, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3kLPdY6>

<sup>76</sup>BNPB, Bappenas, the Provincial and District/City Governments of West Sumatra and Jambi and International Partners (2009).“ West Sumatra and Jambi Natural Disasters: Damage, Loss, and Preliminary Needs Assessment. Jakarta: BNPB, Bappenas, the Provincial and District/City Governments of West Sumatra and Jambi and International Partners.” September 28, 2020 . <https://bit.ly/30b7QN1>

International Organization for Migration (2013).“ The State of Environmental Migration 2014: A Review of 2013.” Ed. F. Gemenne, P. Brucker, D. Ionesco. September 9, 2020. <https://bit.ly/33qo5sS>

## Challenges and Needs

In consideration of the current disaster risks faced by the ASEAN region, the following are the challenges and needs that would be addressed by this priority programme

1. Targeted capacity building for disaster recovery.

Disaster recovery measures are most effective when implemented at the pre-disaster stage. On this note, there is a need to strengthen the ACDM's capacity on strategic areas of disaster recovery such pre-disaster recovery planning to determine measures that lead to effective recovery after a disaster. These areas can help the ASEAN Member States, and the relevant institutions in-charge of recovery, to strengthen their own resilience from both small but frequent and large-scale disasters. At the regional level, there is also a demand to sustain the capacity building efforts under ASEAN-ERAT to better support NDMOs on early recovery, especially on capacity in rapid damage and needs assessment, towards contributing to better planning for recovery.

2. Greater focus on transboundary and mega-disasters towards long-term disaster recovery.

The OAOR mechanism is firmly established and adequately tested during the various disasters that affected the region in the past years, but it is still necessary to prepare for transboundary or mega-disasters that may require joint regional action not only on disaster response but also on longer-term disaster recovery. The strategies, financing, partnership engagement and other mechanisms to enable these joint actions need to be established ahead of time and prior to the disasters where they will be applied.

3. Better coordination with ministries and national actors beyond the NDMOs.

At the institutional level, there is a need to strengthen coordination with ministries beyond the AMS NDMOs, as well as in tandem with different partners involved in post-disaster recovery work, in order to effectively implement programmes and prepare for recovery actions in the region should a hazard of massive scale make cross sectoral recovery action necessary. The actors that need to be part of a more inclusive regional coordination include the community members, universities/research institutes, media, and the private sectors, which form the penta-helix model together with government institutions.

### *Relevant Provisions of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)*

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<b>Article 17</b>	For the purpose of the implementation of this Agreement, the Parties shall, jointly or individually, develop strategies and implement programmes for rehabilitation as a result of a disaster. The Parties shall promote, as appropriate, bilateral, regional and international cooperation for rehabilitation as a result of a disaster.
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### *Relevant Provisions of the ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management*

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<b>Institutionalisation and Communications</b>	The Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator already has a clear mandate to coordinate ASEAN's efforts at the highest political level during the response and recovery stages of a large-scale disaster in the region.
<b>Partnership and Innovation</b>	Resources for recovery dwindle and international organisations leave the affected areas. Strategic measures would need to be in place in the next ten years to shift the allocation of resources to local stakeholders and ensure an increase in development aid, on top of public investment, in recovery. As such, ASEAN needs to engage with relevant local stakeholders, including local governments, NGOs, community organisations and vulnerable groups, and increase transparency around resource transfers to those stakeholders

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<b>Priority 4</b>	Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
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## Past Achievements

Recovery is part of the key elements of the AADMER and thus have had significant achievements in the past through the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 and 2016-2020, particularly through Priority Programme 7 (RECOVER) of the latter. These achievements are outlined below. Further details of these past achievements are available in [Annex 3](#).

1. *ASEAN-ERAT Level 2 Pilot Course on Early Recovery* implemented from 5 to 9 August 2019 in Palu, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia<sup>78</sup>
2. Development of the *ASEAN Recovery Toolbox* in 2018.<sup>79</sup> The ASEAN Resilient Recovery Toolbox is an online repository of recovery policies, assessment, monitoring and other tools that can be used by ASEAN Member States in strengthening their disaster recovery systems and initiatives.
3. On 28 September 2018, the 7.4 magnitude earthquake hit the Central Sulawesi Province. A number of ASEAN Member States (the Philippines and Brunei Darussalam) with the assistance of AHA Centre and the Australian Government provided support in the recovery phase by building permanent housing units in Palu. Through these, the ASEAN Village was constructed in Palu, in August 2019 and the 75 units of Permanent Houses that were handed over to the Government of Palu on 16 April 2020.<sup>80</sup> Phase 2 construction of the ASEAN Village for 25 more units of Permanent Houses, a health facility and a mosque is currently ongoing with additional contribution from Brunei Darussalam and Direct Relief.
4. Two ASEAN Disaster Recovery Forums were organised in 2017 in Manila, Philippines, and 5-6 February 2018 in Bali, Indonesia. The forums were held in conjunction with ACDM WG Recovery meetings and provided a venue for the exchange of good practices in disaster damage and loss assessment, country-level disaster recovery guidelines, and recovery for resilient infrastructure as well as the development of the ASEAN Recovery Toolbox.
5. Adoption and publication of the *ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide (ADRRG)* in April 2016.<sup>81</sup> The ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide’s goal is to help ASEAN Member States prepare for recovery as well as deliver timely, efficient, and effective recovery programmes. The Guide seeks to improve the social and economic outcomes of disaster recovery programmes and to enhance disaster resilience across ASEAN Member States.

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<sup>78</sup>AHA Centre (n.d.). “ASEAN-ERAT Level 2 Pilot Advanced Course on Early Recovery”. July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/31IsZnx>

<sup>79</sup>ASEAN (2018). “ASEAN Recovery Toolbox”. July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2ZxH95p> (All files: <https://goo.gl/2PzxNm>) <sup>80</sup>AHA Centre (2020). “Press Release: ASEAN Helping ASEAN Beyond Emergency Response — Handover of 75 Units of Permanent Houses as part of the ASEAN Village to the Local Government of Palu City”. July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3id6FDk>

<sup>81</sup>ASEAN, et al. (2016). “Adoption of the ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide”. July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2CLU7n1>

6. *ASEAN Training of Trainers on Disaster Recovery* by USAID and ASEAN conducted from 20 to 23 October 2015 in Yangon, Myanmar.<sup>82</sup> This course was developed to reduce the gap between emergency response and the long-term recovery phases. It aimed to provide support to affected ASEAN Member States by analysing results of rapid assessment and providing recommendations on recovery plans during early stages of disaster recovery.
7. PDNA and *Disaster Recovery Framework Training* integrated into the ACE Programme. The ACE programme institutionalised training on the PDNA for NDMO officials. Furthermore, training modules were created and carried out, including a regional training for ASEAN Member States in July 2015.
8. Recovery assistance after Cyclone Nargis and Typhoon Haiyan through the *ASEAN High-Level Conference on Assistance for the Recovery of Yolanda-Affected Areas (ARYA)*. The high-level conference was held on 14 August 2014 in Taguig City, Metro Manila, Philippines to gather support in assisting the Government of the Philippines on national and local recovery and rehabilitation plans. This conference was followed by the *ASEAN Community Rebuilding Technical Workshop*.
9. *ASEAN Assistance in the Response and Recovery from Cyclone Nargis* from May 2008 – July 2010. Development of the *ASEAN Book Series on Post-Nargis Response* was launched on 31 July 2010 in Bangkok, Thailand, to document ASEAN's assistance in post-Nargis response and recovery efforts. The books aim to be a repository of knowledge and experiences from Cyclone Nargis.

## Focus Areas

Priority Programme 4 aims to enhance ASEAN capacities and strengthened institutional frameworks and multi-sectoral strategies to effectively recover from disasters. This priority programme supports the implementation of Article 17 of the AADMER. It focuses on enhancing regional capacities on disaster recovery and developing mechanisms for the ACDM to assist in disaster recovery for mega-disasters should such intervention be deemed necessary. Priority Programme 4 on recovery will focus on the following sub-priorities:

1. Sub-Priority 4.1. Pre-Disaster Programmes on Resilient Recovery:
  - *Outcome 4.1.1: Increased capacity on disaster recovery.* Recovery measures are most impactful and effective at the pre-disaster stage. This outcome focuses on strengthening the capacities of AMS in recovery planning and longer-term recovery strategies through capacity building programmes and cross-learning exchanges among government actors working on disaster recovery.
  - *Outcome 4.1.2: Ensured availability of data and tools on recovery.* To complement capacity building measures and infuse innovation in the ACDM's recovery work, this outcome aims to strengthen the technologies and data sharing measures, while building an online repository of tools on disaster recovery.

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<sup>82</sup>USAID and ASEAN (2015). "ASEAN Training of Trainers on Disaster Recovery". July 16,2020. <https://bit.ly/3fwnKHD>



2. Sub-Priority 4.2. Preparedness for Regional Recovery Assistance for Large-Scale Disasters:

- *Outcome 4.2.1: Strengthened institutional framework on potential recovery assistance for mega- disasters.* This outcome would enhance the ACDM's readiness to help affected member states' recovery from mega-disasters through the development of a regional strategy for joint recovery assistance, mechanism for post-disaster needs assessment, ad-hoc platforms for partners and tangible recovery programmes should they be necessary.
- *Outcome 4.2.2: Mechanisms for resource mobilisation for recovery developed.* Effective resource mobilisation is the key element towards effective recovery assistance for large-scale disasters. This outcome focuses on developing resource mobilisation strategies and actual funding mechanisms to anticipate and support potential recovery efforts especially from large-scale disasters.

**Table 5: Outcomes and Outputs for Priority Programme 4: Resilient Recovery**

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agency	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sub-Priority 4.1: Pre-Disaster Programmes on Resilient Recovery</b>							
<b>4.1.1 Increased capacity on disaster recovery</b>	4.1.1.1. Capacity building programme on pre-disaster recovery planning and post disaster needs assessment developed with consideration of the urban landscapes, livelihood recovery, and the needs and participation of women and vulnerable groups during recovery	ACDM WG PRR  ASEAN Secretariat  ACDM Partners					
	4.1.1.2. Platform/s for sharing of information and best practices between NDMOs, relevant national agencies, local governments, partners and stakeholders working on recovery established and implemented	AHA Centre  ACDM Partners					
	4.1.1.3. Competency guidelines and relevant training programmes developed for disaster recovery practitioners in ASEAN	AHA Centre  ACDM Partners					
	4.1.1.4. Capacity building programme on quick recovery of services for critical infrastructure (e.g. airports) developed/ adopted	ACDM WG PRR  ACDM Partners					

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agencies	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
	4.1.1.5 Knowledge sharing on risk financing, including in insurance and other sources of financing for resilient recovery, is organised regularly	ACDM WG PRR ACDM Partners					
<b>4.1.2 Ensured availability of data and tools on recovery</b>	4.1.2.1 New technologies and innovative tools for post-disaster needs assessment and recovery planning developed/ adopted/utilised	ACDM WG PRR AHA Centre ACDM Partners					
	4.1.2.2. Data sharing mechanism for post-disaster recovery-related data established, including the use of existing disaster-related database as well as data from relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies	ACDM WG PRR AHA Centre					
	4.1.2.3. Review and socialise the ASEAN Recovery Toolbox to enhance its contents and functionalities, and develop an online platform for its target users.	ACDM WG PRR ASEAN Secretariat ACDM Partners					
	<b>Sub-Priority 4.2: Preparedness for Regional Recovery Assistance for Large-Scale Disasters</b>						
<b>4.2.1 Strengthened institutional framework on potential recovery assistance for large-scale disasters</b>	4.2.1.1. Regional strategy for post-disaster recovery assistance for large-scale and mega-disasters in the region is developed, including the regional mechanisms for post-disaster needs assessment, as part of the AJDRP Module	ACDM WG PRR ASEAN Secretariat					
	4.2.1.2 Setup of ad-hoc regional forums/ platforms developed to gather key partners, private sector, relevant sectoral bodies and other relevant stakeholders to support, co-implement and/or monitor recovery efforts for large-scale disasters	ACDM WG PRR ASEAN Secretariat					

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agencies	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
	4.2.1.3 Standby recovery assistance programmes, including livelihood restoration, cash-for-work interventions, vocational training and other forms of appropriate support for rapid recovery, are determined/ developed to be utilised if needed after large scale disasters, consistent with the regional strategy for post-disaster recovery assistance and the AJDRP	ACDM WG PRR AMS NDMOs AHA Centre ACDM Partners					
<b>4.2.2 Mechanism for resource mobilization for recovery developed</b>	4.2.2.1. Resource mobilisation strategy for disaster recovery developed, to be activated when needed after large-scale disasters	ACDM WG PRR ASEAN Secretariat ACDM Partners					
	4.2.2.2. Ad-hoc regional funding and financial management mechanisms and platforms for recovery (e.g. use of crowdfunding, online donation platform and/or tracking mechanism, as appropriate) developed and utilised to support recovery efforts for large scale disasters in the region when needed	ACDM WG PRR ASEAN Secretariat AHA Centre ACDM Partners					

### Rationale

The *ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management* envisions ASEAN as a global leader in disaster management by 2025. To do so, ASEAN needs to (i) demonstrate its leadership by being a knowledge resource for best-practices in DM at the international arena; (ii) establish international networks and partnerships to exchange expertise, information, technology, among others; (iii) gain the confidence across all stakeholders from ASEAN Dialogue Partners, IOs, IGOs, NGOs, CSOs, private sector, local community leaders; and (iv) build the capacity and resilience of the local communities through the respective member states and NDMOs.

Furthermore, the ASEAN region has experienced various disasters over the past few years and the lessons learnt from these disasters are valuable for adapting strategies, developing solutions and increasing capacities. The past AADMER Work Programmes have increased the capacities of disaster management leaders and professionals from ASEAN Member States, through various activities such as the AHA Centre Executive (ACE) Programme, ASEAN Senior Executive Programme in Disaster Management (SEPDM), ASEAN Strategic Policy Dialogue on Disaster Management (SPDDM), and creation of a Disaster Management Research Roadmap for the ASEAN Region, establishment of the ASEAN Science-based Disaster Management Platform, and launch of *ASEAN Risk Monitor and Disaster Management Review (ARMOR)* over the past five years. With the 3<sup>rd</sup> AADMER Work Programme, it is important to continue the momentum in the development of disaster management capacities in ASEAN region to manifest ASEAN's global leadership.

### Challenges and Needs

With consideration of the past achievements made, the projection for future risk and hazards in the ASEAN region due to climate change, and to realise the *ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management*, the following challenges and needs will be addressed by this priority programme:

1. *Continuous innovation through knowledge management.*

ASEAN realises the need to continue innovating to enhance the regional knowledge capacities. Beyond ASEAN's risk outlook, herein lies a region that is a rich source of disaster-related science and research, indigenous knowledge, good practices, and other forms of tacit knowledge across the disaster management spectrum. Guided by related ACDM Working Groups, the AHA Centre as the operational engine for the AADMER plays a key role as the regional knowledge hub, advocating for evidence-based policy making, promoting individual and organisational professionalism, supporting innovation around the region, managing a comprehensive ASEAN disaster database, and sharing its experience in disaster management beyond the region. To remain relevant with resilience building developments, a robust and agile knowledge management system is crucial to address strategic information needs by ASEAN stakeholders across sectors to support the regional resilience building.

2. Leverage regional knowledge for continuing capacity building and manifesting global leadership.

Promoting innovation through knowledge creation, policy analysis, and capacity building are crucial to produce the next generation of professionals who are proficient and respected as global leaders in disaster management at the regional and global levels. ASEAN has a strong foundation with available capacity building streams including the ACE Programme, SEPDM, SPDDM, High-level Symposium on Disaster Management and other similar strategic forums. To enhance capacity building and standards based on the ASCEND Framework, ASEAN needs to develop a strategic implementation plan comprising a pilot implementation programme that will be improved on, and a robust monitoring and evaluation before large scale implementation of the programme. The regional disaster management knowledge should be capitalised as a source of wisdom to buttress ASEAN's capacity building curricula and professionalisation framework in demonstrating global leadership. This will ensure that the idea, approach, and practices of One ASEAN, One Response are promulgated at other regions and globally. As part of its commitment in inclusivity and equal participation, ASEAN will continue to encourage the representation of women and marginalised groups in its capacity building and global leadership initiatives and to ensure its capacity building programmes serve as a platform to discuss and deepen understanding of gender and social inclusion issues as well as exchange of relevant good practices and new initiatives to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience.

*Relevant Provisions of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)*

**Article 18 (1)** In order to increase preparedness and to mitigate disasters, the Parties shall undertake technical co-operation, including the (a) facilitate mobilisation of appropriate resources both within and outside the Parties; (b) promote the standardisation of the reporting format of data and information; (c) promote the exchange of relevant information, expertise, technology, techniques and know-how; (d) provide or make arrangements for relevant training, public awareness and education, in particular, relating to disaster prevention and mitigation; (e) develop and undertake training programmes for policy makers, disaster managers and disaster responders at local, national and regional levels; and (f) strengthen and enhance the technical capacity of the Parties to implement this Agreement.

**Article 19 (1)** The Parties shall individually or jointly, including in co-operation with appropriate international organisations, promote and, whenever possible, support scientific and technical research programmes related to the causes and consequences of disasters and the means, methods, techniques and equipment for disaster risk reduction. In this regard, the protection of the Intellectual Property Rights of the Parties concerned must be respected.

**Article 20 (1)** The ASEAN Co-ordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) shall be established for the purpose of facilitating co-operation and co-ordination among the Parties, and with relevant United Nations and international organisations, in promoting regional collaboration.

### Relevant Provisions of ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management

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**Institutionalisation and Communications** ASEAN is well placed to become a global leader given its vast experience, knowledge, and expertise in disaster management and emergency response by 2025. In the next ten years, these experience, knowledge and expertise need to be leveraged more effectively through multiple avenues including through a comprehensive and integrated communications master plan.

This element highlights the needs of deeper cross-sectoral collaboration to fully implement a comprehensive disaster management strategy. It also highlights the needs to leverage knowledge and expertise more effectively through multiple avenues including through a comprehensive and integrated communications master plan to achieve ASEAN as a global leader in disaster management.

**Partnerships and Innovations** This element highlights the importance to integrate local knowledge and capacity as a key stakeholder in disaster management and emergency response. It also highlights the importance of ASEAN think-tanks and institutions contributions to shape global policies and strategies on disaster management and emergency response.

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### Relevant Provisions of the One ASEAN, One Response Declaration

**Point 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.

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

**Point 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.

**Point 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.

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### Relevant Provisions of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

~~**SFDRR Global Target F:** Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030.~~

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### Relevant Provision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

~~**SDG 17.9:** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.~~

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## Past Achievements

The main achievements of ASEAN in global leadership in the past decade are listed below. Further details on these past achievements on global leadership are available in [Annex 3](#).

