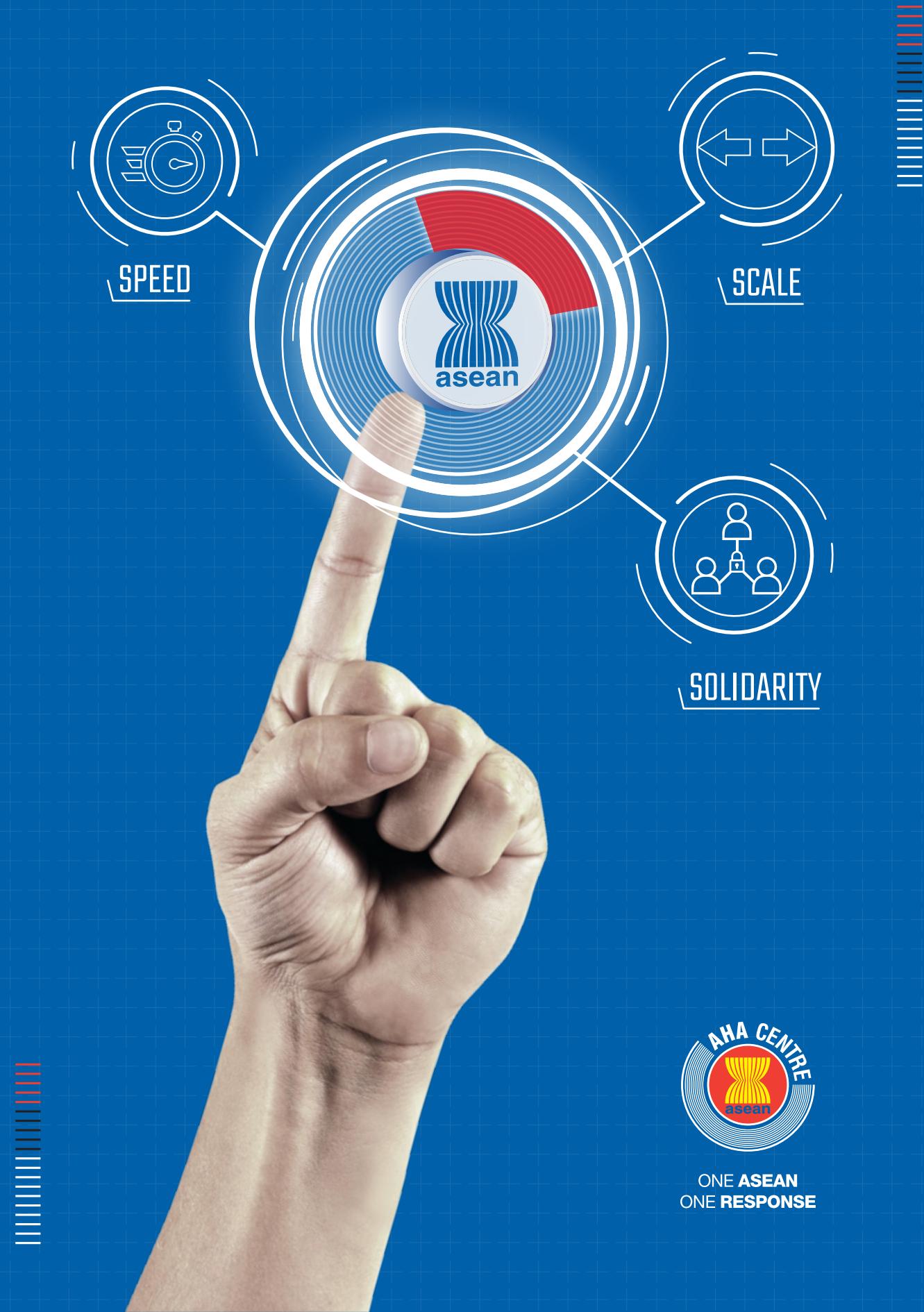




OPERATIONALISING
ONE ASEAN
ONE RESPONSE
SPEED SCALE SOLIDARITY



ONE ASEAN
ONE RESPONSE



SPEED

SCALE

SOLIDARITY



ONE ASEAN
ONE RESPONSE



ONE ASEAN
ONE RESPONSE

**ASEAN COORDINATING CENTRE
FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT (AHA CENTRE)**

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OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE 2018

THE AHA CENTRE IS AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION ESTABLISHED ON 17 NOVEMBER 2011, THROUGH THE SIGNING OF THE AGREEMENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AHA CENTRE. THE CENTRE IS BASED IN JAKARTA, INDONESIA.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS



AADMER	ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response	EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
AAR	After-Action-Review	EU	European Union
ACC	ASEAN Coordinating Council	FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ACDM	ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management	FTX	Field Training Exercise
ACE Programme	AHA Centre Executive Programme	HADR	Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
ACMM	ASEAN Centre for Military Medicine	HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
ADB	Asian Development Bank	ICLT	In-Country Liaison Team
ADInet	ASEAN Disaster Information Network	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ADMER Fund	ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Relief Fund	ICS	Incident Command System
ADMM	ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting	ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ADSOM	ASEAN Defence Senior Officials Meeting	IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
AHA Centre	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management	JOCCA	Joint Operations and Coordination Centre of ASEAN
AJDRP	ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan	JTF-HADR	Joint Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
AMMDM	ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management	MNCC	Multi-National Coordination Centre
AMRG	ASEAN Militaries Ready Group	NDMO	National Disaster Managemnt Organisation
AMS	ASEAN Member States	NFI	Non-Food Items
APG	AADMER Partnership Group	NGO	Non-Government Organisation
ARDEX	ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response	OSOCC	On-Site Operations Coordination Centre
ARF	Simulation Exercise	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
ARF-DIREx	ASEAN Regional Forum	SASOP	Standard Operating Procedure for Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations
ASEAN	ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise	SG-AHAC	Secretary-General of ASEAN as ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator
ASEAN-ERAT	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
AWP	ASEAN-Emergency Response and Assessment Team	SOMHD	Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development
CBRN	AADMER Work Programme	SOMSWD	Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development
CCF	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
CDEMA	Corporate Citizen Foundation	STAFFEX	Staff Exercise
CIQ	Carribean Disaster Emergency Management Agency	TOR	Terms of Reference
COMMEX	Customs, Immigration and Quarantine	TTX	Table-Top Exercise
COORDEX	Communications Exercise	TWG-CIMIC	Technical Working Group on Civil-Military Coordination
COP	Coordination Exercise	UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
CPR	Conference of the Parties	UN	United Nations
CPX	Committee of Permanent Representatives	UNDAC	UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination
CSO	Command Post Exercise	UN-OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
DELSA	Civil Society Organisation	USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
DMHA Division	Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN	Web-EOC	Web-based Emergency Operations Centre
DMRS	Disaster Management and Humanitarian	WFP	World Food Programme
DVI	Assistance Division		
EAS	Disaster Monitoring and Response System		
ECOWAS	Disaster Victim Identification		
EMT	East Asia Summit		
EM-DAT	Economic Community of West African States		
	Emergency Medical Team		
	Emergency Events Database		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967. The Member States of the Association are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. ASEAN collectively has a population of over 600 million people with the third largest labour force in the world, and by 2050, ASEAN is expected to rank as the fourth-largest economy in the world. Yet, ASEAN is also the most natural disaster-prone region in the world.

To reduce disaster losses and enhance ASEAN's collective response to disasters, ASEAN Member States developed the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). Under the AADMER, the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) was established on 17 November 2011 to facilitate cooperation and coordination among ASEAN Member States, and with relevant United Nations and international organisations, in promoting regional collaboration.

In September 2016, the ASEAN Leaders signed the ASEAN Declaration on One ASEAN One Response to increase the speed, the scale and the solidarity of ASEAN's response. The Declaration was inspired largely from lessons and experiences gained from ASEAN's response to Typhoon Haiyan in 2013 in the Philippines.

The Declaration affirms the AHA Centre as the primary regional coordinating agency on disaster management and emergency response in ASEAN. The Leaders tasked the AHA Centre to operationalise One ASEAN One Response, to develop necessary protocols, measures, procedures and standards, and to strengthen engagements with relevant sectors and stakeholders in ASEAN.

The AHA Centre, being the Home of One ASEAN One Response, conceived this book to provide a common understanding in operationalising One ASEAN One Response and to serve as a reference for the AHA Centre, the ASEAN Member States and relevant sectors and stakeholders in ASEAN region – friends and partners – in realising the aims of One ASEAN One Response.

In this book, the journey of the One ASEAN One Response, its indicators, and how it is being operationalised is explained across its four phases: 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). The indicators are developed to provide clarity on how the AHA Centre is currently operationalising One ASEAN One Response in different phases, based on the guidance from the ASEAN Leaders through the Declaration, the decisions of relevant ASEAN bodies, and from an understanding of the ever-evolving and constantly-changing humanitarian landscape in the region.

The book complements the ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP) as the ASEAN's framework for operationalising One ASEAN One Response.

ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE AT A GLANCE



UNDERSTANDING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



What is One ASEAN One Response?

One ASEAN One Response is about ASEAN responding to disasters in the region and outside the region as one – that is, having as many relevant stakeholders involved to achieve the envisioned speed, scale and solidarity. It is an open and inclusive platform using ASEAN's mechanisms at its core.



Why is One ASEAN One Response important?

One ASEAN One Response will help increase the effectiveness of humanitarian response, reduce the burden of the affected country, and alleviate suffering of the affected population. It will also allow ASEAN's solidarity to be felt and seen by the ASEAN Community in times of disasters.



What do we want to achieve?

To achieve faster response, mobilise greater resources and establish stronger coordination to ensure ASEAN's collective response to disasters.



What does success look like?

The ability to mobilise the required assets and capacities to collectively respond to disasters with increased speed, scale and solidarity, coordinated by the AHA Centre as the primary ASEAN regional coordinating agency and the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator or AHAC.



Who can be involved in One ASEAN One Response?

As an open and inclusive platform, all are welcome to be part of One ASEAN One Response by utilising ASEAN's disaster response coordination principles, framework and mechanisms.



Who can be the participating actors?

One ASEAN One Response is conceived to involve not only ASEAN Member States, ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN bodies, centres and entities, but also significantly, ASEAN Dialogue Partners, non-state humanitarian actors, international humanitarian actors and other interested parties.



How to get involved in One ASEAN One Response?

Parties mentioned above can contribute required assets (financial and material resources) and capacities (human resources and expertise), using the AJDRP as the ASEAN's framework for operationalising One ASEAN One Response.



When is it activated?

One ASEAN One Response will be activated following the occurrence of a disaster, whereby a request for assistance is made, or offer of assistance is accepted, by the affected Member State.



What is the coordination mechanism for One ASEAN One Response?

The AHA Centre will focus on the operational function in implementing One ASEAN One Response, while the Secretary-General of ASEAN as AHAC will focus on high-level coordination with ASEAN Leaders and resource mobilisation.

ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE AT A GLANCE



How do we connect with ASEAN?

At the strategic level, through the Secretary-General of ASEAN as AHAC and the AHA Centre, who will coordinate briefings in Jakarta at its Emergency Operation Centre (EOC); at the operational level through AHA Centre in-country team embedded in the national EOC; and at the tactical level through the Joint Operations and Coordination Centre of ASEAN (JOCCA).

“One ASEAN One Response is about speed, scale and solidarity. Speed is about how fast we can move. Scale is about how big the resources that we can mobilise. Solidarity is about doing this together. It is about a united response in ASEAN, an inclusive solidarity. It is about the feeling of we.

When we say ASEAN that is of course everyone in the room. We have ASEAN by the Member States, we have ASEAN by the citizenship of the people of ASEAN, we have ASEAN by friendship, and we have ASEAN by heart.”