1. In February 2020, the inaugural *High-level Symposium on Disaster Management* was conducted to improve regional policies and strategies on disaster management. *The Symposium* brings together policymakers and scientists working in the ASEAN disaster management field to promote and support multi-disciplinary dialogues for disaster management practice and policy.
2. The *ASEAN Strategic Policy Dialogue on Disaster Management (SPDDM)*, co-organised by the Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF), the ASEAN Secretariat and the AHA Centre, is held annually in Singapore. The inaugural SPDDM in 2015 provided an important impetus to the development of the *ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management*, charting the strategic direction for ASEAN in disaster management over the next decade. Regular conduct of the *ASEAN Senior Executive Programme in Disaster Management (SEPDM)* since 2015, hosted by the SCDF, has create network of senior level executives amongst NDMOs in ASEAN and the Asia Pacific.
3. The *AHA Centre Executive Programme (ACE Programme)* has been consistently implemented since 2014 with more than 90 ACE graduates from all ten ASEAN Member States with active participation of women leaders and decision makers.
4. After 2015, ASEAN's collective and ASEAN Member States' individual presence are well documented in key global DRR and humanitarian events, including during the series of Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR), Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week.
5. Adoption of the ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management (ASCEND) in October 2018.<sup>83</sup>
6. Continued enhancement of *AHA Centre's ICT systems*, including redesigned website of the AHA Centre, enhancement of database and server to enable operationalisation of ADINet, DMRS, ASEAN Science-Based Disaster Management Platform (ASDMP), Web-EOC, and all ICT-based processes of AHA Centre.
7. Launched of key knowledge management initiatives like the ASDMP<sup>84</sup> in December 2017, Disaster Management Research Roadmap for the ASEAN Region<sup>85</sup> in 2017, and ASEAN Risk and Disaster Management Review (ARMOR)<sup>86</sup> in March 2019 (1<sup>st</sup> Edition) and August 2020 (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition).

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<sup>83</sup>Adopted Meeting Summary of the 33rd ACDM Meeting.

<sup>84</sup>ASEAN (n.d.). "ASEAN Science-Based Disaster Management Platform (ASDMP)". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/38yamSS>

<sup>85</sup>AHA Centre (2017). "Disaster Management Research Roadmap for the ASEAN Region". July 16, 2020.

<https://bit.ly/32oRcM3>

<sup>86</sup>AHA Centre (2019). "ASEAN Risk Monitor and Disaster Management Review (ARMOR)". July 16, 2020.

<https://bit.ly/2ZENvjH>

## Focus Areas

This priority programme aims to establish ASEAN as a regional thought-leader on disaster resilience and climate change action by expanding its knowledge base and communicating its achievements. It will implement Articles 18 and 19 of AADMER as well as relevant provisions from other agreements, where possible. It focuses on facilitating technical and scientific cooperation in disaster management as well as realising the *ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management* to be the global leader in disaster management. Priority Programme 5 on Global Leadership will include the following sub-priorities:

1. Sub-Priority 5.1. Knowledge Management for Regional Resilience Building:
  - *Outcome 5.1.1: Improved regional disaster and climate-related knowledge management.* Scientific findings, innovative technologies, and past experiences are valuable lessons to improve disaster management for resilience building. The speed of disaster and climate-related knowledge production of ASEAN (both explicit and tacit knowledge) is not complemented by an integrated and easy-to-use knowledge management system. There is an urgent need to improve the knowledge management system encompassing all priority programmes to accommodate AMS needs to help improve the region's capacities.
  - *Outcome 5.1.2: Enhanced capacity of disaster management of ASEAN.* With a targeted capacity building and investment in professionalisation, a continuous improvement in the area of knowledge management will advance disaster management capacity efficiently. This outcome envisions a state where the regional disaster management knowledge can be capitalised as a source of wisdom to buttress ASEAN's capacity building curricula and professionalisation framework in demonstrating global leadership.
2. Sub-Priority 5.2. Sharing of regional knowledge and experiences to demonstrate global leadership in disaster management:
  - *Outcome 5.2.1 Expanded and consistent Global Thought Leadership and Engagement of ASEAN.* With its rich knowledge and experience on disaster management, it is crucial to harvest ASEAN's knowledge capital and its disaster management capacities to highlight ASEAN's role as an established global leader. This outcome envisages that by 2025 ASEAN has a coordinated set of products and avenues projecting global leadership in disaster management.



**Table 6: Outcomes and Outputs for Priority Programme 5: Global Leadership (GL)**

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agency	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sub-Priority 5.1: Knowledge Management for Regional Resilience Building</b>							
<b>5.1.1 Improved regional disaster and climate-related knowledge management</b>	5.1.1.1. A scoping study on the ASEAN stakeholders’ disaster and climate-related knowledge management needs (including its user Interface/user experience) is completed.	AHA Centre					
	5.1.1.2. E-learning strategy and programme for ASEAN established, including utilising the open or closed training courses developed under previous and current AWP’s.	ACDM WG GL					
		AHA Centre					
	5.1.1.3. E-learning platform to host and continuously implement capacity building programmes in ASEAN is available in line with the ICT Roadmap on disaster management	AHA Centre					
	5.1.1.4. Web-based knowledge management system encompassing all priority programmes developed / enhanced to bridge relevant science, research, best practices to support evidence-based policy/ programmes and mutual learning among ASEAN Member States and beyond.	ACDM WG GL					
		ASEAN Secretariat					
AHA Centre							
5.1.1.5. Platforms to crowdsource innovative DRM solutions through engagement with ASEAN actors, citizens, and regional partners.	ACDM WG GL						
	ASEAN Secretariat						
	AHA Centre						
	ACDM Partners						

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agencies	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
	5.1.1.6. ACDM's periodic publications on disaster management knowledge and research to document the ASEAN's future outlook and key lessons learnt from responding to disasters is consistently produced (e.g. ARMOR, ASEAN Disaster Resilience Outlook, among other thematic publications).	ACDM WG GL  ASEAN Secretariat  AHA Centre					
	5.1.1.7. A regional community of practice on disaster management is established composing of practitioners, academics, scholars, journalists, policy makers and other relevant actors encompassing various sectors.	ACDM WG GL  ASEAN Secretariat  AHA Centre  ACDM Partners					
	5.1.1.8. Platforms to generate awareness and understanding on the importance of inculcating a whole-of-society approach in disaster management, especially those that are most affected during disasters.	ACDM WG GL					
<b>5.1.2 Enhanced capacity of disaster management of ASEAN</b>	5.1.2.1. Capacity building programmes targeting disaster management leaders and practitioners in ASEAN are provided	AHA Centre					
	5.1.2.2. The ASEAN Senior Executive Programme on Disaster Management (SEPDM) conducted annually on the frontiers of disaster management and to strengthen networking among key senior executives from NDMOs	ACDM WG GL  Singapore					
	5.1.2.3. Specialised training and capacity building programmes aligned with the ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management (ASCEND) Framework	AHA Centre					
	5.1.2.4. A pool of disaster management assessors and professionals certified under the ASCEND framework	AHA Centre					

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agencies	Timeline (Year)					
			1	2	3	4	5	
	5.1.2.5. Impact study on ASEAN's disaster capacity building programmes, including a sub-component on women's leadership, among others	ASEAN Secretariat ACDM Partners						
	5.1.2.6 A roadmap to chart the potential roles and areas of collaborations from relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies	ASEAN Secretariat						
	5.1.2.7. The structure, conduct, and work plans of the Joint Task Force (JTF) on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) are developed to enable sharing of views and ideas for cross-sectoral cooperation	ACDM WG GL ASEAN Secretariat						

**Sub-Priority 5.2: Sharing of Regional Knowledge and Experiences to Demonstrate Global Leadership in Disaster Management**

<b>5.2.1 Expanded and consistent Global Thought Leadership and Engagement of ASEAN</b>	5.2.1.1. Knowledge exchange and information sharing on innovative disaster-related technologies and ASEAN's programmes with ASEAN Dialogue Partners, regional inter-governmental organisations, private sector, and other international organisations conducted	ASEAN Secretariat AHA Centre						
	5.2.1.2. Capacity building programmes targeting disaster management leaders outside of the ASEAN region are provided	AHA Centre						
	5.2.1.3. Platform for knowledge exchange and inter-sectoral dialogue with relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies is established to discuss and develop joint initiatives on DRM and disseminate the results from all priority programmes	ASEAN Secretariat						
	5.2.1.4. The ASEAN Strategic Policy Dialogue on Disaster Management (SPDDM) convened annually with its key dialogue's output strategically disseminated at international DRR and humanitarian forums	ACDM WG GL Singapore						
	5.2.1.5. Global outreach events during the annual ASEAN Day for Disaster	AMS NDMOs						

Outcomes	Outputs	Implementing Agencies	Timeline (Year)				
			1	2	3	4	5
	Management (ADDM) and related observances	ASEAN Secretariat					
	5.2.1.6 Web-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) platform for AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025, including interface with relevant ASEAN's strategic documents (e.g. ICT Roadmap), established and achievements are regularly reported	ASEAN Secretariat					
	5.2.1.7. Strategic documentation of ASEAN Member States and ASEAN bodies contributions to SFDRR and SDGs is produced (e.g. report or web-based platform).	ASEAN Secretariat					

# III. Implementation Mechanisms

## Implementation Arrangements

The implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 will be guided by the institutional structure illustrated in Figure 1.

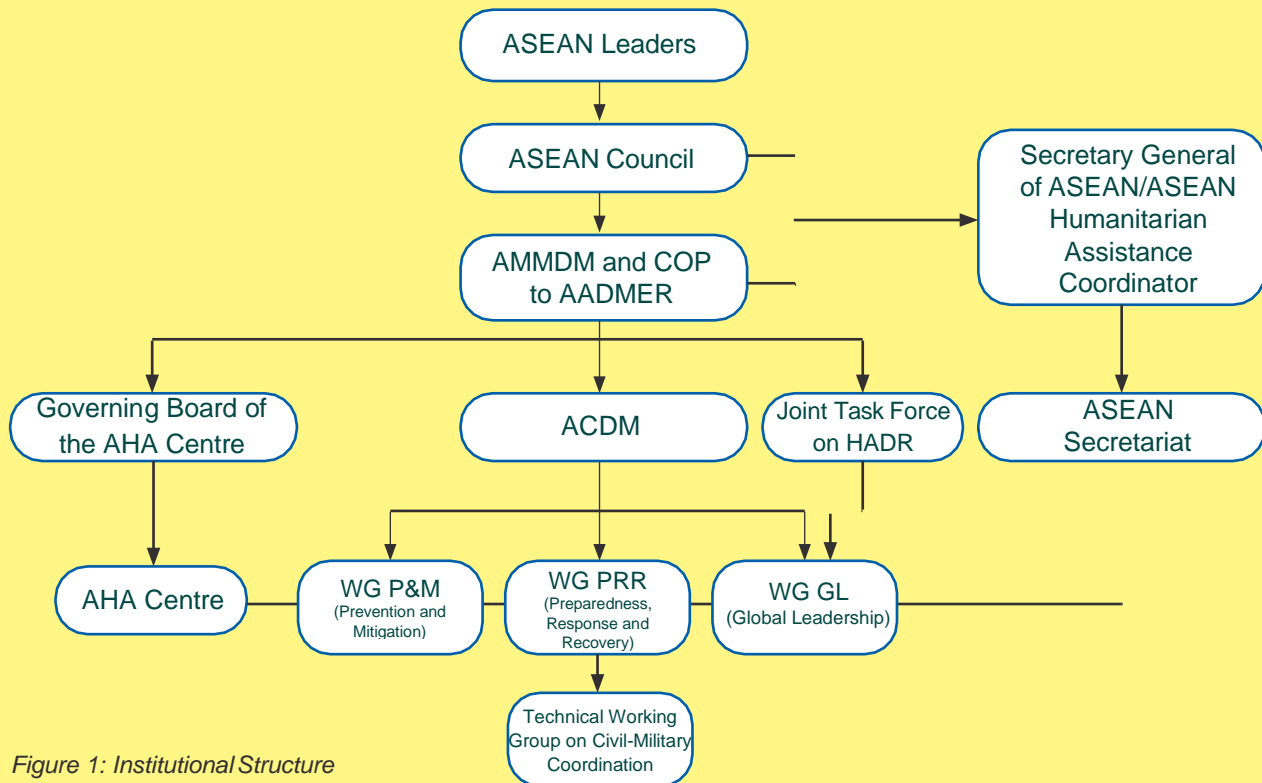


Figure 1: Institutional Structure

**AMMDM:** In the next five years, the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) shall continue to fulfil its mandate to “promote synergy of efforts with other ASEAN ministerial bodies to accelerate well-coordinated, more robust and faster ASEAN’s collective response to disasters, and to realise the building of disaster resilient and safer communities to reduce disaster losses in the region, using AADMER as the regional policy backbone and common platform to maintain ASEAN’s Centrality”. Its functions are pursuant to its Terms of Reference (See Annex 4), which was adopted during the 2nd AMMDM in October 2014. The AMMDM is held annually in conjunction with the Conference of Parties (COP) to the AADMER, the Meetings of the ACDM and the Governing Board of the AHA Centre.

**ACDM:** The ACDM shall continue to fulfil its function as the driver in implementing the AADMER and “to formulate and implement programmes, projects and activities to enhance regional cooperation in all aspects of disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery through mutual assistance activities in order to minimise the adverse consequences of disasters on the economic and social development of member countries”. The ACDM will continue to fulfil the following functions:

1. To serve as a forum for exchange of views on strategic and emerging issues involving disaster management and relief activities in the ASEAN region;
2. To enhance the sharing of resources and information on disaster management;

3. To utilise cost-sharing arrangements in funding collaborative activities in disaster management as a strategy for enhancing self-reliance in the implementation of regional activities;
4. To strengthen coordination with other relevant ASEAN bodies to complement the implementation of disaster management activities;
5. To collaborate with ASEAN's Dialogue Partners; international and multilateral agencies, NGOs and the private sector in advancing the objectives of ASEAN cooperation in disaster management;
6. To promote human resource development in disaster management in accordance with the needs of Member States;
7. To promote effective integration of programmes and activities with other relevant ASEAN bodies;
8. To promote public education and awareness programmes;
9. To promote collaborative disaster research activities; and
10. To formulate and implement the AAADMER Work Programme that outlines regional strategies, priority areas, and activities on disaster management.

The Terms of Reference of ACDM is attached in Annex 5.

**Chair of the ACDM:** The ACDM shall be led by a Chair who will “provide leadership and guidance to the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) towards fulfilling the vision of disaster-resilient and safer communities in ASEAN” and “oversee the development, implementation, and monitoring of the AADMER Work Programme as well as the activities implemented by the working groups under the AADMER Work Programme.” The tenure of the Chair of the ACDM is for one year and will be rotated alphabetically.

The Terms of Reference of the Chair of the ACDM is attached in Annex 6.

**ACDM Working Groups:** The ACDM Working Groups will continue to provide strategic directions in the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme and its five priority programmes. The roles and mandate of the ACDM Working Groups are outlined in the updated Terms of Reference in Annex 7. To implement the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025, the ACDM will be supported by three (3) working groups namely the:

- 1) ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation (P&M)
- 2) ACDM Working Group on Preparedness, Response and Recovery (PRR)
- 3) ACDM Working Group on Global Leadership (GL)

These three working groups will be led by the ASEAN Member States serving as Co-Chairs and Members as summarized in Table 1.

Table 7: Working Group Arrangements for 2021-2025

Working Groups	Co-Chairs	Members	Total Number of AMS
<b>1. Prevention and Mitigation</b>	Lao PDR Philippines Thailand	Brunei Darussalam Cambodia Indonesia Malaysia Myanmar Viet Nam	9
<b>2. Preparedness, Response and Recovery</b>	Malaysia Myanmar Singapore	Brunei Darussalam Indonesia Lao PDR Philippines Thailand	8
<b>3. Global Leadership</b>	Indonesia Singapore Viet Nam	Brunei Darussalam Cambodia Indonesia Lao PDR Malaysia Myanmar Philippines Thailand	10

The ACDM Working Groups are crucial in supporting the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme and to achieving the target outcomes and outputs for 2021-2025. In total, there are **5 priority programmes, 15 sub-priorities, 30 outcomes and 117 outputs** to be implemented by the 3 ACDM Working Groups, as outlined below:

### 1. ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation

- a. ACDM Working Group P&M will lead the implementation of *Priority Programmes 1 on Risk Assessment and Monitoring*, and *2 on Prevention and Mitigation*
- b. Total Number of Sub-Priorities: **9**
  - PP1- 3 Sub-Priorities
  - PP2- 6 Sub-Priorities
- c. Total Number of Outcomes: **16**
  - PP1- 5 Outcomes
  - PP2- 11 Outcomes
- d. Total Number of Outputs: **54**
  - PP1- 23 Outputs
  - PP2- 31 Outputs

## 2. ACDM Working Group on Preparedness, Response and Recovery

- a. ACDM Working Group PRR will lead the implementation of *Priority Programmes 3 on Preparedness and Response* and *4 on Resilient Recovery*
- b. Total Number of Sub-Priorities: **4**
  - PP3- 2 Sub-Priorities
  - PP4- 2 Sub-Priorities
- c. Total Number of Outcomes: **11**
  - PP3- 7 Sub-Priorities
  - PP4- 1 Sub-Priorities
- d. Total Number of Outputs: **41**
  - PP3- 28 Sub-Priorities
  - PP4- 13 Sub-Priorities

## 3. ACDM Working Group on Global Leadership

- a. ACDM Working Group on Global Leadership will lead the implementation of *Priority Programme 5 Global Leadership*
- b. Total Number of Sub-Priorities: **2**
- c. Total Number of Outcomes: **3**
- d. Total Number of Outputs: **22**

The Terms of Reference of the ACDM Working Groups is attached in Annex 7.

**Governing Board of AHA Centre:** The Governing Board of the AHA Centre assumes the overall responsibility and is accountable for the operations of the AHA Centre. The functions of the Governing Board are outlined in the Agreement on the Establishment of the AHA Centre. The AHA Centre is the Secretariat of the Governing Board. The Governing Board meets at least once a year and as far as possible, in conjunction with meetings of the ACDM and/or COP to AADMER<sup>87</sup>.

**The ASEAN Secretariat:** The ASEAN Secretariat will continue to coordinate the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 and provide policy support and coordination among the implementing agencies as well as ACDM's partners, ensuring policy coherence with ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and other regional and global frameworks on disaster risk management and sustainable development.

The ASEAN Secretary-General will serve as the ASEAN's Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator, the key role entrusted by the ASEAN Member States to the Secretary-General in May 2014. This role can be activated for disaster relief and recovery stages 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 of Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC) is outlined in Annex 8.

<sup>87</sup>ASEAN (2016). "AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020." July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2Y7hv6Q>



**AHA Centre:** The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management or AHA Centre will continue its role of facilitating cooperation and coordination among the ASEAN Member States. It shall endeavour to fulfil a wider range of functions covering the whole spectrum of disaster management, as mandated by AADMER, given available resources. The AADMER provides in Article 20.1 that, “The AHA Centre shall be established for the purpose of facilitating cooperation and coordination among the Parties, and with relevant United Nations and international organisations, in promoting regional collaboration.”

The Terms of Reference of the AHA Centre is attached in Annex 9.