Said Faisal,
*Executive Director of the AHA Centre (2012-2016),
 at the AJDRP Workshop, Jakarta, January 2016*



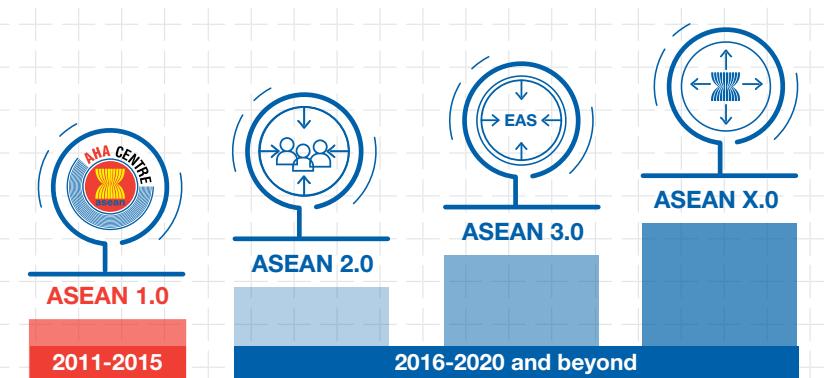
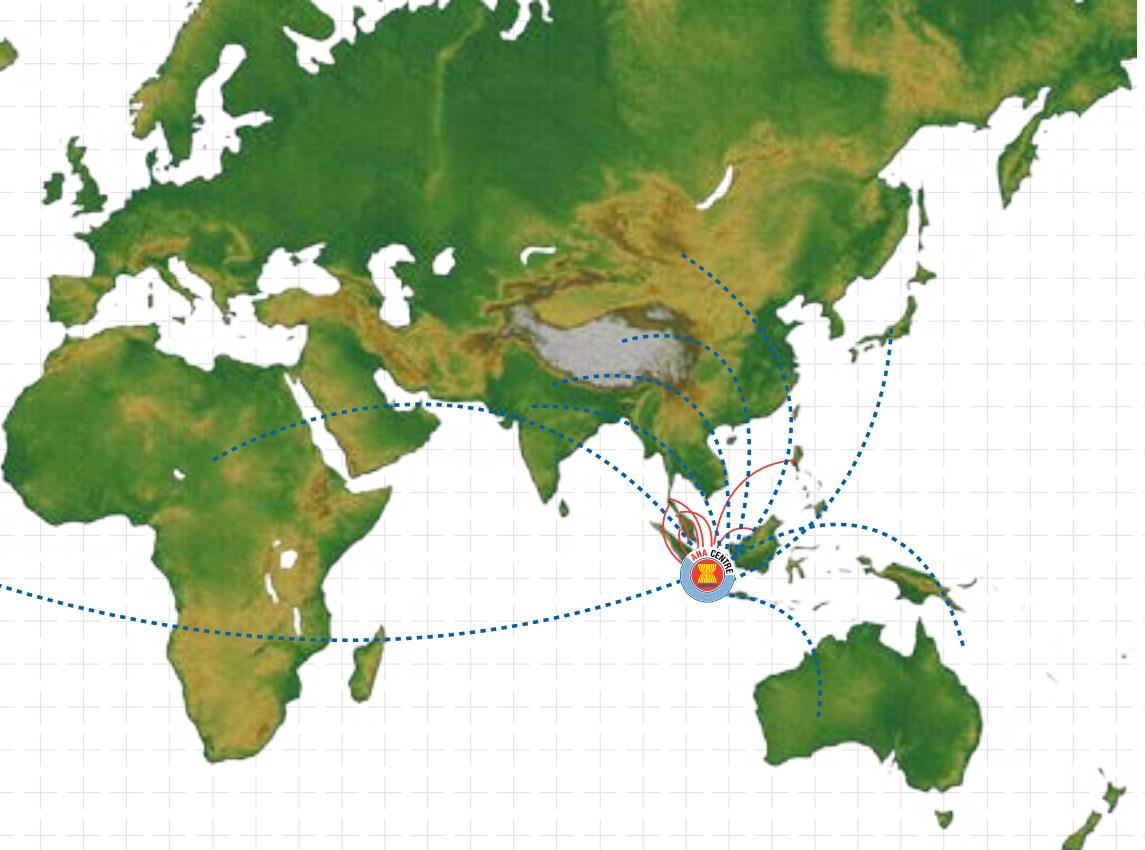
ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE AT A GLANCE



THE EVOLUTION OF ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE

One ASEAN One Response envisions an ever stronger and ever expanding bond of sectors and stakeholders within the ASEAN Community in collectively responding to disasters as One. As a vision, it sees ASEAN as a community of peoples, not just a collection of governments. It encapsulates all stakeholders in ASEAN, be it National Disaster Management Organisations (NDMOs), military, health sector, corporate sector, non-governmental organisations, academe, and the youth.

As a vision, One ASEAN One Response also sees that the region is part of the global community. That is why the vision also sees the potential of the ASEAN Community to give assistance to communities in needs outside the region in times of disaster, as a way for ASEAN to give positive contribution to the world.



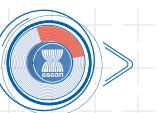
Set up and operationalise the AHA Centre

Establish and operationalise coordination mechanisms with military, civil society, private sector, UN, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to facilitate and coordinate the overall ASEAN response

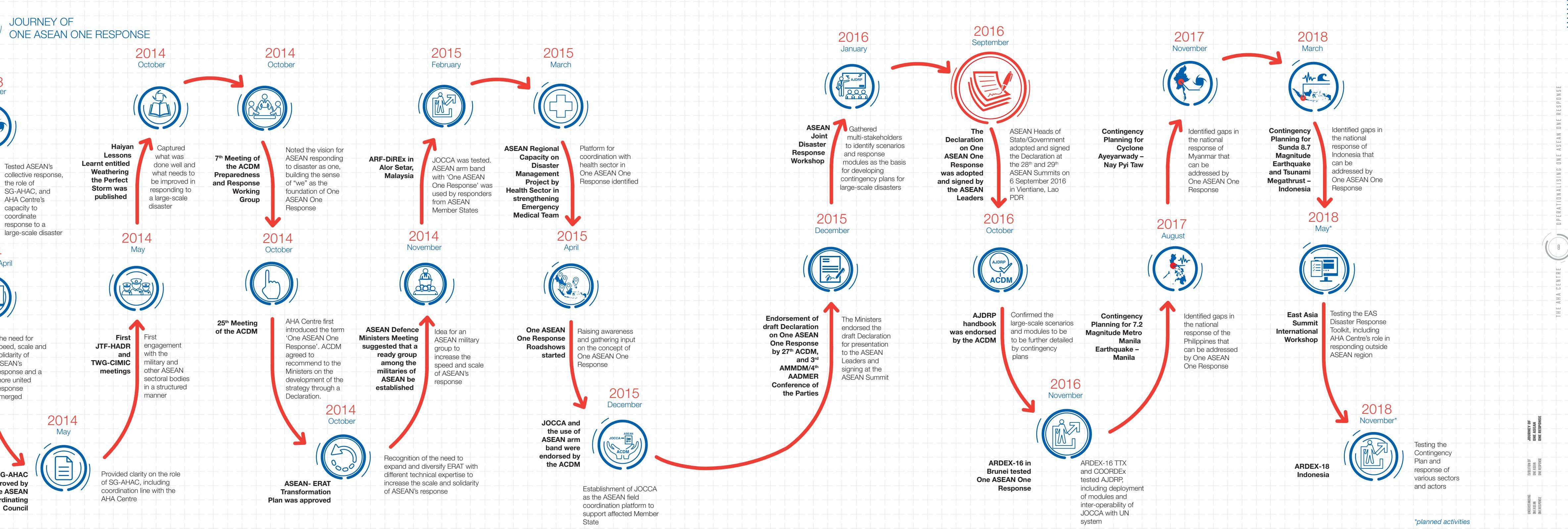
Establish and operationalise coordination mechanisms with relevant mechanisms in ASEAN, such as East Asia Summit, to respond to disasters in the ASEAN region

ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE AT A GLANCE

THE AHA CENTRE OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



JOURNEY OF ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE





DISASTERS IN THE REGION

ASEAN, home to more than 600 million people of diverse cultural, economic, and political features, is a dynamic and growing region. However, it is also prone to a wide array of natural disasters—typhoons, floods, drought, earthquakes, volcanic eruption, among others. The region has suffered some of the most violent natural disasters in recent history, with their intensity and impact resulting in great loss of lives and extensive damage to infrastructure and livelihoods.

ASEAN has experienced three catastrophic disasters in the past 15 years. These include the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004, Cyclone Nargis in 2008, and Typhoon Haiyan in 2013, and many lesser-scale disasters every year (see Figure 1). The AHA Centre, using its ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADInet) for monitoring disasters in the region, has recorded 1,218 disasters between July 2012 and February 2018. During this period, the damage due to disasters is estimated at USD 15.91 billion.

The AHA Centre classifies an event as a disaster if more than 100 persons in more than one sub-district were affected. On average, four moderate-scale disasters occur in the region every week for the past five years.

Data from ADInet shows that 85% of disasters in ASEAN region were mainly caused by hydro-meteorological hazards. Floods, storms, and wind cause severe impacts on households and account for large proportions of displacement compared to other disasters in the region. Floods occur as the most frequent type of disaster. A total of 633 floods have affected the region from July 2012 to February 2018. Wind-related disasters constitute the biggest

Figure 1 Major Disasters in ASEAN (2000-2018)

		Total Number of Casualties		Total Number of Affected Population		Total Economic Damage (USD)
 Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004		174,204		620,668		6,451,600,000
 Cyclone Nargis 2008		138,366		2,421,000		4,000,000,000
 Typhoon Haiyan 2013		36,486		16,097,973		2,860,000,000

Source: FM-DAT and ADInet

losses in terms of economic damage, displacement, and number of affected population, of which Typhoon Haiyan accounts for the biggest impact. Stronger wind-related disasters (typhoons) and earthquakes were proven to be more lethal, caused great human suffering and instantaneously destroyed built-up environment in the region in the same period.

Disaster risks and the evolving humanitarian architecture in the region are also complex. Every disaster is different in the way it variably impacts different communities affected by the same hazard. Variability of disaster impacts is an important consideration in building disaster preparedness and response capacities.

Disasters in the region can occur with very localised impacts or can be transboundary in nature. Disaster impacts do not recognise political or administrative divisions, while disaster management systems operate within these political and administrative structures. The impact of a disaster in one country can also significantly impact regional, even global, economies. This has been demonstrated in the aftermath of the 2011 Thailand Floods where global supply chains have been severely impacted, halting production lines and logistics systems in other countries linked to factories, warehouses and hubs in Bangkok and surrounding regions.

CHAPTER 1: DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN ASEAN



Figure 2 Summary of Types of Disasters in ASEAN and by Impact (2012-2018)

Incidents	AMS affected	Household affected	Persons affected	Persons displaced	Dead	Persons missing	Injured
19	3	1,182,042	6,477,490	0	11	0	0
38	5	705,708	3,583,117	117,194	288	14	2,950
738	10	3,968,637	15,986,653	2,006,047	1,018	254	446
103	4	14,602	38,247	19,280	207	98	338
96	8	2,220,747	10,284,824	3,327,779	441	82	2,484
31	2	180,806	920,549	341,691	0	0	1,424
210	6	6,293,188	28,870,974	6,916,257	6,789	1,333	30,637
1,235		14,565,730	66,161,854	12,728,248	8,754	1,781	38,279

Data source: Consolidated from ADInet, EM-DAT 2012-2018 (February)



Drought Earthquake Flood Landslide Storm Volcano Wind



AADMER

The idea of a coordinated ASEAN response to major disasters within its premises gained strong traction after the region suffered the devastation of the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004. This event provided the impetus for the finalisation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response or known as AADMER. The Agreement was signed by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers on 26 July 2005 in Vientiane, Lao PDR.

AADMER is a legally binding framework for regional cooperation in all aspects of disaster management. The Agreement guides the development of operational procedures to respond collectively and promptly to disasters. For example, it includes provisions to facilitate the movement of relief items and to expedite customs procedures during disasters. It also calls for the utilisation of civilian and military

assets and capacities in disaster relief operations. The Agreement mandates the creation of the AHA Centre.

The ASEAN Committee for Disaster Management (ACDM) serves as the main ASEAN sectoral body that oversees the operational implementation of AADMER, and reports to a ministerial-level Conference of the Parties for AADMER.

AADMER took effect on 24 December 2009 after its ratification by the ten ASEAN Member States. Soon afterwards, the first AADMER Work Programme (AWP) covering the period of 2010-2015 was adopted by the ACDM in March 2010.

In December 2015, the ACDM came up with the ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management, to chart a longer term vision of ASEAN cooperation in disaster management beyond 2015. Adopted during the 3rd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) and 4th AADMER Conference of the Parties, the Vision essentially envisions ASEAN to become a world leader in disaster management. ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management is currently operationalised through AWP 2016-2020.



**ASEAN AGREEMENT ON
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
THE AHA CENTRE**

The AHA Centre was formally established through the signing of the ASEAN Agreement on the Establishment of the AHA Centre by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers during the 19th ASEAN Summit in Bali, Indonesia on 17 November 2011. The signing of the Agreement was witnessed by the Heads of State/Government of the ASEAN Member States, reaffirming their commitment to disaster management agenda in ASEAN.

CHAPTER 1: DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN ASEAN



SECRETARY-GENERAL OF ASEAN AS AHAC

The ASEAN Leaders at the 14th ASEAN Summit in 2009 agreed to entrust the ASEAN Secretary-General to serve as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator or AHAC, a role that 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.



AHA CENTRE

The AHA Centre was established to facilitate cooperation and coordination both internally among ASEAN Member States and externally with the United Nations and international organisations for disaster management and emergency response.

The AHA Centre was established as the operational engine for regional response coordination. At the outset, the AHA Centre was given a focused mandate to develop its capacity in disaster monitoring, preparedness, and response. Meanwhile, policy and programme support continued to be provided by the ASEAN Secretariat's Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (DMHA) Division.

In six years of operations, the AHA Centre has assisted ASEAN Member States in responding to 19 disasters that are medium to large-scale. In addition, the AHA Centre provides capacity building support to the Member States, such as through the AHA Centre Executive or ACE Programme, which aims to prepare future leaders on disaster management in ASEAN, and manages, trains and deploys the ASEAN-Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT).

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF ASEAN AS AHAC

The ASEAN Leaders at the 14th ASEAN Summit in 2009 agreed to entrust the ASEAN Secretary-General to serve as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator or AHAC, a role that 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.

Lessons from Typhoon Haiyan prompted the development of the Terms of Reference for this role to mobilise the entire ASEAN resources for a large-scale response. The TOR was adopted by the ASEAN Coordinating Council (ACC) in May 2014. SG- AHAC may be activated for disaster relief as well as for recovery.



ASEAN MECHANISMS RELATED TO HADR

The humanitarian architecture in the region is evolving rapidly, with the rise in frequency and intensity of disasters — both small, medium and large-scale. More communities and institutions are building their capacities for preparedness. More actors are mobilising to respond to disasters and they are increasingly recognising that preparedness is key to disaster resilience. Companies are talking about business continuity in the face of disasters. The humanitarian community is talking about being more coordinated.

Various ASEAN bodies, platforms and mechanisms co-operate in the same space and in an increasingly more coordinated manner. Recognising the growing numbers of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) initiatives under ASEAN-related mechanisms, the ASEAN Leaders adopted the ASEAN Declaration on Enhancing Cooperation in Disaster Management at the 23rd ASEAN Summit in Bandar Seri Begawan in Brunei Darussalam in October 2013. Through the Declaration, the Leaders encouraged for a joint effort and more integrated coordination and synergy in HADR among the various ASEAN-related mechanisms. The Leaders also tasked relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies to continue dialogues and support the region's capacity to launch a regional response.

The Declaration on Enhancing Cooperation in Disaster Management reaffirms that AADMER is the main common platform for disaster management in the region and that the ACDM is the driver in maintaining ASEAN's Centrality in this endeavour. This compels the other ASEAN bodies and mechanisms to follow AADMER and coordinate with the ACDM as the main sectoral body under AADMER.

CHAPTER 1: DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN ASEAN

Two platforms established to enable the different ASEAN bodies to cooperate on HADR-related activities are: the Joint Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (JTF-HADR) and the Technical Working Group on Civil-Military Coordination (TWG-CIMIC).

JTF-HADR gathers ACDM and four other sectoral bodies: Senior Officials Meeting or SOM, ASEAN Defence Senior Officials Meeting or ADSOM, Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development or SOMHD, and Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD). TWG-CIMIC gathers the ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response and the ADSOM Working Group.

The defence sector in ASEAN through the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting (ADMM) and ADMM-Plus mechanism has also developed the concepts for the ASEAN Military Ready Group (AMRG) and ASEAN Militaries' Logistic Support Framework. It has also established the ASEAN Centre for Military Medicine (ACMM). There is also ongoing discussion on the Standard Operating Procedure for the Multinational Coordination Centre and Information Sharing, led by the ADMM.

The East Asia Summit (EAS) and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) are other platforms for collective planning and preparedness that engage ASEAN Dialogue Partners and other countries, with ASEAN at its core. These platforms have produced tools, such as the EAS Rapid Disaster Response Toolkit.

Both the AHA Centre and the Secretary-General of ASEAN, along with the ASEAN Secretariat, have interface with various mechanisms and platforms on HADR, as presented in Figure 3.

The AHA Centre as the operational coordination engine under AADMER manages various tools and systems for information management, emergency preparedness and response.

AHA Centre's Tools

Disaster Monitoring System (DMRS) to monitor disasters in a near real time

Web-based Emergency Operation Centre (Web-EOC) as the information exchange platform during emergency response

ASEAN-ERAT, comprising over 200 members from across the region trained to conduct joint assessment and facilitate humanitarian assistance on the ground

Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN (DELSA), established through the regional stockpile in Malaysia and satellite warehouses in other ASEAN countries

Standard Operating Procedure for Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations or SASOP, which details the designation of focal points, earmarking of assets capacities, identification of network of pre-designated areas, and mobilisation of assistance.

AJDRP as the operational framework for strengthening regional collective response and operationalising the ASEAN Standby Arrangements

JOCCA as on-the-ground coordinating hub, managed by ASEAN-ERAT

ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX), organised every two years to test the applicability of SASOP and other ASEAN's tools under AADMER

AHA Centre Fund accumulates annual and equal contributions of ASEAN Member States to support the work of the AHA Centre



CHAPTER 1: DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN ASEAN

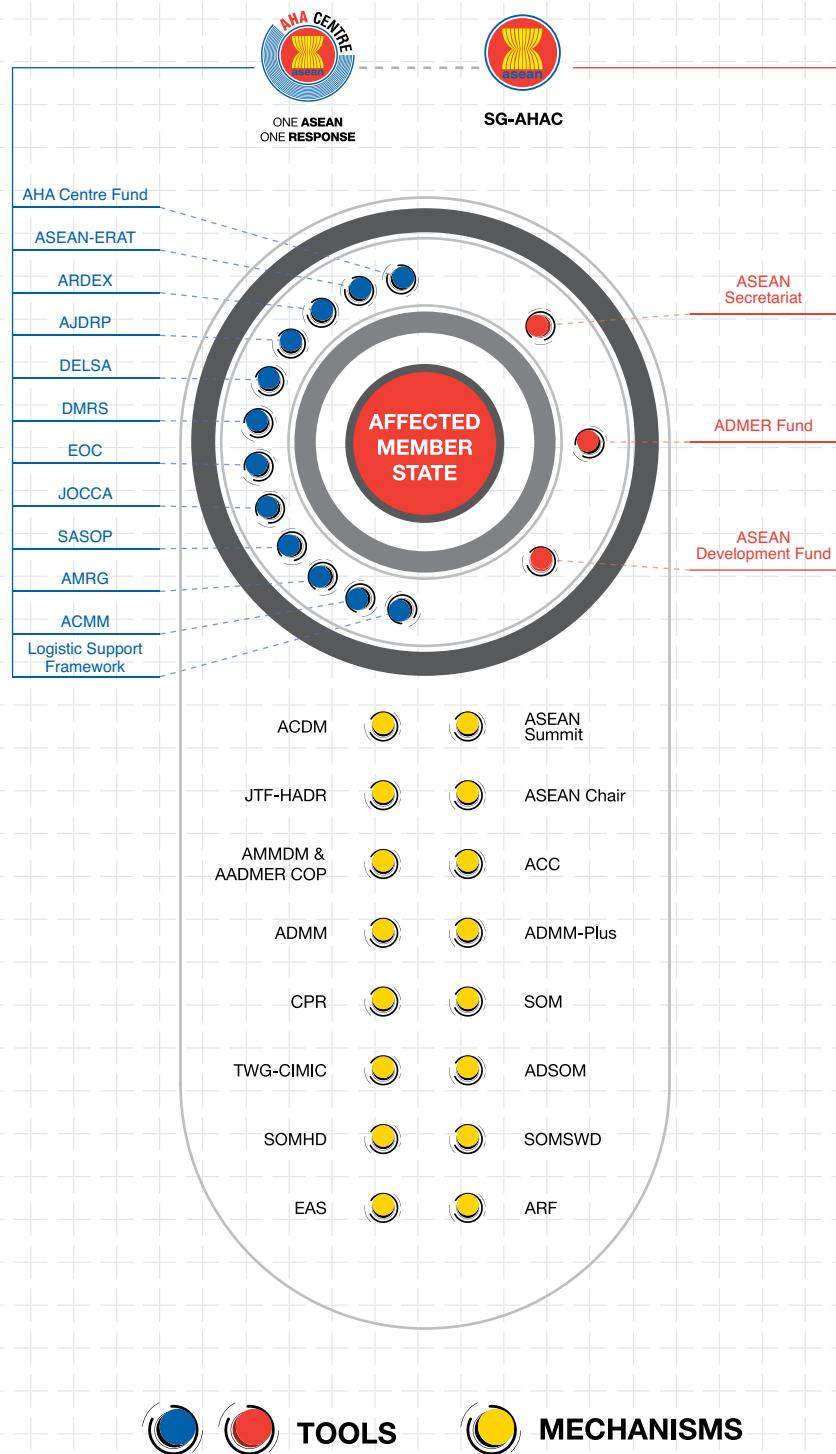
The AHA Centre reports to the ACDM as its Governing Board, which comprises heads of the National Disaster Management Organisations or NDMOs. The Governing Board reports directly to the AMMDM, which is also convened jointly as AADMER Conference of the Parties.

While the AHA Centre is not reporting to the Secretary-General of ASEAN as AHAC, the AHA Centre and the Secretary-General of ASEAN will coordinate closely to ensure ASEAN's coordinated response to disasters. The Secretary-General of ASEAN, supported by the ASEAN Secretariat, has a unique position, as he/she is the only one that can participate in all meetings of the ASEAN Summit, the ACC and all other ASEAN sectoral ministerial meetings. This presents a good opportunity for the Secretary-General of ASEAN in his/her role as AHAC.

The ASEAN Summit, which comprises the Heads of State or Government of the ASEAN Member States or known as the ASEAN Leaders, is the supreme policy-making body of ASEAN and appoints the Secretary-General of ASEAN based on the recommendations of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers. The ACC, which comprises the ASEAN Foreign Ministers, prepare meetings of the ASEAN Summit and coordinate the implementation of agreements and decisions of the ASEAN Leaders.

The Secretary-General of ASEAN, supported by relevant divisions of the ASEAN Secretariat, also manages the ASEAN Development Fund and the ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Relief Fund or ADMER Fund.

Figure 3 ASEAN Tools and Mechanisms related to HADR



CHAPTER 2: THE BIRTH OF ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



TYPHOON HAIYAN - EXPERIENCE THAT INSPIRED ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE

Typhoon Haiyan made landfall in the Philippines on 8 November 2013. It is considered to be one of the strongest typhoons ever recorded in world history, with maximum wind speeds of 320 km/hour at its peak. The number of lives lost reached 6,300, with over 1,000 people missing, and more than 28,000 injured. Haiyan caused widespread damage to infrastructure and property, with over 16 million people affected and more than 4 million displaced. The total cost of damages is estimated to be more than USD 2.86 billion. Though the loss of life caused by Haiyan was less than the Indian Ocean Tsunami and Cyclone Nargis, the number of people adversely affected was twice as many as the Nargis, and six times more than that of the Tsunami.

ASEAN Member States immediately provided life-saving assistance to the Philippines in the form of personnel support, cash and in-kind contributions - food, water, sanitation and hygiene, health care services and shelter. The AHA Centre pre-positioned ASEAN-ERAT members in the capital Manila, two days before the storm struck. One ASEAN-ERAT member was sent to Tacloban the day before the typhoon made landfall. This decision was critical, enabling integral communications support to the NDMO at ground zero when all communication infrastructures were destroyed. The AHA Centre extended direct assistance to Philippines disaster response operations by erecting pre-fabricated offices and warehouses and facilitating the delivery of relief goods such as food, water, emergency shelters, and hygiene kits through the NDMO.

The scale, impact, and scope of the destruction caused by Haiyan, alongside the challenges in humanitarian response operations, tested the existing procedures and mechanisms already existing in

ASEAN. At the time, ASEAN's mechanisms, including the two-year old AHA Centre, had not yet reached its maximum capacity and potential to respond to disaster of this magnitude and complexity that requires a multi-faceted, multi-disciplinary, and multi-sector approach.

ASEAN's response using ASEAN's resources only was not enough. The need to engage as many stakeholders as possible was recognised. Coordination work will be required across many different levels: strategic or political, operational, and tactical.

Coordination is critical given the nature of a regional response having a political aspect and an operational side. This delicate balance between political sensitivities and the humanitarian imperative can be achieved by engaging relevant actors at the strategic, operational and tactical levels. The necessity for speed, scale and solidarity became more persuasive, henceforth, requiring the involvement of the whole of ASEAN institutional infrastructure to be more prepared to respond as a singular entity.



CHAPTER 2: THE BIRTH OF ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



CONCEPTUALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE

The ACDM together with the AHA Centre, the ASEAN Secretariat, the Government of the Philippines, with the assistance of the AADMER Partnership Group (APG), conducted a series of activities to capture and review the lessons, challenges and successes of the ASEAN response to Typhoon Haiyan. The activities included interviews with 25 key informant-stakeholders and 60 respondents from different ASEAN institutions and partners during Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), lessons learnt workshop and several meetings in Jakarta. The results were documented into the publication "Weathering the Perfect Storm: Lessons Learnt on the ASEAN's Response to the Aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan".

Although the term of One ASEAN One Response was not yet coined in the publication, the recommendations already pointed out the need for an ASEAN collective response - that is, it involves not only mobilising resources of the AHA Centre and the tools under the AADMER. The collective response must involve relevant sectors and stakeholders from within and outside ASEAN institutions.

The phrase "ASEAN responding as one" first came out in the presentation of the AHA Centre in the 7th Meeting of the ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response held on 1 October 2014 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. This was also when the four phases of One ASEAN One Response emerged. In this presentation, the vision of "ASEAN responding as one" espouses the principles of being inclusive, integrated, innovative and pro-active. The vision also called for the regional response to be ASEAN- or ACDM-led with commitment emanating at three levels: political, operational and financial.

The term "One ASEAN One Response" was first presented and introduced by the AHA Centre for the 25th ACDM Meeting on 13 October 2014 in Bandar Seri Bengawan, Brunei Darussalam, back-to-back with the 2nd Meeting of the JTF-HADR. The 25th ACDM Meeting recommended to the Ministers the development of "One ASEAN One Response" strategy through an ASEAN Declaration on One ASEAN One Response. During the discussion, the ACDM recognised that "One ASEAN One Response" as a concept

includes bilateral assistance from the assisting Member States and these are not separate from ASEAN or AHA Centre-managed response.

The first draft of the Declaration was presented to the 26th Meeting of the ACDM held on 21 April 2015 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The final draft of the Declaration was approved at the 27th Meeting of the ACDM on 14 December 2015, and endorsed by the 3rd AMMM and the 4th AADMER Conference of the Parties. The Ministers agreed to submit the final draft to the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Council and the ACC for further transmittal to the ASEAN Leaders and to process it for signature by the Leaders.