### Transforming the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 Outputs into Programmes and Activities

The outputs of the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* will be detailed further through implementation plans or project proposals to be developed by designated implementing agencies and approved by the relevant working groups. Given the inter-linkages of various areas of the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025*, these plans or proposals can cover a single output, a set of inter-linked outputs, an entire outcome or a set of outcomes within or across different priority programmes. They can contain more detailed activities, resource inputs and other elements necessary to fully develop each output, in line with the *Handbook on Proposal Development for ASEAN Cooperation Projects Actions*<sup>88</sup> and the *ASEAN Project Templates*.<sup>89</sup>

**Developing Activities:** The above-mentioned Handbook define activities as actions taken or work performed through which inputs such as funding and other types of resources are mobilised to produce specific project outputs. The implementing agency tasked to roll out specific parts of the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 has the flexibility to determine the activities needed to generate the target outputs in the implementation plan, as deemed appropriate by the respective ACDM Working Groups. In order to guide potential implementing agencies in their planning process and in determining the expected tasks to incorporate in their respective plans or project proposals, here are some recommended activities for the respective types of outputs:

*Table 8: Recommended Activities for Types of Outputs*

<i>Outputs on <u>awareness raising</u></i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organising awareness raising and/or public outreach event(s)</li> <li>Organising social media campaign(s)</li> <li>Development and dissemination/ publication of post-event report(s)</li> </ul>
<i>Outputs on <u>partnership development/ strengthening</u></i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organising ACDM partnership forum/event(s)</li> <li>Organising knowledge and/or innovation sharing event(s)</li> <li>Produce post-event summary report(s)</li> </ul>
<i>Outputs on <u>developing of assessments, studies, plans, strategies, guidelines, policies and reviews</u></i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct desk review/ research</li> <li>Development of knowledge material(s)</li> <li>Conduct consultations with relevant ACDM Working Groups and other stakeholders</li> <li>Publication of knowledge material(s) in relevant ASEAN website(s)</li> </ul>

<sup>88</sup>ASEAN Secretariat (2017). “Handbook on Proposal Development for ASEAN Cooperation Projects.” September 9, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2Zj1vyY>

<sup>89</sup>ASEAN (2017). “ASEAN Project Templates”. September 9, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2JcoPcd>

Outputs on capacity building

- Drafting of work plan(s) and training curriculum
- Conduct consultation(s) with relevant ACDM Working Groups and other stakeholders
- Full development of training materials (including training videos and knowledge checks)
- Pilot testing of the training programme
- Submission of the final training materials for approval by the appropriate working group
- Incorporation of the course in the e-learning platform

Outputs on strategic regional outreach and deployment

- Drafting of the proposal for strategic regional outreach and deployment of assets and capabilities, considering existing regional tools, mechanisms, and SOPs
- Consultation event/s with relevant working groups and stakeholders
- Procurement and deployment of assets and capabilities, within the ASEAN disaster management tools and mechanisms
- Development of after-action-report

Outputs on Infrastructure development:

- Soft Infrastructure (e.g. New online platform(s), innovation hubs within existing platform(s) or ICT products and tools)
- Development of proposed features of platform and its functionalities
- Consultation /s with relevant working groups and stakeholders
- Full development of platform, including activities on stocktaking of relevant materials
- Final submission of the complete platform for approval by the appropriate working group
- Launch of the platform, including social media campaign

Hard infrastructure

- Consultation with relevant working groups and actors, including both at national and sub-national level, to define scope and purpose of the infrastructure, including its maintenance arrangement.
- Preparation of a Detailed Engineering Design (DED), environmental and social impact assessment, and other applicable documents, following related constructions law in the country hosting the infrastructure.
- Formal approval process from relevant working groups and ASEAN bodies as well as host-country.
- Construction of the hard infrastructure and frequent monitoring and evaluation for compliance
- End of project report and hand-over of the hard infrastructure

The indicative outputs and eventual programmes or activities as part of the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* can be reviewed and updated during the implementation phase. Accordingly, *Figure 2* depicts the indicative process of programmes and activities formulation for achieving outputs and outcomes of *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025*.

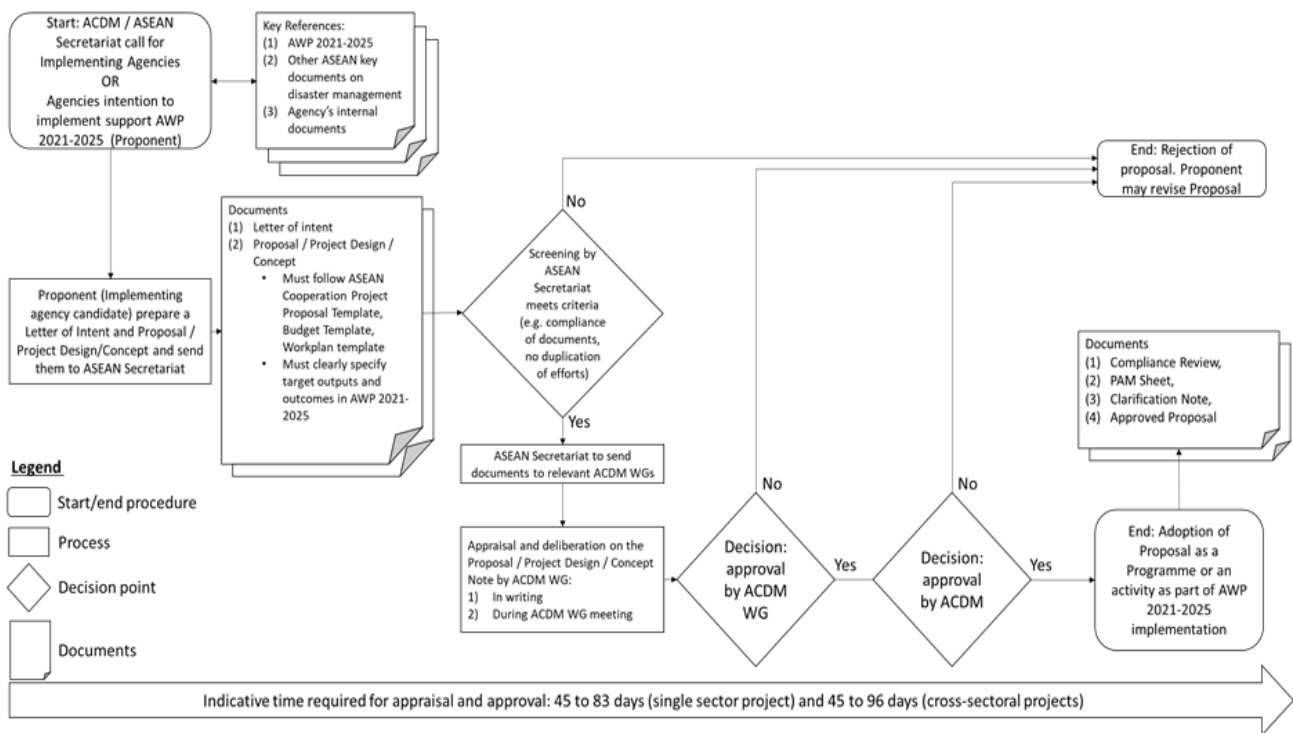


Figure 2: Partnership Engagement Procedure for formulating Project to implement AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 (appraisal and approval stage by ACDM)

The figure shows the interaction between potential project implementing agencies/ proponents with the ACDM. Specifically, it indicates whether the project design could meet the envisioned outputs and outcomes of the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025*. In the overall context of regional cooperation, the process is in line with the “appraisal and approval” stage in the context of overall ASEAN cooperation project formulation, in particular the Standard Operating Procedure of Appraisal and Approval Process (SOP PAA, ASEAN Secretariat, 2017, p. 21). ASEAN Secretariat (2017, p. 20) indicates that for projects that are seeking funding support from the ASEAN Secretariat managed funds, proponents should allocate at least 83 days for single-sectoral project and 96 working days for cross-sectoral project prior to the intended implementation date. This includes 30 days for revisions of project proposal by the proponent. The proponent may request an extension for a proposal revision of up to 20 working days (4 weeks), as prescribed in the SOP PAA. In addition, projects seeking funding from Trust and Project Fund (TPF) should obtain approval from both ASEAN, usually through the ASEAN CPR, and the relevant ASEAN External Partners. This process takes approximately 45 working days.

Finally, potential implementing agencies are also encouraged to understand the overall process of proposal development for ASEAN cooperation projects, which includes project proposal formulation, appraisal and approval, implementation and monitoring, as well as completion and reporting (see the figure below).

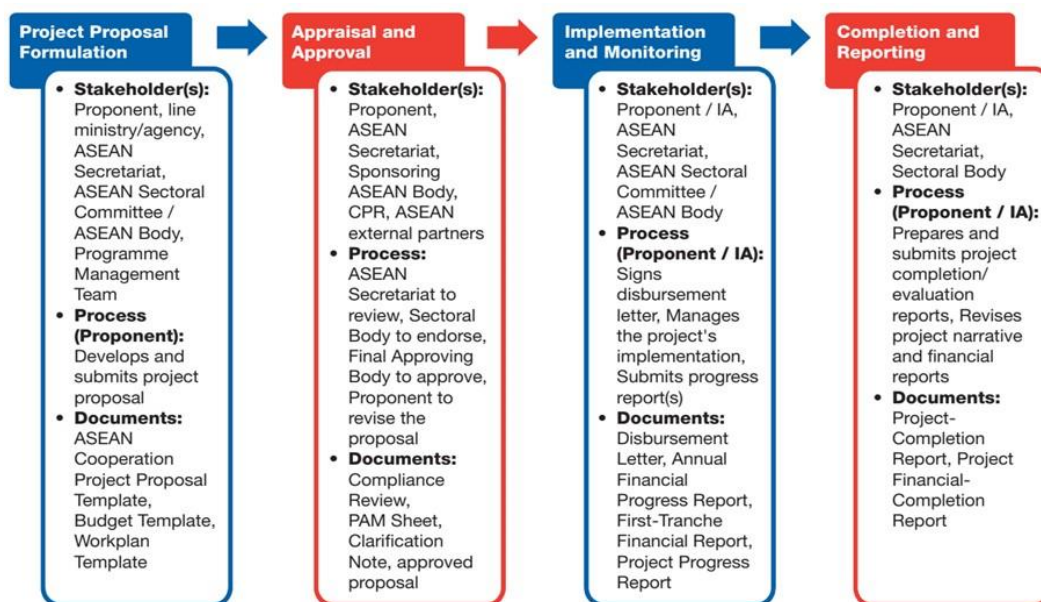


Figure 3: Formulation of Project Development for ASEAN Cooperation Projects (ASEAN Secretariat, 2017, p.10)

### Inter-linkages across Priority Programmes

The inter-linkages among outputs and outcomes across the five priority programmes are crucial towards achieving the desired impacts of the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* and the goals of both the *AADMER* and *ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management*.

While these outcomes and outputs within the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* are inherently linked, it is also important to understand that some outputs can be treated as pre-condition or pre-requisite before other outputs can be implemented. This section calls for all *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* implementing agencies and stakeholders to be familiarised with this nexus system and ensure open and transferable outputs from a specific PP into other PPs.

The inter-linkages between PP1 and PP2 are evident for outputs pertaining to risk assessment in PP1 and its utilisation to strengthen outputs on DRR and CCA or risk financing in PP2. Furthermore, updates and refinement of risk assessment in PP1 is also crucial to provide a scientific-basis of impact-based estimation for response plans preparation, inform a pre-disaster anticipatory course of actions (PP3, Output 3.1.1.1 and 3.1.1.2) or the development of regional strategy for joint post-disaster recovery assistance (PP4, Output 4.2.1.1).

Between PP3 and PP4, it is important to understand that ASEAN's tools and mechanisms activated during response operations have the potential for extension towards recovery phase. For example, the AJDRP arrangement that can be leveraged for joint post-disaster needs assessment in recovery stage (Output 4.2.1.2). The DRR-related work in PP2 (e.g. those related to social protection) are also naturally linked with the recovery measures in PP4 but with pre-disaster and post-disaster applications, respectively.

The consolidation of certain outputs from PP1 to PP4 in specific outputs in PP5 can strengthen ASEAN’s position as a global leader in disaster management as this reinforces ACDM’s roles in strengthening knowledge management, integrating capacity building programmes, creating a regional community of practice, and consolidating and communicating ACDM’s achievements. Figure 4 below shows this conceptualisation.



Figure 4: Inter-linkages between PPs 1-4 and PP5

There are several benefits of transmitting relevant outputs from PP1-PP4 for integration in PP5. First, it establishes a fully functional and integrated knowledge management hub. Second, it accelerates the creation of a cohesive regional community of practice for partners in all 5 PPs. Third, it allows for integration of ACDM’s capacity-building programmes through the development of an e-learning strategy, programme, and platform, both for open and closed courses, in order to sustain the implementation of these training programmes in the region. Lastly, it enables the development of robust monitoring and evaluation system for the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025*, and the strategic consolidation and communication of achievements of AMS and ASEAN bodies in disaster management to meet relevant regional aspirations (*AADMER* and *ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management*) and global frameworks (*SFDRR* and *SDGs*).

### Partnership Engagement for *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025*

The *ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management* encourages the formation of “stronger traditional and new non-traditional partnerships as such relationships are imperative for comprehensive, innovative and robust disaster management and emergency response implementation in the region and beyond”. It also stressed the importance of further expanding non-traditional partnership and emphasised the need to extend the partnership to other regional networks as well as other sectoral leaders.

In 2021-2025, the implementation of the *AADMER Work Programme* will be anchored on strengthening the relationship with ACDM Partners, including relevant Dialogue Partners, relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, regional and international agencies, community-based organisations, NGOs, private sector

and individuals. Furthermore, new partners from the private sector, academia, think tanks, media and faith-based organisations will be engaged more as well.

Several enabling factors have been identified for nurturing a successful partnership and collaboration for the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* implementation.<sup>90</sup> This includes:

1. Regular engagements between ACDM and partners
2. Formalisation of partnerships
3. Strengthening joint collaborations (including joint resource mobilisations, campaign, programs, research, monitoring, and evaluation)
4. Alignment of plans between ACDM and relevant partners
5. Enhancing recognition for partners' contribution

The latter is expected to enhance the ownership of ACDM to the processes and products to be developed as part of the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* implementation.

Accordingly, there are two levels of partnership engagement for implementing *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025*, namely strategic engagement and operational partnership engagements, as illustrated in Table 3.

*Table 9: Strategic and Operational Levels of Partnership Engagements*

Type of Partnership Engagement	Actors in Partnership with the ASEAN Disaster Management Sector	Example of partnership engagement
<p><b>Type 1: Strategic level partnership engagement</b></p> <p>Strategic level partnership engagement reinforces existing or establish new mechanisms with senior-level representatives of old and new partners of <i>AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025</i> implementation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. ASEAN Sectoral Bodies</li> <li>b. ASEAN Centres and Entities</li> <li>c. ASEAN Dialogue Partners</li> <li>d. AADMER Partnership Group</li> <li>e. UN Agencies*</li> <li>f. CSOs, NGOs, and IOs*</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Regular dialogue and continuation of partnership engagement through established mechanisms (e.g. JTF on HADR, APC, etc.)</li> <li>b. Enactment or renewal of strategic planning documents (e.g. ASEAN-UN Joint Strategic Action Plan for Disaster Management, etc.)</li> <li>c. Creation of a new senior-level partnership engagement fora (e.g. AMMDM Plus, etc.)</li> <li>d. Provision of partial access to the Online M&amp;E System of AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 for selected partners</li> </ol>

<sup>90</sup>Based on the survey and joint-consultations with partners, including ASEAN Secretariat Divisions, ASEAN Centres/Facilities/Entities, ASEAN Dialogue Partners, UN agencies, IOs, NGOs, CSOs, academe, think-tanks, and private sector.

Type of Partnership Engagement	Actors in Partnership with the ASEAN Disaster Management Sector	Example of partnership engagement
<p><b>Type 2: Operational level partnership engagement</b></p> <p>Operational partnership engagement explores creative ways of engagement and diversification of platforms, leveraging on global and regional events.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. ASEAN Sectoral Bodies</li> <li>b. ASEAN Centres and Entities</li> <li>c. ASEAN Dialogue Partners</li> <li>d. AADMER Partnership Groups</li> <li>e. Academe and think-tank institutes*</li> <li>f. Development banks*</li> <li>g. UN Agencies*</li> <li>h. CSOs, NGOs, and IOs*</li> <li>i. Private companies*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Continuation or direct contribution to existing partnership frameworks and established mechanisms (e.g. AJDRP modules, Operational Support Group (OSG), or long-term agreement (LTAs))</li> <li>b. Creation of new partnership frameworks with non-traditional actors (e.g. partnership forums with private companies or faith-based organisations)</li> <li>c. Regular interfaces with partners, for cross-fertilisation of ideas and joint resource mobilisation</li> <li>d. Pre-approved outreach events between ASEAN and partners (e.g. dedicated ASEAN-event in GPDRR or APMCDRR; and the other way around for strategic partners of ACDM)</li> <li>e. Programmes / activities formulation to follow the Partnership Engagement Process for formulating Project of <i>AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025</i> (See Figure 2).</li> </ul>

(\*) Exact determination of organisations based on priorities and preferences of the ACDM.

### Funding and Resource Mobilisation

The *ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management* highlights that “it is critical for the Post-2015 AADMER Work Programme to explore sustainable and innovative ways to transform the way the ACDM funds and mobilises resources for disaster management and emergency response. Through collaboration with the private, public and people sectors in new and creative ways, the region will be well-placed to attain financial sustainability and mobilised the necessary resources by 2025”. Funding and resource mobilisation are vital elements in achieving the goals of the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* and in developing its various target outputs.

For 2021-2025, the ACDM will develop a comprehensive *Resource Mobilisation Strategy* to transform the way the AADMER implementation is funded, in line with provisions of the *ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management*. The proposed strategy is essential in creating a coordinated approach to tap different funding sources, scale up products and services, sustain the implementation of the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025*, and ensure the effectiveness and continuity of ACDM’s services to the ASEAN region.

The resource mobilisation strategy will cover the following provisions:

### 1. *Strengthen Internal Funding Mechanisms*

To ensure financial and institutional readiness not only for the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 but also for effective regional response and recovery assistance after disasters, ACDM aims to strengthen, ensure the coordinated use of, and encourage AMS contributions to existing funding mechanisms especially the ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Relief (ADMER) Fund as well as other ASEAN funds for emergencies. A stronger engagement with other relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies is also needed as indicated in the *ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management*. The *Resource Mobilisation Strategy* will also cover relevant funding provisions indicated within the five priority programmes.

### 2. *Maximise External Funding and Technical Assistance*

The *Resource Mobilisation Strategy* will include a donor engagement plan that maximises all available financing windows from external sources and complements the actions that strengthen internal funding mechanisms. This said plan can cover these following elements:

- Organising donor engagement events as part of the ACDM Working Groups and/or the ACDM meetings, among others.
- Identifying traditional and non-traditional partners with specialised capacities or interest in areas relevant to ACDM, and who can provide support as a funder, implementation partner, source of technical assistance, or knowledge partner, among others, as outlined in Table 3 on Strategic and Operational Levels of Partnership Engagements.
- Preparing incentive package to encourage support from traditional and non-traditional partners (e.g. creating a donor page in a webpage, logo use)
- Establishing a regular communication with partners and donor agencies
- Encouraging partners to provide financial contributions to existing ASEAN funds, such as the ADMER Fund, which is open to voluntary and non-restricted contributions from external partners.
- Approaching partners (e.g. UN agencies, international organisations, NGOs, academia and think tanks) interested in the co-implementing certain outputs and co-creating a joint proposal to seek donor support. The proposal can be endorsed further by the ASEAN and the implementation can be carried out jointly with the partners.
- Strengthening private sector engagement and contributions
- Bolstering the engagement of other non-traditional partners, such as through crowdfunding and crowdsourcing, especially for disaster recovery assistance.

### 3. *Reduce costs*

Cost-saving measures are essential elements of the resource mobilisation strategy and needs to be explored thoroughly. This can be done, for instance, through the coordinated implementation of projects, conduct of virtual meetings whenever possible, and the development of e-learning programme which can reduce travel costs while allowing the ACDM to establish a wider outreach to an increased number of stakeholders and participants within the region. Other options will be explored during the development of the *Resource Mobilisation Strategy*.



#### 4. AMS NDMOs as Champions

The commitment and ownership from ASEAN Member States NDMOs are a key element for success in the implementation of the work programme and the work of ACDM. For the implementation of *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025*, interested NDMOs are encouraged to champion the implementation of the work programme by (i) serving as lead agencies in the execution of outputs and outcomes, (ii) providing technical support in areas where they have expertise or competitive advantage (e.g. assigning subject matter experts from internal staff or hosting/ facilitating strategic events), and/ or (iii) extending financial support or in-kind contributions, if this option is possible.

This approach for NDMOs to take the mantle of champions is important not only in saving or generating resources but also in highlighting and maximising the existing internal expertise within the ACDM to build a more disaster resilient ASEAN. To this end, ASEAN Member States NDMOs are encouraged to select and implement one or more outputs that taps on the strengths of its organisation.

# IV. Monitoring and Evaluation System

## Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Under the strategic guidance and the leadership of the ACDM, an implementation and results monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system is adopted to ensure that outputs are completed and intended outcomes under the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 are achieved and tracked in an efficient and effective manner. The primary goal of the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 M&E system is to track the progress of delivering identified outputs and agreed upon intended outcomes using a logical process that is broken down in five manageable steps – inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impact. The elements of this system are illustrated in the M&E Framework in Figure 5. Recognising that monitoring and evaluation is not an end in itself, the framework is a means by which the targeted outputs and outcomes are realised more effectively and is a system that contributes to improving governance and performance.

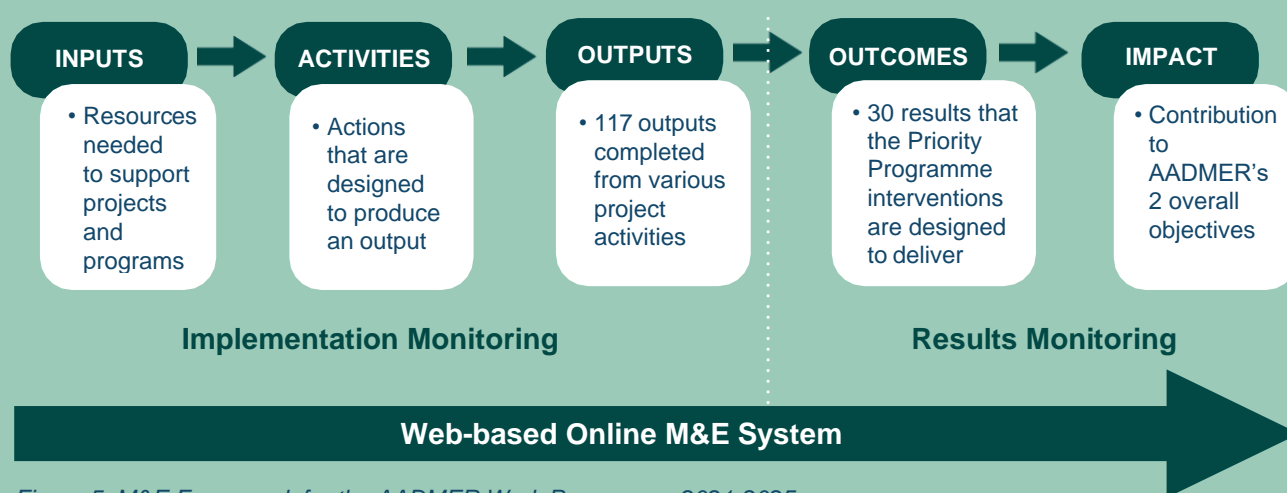


Figure 5: M&E Framework for the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025

The five elements of the framework are defined below using definitions from the Handbook on Proposal Development for ASEAN Cooperation Projects<sup>91</sup> (activity, output and outcome) and the UNDP Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results<sup>92</sup> (input and impact):

- **Input** - the financial, human and material resources used for development intervention
- **Activity** - actions taken or work performed through which inputs such as funding and other types of resources are mobilised in order to produce specific project outputs.
- **Output** - the products, capital goods and services which resulted from a project. This may also include any changes which a given project brings about and which are relevant to the achievement of certain outcomes.
- **Outcome** - the likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of the priority programme outputs
- **Impact** - actual or intended changes in human development as measured by people's well-being; improvements in people's lives.

<sup>91</sup> ASEAN (2017). "Handbook on Proposal Development for ASEAN Cooperation Projects." October 28, 2020. <https://bit.ly/31PVECa>

UNDP (2009). "Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results." October 28, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3kCjyss>

Moreover, the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 M&E system has two major components based on the five-step process illustrated in Figure 5:

- **Implementation Monitoring:** The first component, which covers the first three out of five steps in Figure 5, refers to implementation monitoring that is concerned with the operational tracking of the actual implementation of the agreed outputs under the 5 Priority Programmes. This level covers the mobilisation of inputs and resources, the conduct of activities, and the delivery of outputs.
- **Results Monitoring:** The second component, which covers the last two out of five steps in the M&E process in Figure 5, is results monitoring which focuses on the attainment of intended results. Results monitoring provides the evidence of the results achieved under the *AADMER Work Programme* by 2025. It will provide empirical monitoring data to demonstrate contribution of completed outputs to the achievement of intended outcomes, as well as long-term impact that would contribute to the *AADMER*'s objectives. It will assist in clearly articulating progress made, and provide guidance on collecting and documenting the work programme's successes.

Furthermore, the M&E framework is aligned with the *ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint 2025 Results Framework* that was endorsed by the 26<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Senior Officials' Committee for the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (SOCA) held in May 2019. The AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 contributes to 11 indicators of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Results Framework detailed in Annex 10.

### Web-Based M&E System

The establishment of the web-based M&E system is a pioneering initiative under the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025*. The web-based M&E system is a secured online platform that covers both the monitoring of implementation and tracking of progress towards results. It encompasses the five-step M&E process from implementation monitoring that focuses on inputs (resources) and activities (procedures), to results monitoring that tracks how outputs contribute to outcomes and ultimately lead to achievement of intended impacts.

The system is formulated to ease the conduct of the monitoring processes and to provide real time monitoring data that informs and guides the AADMER Work Programme implementation. The web-based system aims to achieve the following broad functions:

- facilitate efficiency, greater connectivity, and ease of sharing and updating of monitoring data and information.
- allow for the systematic generation and collection of reliable data, and its subsequent use and analysis to foster a culture of continuous improvement.
- encourage data-driven planning and evidence-based decision making
- allow lessons learnt to inform further programme development
- enhance transparency in reporting
- strengthen interlinkages between the ACDM and its Working Groups, the ASEAN Secretariat, and the AHA Centre.

## Implementation Monitoring

The purpose of implementation monitoring is to keep track of the progress of the delivery of an output or a set of outputs under the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* against time, resources, schedules during the execution of the project, and identifying areas that require timely attention and action.

The delivery of output/s is undertaken through a project duly approved by the ACDM and executed by an Implementing Agency (Refer to Chapter 3 on Implementation Mechanisms). The web-based implementation monitoring platform effectively tracks whether resources are mobilised and ensures that target outputs set by the ACDM Working Groups are completed in a timely and effective manner.

The web-based implementation monitoring system serves as a tool for: (i) the Implementing Agency/ies to report on activities as soon as they are completed (refer to Table 3, Item d on Type 1 Strategic level partnership engagement); (ii) the ACDM, the ACDM Working Groups and the ASEAN Secretariat to effectively track the completion of various activities per project and across projects in order to ensure they are completed on schedule and are able to meet its objectives.

Guided by the *Handbook on Proposal Development for ASEAN Cooperation Projects* and the indicative process of programmes and activities formulation for achieving outputs and outcomes of *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* discussed in Chapter 3, the implementation monitoring platform of the web-based M&E system serves as a tool that enables tracking and management of projects.

Implementation monitoring is undertaken through the web-based M&E system along the first three out of the five-step progress outlined in Figure 5:

- **Input level monitoring** is the process that involves mobilisation of funding to support the delivery of an output that is identified by the ACDM Working Group through their respective Priority Programme. The delivery of an output is normally undertaken through a project which starts in the development of a concept note or a proposal by a proponent Implementing Agency.

Once the project proposal is submitted, the system tracks the status of the proposal based on the standard operating procedure (SOP) previously elaborated in Figure 2 on the *Partnership Engagement Procedure for formulating Project to implement AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 (appraisal and approval stage with ACDM)*:

- o Proposal Submission;
- o Screening by ASEAN Secretariat if proposal meets the set criteria;
- o Appraisal and deliberation on the proposal by the relevant Working Group; and,
- o Final Approval by ACDM.

Once the proposal is approved, the project and the activities as well as timelines provided in the proposal are inputted in the system for monitoring.

- **Activity level monitoring** is the process that allows the Implementing Agency to report on, and for the ACDM, the Working Groups and the ASEAN Secretariat to track the implementation of activities based on the approved project proposal.

The Implementing Agencies are expected to update the system as soon as the activities have been completed, allowing the ACDM Working Group to track the implementation of activities in real time. Activity monitoring data will provide the ACDM Working Groups with updated information on the status of implementation of activities and enable the identification of those that require closer attention. This will ensure activities are completed and outputs are delivered in a timely manner.

A set of recommended activities per type of output are provided in Table 2 in the preceding section, to guide the Implementing Agencies in planning, as well as the ACDM Working Groups and the ASEAN Secretariat in evaluating relevant activities of the project proposal.

- At the **output level monitoring**, the web-based system tags the output as delivered as soon as all activities have been completed. The delivery of expected outputs is documented through the submission of progress or completion reports by the Implementing Agencies.

The *Handbook on Proposal Development for ASEAN Cooperation Projects* provides further guidance in reporting progress (Section 5.3) and project completion (Section 6.1) using the prescribed ASEAN Cooperation Project Report Template. The progress and completion reports are stored and are available online through the web-based system, thus giving the ACDM, the ACDM Working Groups and the ASEAN Secretariat access to information needed to review whether the objectives of approved projects are achieved, the delivery of outputs are on time and assess the contribution of these projects to the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025.

## Results Monitoring

The monitoring of results covers the last two out of the five steps in Figure 5. The *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* results framework explicitly articulates the different levels of results expected from the various outputs and interventions under the work programme. The results framework comprises the longer-term objectives (referred to as “impact”), the outcomes and outputs that contribute to the attainment of these desired outcomes and longer-term objectives. It captures the essential elements of the logical and expected cause-effect relationships among inputs, outputs and outcomes, as well as impact.

The *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* results framework, connects the 117 outputs that are targeted to be completed under the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 to the following desired outcomes and impact:

- **30 Outcomes** that demonstrate the results of the outputs produced by the AADMER Work Programme through the implementation of the 5 Priority Programmes; and,
- **Impact** in terms of the contribution of the *AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025* to the twin objectives of AADMER, as articulated in Article 2 of the Agreement. These goals, which are translated as impact outcomes, aims to: 1) reduce disaster losses and 2) strengthen joint disaster management and humanitarian response in the region. Selected SFDRR indicators are used to provide evidence for reduced disaster losses, which directly aligns the AWP to SFDRR global commitments. The outcome on strengthened joint disaster management is measured by ASEAN’s ability to mobilise the required assets and the capacities to collectively respond to disasters with increased speed, scale, and solidarity referenced with the operationalisation of the *ASEAN Declaration on One ASEAN, One Response: ASEAN Responding to Disasters as One in the Region and Outside the Region*.

The web-based M&E system serves as the platform to track the achievement of intended outcomes and impact using the results framework and its accompanying key performance indicators. These are provided in detail in Table 4.

Table 10: AADMER Work Programme 2021 – 2025 Monitoring and Evaluation Impact and Outcome Level and Key Performance Indicators

Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators
<b>Impact Level (AADMER, Article 2)</b>	
<b>Reduced disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and ASEAN Member States</b>	<p>KPI 1. Percent reduction in the number of deaths arising from disasters, disaggregated by gender, age and disability</p> <p>KPI 2. Reduction as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the total economic losses attributed to disasters</p> <p>KPI 3. Percent reduction in the number of people affected by disasters. disaggregated by gender, age and disability</p> <p>KPI 4. Percent reduction of disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services</p>
<b>Institutionalized joint regional disaster management and emergency response in ASEAN</b>	<p>KPI 5. Increased speed (based on agreed standards) in the emergency response time of ASEAN during disasters (speed)</p> <p>KPI 6. Increase in assets and capacities mobilised to meet the needs of affected population and support the request made by NDMO of affected AMS (scale)</p> <p>KPI 7. Increase in total monetary value of regional and international support for disaster response and regional assistance on recovery (solidarity)</p>
<b>Outcome Level (AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025)</b>	
<b>PP1: Risk Assessment and Monitoring</b>	
<b>1.1.1. Risk assessment and scenarios developed and utilised</b>	<p>KPI 8. Increased number of developed, updated and monitored risk assessments at the regional, national and sub-national levels</p> <p>KPI 9. Increased number and usage of updated and expanded online knowledge platforms on risk assessment and monitoring</p>

Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators
<p><b>1.1.2. Innovative tools in risk assessment and monitoring developed / adapted and utilised</b></p>	<p>KPI 10. Increase in the number of tools and methods on risk assessments developed, adapted and utilised</p> <p>KPI 11. Improved collection and utilisation of disaggregated data, at least by gender, age and disability, to inform the development of disaster management programmes</p>
<p><b>1.1.3. Climate Modelling and Forecasting Capacity Strengthened</b></p>	<p>KPI 12. Improved knowledge and capacity on climate modeling and forecasting</p>
<p><b>1.2.1. Regional multi-hazard monitoring and early warning system adapted and strengthened end-to-end</b></p>	<p>KPI 13. Increased number of multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral partnerships and implementation arrangements established to support early warning</p> <p>KPI 14. Increased number of individuals trained on early warning systems</p>
<p><b>1.3.1. Risk communication and public dissemination platforms improved</b></p>	<p>KPI 15. Increased number of established communication and dissemination platforms for accurate and timely exchange of information among stakeholders.</p>
<p><b>PP2: Prevention and Mitigation</b></p>	
<p><b>2.1.1. Regional programs on DRR-CCA are scaled-up through capacity building and increased cooperation with the climate and environment-related sectors and actors in the region</b></p>	<p>KPI 16. Increased number of collaborations among climate and environment-related sectors and actors on DRR-CCA capacity-building programmes</p>
<p><b>2.2.1 Engagement with regional and national actors on cities and human settlements is strengthened</b></p>	<p>KPI 17. Increased number of collaborations and users among regional and national actors on human settlements to promote resilient cities in the region</p>
<p><b>2.2.2. Capacity building and knowledge sharing initiatives on cities and human settlements are expanded</b></p>	<p>KPI 18. Increased number of participants in capacity building programmes and users of strategic knowledge products, including online innovation platform on cities and human settlements</p>
<p><b>2.3.1 Increased multi-hazard resilience of the private sector, industrial zones and the supply chain of vital industries</b></p>	<p>KPI 19. Increased number of private sector organisations, MSMEs and the industrial sector entities and representatives trained on business continuity, supply chain management and disaster mitigation strategies</p>
<p><b>2.3.2. Expanded reach of the ASEAN Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (DRFI) Programme in the region</b></p>	<p>KPI 20. Increased number of regional mechanisms that support risk-based insurance schemes and risk financing strategies</p>

Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators
<b>2.4.1. Continued improvement of school safety in the region</b>	KPI 21. Increased number of cross-sectoral coordination at regional and national levels to support the safe school initiative  KPI 22. Increased number of schools that benefitted from school safety related programs in ASEAN
<b>2.4.2. Enhanced knowledge and capacity on resilience of key infrastructure</b>	KPI 23. Increased number of studies, capacity building programmes and innovation platforms on resilient infrastructures developed, such as safe hospitals and health facilities
<b>2.5.1. Strengthened social protection mechanism within the region</b>	KPI 24. Increase number of studies, action plans and capacity development programmes developed to implement the building blocks of the <i>ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster Responsive Social Protection to Increase Resilience</i>
<b>2.5.2 Increased community resilience in the region</b>	KPI 25. Increase number of studies conducted and technical support provided on socially inclusive CBDRM
<b>2.5.3 Strengthened cross-sectoral collaboration and civil society engagement on social inclusion in disaster management</b>	KPI 26. Increased number of collaborations and partnerships between multi-sectoral groups and ASEAN to collaborate on concrete CCA-DRR, gender and social inclusion related actions
<b>2.6.1 Strengthened disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</b>	KPI 27. Increase number of dialogues, tools developed, studies and knowledge exchanges on risk governance conducted
<b>PP3: Preparedness and Response</b>	
<b>3.1.1 Enhanced collective response through standby arrangements and partnerships for new disaster scenarios</b>	KPI 28. Increase number of risk and response scenarios and functionalities of the AJDRP
<b>3.1.2 Strengthened disaster planning, coordination mechanisms and processes</b>	KPI 29. Increased number of studies and follow-up recommendations conducted for the strengthening of ASEAN disaster planning and coordination mechanisms
<b>3.1.3 Enhanced preparedness for response to large-scale disasters</b>	KPI 30. Increased number of evaluations conducted on ARDEX and other platforms to integrate lessons learned from deployment and to assess quality of ASEAN preparedness
<b>3.2.1 Strengthened Regional Humanitarian Supply Chain Management</b>	KPI 31. Increased number of partners for DELSA, speed of regional humanitarian logistics supply chain delivery, and satisfaction rate of AMS and partners



Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators
<b>3.2.2 Strengthened capabilities of ASEAN-ERAT to respond to disasters effectively</b>	KPI 32. Increased ratio of ASEAN ERAT specialists who meet qualification standards, disaggregated by gender
<b>3.2.3 Reliable Emergency Telecommunications Network for supporting ASEAN response</b>	KPI 33. Increased percentage and satisfaction rate from AMS on the augmented ASEAN disaster response operations with reliable telecommunications support
<b>3.2.4 Enhanced assessment capabilities for robust information management system and interoperable EOCs network</b>	KPI 34. Reduced frequency of downtime in the interconnectivity between EOCs in the region, increase satisfaction rate of AMS and partners, and timely release of ASEAN disaster information products.
<b>PP4: Resilient Recovery</b>	
<b>4.1.1 Increased capacity on disaster recovery</b>	<p>KPI 35. Increased number of capacity building programmes and trained individuals on strategic areas of disaster recovery</p> <p>KPI 36. Increased number of knowledge-sharing and awareness-raising events on resilient recovery (including risk financing) among various stakeholders conducted</p>
<b>4.1.2 Ensured availability of data and tools on recovery</b>	KPI 37. Increased number of new technologies and regional platforms and/or mechanisms established to develop innovative products to support recovery efforts
<b>4.2.1 Strengthened institutional framework on potential recovery assistance for large-scale disasters</b>	KPI 38. Increased number of institutional frameworks (e.g. platforms, strategies, data-sharing and standby recovery programmes) established for potential recovery assistance for large-scale disasters
<b>4.2.2 Mechanism for resource mobilization for recovery developed</b>	KPI 39. Increased number of funding mechanisms/ tools to gather resources for recovery during disasters
<b>PP5: Global Leadership</b>	
<b>5.1.1 Improved regional disaster and climate-related knowledge management</b>	KPI 40. Increase in the number of knowledge products from all the priority programmes and e-learning modules in the web-based knowledge management system to share ASEAN's knowledge capital and capacitate disaster management professionals
<b>5.1.2 Enhanced capacity of disaster management of ASEAN</b>	<p>KPI 41. Increased number of initiatives, including programmes, studies/research, development of guidelines and training modules, that integrates gender and social inclusion components</p> <p>KPI 42. Increased number of certified disaster management personnel, disaggregated by specialisation and gender</p>

Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators
5.2.1 Expanded and consistent global thought leadership and engagement of ASEAN	KPI 43. Increased number of knowledge products, research and systematic documentation showcasing ASEAN's achievement towards the <i>ASEAN Vision 25 on Disaster Management, OAOR Declaration, SFDRR and the SDGs</i>

## Rolling out the M&E System

The rollout of the M&E system adheres to the following standard monitoring procedures:

- Setting Baselines and Targets.** By establishing the baseline and targets, the ACDM can effectively track its accomplishments and, in turn, build on its successes. Measuring the movement between the baseline and targets provides an opportunity to identify gaps in the implementation of the work programme and facilitate corrective measures periodically.