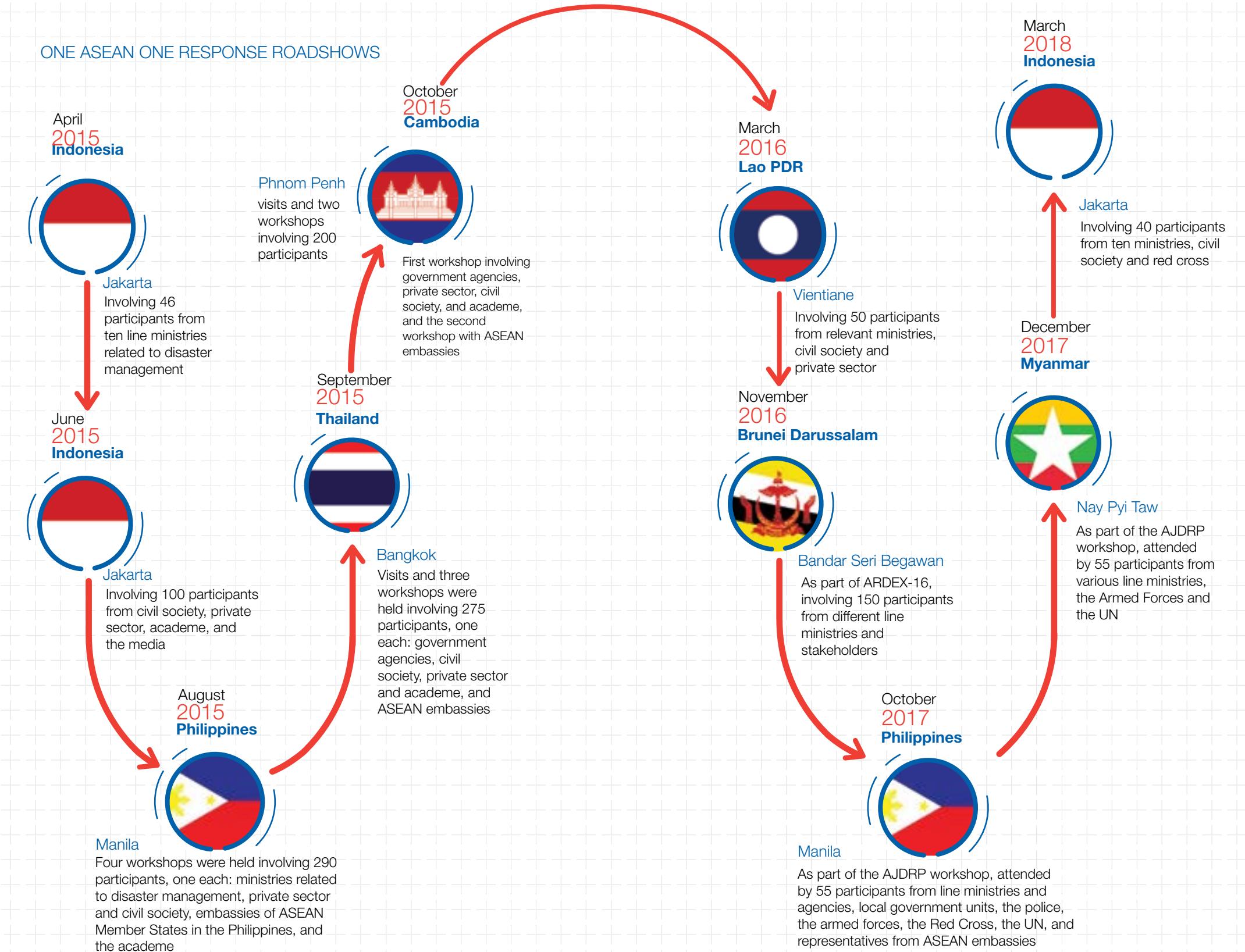
FAMILIARISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE - THE ROADSHOWS

One ASEAN One Response is a vision to bring all sectors and stakeholders of ASEAN to respond together to disasters in and outside the region. To build this sense of solidarity, the AHA Centre conducted a series of One ASEAN One Response Roadshows starting in 2015. The Roadshows aimed to introduce the One ASEAN One Response vision to different sectors and stakeholders, seek their input, raise their awareness on ASEAN disaster management mechanisms, and create understanding of how relevant sectors and stakeholders can jointly respond to disasters in and outside the region. The Roadshows also served as platforms for discussion on the vision.

The roadshows were jointly organised by the AHA Centre and the NDMOs. In the coming years, the AHA Centre will conduct the Roadshows in the remaining Member States.

In Indonesia, Myanmar and the Philippines, the Roadshows were also done as part of the Contingency Planning workshops using AJDRP scenarios and regional response framework. In Brunei Darussalam, the Roadshow was held as part of ARDEX-16.

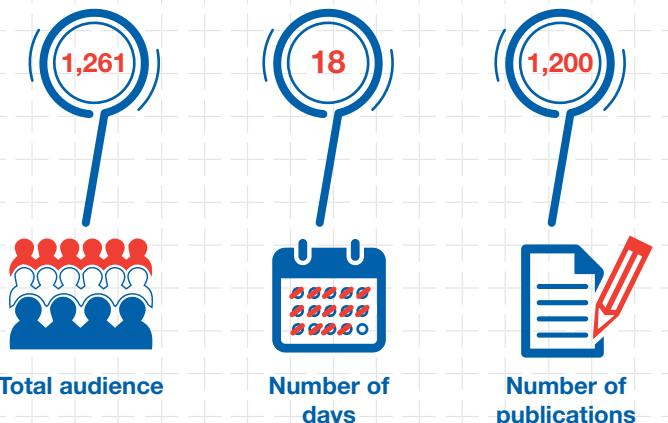
CHAPTER 2: THE BIRTH OF ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



CHAPTER 2: THE BIRTH OF ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE ROADSHOWS IN NUMBERS



FORMALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE - THE DECLARATION

During the 28th and 29th ASEAN Summits in Vientiane, Lao PDR on 6 September 2016, the ASEAN Declaration on One ASEAN, One Response: ASEAN Responding to Disasters as One in the Region and Outside the Region was adopted and signed by the ASEAN Leaders, signifying its high degree of importance to ASEAN Member States.

The Declaration outlines the key actors and their roles in One ASEAN One Response. At the strategic level, the Declaration describes the roles of the ASEAN Secretary-General as AHAC, as well as the ASEAN sectoral bodies (ACDM and JTF-HADR), the ASEAN ministerial bodies (AMMMD, AADMER Conference of the Parties, and ACC), and the ASEAN Leaders. In particular, the Declaration requires the Secretary-General of ASEAN to regularly update the progress on the implementation of One ASEAN One Response at relevant ministerial meetings as well as meetings of the ASEAN Summit.

At the operational level, a significant point in the Declaration is the Leaders' affirmation that the AHA Centre is the primary regional coordinating agency on disaster management and emergency response. In this regard, the Declaration tasks the AHA Centre to operationalise One ASEAN One Response, develop necessary protocols, prescribe measures, procedures and standards and strengthen engagements with relevant sectors and stakeholders in ASEAN.

Another significant point in the Declaration is the recognition of mechanisms and tools under the AADMER, including SASOP as a protocol under AADMER and the main standard operating procedure for mobilisation of civilian and military response, and ERAT as the official resource of ASEAN under AADMER, managed by the AHA Centre. The Declaration also reiterates the commitment to earmark assets and capacities, to use national and ASEAN flags and emblems to underscore ASEAN visibility in responding as one, and to increase contribution to the ADMER Fund and the AHA Centre Fund. Refer to Annex for the complete text of the Declaration.



CHAPTER 2: THE BIRTH OF ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE

ACTORS AND ROLES AS IDENTIFIED IN THE DECLARATION



ASEAN Coordinating Council or ACC

- Ensure the successful implementation of One ASEAN One Response with the support of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as AHAC



AMMMD and AADMER Conference of the Parties

- Provide strategic guidance to the AHA Centre on operationalising One ASEAN One Response
- Initiate a forum to promote dialogues among relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies in realising the Declaration



Secretary-General of ASEAN

- Support ACC to ensure implementation of One ASEAN One Response
- Regularly update on the progress on the implementation of One ASEAN One Response at relevant ministerial meetings as well as ASEAN Summits
- Perform the role as AHAC, in line with the TOR



ACDM

- Provide strategic guidance to the AHA Centre on operationalising One ASEAN One Response



Joint Task Force on HADR

- Continue to promote and maintain synergy and coordination among relevant ASEAN mechanisms related to HADR, including streamlining ASEAN-led HADR initiatives and exercises



AHA Centre

- Serve as the primary ASEAN regional coordinating agency on disaster management and emergency response
- Work in partnership with relevant regional and international agencies and centres to strengthen HADR efforts
- Manage and coordinate ASEAN-ERAT
- Manage and coordinate the mobilisation of voluntarily earmarked civilians and military assets and capacities under the ASEAN Standby Arrangements

CHAPTER 3: GOAL AND PRINCIPLES OF ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE

GOAL AND PRINCIPLES OF ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



GOAL AND PRINCIPLES OF ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE

One ASEAN One Response is about ASEAN responding to disasters in the region and outside the region as one – that is, having as many relevant stakeholders involved to achieve the envisioned speed, scale and solidarity. It is an open and inclusive platform using ASEAN's mechanisms at its core.

With increasing disaster risks in the region, the ASEAN's ability to respond swiftly and collectively and at the appropriate scale, with all the required resources and expertise, will help increase the effectiveness of humanitarian response, reduce the burden of the affected country, and alleviate suffering of the affected population.

As such, One ASEAN One Response will contribute to the realisation of the AADMER's dual aims: to reduce disaster losses and to enhance cooperation in the region to respond to emergencies.

One ASEAN One Response will also allow ASEAN's solidarity and compassion to be felt and seen by the ASEAN Community in times of disasters.



THE GOAL: WHAT DO WE WANT TO ACHIEVE?

One ASEAN One Response aims to achieve faster response, mobilise greater resources and establish stronger coordination to ensure ASEAN's collective response to disasters:



To swiftly provide all required support and resources to the affected country upon receiving the request for assistance or acceptance of the offer of assistance from the NDMO of the affected country

To respond in a scale appropriate to the needs of affected population and support requested by the NDMO by mobilising assets and capacities within the AHA Centre, ASEAN Member States and network of partners

To make ASEAN's presence and compassion felt and seen by the affected population and where all assisting partners converge to a common objective to respond to the needs of the affected country

The success in the implementation of One ASEAN One Response will be measured by the ASEAN's ability to mobilise the required assets and capacities to collectively respond to disasters with increased speed, scale and solidarity, coordinated by the AHA Centre as the primary ASEAN regional coordinating agency and the Secretary-General of ASEAN as AHAC.

Characteristics of the success for One ASEAN One Response:

- Speed and scale of ASEAN joint response
- Extent of involvement of multiple stakeholders (solidarity)
- Expanded partnerships supporting the ASEAN collective response
- Effectiveness of regional coordination mechanisms and preparedness for response capacities
- Secured and sustainable resources

CHAPTER 3: GOAL AND PRINCIPLES OF ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



THE SEVEN PRINCIPLES OF ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



ONE POLICY FRAMEWORK AADMER

AADMER serves as the main regional policy backbone for coordinated regional response where One ASEAN One Response emanates. The principles of AADMER also guide the operationalisation of One ASEAN One Response: respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity; respect for affected country's overall direction and control of assistance; promote solidarity and partnership and in accordance with their respective needs, capabilities and situations; and involvement of all stakeholders.



ONE SOP SASOP

The Standard Operating Procedure for Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations or SASOP serves as the main standard operating procedure for designation of focal points, earmarking of civilian and military assets and capacities, identification of network of pre-designated areas, mobilisation and demobilisation of assistance, and overall coordination of joint relief efforts including preparedness.



ONE RESPONSE PLAN AJDRP

Using SASOP as the basis, the AHA Centre developed the AJDRP to provide the common framework for operationalising One ASEAN One Response. The AJDRP has two key elements: enhanced standby arrangements and consolidated working arrangements so that all of the identified resources can be mobilised quickly.



ONE POLICY BODY ACDM

As the main ASEAN sectoral body under AADMER, the ACDM formulates policies, endorses procedures, and monitors the operational implementation of AADMER. In relation to One ASEAN One Response, the ACDM provides strategic guidance to the AHA Centre in operationalising One ASEAN One Response, and endorses measures, procedures and standards developed by the AHA Centre for operationalising One ASEAN One Response.



ONE POINT OF CONTACT NDMOs

The NDMO of each ASEAN Member State serves as the designated single point of contact for all information and communication on the ASEAN response. The NDMO therefore coordinates other respective national agencies who take part in the regional response.