Baseline is pegged at year 2020. Annual targets at the output level are set in the first quarter of every year starting 2021 until 2025 by the relevant working groups. Outcomes as well as impact level targets are likewise set in the first quarter of 2021 by ACDM, using participatory and inclusive processes to build stronger ownership.

- Collecting Relevant and Quality Data.** Relevant data and information are regularly collected, compiled and analysed through the web-based system. Primary data collection maximises existing data and information sources, including those that are housed at the AHA Centre for ease of data generation. Focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs), surveys and participants feedback, where relevant, supplement primary monitoring data sources. Publicly available and official data at the national level, relevant ASEAN reports, and reports from credible international organisations further complements data collection. The web-based system also explores potential data sharing arrangements to facilitate ease of data collection.
- Reporting on the Progress of Implementation and Achievement of Results.** The implementation of the M&E system is a collective endeavour of the ACDM, the ACDM Working Groups, the ASEAN Secretariat and the AHA Centre. The ACDM provides the overall strategic direction and guidance in the roll-out and substantial content of the M&E system, while the individual ACDM Working Groups report to ACDM on the progress of implementation within their respective priority programmes.

The ASEAN Secretariat provides support to the ACDM Working Groups through the collection of data and updating of the web-based system, as well as in the preparation of periodic reports (using monitoring data from the web-based system) that are regularly submitted to the ACDM and the internal reporting of the ACDM's contribution towards the implementation of the ASCC Blueprint 2025.

While the web-based system serves as a tool for relevant actors to track and generate reports in real time, monitoring reports are also generated periodically to support the regular review of progress as well as accomplishments in order to address gaps as needed. The reporting frequency is summarized in Table 5.

Table 11: Frequency of Reporting

Level	Frequency	Remarks
<b>Input</b>	As required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respective Implementing Agencies to develop project proposals. ASEAN Secretariat to update the status of project proposal in the web-based system.</li> <li>ACDM, ACDM Working Groups, and ASEAN Secretariat could access the system for updates at any given time to track resource mobilisation efforts to support the work programme.</li> </ul>
<b>Activities</b>	As required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing Agencies are expected to update the web-based system as soon as activities are completed.</li> <li>ACDM, ACDM Working Groups, ASEAN Secretariat could access the system for updates any given time to track implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs under the Priority Programmes.</li> </ul>
<b>Output</b>	Annually at Midyear / Year-end	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ASEAN Secretariat reports mid-year / year-end progress to ACDM / Working Groups.</li> <li>ASEAN Secretariat shares mid-year / year-end data on ACDM contributions to the implementation of the ASCC Blueprint 2025.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome</b>	2023 / 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ASEAN Secretariat to report on progress towards outcome to ACDM / ACDM Working Groups.</li> <li>Midterm review is proposed to be conducted in 2023 to assess progress of the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025.</li> <li>ASEAN Secretariat to submit data on ACDM's contributions to the ASCC Blueprint 2025 midterm review.</li> </ul>
<b>Impact</b>	2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact evaluation is proposed to be conducted in 2025 to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025.</li> <li>ASEAN Secretariat to report on the findings of impact evaluation to ACDM.</li> <li>ASEAN Secretariat to submit data on ACDM's contributions to the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Accomplishment Report.</li> </ul>

### Mid-Term Review of the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025

The ACDM will conduct a mid-term review on the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 in 2023. The mid-term review will track the progress of the work programme at the mid-point of its implementation. The review will also allow for adjustments in the outcomes, outputs, the M&E framework, and other relevant provisions of the work programme, taking into consideration the progress that ACDM has made as well as the changing contexts at the regional level.

# V. Annexes

## Annex 1. Regional Agreements used as reference

### 1. ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint 2025<sup>93</sup>

The ASCC Blueprint 2025 was adopted at the 27<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in November 2015. The blueprint represents the commitment to lift the quality of life of its peoples through cooperative activities that are people-oriented, people-centred, environmentally friendly, and geared towards the promotion of sustainable development. The ASCC Blueprint 2025 opens a world of opportunities to collectively deliver and fully realise human development, resiliency, and sustainable development as we face new and emerging challenges together.

It focuses on multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder engagements, including Dialogue and Development Partners, sub-regional organisations, academia, local governments in provinces, townships, municipalities and cities, private-public partnerships, community engagement, tripartite engagement with the labour sector, social enterprises, government organisation, non-governmental organisation, civil society organisation (GO-NGO/CSO) engagement, corporate social responsibility (CSR), inter-faith and inter-cultural dialogue, with emphasis on raising and sustaining awareness and caring societies of ASEAN, as well as deepening the sense of ASEAN identity.

Resilience and sustainability are some of the key components of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 that are essential elements in the AADMER Work Programme. The objective of the Resilience Characteristic is to achieve an enhanced capacity to collectively respond and adapt to current challenges and emerging threats. This recognises that socio-cultural resilience has cross-pillar linkages within the ASEAN Community as an effective force for moderation for the common good, and one that is prepared for natural and human-induced disasters, and socioeconomic crises, while fully embracing the principles of comprehensive security. The objective of the Sustainable Characteristic is to promote and ensure balanced social development and sustainable environment that meet the needs of the peoples at all times. The aim is to strive for an ASEAN Community with equitable access to a sustainable environment that can support its social development and its capacity to work towards sustainable development.

### 2. ASEAN Declaration on Culture of Prevention for a Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient, Healthy and Harmonious Society<sup>94</sup>

The declaration, adopted in 2017, aims to promote and embed a culture of prevention and to address issues like violence, environmental degradation and quality of life. The declaration shows how ASEAN as a region can complement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in achieving the SDGs. One of the six 'cultures' is Resilience and Care for Environment, which aims to create awareness of the environmental situation and prepare communities for emergencies as means to prevent risks from natural disasters, human-induced disasters and environmental degradation.

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<sup>93</sup>The ASEAN Secretariat (2016). "ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint 2025." July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/30Ny9tP>

<sup>94</sup>ASEAN (2017). "ASEAN Declaration on Culture of Prevention for a Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient, Healthy and Harmonious Society." ASEAN| ONE VISION ONE IDENTITY ONE COMMUNITY. July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2zBKK8k>

3. Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Co-ordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management.

The Agreement, signed on 17 November 2011, officially establishes the ASEAN Co-ordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management, which serves as a mechanism to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in social, economic and environmental assets. The purpose of the AHA Centre (Article 3) is to facilitate the cooperation and co-ordination among Parties and with relevant United Nations and international organisations, in promoting regional collaboration in disaster management and emergency response. Furthermore, the AHA Centre shall work on the basis that the Requesting Party will act first to management and responds to disaster within its territory. However, in the event that the Requesting Party requires assistance to cope with such a situation, in addition to a direct request to any Assisting Entity, it may seek assistance from the AHA Centre to facilitate such request.<sup>95</sup>

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<sup>95</sup>ASEAN (2011). "Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Co-ordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management." July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3a4Sduo>

## Annex 2. Global Agreements Used as Reference

### 1. *The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*<sup>96</sup>

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development recognises disasters as an urgent matter requiring an immediate response. While DRR is not a separate goal, it is embodied in the targets of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Among these goals, *SDG9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)* promote building resilient infrastructure which is directly relevant to the SFDRR target of reducing disaster damage to critical infrastructure.

Two goals in particular fill the gap of the SFDRR within the ASEAN context. These include the:

1. *SDG 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable)* aims to create an environment for sustainable cities and communities. Target 11.b aims to substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.
2. *SDG 13 (Take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts)* calls for strengthening resilience and adaptive capacities to climate-related hazards and natural disasters, integrating climate change measures into national strategies, policies, and strategies, and to improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

These provisions that highlight the close connection between disaster risk reduction and sustainable development reaffirm the inter-relationship between both fields.

### 2. *Paris Climate Agreement*<sup>97</sup>

The Paris Agreement aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping global temperature rise in this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. While its main focus is on climate change mitigation, the agreement also aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the direct impacts of climate change.

The following provisions of the Agreement are relevant to the development of the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025:

1. *Adaptation (Art. 7)* – The Paris Agreement establishes a global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in the context of the temperature goal of the Agreement. It aims to significantly strengthen national adaptation efforts, including through support and international cooperation. It recognises that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all. All Parties should engage in adaptation, including by formulating and implementing National Adaptation Plans, and should submit and periodically update an adaptation communication describing their priorities, needs, plans and actions. The adaptation efforts of developing countries should be recognised.

2. *Loss and damage (Art. 8)* – The Paris Agreement recognises the importance of averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage. Parties are to enhance understanding, action and support, including through the *Warsaw International Mechanism*, on a cooperative and facilitative basis with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

### 3. *Addis Ababa Action Agenda(AAAA)*

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda is a global framework that seeks to align financing flows and policies with economic, social, and environmental priorities. Expanding on the previous Financing for Development outcomes, the document includes seven Action Areas. Here are some of the provisions of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda that are relevant to the development of the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025:

1. *Paragraph 62*: The Addis Ababa Action Agenda encourage consideration of climate and disaster resilience in development financing to ensure the sustainability of development results and recognise that well-designed actions can produce multiple local and global benefits, including those related to climate change. The parties commit to investing in efforts to strengthen the capacity of national and local actors to manage and finance disaster risk, as part of national sustainable development strategies, and to ensure that countries can draw on international assistance when needed.
2. *Paragraph 66*: “Development finance can contribute to reducing social, environmental and economic vulnerabilities and enable countries to prevent or combat situations of chronic crisis related to natural disasters. We recognise the need for the coherence of developmental and humanitarian finance to ensure more timely, comprehensive, appropriate and cost-effective approaches to the management and mitigation of natural disasters and complex emergencies. We commit to promoting innovative financing mechanisms to allow countries to better prevent and manage risks and develop mitigation plans. We will invest in efforts to strengthen the capacity of national and local actors to manage and finance disaster risk reduction, and to enable countries to draw efficiently and effectively on international assistance when needed”.
3. *Paragraph 70*: The Addis Ababa Action Agenda also recognises the significant potential of multilateral development banks and other international development banks in financing sustainable development and provide lending opportunities to complement national resources for financial and economic shocks, natural disasters and pandemics.

#### 4. *New Urban Agenda*<sup>98</sup>

The New Urban Agenda also addresses concerns related to DRR and resilience, especially emphasising the local level of DRR. It encourages Member States to:

1. Paragraph 13 (g) build resilience and responsiveness to natural and human-made hazards, reduce vulnerability, and foster mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.
2. Paragraph 101. commit to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation considerations and measures into urban and territorial development and planning processes [...] urge the local authorities to develop and implement disaster risk reduction and response plans, such as risk assessments concerning the location of current and future public facilities, and to formulate adequate contingency and evacuation procedures.
3. Paragraph 144. commit to developing new solutions to disaster risks in cities, especially by collaborating with insurance and reinsurance institutions.

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<sup>98</sup>United Nations. 2016. "New Urban Agenda." July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3icA55W>



### Annex 3. Past Achievements of the AADMER Work Programmes 2010-2015 and 2016-2020

Since the adoption of the first AADMER Work Programme in 2010 many activities were carried out and programmes established to implement the AADMER. Over the years, the AADMER Work Programmes have become more concise and streamlined, with the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 consisting of 8 Priority Programmes, 74 Outputs and 265 activities. The major achievements of the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 as well as the highlights from previous AADMER Work Programmes are listed below. These achievements have become the foundation for the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025. While significant progress was achieved in many activities and successful programmes established in the previous years, there are still challenges and gaps that were addressed in the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025.

#### PRIORITY PROGRAMME 1 **Risk Assessment and Monitoring**

1. Development, implementation and dissemination of the *ASEAN Regional Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) Guidelines* in 2017<sup>99</sup>. Later the *RVA Guidelines* was translated into seven (7) ASEAN languages in 2018. The *RVA Guidelines* is a critical tool for disaster risk reduction, providing high level guidance to the NDMO in identifying vulnerabilities, developing mitigation strategies, which further leads to risk reduction. The *Guidelines* include tools to identify hazards, risk assessment, monitoring of vulnerabilities, and disaster management capacities. However, *RVA Guidelines* has not been commonly employed across the region to help officials draw disaster risk reduction strategies.<sup>100</sup> The risk assessment for transboundary hazard has also not been developed yet although it is needed to be an input for collective actions in reducing/responding to the disaster. The challenges faced in the risk assessment work is that it requires tremendous effort and resources since countries in ASEAN region are exposed to different kind of hazards and there is a lot of data to be gathered, studied, collected, and disseminated at different level.<sup>101</sup>
2. Integration between *DMRS (Disaster Monitoring and Response System)* and *GIS-Based Disaster Information Sharing Platform for Early Warning, Web EOC (Web-based Emergency Operation Centre)*, *ADINet (ASEAN Disaster Information Network)*, and *Disaster All-hazard Warning, Analysis, and Risk Evaluation (AWARE Platform)*, to support real-time disaster monitoring at the AHA Centre Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).<sup>102</sup> In 2019, the Disaster Monitoring and Analysis team of the AHA Centre was utilised by AMS in responding to disaster at a national level. The AHA Centre could support through the provision of data and analysis related to unfolding contexts. In 2019, the AHA Centre also explored new horizons and potential to unlock the array of benefit from the ICT world, through increased and developed new partnership with PDC, Earth Observatory Singapore, and Sentinel Asia.<sup>103</sup>

Some NDMOs and user organisations receive the data extracted by DMRS have linked automatically with the DMRS at the AHA Centre (in term of hazard data and early warning feed). NDMOs in Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam receive hazard monitoring and disaster warning from the DMRS. Some of the meteorological agencies also receive data extracted by DMRS, e.g. Thailand Meteorological Department and BMKG.<sup>104</sup> However, there

<sup>99</sup>ASEAN (2017). "ASEAN Regional Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Guidelines". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/32ldfDs>

<sup>100</sup>AHA Centre (2017). "Regional Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) Guidelines Will Improve Shared Data and Information to Better Prepare ASEAN for Disasters". AHA Centre (blog), May 15, 2020. <https://bit.ly/318eioW>

<sup>101</sup>The ASEAN Secretariat "AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 Phase 1 Accomplishment Report". Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat, November 2013. July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3ftUn6>

<sup>102</sup>Ibid

<sup>103</sup>AHA Centre (2019). "The AHA Centre Annual Report 2019". August 12, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2EUqVmk>

<sup>104</sup>AHA Centre (2019). "ASEAN Risk and Disaster Management Review (ARMOR) 1st edition". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2ZENvjH>

are still some gaps such as the absence of operational linkage between MRC (Mekong River Commission) and ASEAN DMRS, between RIMES the AHA Centre, DMRS, AEIC, or ASMC and the respective ASEAN entities, e.g. AEIC and the AHA Centre through the DMRS.<sup>105</sup> Furthermore, there is still no linkage between mainstreaming hazard and early warning of collateral hazards, such as in the case of Tropical Storm Son-Tinh and subsequent dam break.<sup>106</sup> Some of these gaps occur due to challenges faced, including the need for more technical assistance in data management and information sharing to and across the AHA Centre and the AMS.<sup>107</sup>

3. Regional and national capacity building for hazard monitoring, and decision support. Throughout 2011-2015 AHA Centre has been intensively working to improve the system and technical implementation of DMRS through various program and partnership, one of it being DMRS training for NDMOs and the AHA Centre. The training was aimed to build a common understanding and appreciation of the DMRS system.
4. Publication of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition in 2019 and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of *ASEAN Risk Monitor Report (ARMOR)* in 2020. The *ARMOR* is the first regular publication showcasing best practices, trends and innovations in terms of disaster management in ASEAN. It aims to consolidate knowledge related to risk monitoring and disaster management as well as enable sharing of best practices, research and analysis, while demonstrating innovation and inspiring disaster managers and researchers within and beyond the region. *ARMOR* also provides linkage between research and policy making in disaster management. Previously, *ARMOR* 1<sup>st</sup> edition provided a baseline that the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition builds on to identify changes and patterns that occurred over the past year, leading to evidence-based conclusions and recommendations.



## PRIORITY PROGRAMME 2 **Prevention and Mitigation**

1. The report of the study titled *Ready for the Dry Years: Building Resilience to Drought in South-East Asia* was launched at the side-line of the 34<sup>th</sup> ACDM Meeting in April 2019. The project was carried out by the ACDM and UNESCAP to study the socio-economic impacts of drought in CLMV Countries. It provided some intervention that are proposed for implementation by ESCAP and the ASEAN, including strengthening drought risk assessment and early warning services, foster drought risk financing markets, and reduce conflict by enhancing the adaptive capacity to drought.<sup>108</sup>
2. Adoption of a *Guidebook for Urban Resilience: Building Disaster and Climate Resilient Cities in ASEAN* which was released in 2018<sup>109</sup> and its subsequent *Checklist and Guidance*<sup>110</sup>; as well as ASEAN training course on DRR for Urban Planners<sup>111</sup>; The *Guidebook* was developed to provide guidance to the national and local government in charge of DRR and Urban Planning and Management. However, it may not yet widely used by national and local government.<sup>112</sup>

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<sup>105</sup>Ibid

<sup>106</sup>Ibid

<sup>107</sup>The ASEAN Secretariat (2017). "Paving the Way Towards ASEAN Resilience and Joint Response. Accomplishment Report AADMER Work Programme (2010-2015)". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3ilxHZq>

<sup>108</sup>ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation (2020). "Agenda Item 4.2 WG Prevention and Mitigation Progress of Achievements." Presented at the 36<sup>th</sup> ACDM Meeting, August 11, 2020.

<sup>109</sup>ASEAN & JICA (2018). "Guidebook for Urban Resilience: Building Disaster and Climate Resilient Cities in ASEAN". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/308S0SA>

<sup>110</sup>ASEAN (2018). "ASEAN Urban Resilience Checklist Guidance". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2ZrWm88>

<sup>111</sup>Management, ICEM Environmental (n.d.). "Training Course on Disaster Risk Reduction for Urban Planners in the ASEAN Region". September 3, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3bmGOXq>.