ONE REGIONAL COORDINATING AGENCY AHA CENTRE

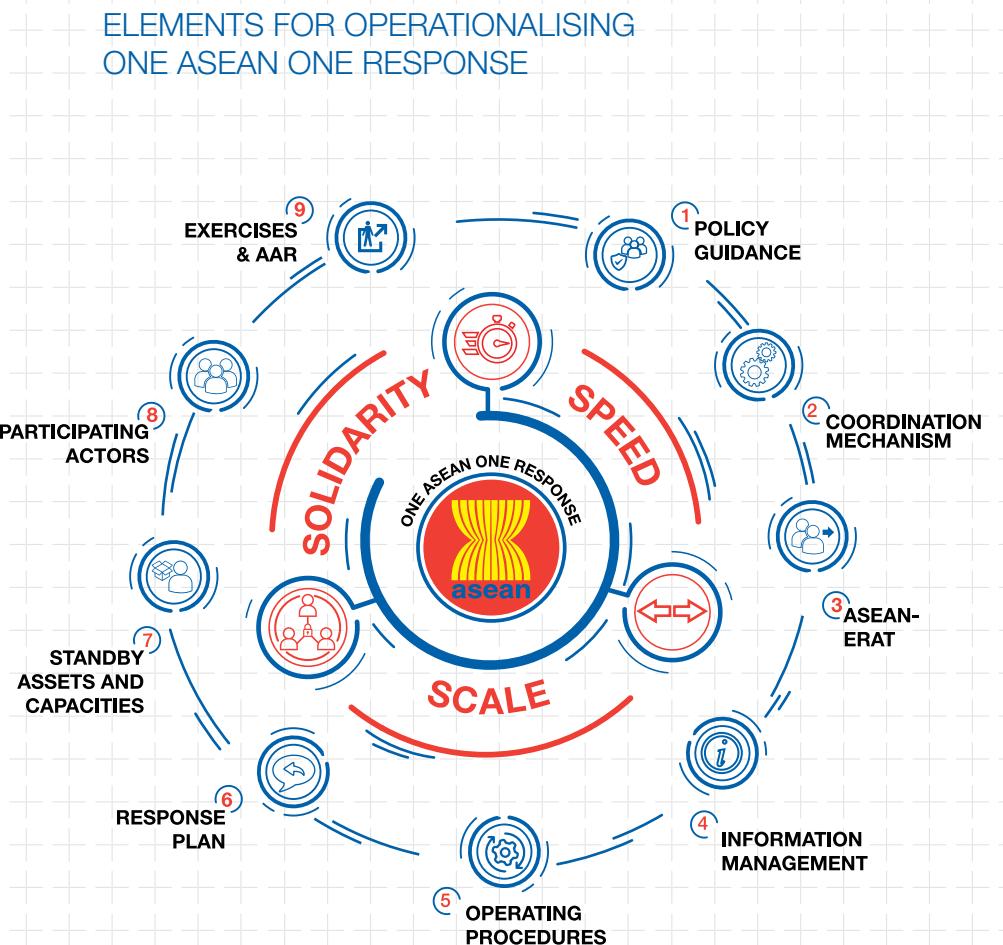
The AHA Centre is the primary ASEAN regional coordinating agency for disaster management and emergency response, and has been entrusted under the Declaration on One ASEAN One Response to develop measures, procedures and standards for effective and well-coordinated regional response. The AHA Centre will coordinate with SG-AHAC, work in partnership with relevant regional and international agencies and centres to strengthen HADR efforts, and engage with relevant sectors and stakeholders to promote One ASEAN One Response.



ONE FIELD COORDINATION CENTRE JOCCA

The Joint Operations and Coordination Centre of ASEAN or JOCCA is an on-site coordination system that will enhance ASEAN collective response particularly during large-scale disasters in the ASEAN region to support the affected Member State. The JOCCA is under the coordination and leadership of the NDMO of the affected Member State and whenever possible, should be co-located with the NDMO who has jurisdiction over the affected area/s. JOCCA also serves as the functional symbol of the home of ASEAN response on the ground.

CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



There are nine elements that are required to effectively responding to disasters in the region and outside the region through the whole-of-ASEAN approach. These elements will be strengthened, expanded and adapted across the four phases of One ASEAN One Response.



POLICY GUIDANCE: WHO MAKES THE DECISION?

The Declaration on One ASEAN One Response identifies that the AMMMD and AADMER Conference of the Parties – the ministerial body under the AADMER – and the ACDM will provide strategic guidance to the AHA Centre in operationalising One ASEAN One Response. Protocols, measures, procedures and standards developed by the AHA Centre for operationalising One ASEAN One Response will have to be considered and adopted by the ACDM.

Most of the key activities to operationalise One ASEAN One Response have been prescribed in AWP 2016-2020 under Priority Programme 5 (Respond) and Priority Programme 6 (Equip). These are further elaborated as part of Component 1 (Preparedness and Response) of the AHA Centre Work Plan 2020. These include enhancing risk assessment and information sharing mechanisms, establishing the AJDRP, enhancing civil-military coordination, developing coordination mechanisms with the civil society and the private sector, enhancing the DELSA, transforming ASEAN-ERAT, and establishing a fund raising mechanism for One ASEAN One Response.

Establishing a coordination mechanism for ASEAN 3.0 is scheduled to start in the second half of 2017, whilst developing response options for ASEAN X.0 is scheduled to start in 2018. The ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response plays a key role in providing technical guidance to the AHA Centre on the development of these mechanisms, with the ACDM providing policy and strategic guidance to the AHA Centre and endorsing the required protocols, measures, procedures, criteria and standards.

EXERCISES AND AFTER-ACTION-REVIEWS: HOW READY ARE WE?

PARTICIPATING ACTORS: WHO CAN BE INVOLVED?

STANDBY ASSETS AND CAPACITIES: WHAT SUPPORT CAN BE PROVIDED?

RESPONSE PLANS: WHAT SOURCE OF FUNDS?

OPERATING PROCEDURES: HOW DO WE RESPOND?

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT: HOW DO WE GET INFORMATION?

COORDINATION MECHANISMS: WHO ARE OUR RESPONDERS?

ASEAN-ERAT: WHO ARE OUR RESPONDERS?

POLICY GUIDANCE: WHO MAKES THE DECISION?

CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



COORDINATION MECHANISMS: HOW DO WE CONNECT?

Two key actors have been identified under the Declaration on One ASEAN One Response to coordinate the implementation of the Declaration and ensure that the aims of One ASEAN One Response are achieved. These are the AHA Centre as the primary ASEAN regional coordinating agency on disaster management and emergency response, and the Secretary-General of ASEAN as SG-AHAC. The AHA Centre will focus on the operational functions in implementing One ASEAN One Response, while SG-AHAC will focus on high-level coordination with ASEAN Leaders and resource mobilisation.

SG-AHAC

Based on the TOR, SG-AHAC can be activated when there is a request from the affected Member State or with the consent (or absence of an objection) by the affected Member State when an offer of assistance is made by the Secretary-General.

When these conditions are met, SG-AHAC will immediately:

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

- Raise public awareness on ASEAN's overall response to the disaster
- Coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of ASEAN's overall response to the disaster

The TOR also stipulates that SG-AHAC will coordinate with the AHA Centre to ensure ASEAN's coordinated response to the disaster. SG-AHAC will report to ASEAN Leaders about the regional response.

AHA CENTRE

There are five mission objectives of the AHA Centre during disaster situations that reflect both the spirit of AADMER and One ASEAN One Response:

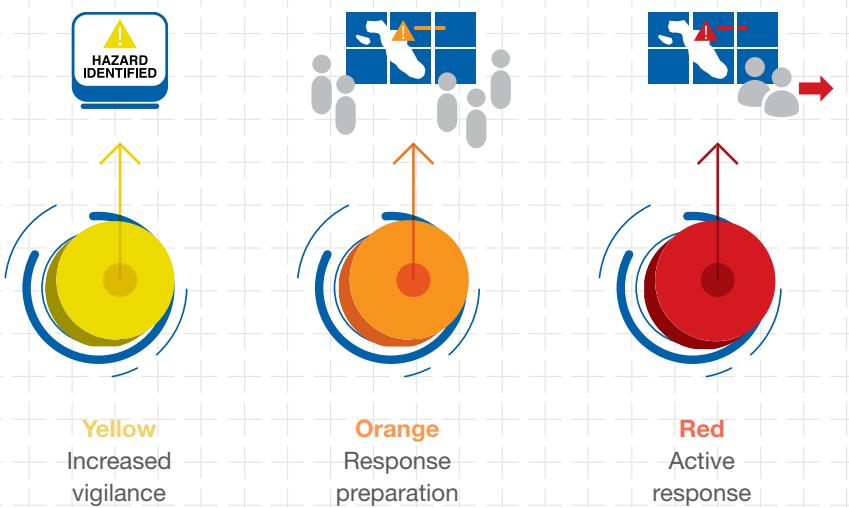
- Objective 1: Collecting, analysing and disseminating information on disaster risks in the affected Member State
- Objective 2: Supporting the affected Member State's disaster response operations
- Objective 3: Facilitating and coordinating humanitarian relief assistance from assisting Member States, ASEAN partners and humanitarian actors outside the affected Member State
- Objective 4: Delivering immediate relief assistance to the affected Member State through the NDMO
- Objective 5: Projecting ASEAN solidarity

In every disaster in the region, the AHA Centre will initiate a response and immediately focus on delivering upon mission objectives 1, 2 and 5. If deemed necessary, the AHA Centre will address other mission objectives, particularly facilitating and coordinating humanitarian assistance. The mission objectives of the AHA Centre will differ in each disaster emergency and will be decided by the AHA Centre's Executive Director, according to the required needs of the affected Member State.

CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



The mission objectives of the AHA Centre will be developed immediately when an Orange alert is activated. The AHA Centre uses color codes to identify activities required to increase vigilance (Yellow), prepare response (Orange), and activate response (Red).



During “Yellow” phase, the AHA Centre will heighten its readiness after a potential hazard has been identified. This phase does not require mobilisation of response capacity outside the AHA Centre.

During the “Orange” phase, the AHA Centre may conduct briefings at its EOC in Jakarta to engage stakeholders and keep them abreast of the situation. These may include the Secretary-General of ASEAN, the ASEAN Military Ready Group, other humanitarian actors such as the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, civil society network and private sector network.

Mobilisation of ASEAN-ERAT mainly takes place during the “Red” or active response phase. However, in several situations in the past, NDMOs have welcomed the arrival of ASEAN-ERAT prior to the occurrence of a disaster. Positioning people in-country before a disaster strikes gives the advantage of more efficient coordination and provision of quick-reaction response.

THREE LAYERS OF COORDINATION

In the event of a large-scale disaster, ASEAN will coordinate at three layers:

Strategic level in Jakarta, Indonesia



The Secretary-General of ASEAN as AHAC and the AHA Centre will coordinate to make strategic decisions about the objective and scale of the response, resource mobilisation, and communications.

They will jointly identify the support to be required from the ASEAN Chair, the ASEAN Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR), ASEAN Defence Attaches and other key decision-makers such as ASEAN Leaders, ASEAN Dialogue Partners and other partners.

Partners can inform the AHA Centre or the SG-AHAC of their interest to contribute to the ASEAN collective response.

Coordination mechanism: SG-AHAC, AHA Centre’s EOC in Jakarta

Operational level in the capital city of the affected country



The AHA Centre team in-country, operating under the direction of the NDMO, serves as the coordination link between the affected country and the AHA Centre Headquarters in Jakarta. The AHA Centre will be guided by the affected country’s national response framework.

The AHA Centre team in-country will also conduct meetings with ASEAN Member States’ embassies present in the affected country, to provide updates about the unfolding situation.

Partners can coordinate with ASEAN at this level using the affected country’s emergency response coordination framework, guided by the ASEAN response objective agreed at the strategic level.

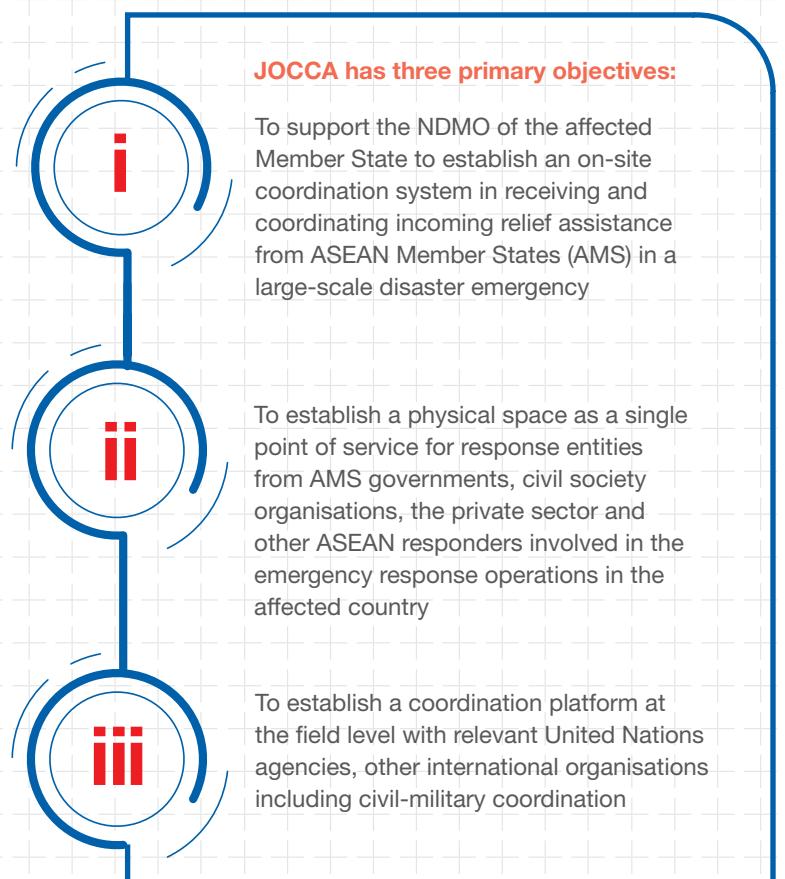
Coordination mechanism: AHA Centre in-country team embedded in the national EOC, civil-military liaison officers



Tactical level in the field

The coordination takes place at the disaster site, where the AHA Centre activates and manages the ASEAN-ERAT, JOCCA, DELSA, and other resources to ensure necessary support to the NDMO. Response teams of ASEAN and partners are expected to coordinate at this level directly on a day-to-day basis, to further the ASEAN response objective agreed at the strategic level.