<sup>112</sup>ASEAN & JICA (2018). "Building Disaster and Climate Resilient Cities in ASEAN Final Report". August 18, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3I34zIA>

3. *Baseline study on Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Integration* from July 2016 – April 2017<sup>113</sup><sup>114</sup>; and the adoption of the Work Plan for Strengthening Institutional Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration, which was carried out in 2017.<sup>115</sup> The area of assessment of baseline condition was laws, regulations, and policies; institutional arrangement; financial arrangement; risk assessment; planning and implementation; and capacity building. In this project, it is also identified a number of good practices on DRR and CCA integration in these areas. However, based on the projects that have been conducted, there are still several gaps in the integration of DRR and CCA, such as the legal framework for DRR and CCA that is not integrated and DRR and CCA training that is still rare (Work Plan DRR-CCA). Apart from gaps, there are still challenges in the integration of DRR and CCA, namely lack of inter-administrative and inter-agency coordination, lack of joint implementation of programs, lack of ACDM role in coordinating all agencies because they are not authorised in that way<sup>116</sup> as well as capacities of disaster and climate risk assessment that varies from country to country.<sup>117</sup>
4. Completion of the *ASEAN Common Framework for Comprehensive School Safety (ACFCSS)* in 2016 and the development of *ASSI Strategy 2017-2020*; The first phase of ASSI aimed to identify and understand existing school safety programming initiatives, systems, experiences, challenges and concerns in the region. Building on the result of the first phase, ASSI phase II was conducted during January 2014-December 2016. The result of the second phase are (1) regional collaboration, (2) policies, tools, and technical capacity, and (3) increase in advocacy and learning initiatives on school safety.<sup>118</sup>
5. Report on *Natural Disaster Risk Assessment and Area Business Continuity Plan Formulation for Industrial Agglomerated Areas in the ASEAN Region in 2015*<sup>119</sup> and *Development of Planning Guide for Area Business Continuity* in 2015.<sup>120</sup> The assessment was conducted as an initiative for reducing the risks of economic loss in areas from the impact of extreme natural hazards through Area Business Continuity Management (Area BCM). This robust approach will positively help enterprises to heighten their resilience against disaster, nonetheless in its direct implementation there are certain circumstances that may hinder the effectiveness of this approach.
6. Adoption of *ASEAN Disaster Risk Financing Insurance (DRFI) Roadmap* in November 2011, implementation of the DRFI Program Phase I and setting-up of the ASEAN Cross-Sectoral Committee on DRFI in which ACDM is part of the Committee in 2013. Varying capacity of each ASEAN Member States in developing national DRFI mechanism seem to be primary gap of the development of regional risk financing in ASEAN. This could be related to the condition of allocated financial resources for ex-ante DRF tools, inadequate information sharing between

<sup>113</sup>ASEAN & JICA (2018). "Project for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Integration". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2ZCGwHY>

<sup>114</sup>ASEAN (2017). "Overview of DRR and CCA Integration status in ASEAN". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2OsHtfj>

<sup>115</sup>ASEAN (2017). "Work Plan for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3eswZHC>

<sup>116</sup>ASEAN & JICA (2018). "Project for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Integration". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2ZCGwHY>

<sup>117</sup>ASEAN (2017). "Work Plan for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration." July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3eswZHC>

<sup>118</sup>Bisri (2019). "ASEAN Safe School Initiative: Enhancing the Enabling Environment for Education Continuity in Multi-Hazard Settings in ASEAN". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/31hfS80>

<sup>119</sup>JICA (2015). "Natural Disaster Risk Assessment and Area Business Continuity Plan Formulation for Industrial Agglomerated Areas in the ASEAN Region". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2OtR0D5>

<sup>120</sup>AHA Centre & JICA (2015). "Planning Guide for Area Business Continuity: Area BCM Toolkits". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2N1hLhq>

governments and communities for identifying funding necessities, improper documentation for demonstrating risk assessment credibility, and the absence of an appropriate legal and regulatory framework for the implementation of a market-based sovereign risk transfer mechanism.<sup>121</sup> In addition, because DRFFI program is inherently an intersectoral program extensive coordination with various sectors (particularly in mainstreaming of DRR) and reliance on technical assistance from partners are needed.

7. Development of *ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster Responsive Social Protection*. The *Development of ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster Responsive Social Protection* is achievement under the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020. The workshop for developing the guideline was held on 30-31<sup>st</sup> August 2018 organised by the Asian Development Bank and the Food and the Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. The objective was to gather inputs for the guidelines, share result of studies and discuss emerging options for risk-informed and shock-responsive social protection, as well as to provide platform for continued dialogue and deepen the understanding in linking social protection and disaster risk management.<sup>122</sup>
8. Project on *Disaster Risk Reduction by Integrating Climate Change Projection into Flood and Landslide Risk Assessment*.<sup>123</sup> The project was implemented by IGES and WG P&M in Lao PDR and Myanmar during 2018-2020. The focus of the project is to strengthen capacities of AMS in conducting risk assessment by integrating future climate change projection as well as enhancing AMS's development plans, frameworks, and policies, where DRR and CCA are mainstreamed. Some activities that has been conducted is regional learning activities and development of guidelines and training modules. However, there is a need for this project be scaled up to other AMS, considering varying AMS' capacities in conducting those measures.
9. Development of *ASEAN Science Based Disaster Management Platform (ASDMP)*<sup>124</sup> and *Disaster Management Research Roadmap for ASEAN Region*.<sup>125</sup> The ASDMP and the Research Roadmap on Disaster Risk Management was officially launched on 4 December 2017. The ASDMP serves as a tool that could bridge the gaps between scientist and policymakers, on which will expedite the collection of scientific technology and research information related to disaster management. To realise the roadmap, several conditions should be implemented, including reconstructing past meteorological observations for reliable analysis and assessment of disaster risk, capacity to handle high-dimensional dataset, data reconstruction and risk mapping, establishing and expanding network for meteorological data collection, development of real time-forecast model, and training for professionals (ASDMP). Furthermore, the realisation of the roadmap will also depend on the willingness of the scientists and policymakers in the ASEAN region to utilise the roadmap together to determine which projects they would like to collaborate on together.

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<sup>121</sup>ADB Institute (2017). "Promoting Disaster Risk Financing in Asia and the Pacific". July 16, 2020.

<https://bit.ly/2PPWtou>

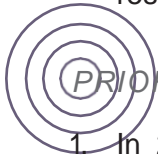
<sup>122</sup>FAO (2018). "ASEAN Workshop for Development of ASEAN Guideline on Disaster Responsive Social Protection". August 30, 2020. <https://bit.ly/34eAK1C>

<sup>123</sup>ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation (2020). "Agenda Item 4.2 WG Prevention and Mitigation Progress of Achievements". Presented at the 36<sup>th</sup> ACDM Meeting, August 11, 2020.

<sup>124</sup>AEAN (n.d.). "ASEAN Science-based Disaster Management Platform". August 11, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2SxnMVG>

<sup>125</sup>APCC (2017). "Disaster Management Research Roadmap for the ASEAN Region: ASEAN Science-Based Disaster Management Platform (ASDMP) Project". August 18, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3bv7JAv>

10. Completion of *ASEAN Disaster Law Mapping in 2017*.<sup>126</sup> The report provides an overview of the regional trends that have emerged so far in the work of gathering and analysing relevant national laws and policies of the ten Member States. Based on the mapping results, further implementation of more in-depth research into national and sub-national regulations, policies and plans, to provide more accurate pictures of how much each Member state has institutionalised AADMER across law, policy, and practice.<sup>127</sup>
11. Completion a documentation on “*Community stories on resilience building in ASEAN*” in 2017<sup>128</sup>: The report highlights good practice on disaster and climate change impact within the region though Peer-to-Peer Learning and collaboration. The study provides recommendations on which community-led initiatives on which ASEAN can continue to support in order to achieve inclusive resilience.



### PRIORITY PROGRAMME 3 **Preparedness and Response**

1. In 2018, the *regional contingency planning workshops* confirms three regionally significant disaster scenarios as the basis of modules and assets/capabilities enlisted in the AJDRP, which is regularly being stocktaken.<sup>129</sup> The three regionally significant disaster scenarios include the Metro Manila earthquake in the Philippines, the Mentawai Megathrust Tsunami in Indonesia, and a large-scale cyclone event in Myanmar. However, the available scenarios have not incorporated new challenges of the region, including complex emergency due to co-occurrence of disasters, transboundary disasters, pandemic, and conflict. Moving forward, scenarios with multi-hazard settings must be taken into account reflecting the large-scale transboundary disasters happened at once such as in Central Sulawesi including tsunami, earthquake, and liquefaction as well as the case of Sunda Strait Tsunami that caused by sea slide due to volcanic activities.
2. In 2018 *the forms of the SASOP* have been updated for a better ease of use<sup>130</sup> and was used widely to channel offer of assistance during response the 2018 Central Sulawesi Earthquake and Tsunami and it projected the value of ASEAN’s coordination.<sup>131</sup> These practices elevate the value of coordination in humanitarian operations by ASEAN collectively and showcase its potential as a trusted mechanism by a variety of actors. However, there is still a room for improvement at the technical level of drafting, sending, reviewing, and approving content of SASOP offer or request of assistance, particularly to enabling those processes through SASOP fully done online and in near-real-time basis. Moreover, as a response mechanism for conflict and pandemic, current existing procedures are considered insufficient thus recommendation was put forward to develop standard operating procedures that supplement SASOP, including DMA and EOC guidelines, in the case of human-induced disasters.<sup>132</sup>

<sup>126</sup>ASEAN & IFRC (2017). “ASEAN Disaster Law Mapping Implementing AADMER: A Regional Stocktake”. July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/30fXpHi>

<sup>127</sup>The ASEAN Secretariat (2013). “AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 Phase 1 Accomplishment Report”. July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3fltUn6>

<sup>128</sup>ASEAN (2017). “Community Stories of Resilience Building in ASEAN: Strengthening Community Resilience Through Peer-to-peer Learning”. July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2WkzyFg>

<sup>129</sup>AHA Centre (2017). “ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan”. July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3imoMqG>

<sup>130</sup>ASEAN (2018). “Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operation (SASOP)”. July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2ZAcmVB>

<sup>131</sup>ASEAN (2019). “ASEAN Risk Monitor and Disaster Management Review (Chapter 8)”. July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2ZENvjH>

<sup>132</sup>AHA Centre (2020). “After Action Review of 2018 Responses”. September 1, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2DD2thF>

3. *SASOP Chapter VI* on the facilitation and utilisation of military assets and capacities were adopted in 2018. Furthermore, there is a continuation of discussion on the inclusion of MNCC SOP in the SASOP by both ADMM and ACDM. While these adoptions of civil-military component enhance the value of a regional response, there is still a challenge to expand the familiarisation of the related SOPs and guidelines to greater number of personnel both from civilian and military sides. Potentially the regular conduct of ARDEX every two years may not sufficient, hence outreach efforts are required to explain ASEAN's way in civil-military coordination both for global and national/local actors.
4. *Terms of Reference of SG-AHAC* has been developed in 2014 and adopted and tested at one table-top exercise. Even though the SG-AHAC has not been activated fully, the Secretary-General of ASEAN played a greater role during series of disasters in 2018 such as during floods in Lao PDR after Tropical Storm Son Tinh<sup>133</sup> and Central Sulawesi Earthquake in Indonesia. This include field visit of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as well as through high-level briefing at ASEAN Secretariat to regional and international partners. These shows the potential of the SG-AHAC in shaping ASEAN commitment to assist its Member States in mitigating and reducing impacts of disasters and bring together aid and expertise from the international community to the region.<sup>134</sup>
5. AMS NDMOs has operational access to the *WebEOC*<sup>135</sup> and *ASEAN-DMRS*<sup>136</sup> for coordination during emergency response operations and exercises since 2016. For the past years, the use of ASEAN-DMRS has not been fully optimised yet, particularly for enabling quicker data and information exchange during emergency response between AMS and the AHA Centre. Both online platforms have not covered an automatic data and information exchange system for all AMS resulting low performance in terms of utilisation. There is also no standard regarding the data and information collected from each AMS yet. The system in both platforms should be updated and optimised accommodating each AMS needs and emerging technologies. Furthermore, because of continuous detour of duty, there is no predictability/guarantee that the personnel operating both platforms during actual disasters are the trained personnel from each AMS.
6. From 2005-2018, *ARDEX* was conducted on a regular basis to test regional emergency response coordination and operations mechanism through multi-level exercises.<sup>137</sup> The increase of medium to large scale disasters are no longer avoidable in the ASEAN region, in parallel with the raise of local humanitarian actors. Local humanitarian actors play important roles in disaster management especially for early response. Therefore, preparedness activities such as ARDEX should be further leverage to socialise ASEAN mechanism to not only national, but also local/sub-national actors. Potentially, the fact that ARDEX-20 is postponed due to COVID-19, which also exhibit the challenge of pandemic against humanitarian access, may require a different regional exercise approach in the future.

<sup>133</sup>ASEAN (2019). "Special Briefing Session by Secretary-General of ASEAN Dato Lim Jock Hoi on the flood situation in Lao PDR". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/323Kb2q>

<sup>134</sup>Ministry of Foreign Affairs Singapore (2019). "ASEAN Strives for Strengthened Resilience in Disaster Management". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/32X4wFS>

<sup>135</sup>ASEAN (n.d.). "WebEOC". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3ePsp7O>

<sup>136</sup>ASEAN (n.d.). "Disaster Monitoring and Response System". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2CKdw7P>

<sup>137</sup>ASEAN (2015). "ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2DKodl5>

7. *Operationalisation of the Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA) Phase I and II.* This includes the regional stockpiles pre-positioned in the UNHRD Depot in Subang, Malaysia, since 2012, and the establishment of two satellite warehouses in Thailand and the Philippines in 2019. The AHA Centre released the DELSA catalogue in 2016<sup>138</sup>, a Roadmap for Enhancing ASEAN Emergency Logistics until 2020<sup>139</sup>, and a factsheet of DELSA stockpile deployment.<sup>140</sup> With the increased frequency of medium to large-scale disasters in the ASEAN region and compromised humanitarian access due to pandemics, there is a need to review and enhance the current humanitarian logistic capabilities of each AMS to ensure fast deployment of relief items.
8. *ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT) Transformation Plan* has been implemented<sup>141</sup> since 2015. This includes a growing number of ASEAN-ERAT in-country (level 1) up to 322 as of January 2020, roll out of 5 pilot ASEAN-ERAT advanced courses (rapid assessment, information management, logistics, civil-military coordination, and early recovery), and completion of ASEAN-ERAT Team Leader Course curriculum. For the past years, the ASEAN ERAT has included gender and social inclusion aspect in its programme. The ASEAN-ERAT is currently improving to comprehensively integrate gender and social inclusion aspect into the modules and committed to take in a more representative number of qualified female members and women team leaders. At this state, the future curriculum should answer AMS needs to address a particular gap that can be filled through facilitation of a specialised ASEANERAT; for large scale emergencies that will require additional regional support; and for exposure and capacity building purposes.<sup>142</sup>
9. Following the signing and adoption of the OAOR Declaration by the ASEAN Leaders, the AHA Centre produced a publication on *Operationalising One ASEAN One Response* in March 2019, to provide further insight into the operationalisation of OAOR by the AHA Centre in four phases: i.e. ASEAN 1.0 (Operationalisation of the AHA Centre); ASEAN 2.0 (ASEAN Responding as One); ASEAN 3.0 (Coordination beyond ASEAN Member States); and ASEAN X.0 (Responding Outside the Region); including proposed indicators to measure the progress of OAOR in each phase.



#### PRIORITY PROGRAMME 4 **Resilient Recovery**

1. *ASEAN-ERAT Level 2 Course on Early Recovery* implemented from 5 to 9 August 2019 in Palu, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia<sup>143</sup>: this course was developed to reduce the gap between emergency response and the long-term recovery phases. It aimed to provide support to affected ASEAN Member States by analysing results of rapid assessment and providing recommendations on recovery plans during early stages of disaster recovery. The course included sessions with various international organisations, on-going recovery site visits and simulation exercises. While the course was successful, there is a need to go expand the current scope of *ASEAN-ERAT Recovery Course* as well as make the course part of the annual programme to strengthen the capacities of trainees and expand their knowledge base.

<sup>138</sup>AHA Centre (2016). "Catalogue and Brochure of DELSA Relief Items". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/30kSc0O>

<sup>139</sup>AHA Centre (2016). "Roadmap for Enhancing ASEAN Emergency Logistics". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2ZAwtDh>

<sup>140</sup>AHA Centre (2017). "Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN Factsheet". July 16, 2020.

<https://bit.ly/32rqsRW>

<sup>141</sup>Series of Adopted Minutes of Meetings of ACDM Working Group Preparedness and Response.

<sup>142</sup>AHA Centre (2020). "After Action Review of 2018 Responses". September 1, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2DD2thF>

<sup>143</sup>AHA Centre (n.d.). "ASEAN-ERAT Level 2 Pilot Advanced Course on Early Recovery". July 16, 2020.

<https://bit.ly/31IsZnx>

2. Development of the *ASEAN Resilient Recovery Toolbox* in 2018.<sup>144</sup> The *ASEAN Resilient Recovery Toolbox* is an online repository of recovery policies, assessment, monitoring and other tools that can be used by ASEAN Member States in strengthening their disaster recovery systems and initiatives. Currently the *ASEAN Resilient Recovery Toolbox* serves mainly as repository and has only basic features and limited functionalities.
3. On 28 September 2018, the 7.4 magnitude earthquake hit the Central Sulawesi Province. A number of ASEAN Member States (the Philippines and Brunei Darussalam) with the assistance of AHA Centre and the Australian Government provided support in the recovery phase by building permanent housing units in Palu. Through these, the *ASEAN Village* was constructed in Palu, in August 2019 and the 75 units of Permanent Houses that were handed over to the Government of Palu on 16 April 2020.<sup>145</sup> By early 2021 another 25 units, one musholla using additional funds from Brunei Darussalam and one auxiliary health centre, to be supported by Direct Relief, will be built and handed over.
4. Adoption and publication of the *ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide* in April 2016.<sup>146</sup> The *ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide*'s goal is to help ASEAN Member States prepare for recovery as well as deliver timely, efficient and effective recovery programmes. The *Guide* seeks to improve the social and economic outcomes of disaster recovery programmes and to enhance disaster resilience across ASEAN Member States. The *Guide* does not include pre-disaster programs on Resilient Recovery, while post disaster recovery is the main focus of the *Guide* it is important to highlight the pre-disaster measures that should be taken into account for more effective recovery programmes.
5. *ASEAN Training of Trainers on Disaster Recovery* by USAID and ASEAN conducted from 20 to 23 October 2015 in Yangon, Myanmar.<sup>147</sup> The course aimed at advancing the capabilities of ASEAN Member States for planning and conducting disaster recovery activities. The course was based on existing training standards in the field of disaster recovery and provided the opportunity to apply knowledge in practical applications. Furthermore, the course takes into account the socio-cultural context of the ASEAN region and reflects the needs of AMS NDMOs. In future, the frequency of the training modules can be increased to strengthen the knowledge base of the trainers. Consider creating an advance/or shorter modules to introduce new topics and refresh the existing knowledge. The course can also be adapted to train trainers at the national level.
6. *PDNA and Disaster Recovery Framework* training integrated into the AHA Centre Executive (ACE) Programme. The ACE programme institutionalised training on the PDNA for NDMO officials. Furthermore, training modules were created and carried out, including a regional training for ASEAN Member States in July 2015. While the training regional training modules were a success, there is a need to increase the number and frequencies of PDNA training both at the national and regional level.

<sup>144</sup>ASEAN (2018). "ASEAN Recovery Toolbox". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2ZxH95p> (All files: <https://goo.gl/2PzxNm>)

<sup>145</sup>AHA Centre (2020). "Press Release: ASEAN Helping ASEAN Beyond Emergency Response — Handover of 75 Units of Permanent Houses as part of the ASEAN Village to the Local Government of Palu City". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3id6FDk>

<sup>146</sup>ASEAN, et al. (2016). "Adoption of the ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide". July 16, 2020.

<https://bit.ly/2CLU7n1>

<sup>147</sup>USAID and ASEAN (2015). "ASEAN Training of Trainers on Disaster Recovery". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/3fwnKHD>



7. Recovery assistance after Typhoon Haiyan through the ASEAN High-Level Conference on Assistance for the Recovery of Yolanda-Affected Areas (ARYA). The Conference was held on 14 August 2014 in Taguig City, Metro Manila, Philippines.<sup>148</sup> The high-level conference was organised to gather support in assisting the Government of the Philippines in implementing its national and local recovery and rehabilitation plans. Different stakeholders were invited to discuss the situation in the affected communities, the assistance initiatives that were implemented and different forms of assistance needed for the recovery and building of more resilient communities. The conference was followed by the ASEAN Community Rebuilding Technical Workshop.
8. ASEAN Assistance in the response and recovery from Cyclone Nargis from May 2008 – July 2010; development of the ASEAN Book Series on Post-Nargis Response was launched on 31 July 2010 in Bangkok, Thailand.<sup>149</sup> The books aim to be a repository of knowledge and experiences that will strengthen the implementation of the AADMER. The books include lessons and good practices from the post-Nargis response and recovery effort in Myanmar.



### PRIORITY PROGRAMME 5 *Global Leadership*

1. In February 2020, the *High-level Symposium on Disaster Management* was conducted to improve regional policies and strategies on disaster management. *The Symposium* brings together policymakers and scientists working in the ASEAN disaster management field to promote and support multi-disciplinary dialogues for disaster management practice and policy. However, this approach has limitation as it still only serves as means for information-exchange and not necessarily enable immediate cross-fertilisation of ideas. There is still a need to leverage the scope of the event to accelerate ASEAN efforts in providing global leadership for disaster management. In the future, the approach should not only to exchange information but also to provide solutions on current issues by exchanging ideas and enable leaders to develop strategies and decisions based on the discussions.
2. The *ASEAN Strategic Policy Dialogue on Disaster Management (SPDDM)*, co-organised by the Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF), the ASEAN Secretariat and the AHA Centre, is held annually in Singapore. The inaugural SPDDM in 2015 provided an important impetus to the development of the *ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management*, charting the strategic direction for ASEAN in disaster management over the next decade.
3. The *AHA Centre Executive Programme (ACE Programme)* has been consistently implemented since 2014 with more than 90 ACE graduates from all ten ASEAN Member States with active participation of women leaders and decision makers. Integral to the curriculum, gender and social inclusion has also been integrated accordingly in the programme learning modules. To provide better curriculum and modules in the future, the AHA Centre is conducting an impact evaluation study to evaluate the programme and its impacts to each NDMO.
4. After 2015, ASEAN's collective and ASEAN Member States' individual presence are well documented in key global DRR and humanitarian events, including during the series of Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR), Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Humanitarian Partnerships Week.

<sup>148</sup>ASEAN (n.d.). "Press release for the ASEAN High-level Conference on Assistance for the Recovery of Yolanda-Affected Areas (ARYA)". July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/30WASkg>

<sup>149</sup>The ASEAN Secretariat (2010). "ASEAN Book Series on Post-Nargis Response." July 16, 2020. <https://bit.ly/31iOJkc> and <https://bit.ly/2B6J9YV>

5. Adoption of the ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management (ASCEND) in October 2018.<sup>150</sup> ASCEND is a crucial framework that can ensure availability of reliable human resources in disaster management professionals in the region. However, there is a need to test the suitability of the standardisation and certification framework available with existing type of works and functions on each NDMO and other sectors related to disaster management in each country.
6. Continued enhancement of *AHA Centre's ICT systems*, including redesigned website of the AHA Centre, enhancement of database and server to enable operationalisation of ADINet, DMRS, ASEAN Science-Based Disaster Management Platform (ASDMP), Web-EOC, and all ICT-based processes of AHA Centre. However, for the past years, these web-based platforms proliferate on its own and not yet synchronised in a harmonious way. For instance, application programming interface (API) management across platforms are not optimum yet to enable interconnectivity and interoperability.
7. Launched of key knowledge management initiatives like the ASDMP<sup>151</sup> in December 2017, Disaster Management Research Roadmap for the ASEAN Region<sup>152</sup> in 2017, and ASEAN Risk and Disaster Management Review (ARMOR)<sup>153</sup> in March 2019 (1<sup>st</sup> Edition) and August 2020 (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition) showcase ASEAN's commitment in science, technology, and research and their connections to policy and practices. However, there is little impact evidence that the ASDMP is growing autonomously as expected, in terms of numbers of research products enlisted and growth of members utilising the platform. Similarly, there is no evidence yet that the ASEAN Disaster Research Roadmap influence the trend of disaster research topics in the region.
8. Regular conduct of the *ASEAN Senior Executive Programme in Disaster Management (SEPDM)* since 2015, hosted by the SCDF, has create network of senior level executives amongst NDMOs in ASEAN and the Asia Pacific.

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<sup>150</sup>Adopted Meeting Summary of the 33rd ACDM Meeting.

<sup>151</sup>ASEAN (n.d.). "ASEAN Science-Based Disaster Management Platform (ASDMP)". July 16, 2020.  
<https://bit.ly/38yamSS>

<sup>152</sup>AHA Centre (2017). "Disaster Management Research Roadmap for the ASEAN Region". July 16, 2020.  
<https://bit.ly/32oRcM3>

<sup>153</sup>AHA Centre (2019). "ASEAN Risk Monitor and Disaster Management Review (ARMOR)". July 16, 2020.  
<https://bit.ly/2ZENvjH>

## **Annex 4. Terms of Reference of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM)**

*Adopted by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) on 16 October 2014 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam.*

*Revised at the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ASEAN Ministerial meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) on 27 November 2020 via virtual conference.*

### **BACKGROUND**

1. The ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) was held for the first time in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 7 December 2004. Among the key decisions of the 1<sup>st</sup> AMMDM was the mandate given to the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) to start the negotiation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). The 1<sup>st</sup> AMMDM also agreed that the ASEAN Day for Disaster Management (ADDM) should be convened annually, jointly with the International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR).
2. The 22<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the ACDM held on 28-29 May 2013 in Hanoi, Viet Nam agreed to recommend to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the AADMER on the re-convening of the AMMDM, to enable the ASEAN Ministers in charge of Disaster Management to have a political leverage to have dialogues with other ASEAN ministerial bodies under the ASEAN Charter in promoting synergy and coordination using AADMER as the common platform.
3. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the COP to AADMER held on 30 May 2013 welcomed the convening of the AMMDM to enable the ASEAN Ministers in charge of Disaster Management to promote synergy and coordination using AADMER as the common platform for disaster management in the region.
4. The ASEAN Leaders through the “ASEAN Declaration on Enhancing Cooperation in Disaster Management” issued at the 23<sup>rd</sup> ASEAN Summit in October 2013 “welcomed the convening of the AMMDM as the ASEAN ministerial body in charge of promoting ASEAN cooperation in disaster management”.
5. Through the Declaration, the Leaders also encouraged “further dialogues among relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies to accelerate well-coordinated and concerted efforts to realise the building of disaster resilient and safer communities, reduce disaster losses and jointly respond to disaster emergencies by using AADMER as the common platform and maintaining ASEAN’s Centrality”.
6. The ASEAN Leaders also tasked the relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies to work on the proposed formation of a Joint Task Force and allocate an additional joint session in the respective ministerial meetings to promote dialogues among the relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies”.
7. The Joint Task Force to Promote Synergy with Other Relevant ASEAN Bodies on Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Relief (HADR) has been formed by the ACDM, and its first meeting was held in May 2014 in Brunei Darussalam.

## OBJECTIVES

8. The AMMDM shall:
  - i. Promote synergy of efforts with other ASEAN ministerial bodies to accelerate well-coordinated, more robust and faster ASEAN's collective response to disasters, and to realise the building of disaster resilient and safer communities to reduce disaster losses in the region, using AADMER as the regional policy backbone and common platform to maintain ASEAN's Centrality;
  - ii. Promote engagement with ASEAN-related mechanisms, in particular the East Asia Summit (EAS) Foreign Ministers Meeting, the ASEAN Defence Ministerial Meeting (ADMM) Plus, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the APEC Senior Disaster Management Officials Forum, while maintaining ASEAN's Centrality;
  - iii. Promote cooperation in disaster management with ASEAN Dialogue Partners, international organisations and other partners and stakeholders, and promote ASEAN's leadership and shared vision in the area of disaster management in relevant multilateral fora.

## MANDATE AND FUNCTIONS

9. The following shall be the mandate and functions of the AMMDM:
  - i. Ensure effective implementation of relevant directives, agreements and decisions deriving from the ASEAN Summits, the relevant strategic objectives of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint and other relevant action lines pertinent to advancement of disaster management cooperation in ASEAN;
  - ii. Recommend and adopt policies, measures and strategies for regional cooperation in disaster management;
  - iii. Provide guidance to the ACDM to formulate work programmes, strategies and priorities to strengthen regional cooperation in disaster management, and monitor and review its implementation;
  - iv. Work with other ASEAN sectoral ministerial bodies and ASEAN-related mechanisms to ensure coordination and synergy of efforts in areas related to disaster management;
  - v. Promote collaboration with external parties, including ASEAN Dialogue Partners, international organisations and other relevant partners and stakeholders, to advance regional cooperation in disaster management;
  - vi. Adopt ASEAN's common positions on disaster management issues in preparation for international meetings and conferences, and promote ASEAN's leadership and shared vision in in relevant multilateral fora.

## MECHANISMS

10. The AMMDM Chair shall hold office for a period of one year, or such other periods as determined by AMMDM. The country chairing the ACDM, the Governing Board of AHA Centre, and the COP shall also serve as Chair of the AMMDM.
11. The Chair of AMMDM shall be rotated among the ASEAN Member States according to alphabetical order. Rotation of the AMMDM chair appears in ATTACHMENT.

12. The incoming Chair shall act as the Vice-Chair and provide support to the Chair in undertaking his/her role and responsibilities.
13. The AMMDM shall be composed of Ministers or its equivalent, in charge of disaster management of the respective ASEAN Member States.
14. Chairs or Vice Chairs of other ASEAN ministerial bodies may be invited to participate in a joint session with AMMDM to promote dialogue and synergy with them.
15. ASEAN Dialogue Partners, relevant regional and international agencies and partners may be invited, with the consent of the Meeting, to attend the open sessions of the AMMDM to promote collaboration and partnerships.
16. Decision-making in AMMDM shall be based on consultation and consensus in accordance with the ASEAN Charter.
17. The AMMDM shall be convened every year, or more frequently as the need arises. In the event of an emergency requiring quick coordination among the ASEAN Member States, the Chair could suggest for an urgent meeting. A retreat could also be held as and when necessary.
18. The AMMDM shall be held in conjunction with meetings of the AADMER Conference of the Parties, the ACDM and the Governing Board of the AHA Centre.
19. Participation of ASEAN Member States and the ASEAN Secretariat at the AMMDM shall be on self-financing basis.
20. As one of the sectoral ministerial bodies under the purview of the ASCC Council, the AMMDM shall submit reports or recommendations to the ASCC Council after each Meeting and/or when it deems necessary. The ACDM, as the subsidiary body under the AMMDM, shall assist the AMMDM in preparing such reports.
21. The ASEAN Secretariat shall provide technical and administrative support to the activities of the AMMDM and its subsidiary bodies.
22. The Executive Director of AHA Centre shall be invited to the meetings of the AMMDM.
23. The ASEAN Secretariat shall consult the Chair to determine the date and venue for convening the meeting, and assist in issuing invitation for the meetings

## **ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CHAIR**

24. The following shall be the roles and responsibilities of the Chair of AMMDM:
  - i. Provide leadership and guidance towards fulfilling the objectives, mandates and functions of the AMMDM, pursuant to the larger goals, aims, objectives and mission of ASEAN;
  - ii. Initiate, direct and oversee the development, monitoring and implementation of programmes and activities of the AMMDM and its subsidiary bodies in support of the AADMER, relevant roadmaps to ASEAN Community Building and other directives from the ASEAN Leaders;
  - iii. Provide leadership in planning and coordinating all activities required for convening of meetings, in coordination with the host country and ASEAN Secretariat;
  - iv. Chair the AMMDM during his/her tenure and take appropriate actions to achieve consensus over the issues discussed;

- v. Represent the AMMDM in ministerial-level meetings under the purview of ASEAN Dialogue Relations and other forums;
- vi. Facilitate and coordinate the implementation of the decisions of the ASEAN Summit, AMMDM, and other relevant meetings under ASEAN Dialogue Relations;
- vii. Initiate the review and amendment, if necessary, of the TOR of the AMMDM;
- viii. Prepare the handover report to the incoming Chair at the conclusion of his/her tenure; and
- ix. Perform any other duties as mandated by the AMMDM.

## ATTACHMENT

No	Year	Chair of ACDM & Governing Board of AHA Centre	Chair of COP	Chair of AMMDM
1	2021	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore
2	2022	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand
3	2023	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Viet Nam
4	2024	Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam
5	2025	Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia
6	2026	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia
7	2027	Lao PDR	Lao PDR	Lao PDR
8	2028	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia
9	2029	Myanmar	Myanmar	Myanmar
10	2030	Philippines	Philippines	Philippines

## **Annex 5. Terms of Reference of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM)**

*Adopted by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the ACDM, 28-29 October 2004, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*

*Revised at the 37<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ACDM, 25 November 2020, via virtual conference*

### **VISION**

A region of disaster-resilient nations, mutually assisting and complementing one another, sharing a common bond in minimising adverse effects of disasters in pursuit of safer communities and sustainable development.

### **MISSION**

To enhance cooperation in all aspects of disaster management prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery through mutual assistance activities in order to minimise the adverse consequences of disasters on the economic and social development of Member States.

### **OBJECTIVES**

To formulate and implement programmes, projects and activities to enhance regional cooperation in all aspects of disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery through mutual assistance activities in order to minimise the adverse consequences of disasters on the economic and social development of member countries.

### **SCOPE**

The ACDM's activities will focus on the following categories of disasters:

Natural Disasters: "Sudden natural" disasters; earthquake, aftershock, flood, flash flood, dam collapse, heat wave, typhoons, storm, hail, storm surges, thunderstorm, tropical storm, insect/animal infestation, landslide, tidal wave (tsunami), volcanic eruption and glowing avalanches, among others.

Man-made disasters: "Sudden man-made" disasters; structural collapse, building collapse, mine collapse or cave-in, air disasters, sea disasters, industrial technology accident, explosions, chemical explosions, nuclear explosions, mine explosions, pollution, acid rain, chemical pollution, atmosphere pollution, oil pollution, fires, forest/grassland fires, among others.

### **FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES**

- To serve as a forum for exchange of views on strategic and emerging issues involving disaster management and relief activities in the ASEAN region;
- To enhance the sharing of resources and information on disaster management;
- To utilise cost-sharing arrangements in funding collaborative activities in disaster management as a strategy for enhancing self-reliance in the implementation of regional activities;
- To strengthen coordination with other relevant ASEAN bodies to complement the implementation of disaster management activities;
- To collaborate with ASEAN's Dialogue Partners; international and multilateral agencies; NGOs and the private sector in advancing the objectives of ASEAN cooperation in disaster management;
- To promote human resource development in disaster management in accordance with the needs of Member States;
- To promote effective integration of programmes and activities with other relevant ASEAN bodies;

- To promote public education and awareness programmes;
- To promote collaborative disaster research activities; and
- To formulate and implement the AAADMER Work Programme that outlines regional strategies, priority areas, and activities on disaster management.

### **PROCEDURES/MECHANISMS**

- The ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) is a two-day meeting which will meet at least once a year;
- The Chairpersonship of the ACDM is for one year and will be rotated alphabetically; and
- The ACDM will provide its reports to the Conference of the Parties (COP) for notation and approval.



## Annex 6. Terms of Reference of the Chair of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM)

*Adopted by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the ACDM, 28-29 October 2004, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*

1. Provide leadership and guidance to the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) towards fulfilling the vision of disaster-resilient and safer communities in ASEAN.
2. Oversee the development, implementation, and monitoring of the AADMER Work Programme as well as the activities implemented by the Working Groups under the AADMER Work Programme.
3. Present reports and provide recommendations on the implementation of AADMER Work Programme to the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) and AADMER Conference of the Parties (COP) for consideration.
4. Plan and coordinate all activities required for convening of meetings, in coordination with the host country and the ASEAN Secretariat. These include the following:
  - a. Preparation of the tentative agenda and its annotation, concept papers, policy issues as well as other relevant documents that would be used for discussion during the meeting;
  - b. Issuance of meeting announcement and invitation letters; and
  - c. Preparations of draft report of the meeting for adoption and its subsequent reproduction.
5. Chair and/or Co-Chair represent ACDM in meetings and other forums. To be able to do this, he or she should have the following:
  - a. Understanding and full appreciation of the issues under the purview of ACDM and related ASEAN policies;
  - b. Understanding of ASEAN processes and procedures particularly as they relate to conduct of meetings, including the Dialogue and other partners;
  - c. Making sure that the ACDM's activities are in line with the attainment of agreed ASEAN goals and objectives, as prescribed in the ASEAN Charter, the Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on the Roadmap for the ASEAN Community (2009-2015), the ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together, ASEAN Summit decisions and declarations, as well as decisions of relevant ministerial bodies;
  - d. Ensuring that decisions made by the ACDM are followed through and implemented by the respective Member States and/or subsidiary bodies, such as Working Groups;
  - e. Maintaining an archive of Meeting's minutes, notes and relevant documents in close cooperation with ASEAN Secretariat; and
  - f. On cross-sectoral issues, communicating and exchanging information, and coordinating the work of ACDM with other relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies in consultation with and with the support of the ASEAN Secretariat.
6. Establish regular communications and links with the Chairs of all Working Groups as well as the ASEAN Secretariat, AHA Centre and ACDM Partners.
7. Prepare Handover Notes at the end of Chair's term to ensure continuity and proper succession.
8. The Chairpersonship shall commence at the start of each calendar year.

## **Annex 7. Terms of Reference of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) Working Groups (WGs)**

*Adopted by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the ACDM, 28-29 October 2004, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*

*Revised at the 37<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ACDM, 25 November 2020, via virtual conference*

### **PROGRAMME/ACTIONS**

1. Key responsibilities of the ACDM Working Groups pertaining to the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme include initiating, leading, and implementing the outputs and activities that fall under their respective strategic components and priority programmes;
2. The ACDM Working Groups shall provide strategic directions in the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme outputs and activities, and be aware of related initiatives in their respective territories, within the region as well as globally in order to start possible opportunities for collaboration; and
3. The ACDM Working Groups shall also conduct regular monitoring, review, and evaluation of the implementation of their respective strategic components, priority programmes, outputs, activities, related building blocks and drivers. At the outset of the implementation, they will agree on a set of indicators, design a methodology and system (i.e. who will do what, what are the sources of verification) for monitoring and evaluation with the assistance of the ASEAN Secretariat as well as other technical experts.

### **MEMBERSHIP**

1. The ACDM Working Group shall be composed of national focal points from relevant ministries/agencies of ASEAN Member States, and the ASEAN Secretariat
2. Relevant dialogue partners, regional and international agencies, international financial institutions, community-based organizations, NGOs, academic institutions, private sector, think tanks and individuals may be invited to attend open sessions.

### **CHAIRPERSONSHIP**

The Chairperson for the ACDM Working Groups shall be determined by the expression of interest by ASEAN Member States before the commencement of the next AADMER Work Programme and the tenure of chairpersonship shall be for five (5) years. There may be up to a maximum of 3 Co-Chairs overseeing the affairs of each ACDM Working Group. The following are the roles and responsibilities of the Chair of ACDM Working Group:

- a. To provide leadership and guidance to the Working Group towards fulfilling the AADMER (objective, mission, strategies), in pursuant to achieve the larger goals, aims, objectives and mission of ACDM and ASEAN;
- b. To initiate, direct and oversee the development, monitoring and implementation of the Working Group programmes, outputs and activities in support of the AADMER Work Programme;
- c. In coordination with the host country and the ASEAN Secretariat, to plan, execute and coordinate all activities required for convening meetings under the purview of the Working Group.