Coordination mechanism: JOCCA



ASEAN-ERAT: WHO ARE OUR RESPONDERS?

ASEAN-ERAT is the official resource of ASEAN, as recognised by the Declaration on One ASEAN One Response. The AHA Centre is responsible for the management of ASEAN-ERAT, in terms of appointing new members, training and exercises of members, as well as the mobilisation, activation and deployment of ASEAN-ERAT. Right now, there are over 200 members coming from 10 ASEAN Member States, with diverse sectoral and institutional backgrounds.

The AHA Centre is working to enhance the capacity and capability of ASEAN-ERAT through the ASEAN-ERAT Transformation Plan. Under the Transformation Plan, the AHA Centre will not just increase the quantity, but also enhance the skills of ASEAN-ERAT members by conducting specialised training on logistics, rapid assessment, information management and leadership.

The Transformation Plan is also aiming to further strengthen the bonding among members by establishing ASEAN-ERAT Country Chapters. The Country Chapters will play a crucial role in the training and exercises of ASEAN-ERAT members. They will also be the first to be mobilised during disaster response.

The AHA Centre is developing partnerships with a number of organisations as well as ASEAN Dialogue Partners to support ASEAN-ERAT operations as ASEAN-ERAT Support Group.

The AHA Centre is also working closely with UN-OCHA to ensure smooth field interoperability between ASEAN-ERAT and UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team, and train a good number of ASEAN-ERAT members that are deployable outside the ASEAN region as fully certified UNDAC.

CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



INFORMATION MANAGEMENT: HOW DO WE GET INFORMATION?

Managing information is central to the overall mechanisms within disaster preparedness and response. Within the context of the AHA Centre's role, effective communication — disseminating accurate and timely information to and between Member States — will increase the likelihood that resources and support will meet the needs of the affected country.

Since its establishment, the AHA Centre has undertaken the role of coordinating disaster response through managing information disseminated to the Member States to ensure that the concerned parties obtain the necessary and accurate information to implement a response, in the form of mobilisation of resources. In this case, the targeted information recipients are the Member States, particularly NDMOs, as the designated National Focal Points.

The AHA Centre also disseminates information to ASEAN-ERAT members, partners, other responder organisations, mass media, and the wider public, with information conveyed through channels such as email, SMS, social media, as well as via open access routes to the DMRS and the ADInet.

To inform and facilitate communication during a disaster, the AHA Centre provides flash and situation updates which contain the needs of the affected country, undertakes video-conference meetings, as well as conducts executive briefings attended by the ASEAN Secretariat and embassy representatives in Jakarta.

To support disaster emergency communications, the AHA Centre has developed operational tools that utilise the potential of Information and Communication Technology. Two major platforms developed so far are the DMRS and the WebEOC.

DMRS is disaster information software that provides hazard data from regional and international sources, allowing the AHA Centre and NDMOs to monitor developing emergencies in almost real-time conditions, and predicting the possible impacts of any impending disaster. Information from this platform is used to guide decisions for any disaster preparedness or response activities.



WebEOC serves as the platform to conduct coordination between the AHA Centre and ASEAN Member States. In emergency situations, the WebEOC is used for providing data and information from the field and disseminating such information to the Member States for decision making purposes. Member States and all responders can directly monitor the situation in the affected countries by accessing the information and communications traffic through the WebEOC platform.

For the next phases (ASEAN 2.0 and ASEAN 3.0) the AHA Centre will further develop the existing systems into a more inclusive information exchange platform that will allow for AHA Centre's disaster information products to reach the targeted diverse audience, to be utilised for operations planning and resource mobilisation. For ASEAN X.0, the AHA Centre will issue updates about disaster information outside the region, and conduct briefings to AMS on the situation and required support from ASEAN.



OPERATING PROCEDURES: HOW DO WE RESPOND?

SASOP provides the principal operating procedures for increasing readiness to respond and for coordination during emergencies. SASOP details the need for designation of focal points, earmarking of military and civilian assets and capacities, identification of network of pre-designated areas, and mobilisation and demobilisation of assistance. Starting in 2016, Chapter VI on the Facilitation and Utilisation of Military Assets and Capacities has been included as an integral part of SASOP.

In 2015, the EAS Disaster Response Toolkit was launched to provide necessary procedures for response in the region by the EAS participating countries. The Toolkit was developed utilising the SASOP and endorsed by the ACDM Session on EAS.

There are also other specific procedures that should be utilised together with SASOP, such as the ASEAN-ERAT Guidelines, JOCCA SOP, ARDEX Handbook, and TOR and Operational Procedure of SG-AHAC.

CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



RESPONSE PLAN: WHAT IS OUR RESPONSE?

The purpose of ASEAN response is to address the critical gaps, based on the national contingency and response plans. These gaps are to be identified through an assessment of the national contingency or response plans and ASEAN's capacities to mobilise assets and capacities.

For the above purpose, the AHA Centre has developed the AJDRP, to provide a common framework to deliver a timely, at-scale, and joint response through mobilisation of required assets and capacities. The AJDRP workshop held in January 2016 in Jakarta gathered over a hundred various sectors and stakeholders to identify possible scenarios and develop response modules as the basis for developing contingency plans for large-scale disasters.

The AJDRP provides a common framework that applies to most types of hazards within the scope of AADMER. In developing the AJDRP, three disaster scenarios were selected as reference points:



Metro Manila earthquake in the Philippines



Mentawai Megathrust Tsunami in Indonesia



Large-scale cyclone event in Myanmar

These scenarios have been adopted from existing scientific studies and documentation produced by the AMS and other partners. These scenarios were endorsed by the ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response as having a high probability of occurrence and the possibility to severely impact the population, given that these are also the three most disaster-prone countries in the region. These disaster scenarios should be treated as a starting point for AJDRP, as the AHA Centre continuously identifies other possible scenarios.

The disaster scenarios provide an overview of a likely disaster event, potentially large-scale. In the event of such a disaster, the

scenarios would be the basis for identifying the gaps in the national capacity, the ASEAN response goal, and the assets and capacities that will be mobilised under One ASEAN One Response.

The scenarios are therefore useful for building preparedness, by identifying the standby assets and capacities that would be the core of the regional collective response.

The AJDRP is becoming more tangible with the conduct of country-level contingency planning activities. A country-specific contingency plan will provide an assessment of the country's current capacity, identify gaps, specify detailed coordination arrangements between ASEAN and the NDMO as well as with the UN and Red Cross, and develop action plans to strengthen preparedness and response capacity at country and regional levels.

After receiving endorsement on the AJDRP handbook from the ACDM in October 2016, the AHA Centre started conducting AJDRP contingency planning workshops in three priority countries. In 2017, contingency planning workshops were conducted in Manila, Philippines (October) and in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar (December). In March 2018, one contingency planning workshop was held in Jakarta, Indonesia. An important output of the country-level contingency planning workshop is arriving at a list of required assets and capacity using the AJDRP scenario and modules that ASEAN response may provide.

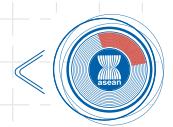
The AJDRP will be annually evaluated and reviewed as necessary, through disaster exercises and lessons learnt from evaluations or After-Action Reviews (AARs) from actual disaster response activities.



STANDBY ASSETS AND CAPACITIES: WHAT SUPPORT CAN BE PROVIDED?

Parties who wish to contribute to One ASEAN One Response can provide assets (financial and material resources) and capacities (human resources and expertise) using the AJDRP.

CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



MODULES UNDER ASEAN STANDBY ASSETS AND CAPACITIES

MODULE 1 SEARCH AND RESCUE

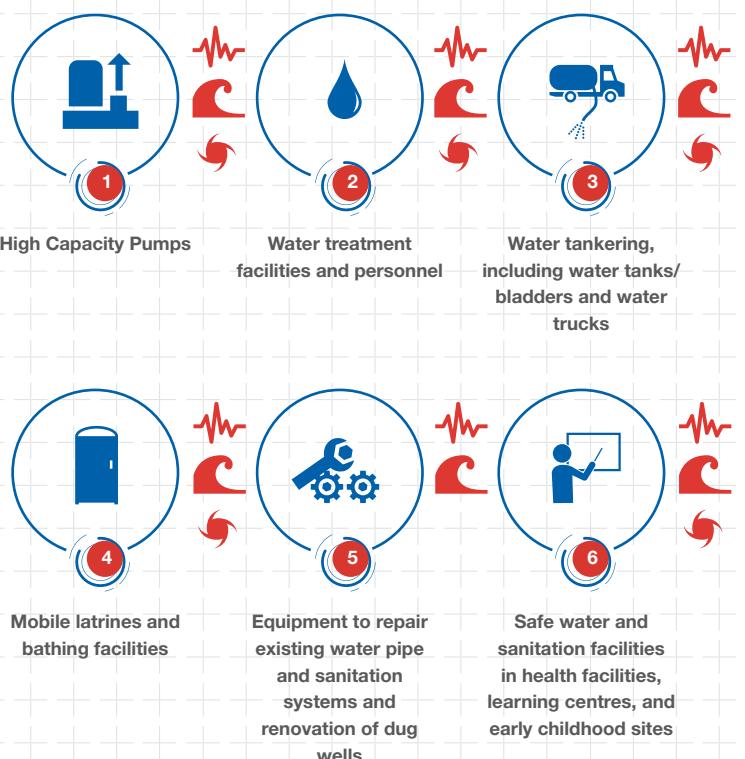


Earthquake in urban capital

Tsunami in highly populated area

Cyclone affecting widespread area

MODULE 2 WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE SERVICES



Earthquake in urban capital

Tsunami in highly populated area

Cyclone affecting widespread area

EXERCISES AND AFTER-ACTION REVIEWS
HOW READY ARE WE?PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES
WHICH CAN BE INVOLVEDSTANDBY ASSETS AND
CAPACITIES:
WHAT SUPPORT CAN BE PROVIDED?RESPONSE PLAN:
WHAT IS OUR RESPONSE?
HOW DO WE RESPOND?INFORMATION MANAGEMENT:
HOW DO WE GET INFORMATION?ASEAN-EMC:
WHO ARE OUR RESPONDERS?
HOW DO WE CONNECT?COORDINATION MECHANISMS:
HOW DO WE CONNECT?
POLICY GUIDANCE:
WHICHES THE DECISION?

CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



MODULE 4 FOOD ASSISTANCE



Ready-to-eat food



Earthquake in urban capital



Tsunami in highly populated area



Cyclone affecting widespread area

MODULE 3 HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES:



Emergency Medical Teams Type 1



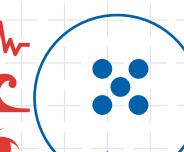
Emergency Medical Teams Type 2



Emergency Medical Teams Type 3



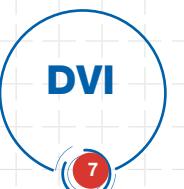
Medical tents/ health posts and field hospitals



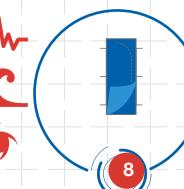
Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims



Essential medicines and health kits



Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) Team



Body bags for cadavers



Earthquake in urban capital

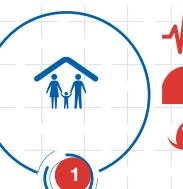


Tsunami in highly populated area

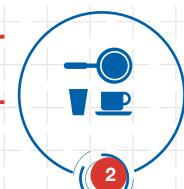


Cyclone affecting widespread area

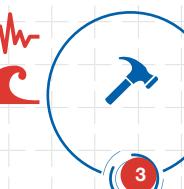
MODULE 5 NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIS)



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



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



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



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



Earthquake in urban capital



Tsunami in highly populated area

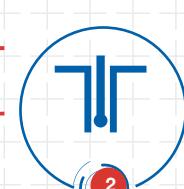


Cyclone affecting widespread area

MODULE 6 EARLY RECOVERY



Structural / Civil engineer



Waste and Debris Management Specialised



Earthquake in urban capital



Tsunami in highly populated area



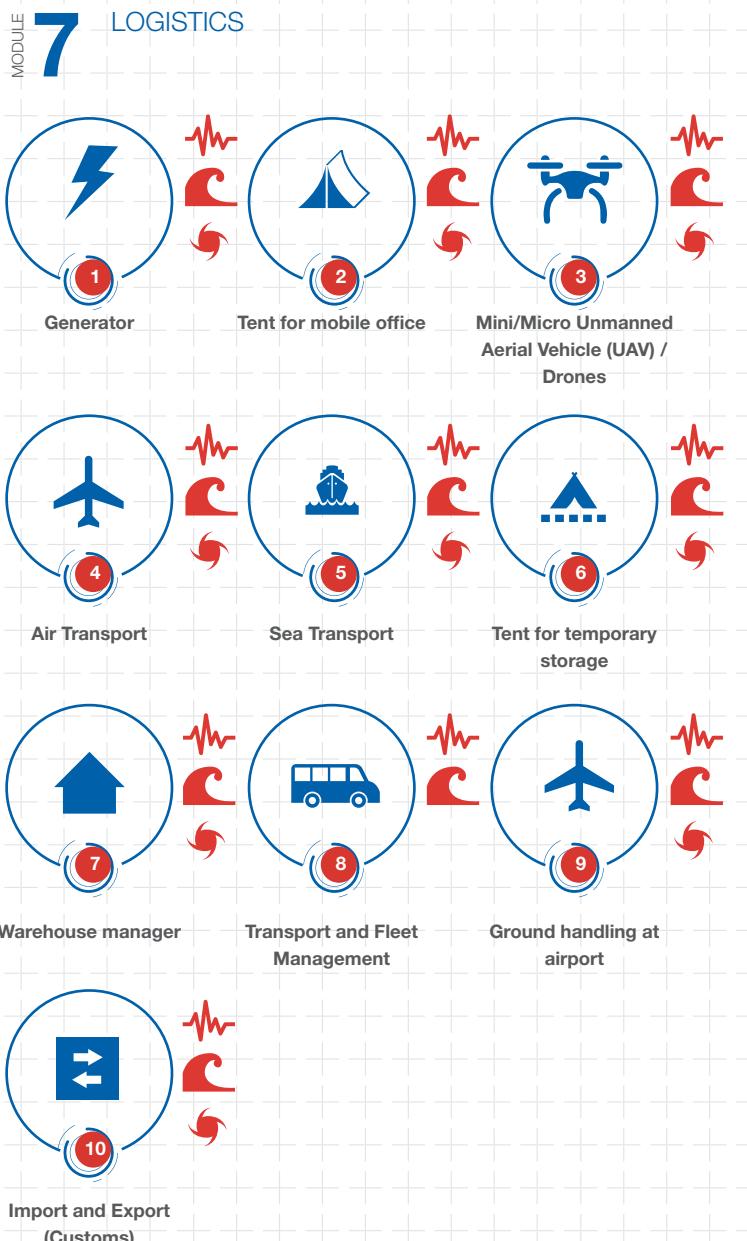
Cyclone affecting widespread area

CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE

OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE

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THE AHA CENTRE



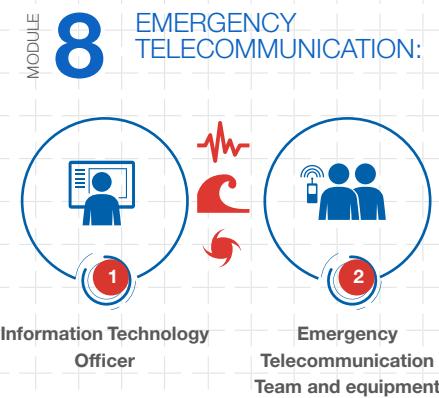
Earthquake in urban capital



Tsunami in highly populated area



Cyclone affecting widespread area



EXERCISES AND AFTER-ACTION REVIEWS
HOW READY ARE WE?

PARTICIPATING ACTORS &
WHICH CAN BE INVOLVED

STANDBY ASSETS AND
CAPABILITIES:
WHAT SUPPORT CAN BE
PROVIDED?

OPERATING PROCEDURES:
HOW DO WE RESPOND?

RESPONSE PLAN:
WHAT IS OUR RESPONSE?

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT:
HOW DO WE GET INFORMATION?
WHO ARE OUR RESPONDERS?

COORDINATION MECHANISMS:
HOW DO WE CONNECT?

POLICY GUIDANCE:
WHOMES THE DECISION?



Earthquake in urban capital



Tsunami in highly populated area



Cyclone affecting widespread area



THE AHA CENTRE

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CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



PARTICIPATING ACTORS: WHO CAN BE INVOLVED?

The AHA Centre, using the AJDRP as the common framework for One ASEAN One Response, plays a central role in the mobilisation of assets and capacities from ASEAN Member States, ASEAN institutions, and partners to ensure the assistance to the affected country is well-coordinated and accomplished through a collective effort. Partners contribute in realising One ASEAN One Response by helping build the required assets and capacities under the AJDRP.

Figure 4: Actors Involved in One ASEAN One Response

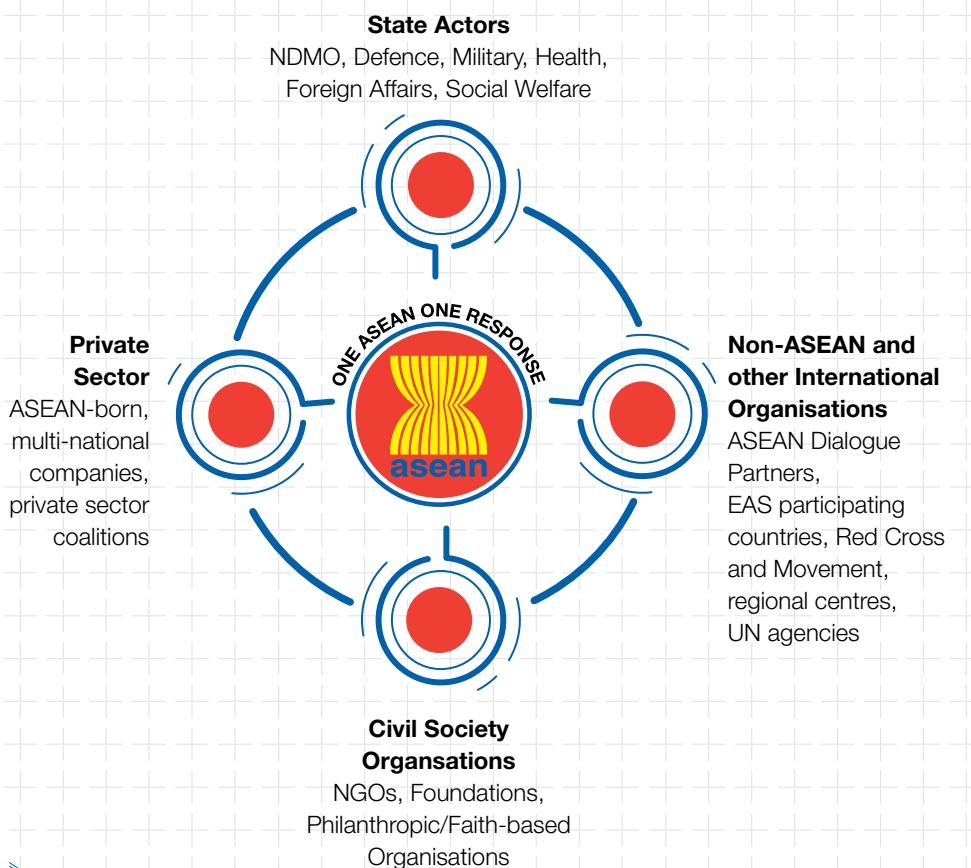


Figure 5: Actors and Potential Roles in AJDRP

Actors	Details	Role/contribution
ASEAN Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACDM and NDMOs Other national ministries and agencies contributing to the desired outcomes of the joint response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and enhancement of regional policy, standards, and standard operating procedures Alignment or institutionalisation of regional policy, mechanisms, standards and operating procedures in national disaster management and response systems and procedures In accordance with SASOP, designation of focal points, earmarking of military and civilian assets and capacities, identification of network of pre-designated areas, mobilisation/demobilisation of assistance, sharing and exchange of disaster risk and disaster situation information, and other areas of coordination
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilisation of country's standby arrangements, communication and coordination of assistance through the AHA Centre during disasters

CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



Actors Details



ASEAN Centres, Bodies and Entities

- AHA Centre as the primary regional coordinating agency
- ASEAN Secretary-General as AHAC
- ASEAN Community Pillars and Ministerial Bodies beginning with key sectors that have key role to play in the coordination of a joint regional response (such as but not limited to, foreign affairs and missions in affected Member State, health, defence, military, social welfare)
- ASEAN Secretariat providing policy support to ASEAN Ministerial Bodies and ACDM

Role/contribution

- Development and enhancement of regional policy, standards, and standard operating procedures
- Establishment, operationalisation and further improvement of coordination mechanisms for fast and effective response
- Mobilisation of whole-of-ASEAN expertise and resources during emergencies such as ADMER Fund, ASEAN Rice Reserve, network of military, health, transport, telecommunication, Information & Communications Technology, public outreach, and other experts to support the single regional response
- Development of response mobilisation procedures for humanitarian response in their respective sectors
- Participation in preparedness activities, capacity building and other activities to develop, test, and enhance coordination mechanisms

Actors Details



Non-State Humanitarian Actors

- Civil society
- Private sector
- Academic, technical and scientific institutions
- Media and communications agencies
- Youth and professionals

Role/contribution

- Identify the most appropriate and sustainable model of intra-sectoral coordination such as identifying single point of contact
- Development of joint response coordination mechanisms using AADMER and linked with the AHA Centre
- Sharing and exchange of disaster risk and disaster situation information, including technology and capacity development activities
- Support to logistics and 'last mile solutions' for delivery of relief assistance to affected communities
- Support JOCCA and ASEAN's ground operations
- Participating in the standby arrangements and mobilisation of assets and capacities during a regional response
- Support to the development of innovative solutions for humanitarian assistance
- Technical inputs and capacity building on regional policy, mechanisms, standards and operating procedures
- Participation in regional and national simulation exercises
- Training and development of ASEAN Disaster Management Volunteers
- Communicating disaster warnings, situation updates and One ASEAN One Response status
- Support to development of financial sustainability plan towards regional self-reliance in mobilisation during emergencies

CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



Actors

Details



International Humanitarian Actors

- ASEAN Dialogue/Development/Sectoral Partners
- IFRC, ICRC and National Red Cross and Red Crescent
- UN agencies
- Multilateral organisations, such as World Bank, Asian Development Bank
- Other regional organisations, such as European Union, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, African Union, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, etc.

Role/contribution

- Strengthening of joint response coordination mechanisms and systems interoperability
- Development of strategic cooperation and collaboration plans
- Sharing of humanitarian standards and building capacities of ASEAN institutions at regional, national and local level
- Participation in disaster response simulation exercises
- Support to development of financial sustainability plan
- On-the-ground coordination during large-scale response

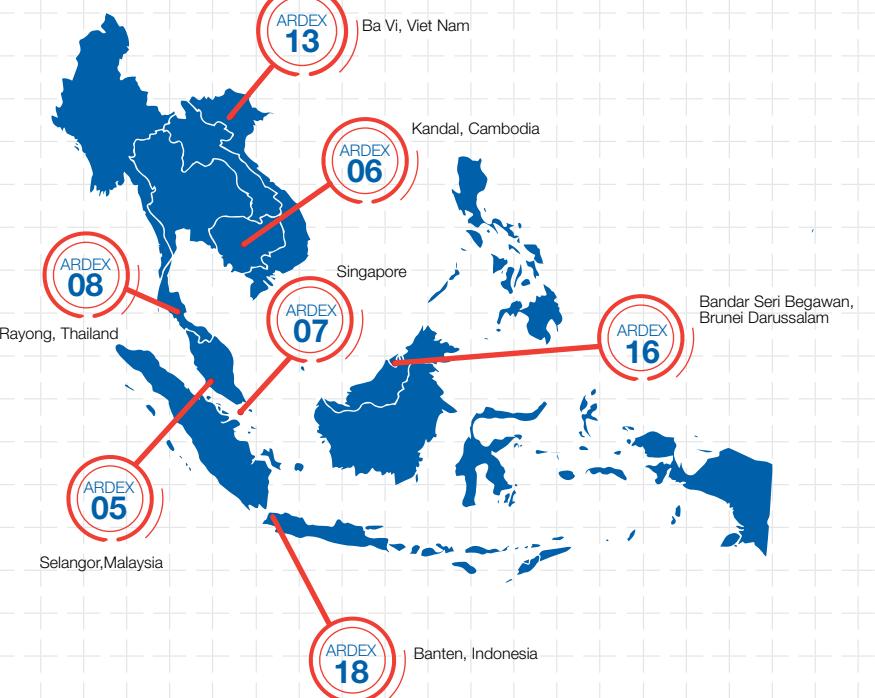


EXERCISES AND AFTER-ACTION-REVIEWS: HOW READY ARE WE?

The ultimate litmus test for the One ASEAN One Response will be the ability for ASEAN to respond collectively as one, with speed, scale and solidarity, whenever a Member State experiences a disaster. In order to achieve this, the AHA Centre, with the support of various partners and stakeholders as well as the ASEAN Member States, has developed a number of mechanisms, procedures, and tools that will enhance the capacity of ASEAN to carry out a collective response. However, in order to ensure that these mechanisms, procedures, and tools are ready and useful in times of disaster, they must be regularly tested and reviewed, in particular through conduct of simulation exercises that involve a wide range of sectors and stakeholders in the region.