These include the following:

- i. Preparation of the tentative agenda and its annotation, concept papers, information papers, project reports, project briefs/ concept paper/proposals and other documents for discussion in the meeting;
  - ii. Issuance of meeting announcement and invitation letters;
  - iii. Preparation of draft report of the meeting for adoption and its subsequent reproduction; and
  - iv. Preparation of reports and documents for presentations at ACDM meetings.
- d. To preside over regular meetings, project meetings, discussion forums under the purview of the Working Group so as to achieve consensus over the issues discussed and decisions made;
  - e. To present the outcomes of the Working Group Meetings and relevant issues (recommendations, policies, comments, new initiatives) to the ACDM for consideration;
  - f. Upon invitation by the ACDM, to represent the Working Group in the relevant meetings, consultations and other forums;
  - g. To facilitate and coordinate the execution and follow-up of the decisions of the Working Group;
  - h. To maintain an archive of Working Group's meeting minutes, notes and relevant documents in close cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat;
  - i. To establish regular communications and links among the members of the Working Group, the Chairs of other Working Groups, the ACDM Chair, the ACDM members, the ASEAN Secretariat, the AHA Centre, as well as proponents of projects, project consultants/experts engaged under the Working Groups and designated focal points in Member States; and
  - j. To prepare Handover Notes at the end of the Chair's term to ensure continuity and proper succession.
  - k. To co-lead the resource mobilization donor relations functions of the working group in order to execute and complete relevant outcomes, outputs and activities.

### **FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS**

The ACDM Working Groups shall meet at least once a year, or more frequently as the need arises.

### **FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS**

Participation of the ASEAN Member States, the ASEAN Secretariat and the AHA Centre at the ACDM Working Group meetings is on a self-financing basis. However, the meetings may be held back-to-back with relevant project meetings to synergise funding support and travel. The meetings may also be convened virtually online, subject to the prerogative of the respective ACDM Working Group Co-Chairs.

### **REPORTING**

The ACDM Working Groups shall report to the ACDM at least once a year, or more frequently as the need arises.

## **Annex 8. Terms of Reference of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC)**

*Adopted by the ASEAN Coordinating Council in May 2014. ASEAN Leaders welcomed the adoption of the TOR at the 24<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit in May 2014.*

The ASEAN Leaders at the 14th ASEAN Summit in 2009 “agreed to entrust the ASEAN Secretary-General to serve as ASEAN’s humanitarian assistance coordinator which can be activated any time at the request of the affected Member State in the event of a major disaster, whether it be a natural disaster or a pandemic”.

To further define the role of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator, the following shall be the TOR:

1. The role of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator can be activated any time in the event of a major disaster, whether it be a natural disaster or a pandemic, with the following conditions:
  - a. at the request of the affected Member State, or
  - b. with the consent of or if there is no objection by the affected Member State upon the offer of assistance made by the Secretary-General
2. The role of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator shall be activated for disaster relief and recovery stages.
3. In carrying his/her role as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator, the Secretary-General of ASEAN shall report to the ASEAN Leaders.
4. The Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator shall immediately:
  - a. communicate with the Head of State of the affected Member State to offer assistance;
  - b. report to the ASEAN Chair at the level of Head of State on the disaster situation and status of overall ASEAN’s response;
  - c. call for support from ASEAN Leaders to mobilise resources to support the affected Member State;
  - d. seek guidance from the ASEAN Chair on resource mobilisation, which may include convening of a special high-level meeting;
  - e. coordinate and mobilise resources from ASEAN’s sectors and mechanisms, including the ASEAN Development Fund (ADF);
  - f. coordinate and mobilise resources from ASEAN Dialogue Partners, international organisations and other external partners;
  - g. raise public awareness of ASEAN’s overall response to the disaster; and
  - h. coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of ASEAN’s overall response to the disaster
5. In the event of a natural disaster, the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator shall coordinate with the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) to ensure ASEAN’s coordinated response to the disaster.

6. In the case of a pandemic, the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator shall coordinate with the appropriate ASEAN mechanisms for responding to pandemics.
7. The Secretary-General of ASEAN in carrying out his/her functions as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator shall be assisted by the Deputy Secretaries-General for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) and ASEAN Political Security Community (APSC).
8. The Secretary-General of ASEAN shall develop the necessary operational procedures to implement this Terms of Reference.
9. The TOR may be amended by written consent of all ASEAN Member States.
10. The TOR shall come into force upon the adoption of the TOR by the ASEAN Leaders.

## **Annex 9. Terms of Reference of the ASEAN Co-ordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre)**

The ASEAN Co-ordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) shall be established for the purpose of facilitating co-operation and co-ordination among the Parties, and with relevant United Nations and international organisations, in promoting regional collaboration. To this end, it shall perform the following functions:

1. Receive and consolidate data as analysed by and recommendations on risk level from the National Focal Points (Article 5.4);
2. On the basis of such information, disseminate to each Party, through its National Focal Point, the analysed data and risk level arising from the identified hazards (Article 5.4);
3. Where appropriate, conduct analysis on possible regional-level implications (Article 5.4);
4. Receive information regarding available resources for the regional standby arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response (Article 8.4);
5. Facilitate the establishment, maintenance and periodical review of regional standby arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response (Article 8.5);
6. Facilitate periodic review of regional standard operating procedures (Article 8.6);
7. Receive data on earmarked assets and capacities, which may be available for the regional standby arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response, as communicated by each Party, and their updates (Article 9.1);
8. Consolidate, update and disseminate the data on such earmarked assets and capacities, and communicate with the Parties for their utilisation (Article 9.2);
9. Receive information on measures taken by the Parties to mobilise equipment, facilities, materials, human and financial resources required to respond to disasters (Article 10.2);
10. Facilitate joint emergency response (Article 11);
11. Where appropriate, facilitate the processing of exemptions and facilities in respect of the provision of assistance (Article 14.c);
12. Where possible and appropriate, facilitate the processing of transit of personnel, equipment, facilities and materials in respect of the provisions of assistance (Article 16.2);
13. Facilitate activities for technical co-operation (Article 18.2);
14. Facilitate activities for scientific and technical research (Article 19.2);
15. Receive from each Party information on designated National Focal Point and Competent Authorities and any subsequent changes in their designations (Article 22.2); and
16. Regularly and expeditiously provide to the Parties and, as necessary, to relevant international organisations, information referred to in paragraph (xv) above (Article 22.3).

**Annex 10. Contribution of the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 to the ASCC Blueprint 2025 M&E Results Framework and Indicators**

AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 M&E Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Contribution to the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Results Framework and KPIs
<b>PP1: Risk Assessment and Monitoring</b>		
<b>1.1.1. Risk assessment and scenarios developed and utilised</b>	<p>KPI 8. Increased number of developed, updated and monitored risk assessments at the regional, national and sub-national levels</p> <p>KPI 9. Increased number and usage of updated and expanded online knowledge platforms on risk assessment and monitoring</p>	<p>ASCC Indicator 12: Regional and national action plans designed to increase capacity and promote implementation aligned with the ASEAN Risk and Vulnerability Guidelines (RVA)</p>
<b>1.1.2. Innovative tools in risk assessment and monitoring developed / adapted and utilised</b>	<p>KPI 10. Increase in the number of tools on risk assessments developed, adapted and utilised</p>	<p>ASCC Indicator 12: Regional and national action plans designed to increase capacity and promote implementation aligned with the ASEAN Risk and Vulnerability Guidelines (RVA)</p>
<b>1.2.1. Regional multi-hazard monitoring and early warning system adapted and strengthened end-to-end</b>	<p>KPI 13. Increased number of multi-stakeholder and cross sectoral partnerships and implementation arrangements established to support early warning</p>	<p>ASCC Indicator 1. Increased engagement i.e. number of negotiation and partnership forums between diverse stakeholders in ASEAN Member States promoting ASEAN initiatives</p> <p>ASCC Indicator 3. Increased number of ASEAN outcome documents, programmes and activities under the ASCC, developed or implemented with engagement of stakeholders</p> <p>ASCC Indicator 13: Increased number of resolutions as a result of cross-sectoral consultations to synergise Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) in AMS, aligned with the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER).</p>

AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 M&E Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Contribution to the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Results Framework and KPIs
<b>1.3.1. Risk communication and public dissemination platforms improved</b>	KPI 15. Number of established communication and dissemination platforms for accurate and timely exchange of information among stakeholders collaborating with ASEAN in disaster management.	ASCC Indicator 4. Increased institutional capacity through policies and measures/initiatives among ASEAN Member States that raise awareness on ASEAN community building and public engagement
<b>PP2: Prevention and Mitigation</b>		
<b>2.1.1. Regional programs on DRR-CCA are scaled-up through capacity building and increased cooperation with the climate and environment-related sectors and actors in the region</b>	KPI 16. Increased number of collaborations with climate and environment-related sectors and actors on DRR-CCA capacity building programmes	ASCC Indicator 10: Enhanced capacity of AMS to achieve their respective / individual NDCs
<b>2.2.1 Engagement with regional and national actors on cities and human settlements is strengthened</b>	KPI 17. Increased number of collaborations and users among regional and national actors on human settlements to promote resilient cities in the region	<p>ASCC Indicator 1. Increased engagement i.e. number of negotiation and partnership forums between diverse stakeholders in ASEAN Member States promoting ASEAN initiatives</p> <p>ASCC Indicator 3. Increased number of ASEAN outcome documents, programmes and activities under the ASCC, developed or implemented with engagement of stakeholders</p> <p>ASCC Indicator 9. Increased number of regional initiatives to promote and achieve environmentally sustainable cities in AMS</p> <p>ASCC Indicator 13: Increased number of resolutions as a result of cross-sectoral consultations to synergise Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) in AMS, aligned with</p>



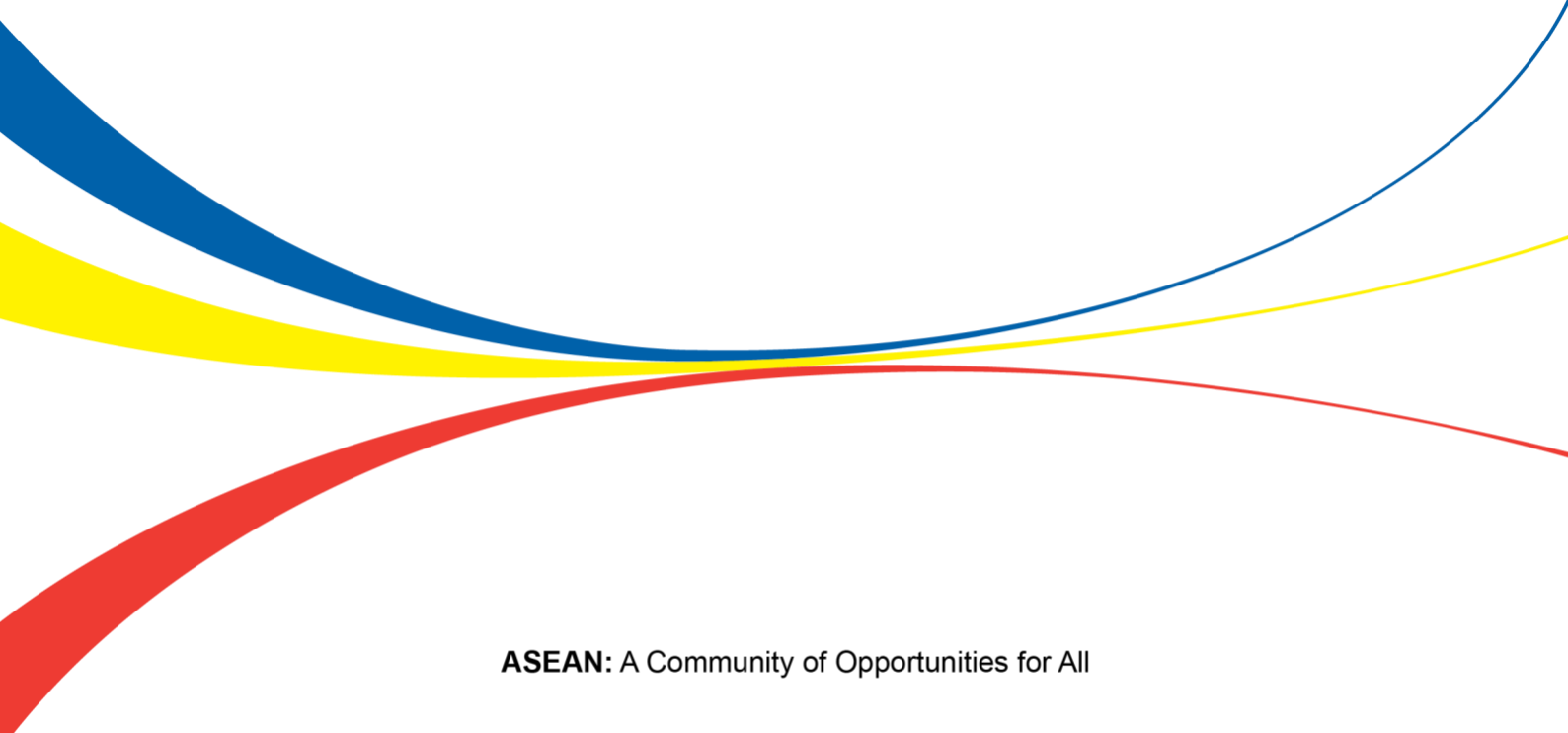
AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 M&E Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Contribution to the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Results Framework and KPIs
		the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER).
<b>2.2.2. Capacity building and knowledge sharing initiatives on cities and human settlements are expanded</b>	KPI 18. Increased number of participants of capacity building programmes and users of strategic knowledge products, including online platforms on cities and human settlements	ASCC Indicator 9. Increased number of regional initiatives to promote and achieve environmentally sustainable cities in AMS.
<b>2.3.2. Expanded reach of the ASEAN Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (DRFI) Programme in the region</b>	KPI 20. Increased number of regional mechanisms, risk-based insurance schemes and risk financing supported	ACSS Indicator 5a. Number of ASEAN Member States with institutionalised Social Protection Strategy (SPS) as endorsed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), specifically on Micro and area-based schemes to address vulnerability at the community level, including microinsurance, agricultural insurance, social funds and programs to manage natural disasters;
<b>2.4.2. Enhanced knowledge and capacity on resilience of key infrastructure</b>	KPI 23. Increased number of studies, capacity building programmes, and innovation platforms on resilient infrastructures developed, such as safe hospitals and health facilities	ASCC Indicator 25: Maintained or increased number of ASEAN-wide, collaborative R&D activities, on research, innovation and development toward creation of an innovative and responsive ASEAN
<b>2.5.1. Strengthened social protection mechanism within the region</b>	KPI 24. Increase number of studies, action plans and capacity development programmes developed to implement the building blocks of the <i>ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster Responsive Social Protection to Increase Resilience</i>	<p>ASCC Indicator 5b. Increased proportion of the identified target groups in ASEAN Member States to respective total population who are receiving social protection benefits, aimed to reduce barriers to an inclusive society.</p> <p>ASCC Indicator 16: Increased number/percentage of Member States implementing adaptive Social Protection to reduce vulnerabilities in times of climate change related crises, disasters and other environmental changes</p>

AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 M&E Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Contribution to the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Results Framework and KPIs
		ASCC Indicator 25: Maintained or increased number of ASEAN-wide, collaborative R&D activities, on research, innovation and development toward creation of an innovative and responsive ASEAN
<b>2.5.2 Increased community resilience in the region</b>	KPI 25. Increase number of studies conducted and technical support provided on socially inclusive CBDRM	ASCC Indicator 25: Maintained or increased number of ASEAN-wide, collaborative R&D activities, on research, innovation and development toward creation of an innovative and responsive ASEAN
<b>2.5.3 Strengthened cross-sectoral collaboration and civil society engagement on social inclusion in disaster management</b>	KPI 26. Increased number of collaborations and partnerships between multi-sectoral groups and ASEAN, to collaborate on concrete CCA-DRR, gender and social inclusion related actions	<p>ASCC Indicator 1. Increased engagement i.e. number of negotiation and partnership forums between diverse stakeholders in ASEAN Member States promoting ASEAN initiatives</p> <p>ASCC Indicator 3. Increased number of ASEAN outcome documents, programmes and activities under the ASCC, developed or implemented with engagement of stakeholders</p> <p>ASCC Indicator 13: Increased number of resolutions as a result of cross-sectoral consultations to synergise Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) in AMS, aligned with the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER).</p>
<b>2.6.1 Strengthened disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</b>	KPI 27. Increase number of dialogues, tools developed, and studies and knowledge exchanges on risk governance conducted	ASCC Indicator 25: Maintained or increased number of ASEAN-wide, collaborative R&D activities, on research, innovation and development toward creation of an innovative and responsive ASEAN

AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 M&E Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Contribution to the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Results Framework and KPIs
<b>PP3: Preparedness and Response</b>		
<b>3.1.2 Strengthened disaster planning, coordination mechanisms and processes</b>	KPI 29. Increased number of studies and follow-up recommendations conducted for the strengthening of ASEAN disaster planning and coordination mechanisms	ASCC Indicator 25: Maintained or increased number of ASEAN-wide, collaborative R&D activities, on research, innovation and development toward creation of an innovative and responsive ASEAN
<b>PP4: Resilient Recovery</b>		
<b>4.1.1 Increased capacity on disaster recovery</b>	KPI 36. Increased number of knowledge sharing and awareness-raising events on resilient recovery (including risk financing) among various stakeholders conducted	ASCC Indicator 4. Increased institutional capacity through policies and measures/initiatives among ASEAN Member States that raise awareness on ASEAN community building and public engagement
<b>4.1.2 Ensured availability of data and tools on recovery</b>	KPI 37. Increased number of new technologies and regional platforms and/or mechanisms established to develop innovative products to support recovery efforts	<p>ASCC Indicator 1. Increased engagement i.e. number of negotiation and partnership forums between diverse stakeholders in ASEAN Member States promoting ASEAN initiatives</p> <p>ASCC Indicator 3. Increased number of ASEAN outcome documents, programmes and activities under the ASCC, developed or implemented with engagement of stakeholders</p> <p>ASCC Indicator 13: Increased number of resolutions as a result of cross-sectoral consultations to synergise Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) in AMS, aligned with the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER).</p>

AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 M&E Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Contribution to the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Results Framework and KPIs
<b>PP5: Global Leadership</b>		
<b>5.1.1 Improved regional disaster and climate-related knowledge management</b>	KPI 40. Increase in the number of knowledge products from all the priority programmes and e-learning modules in the web-based knowledge management system to share ASEAN's knowledge capital and capacitate disaster management professionals	ASCC Indicator 25: Maintained or increased number of ASEAN-wide, collaborative R&D activities, on research, innovation and development toward creation of an innovative and responsive ASEAN
<b>5.1.2 Enhanced capacity of disaster management of ASEAN</b>	KPI 41. Increased number of initiatives, including programmes, studies/research, development of guidelines and training modules, that integrates gender and social inclusion components	ASCC Indicator 25: Maintained or increased number of ASEAN-wide, collaborative R&D activities, on research, innovation and development toward creation of an innovative and responsive ASEAN
<b>5.2.1 Expanded and consistent global thought leadership and engagement of ASEAN</b>	KPI 43. Increased number of knowledge products, research and systematic documentation showcasing ASEAN's achievement towards the <i>ASEAN Vision 25 on Disaster Management, OAOR Declaration, SFDRR and the SDGs</i>	ASCC Indicator 25: Maintained or increased number of ASEAN-wide, collaborative R&D activities, on research, innovation and development toward creation of an innovative and responsive ASEAN





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