ARDEX



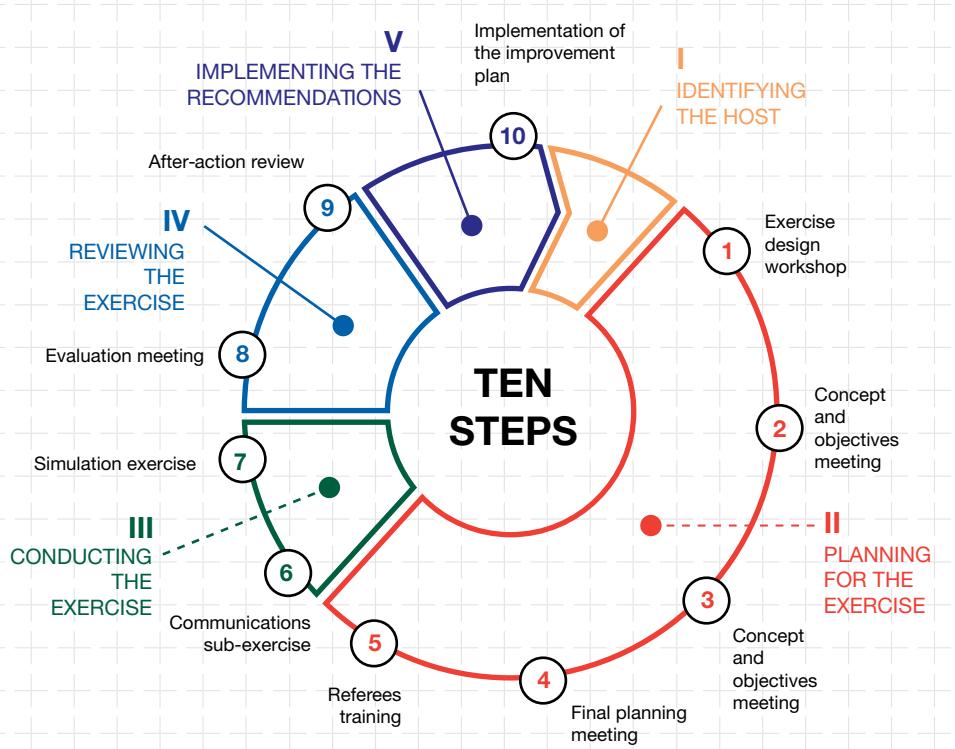
CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



The ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise, or ARDEX, is a full-scale simulation exercise that seeks to test, practice, review and evaluate ASEAN's emergency response and disaster management mechanisms, in particular the SASOP.

ARDEX has been regularly organised since 2005, generally every two years, and hosted by rotation by the ASEAN Member States. The host country and the disaster scenario are decided based on regional priorities and the need to test specific emergency procedures. The AHA Centre co-organises the conduct of ARDEX with the host country. ARDEX Handbook is used as a main reference in conducting the ARDEX.

TEN STEPS IN ORGANISING ARDEX



The concept of One ASEAN One Response was first tested during ARDEX-16 in Brunei Darussalam. ARDEX-16 objective was to provide an opportunity to practice, evaluate and review the ASEAN SASOP, including the newly-endorsed Chapter VI on Facilitation and Utilisation of Military Assets and Capacities. ARDEX-16 also tested regional response mechanisms, the ASEAN-ERAT, the AJDRP, the JOCCA, the ASEAN-UN interoperability in field operation, and the ARDEX Handbook. It was also an opportunity to test these mechanisms in relation to Brunei Darussalam's National SOP.

ARDEX-16 facilitated a closer and more effective collaboration among ASEAN Member States and between ASEAN and relevant UN and international organisations in the spirit of One ASEAN One Response.

Following the successful completion of ARDEX-16, the next ARDEX will continue to test not only SASOP but all of the tools, mechanisms and phases for One ASEAN One Response, including the EAS Disaster Response Toolkit in preparation for ASEAN 3.0. As such, ARDEX as the ACDM-initiated simulation exercise will be the primary ASEAN disaster simulation exercise to test and improve One ASEAN One Response. The next ARDEX will be hosted by Indonesia in November 2018.

The AHA Centre can also explore arrangements to test ASEAN X.0 through its partnerships with the UN OCHA and other regional centres. The interoperability brief being developed together with the UN OCHA will have to be tested to see how the AHA Centre can deploy its capacities outside the region, such as ASEAN-ERAT being mobilised to support UNDAC and the UN On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC).

The AHA Centre could also establish and regularly test connections with other regional centres to allow information sharing and needs identification in times of disasters outside the ASEAN region.

CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



The ARF consists of 27 participating countries, including 10 ASEAN Member States. The ARF Disaster Relief Simulation Exercise (ARF DiREx) is a large-scale disaster simulation exercise organised by the ARF participating countries, and involves multiple partners and stakeholders. The objective of the exercise is to increase the preparedness level of ARF participating countries during disasters and to promote exchange of skills and expertise in the field of disaster relief.

The exercise was first held in 2009, and usually co-hosted by two countries - one ASEAN Member State and an ARF participating country (non-ASEAN). So far, ARF DiREx has been conducted four times: co-organised by the Philippines and the US (2009), Indonesia and Japan (2011), Thailand and Republic of Korea (2013), and Malaysia and China (2015).

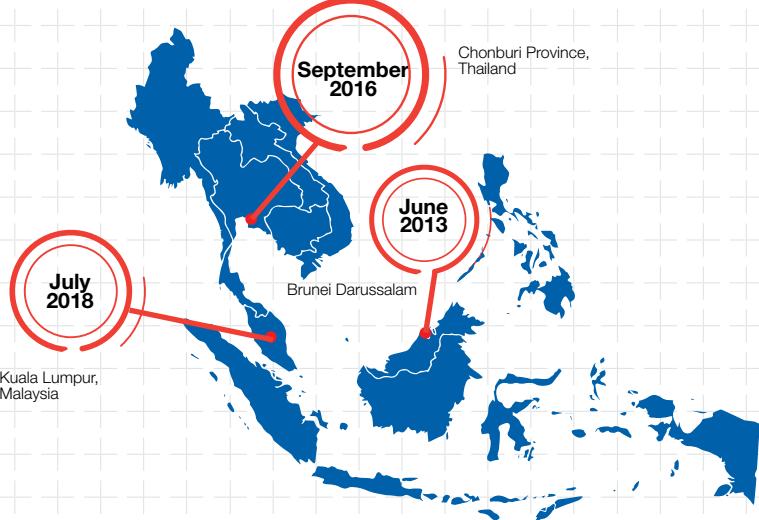
OTHER EXERCISES

ARF DiREx

In view of the number of the ARF participating countries, as well as other partners and stakeholders invited as observers, the ARF DiREx is by far the largest disaster simulation exercise in the region. The last ARF DiREx in 2015 involved 25 ARF participating countries.

ADMM-Plus Exercises

The ADMM is the highest consultative platform for the military and defence ministries of ASEAN Member States. The ADMM-Plus involves the ASEAN Member States and eight ASEAN Dialogue Partners, namely Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, and the United States.



The ADMM-Plus regularly holds exercises since 2012 mainly involving military and security exercises. The ADMM-Plus has organised two exercises on Military Medicine and HADR, first in Brunei Darussalam in June 2013, then in September 2016 in Chonburi Province, Thailand. The next TTX of ADMM-Plus exercise is scheduled in July 2018 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and the Staff Exercise/Communication Exercise is scheduled in 2019.

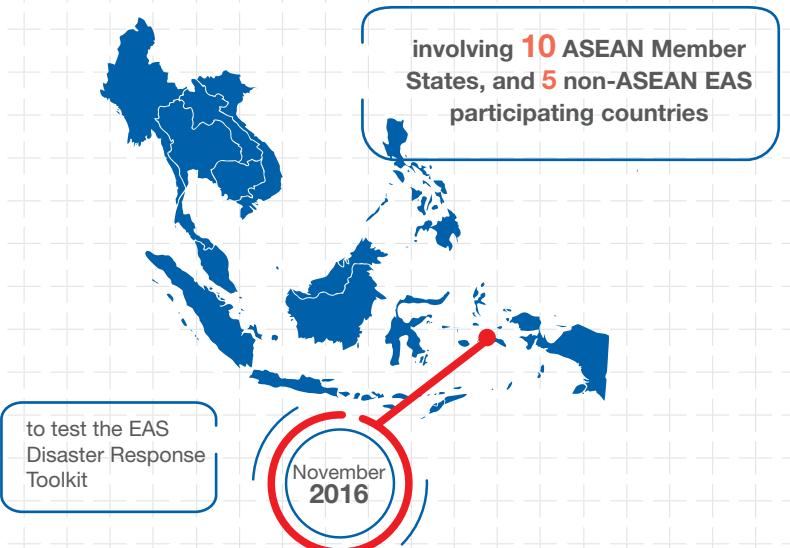
CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



EAS-related Exercises



The Mentawai Megathrust Exercise was held by the Government of Indonesia over a two-year period in 2013 and 2014, held in Padang and Mentawai, West Sumatra. Involved were 17 EAS participating countries and international organisations and the AHA Centre. In April 2013, the exercise consisted of a series of events: a Table-Top Exercise; in March 2014, a Command Post Exercise and Field Training Exercise.



Indonesia conducted the Ambon DiREx in November 2016, in Ambon, Maluku, involving 10 ASEAN Member States, 5 non-ASEAN EAS participating countries, partners and observers, and the AHA Centre. This exercise was specifically designed to test the EAS Disaster Response Toolkit, as well as SASOP, in particular Chapter VI on the Facilitation and Utilisation of Military Assets and Capacities.



Australia, in partnership with Indonesia and the AHA Centre, is scheduled to organise an EAS International Disaster Assistance Workshop in Perth, Australia in May 2018. This workshop is a follow-up to the Ambon DiREx 2016, with the objective to explore the application of EAS Disaster response Toolkit to provide support to Australia. The workshop will also provide an opportunity to explore how the One ASEAN One Response approach applies to an event outside the ASEAN region (ASEAN X.0).



AFTER-ACTION-REVIEWS

After-Action-Review or AAR is an exercise to review an action or activity after its conclusion to analyse what happened, why it happened, and how it can be done better. In the context of emergency response, the AAR can be carried out at the end of an exercise like ARDEX or after the conclusion of an emergency response operation.

AAR is an important part of One ASEAN One Response, because actors and stakeholders involved will be able to identify key lessons learnt and produce recommendations that can improve One ASEAN One Response.

AAR also provides an opportunity to measure ASEAN actual response to disaster, and determine whether the response is fast enough to make a difference and if the required resources can be mobilised with the appropriate scale to address the needs of the affected population and bring in the solidarity of ASEAN people. It will also inform the AHA Centre's future approach in emergency response.

CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE

AAR for ARDEX

General guidance on how to conduct AAR for ARDEX is provided in the ARDEX Handbook. The handbook specifies that ARDEX AAR must be held in closed door and involve the following participants:



The ARDEX AAR is expected to produce key recommendations that can be used to improve the SASOP. In order to do this, the ARDEX AAR will use the following documents:

- Concept of Operations: Aim, Objectives and Scenario
- Referees evaluation presentation
- Master Scenario Events List
- Referee guidelines
- Evaluation checklists submitted to the AHA Centre
- Improvement plan and recommendations

The results from the ARDEX AAR will inform the referees report as well as the improvement plan and recommendations document.

AAR for Emergency Response

The AHA Centre conducts AAR after the conclusion of an emergency response operation. The AAR involves staff of the AHA Centre, particularly those involved in the planning and response of the emergency response operation. AAR is usually carried out internally by the AHA Centre, although it can also be facilitated by an external party.

The Internal AAR will usually revolve around four questions:

- What was **EXPECTED** to happen?
- What actually **OCCURRED**?
- What **WENT WELL** and why?
- What can be **IMPROVED** and how?

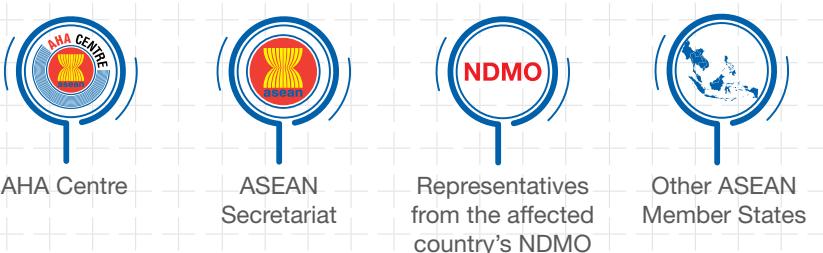
In conducting the AAR, the following will be highlighted to the participants:

- The goal is to guide and improve the work of future project teams
- The AAR does not grade success or failure
- There are always weaknesses to improve and strengths to sustain
- Participants should share honest observations about what actually happened (objective data) without assigning blame or praise
- No one has all of the information or answers
- Everybody has something important to contribute
- Set an atmosphere of openness
- Set ground rules or expectations for the session

The AAR ends with the facilitator summarising key points identified during the discussion. Session should end on a positive note, linking observations to recommendations for future improvements. It is also important to let the team know what the plans are for reporting and sharing lessons learnt during the AAR. Facilitator then proceeds to document all the key points from the discussion into an AAR report. The results of AHA Centre's AARs are discussed with the ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response and presented to the ACDM.

Depending on the needs and the extent of the disaster, the AAR for emergency response can be done more extensively involving other actors and stakeholders outside the AHA Centre. A good example is the AAR carried out after ASEAN's response to Typhoon Haiyan, involving different stakeholders through a series of activities.

Stakeholders to be involved in AAR for Emergency Response:



CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



ASEAN Dialogue Partners Civil society partners, including APG Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement United Nations

Activities that can be organised as part of AAR for Emergency Response:



Among inputs required for AAR for Emergency Response:

- Consultants to help capture the process, conduct interviews with various key informants, facilitate discussions, and produce a final report
- A Technical Working Group to provide guidance and direction in structuring the documentation and the findings. The group may consist of the AHA Centre, ASEAN Secretariat, a representative from the NDMO of the affected country, and consultants.

CHAPTER 5: THE ROADMAP FOR REALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



THE ROADMAP FOR REALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE

One ASEAN One Response is being achieved through the four phases. The stages of One ASEAN One Response are described below with indicative milestones based on the Declaration on One ASEAN One Response, guidance of the relevant ASEAN bodies, and understanding of the ever-evolving and constantly changing regional humanitarian landscape in the region.

The matrix will be updated based on guidance of the relevant ASEAN bodies and progress of the activities.



PHASES

Overall success indicator

● The ability of the AHA Centre to respond to disasters, facilitate and coordinate assistance, and deliver immediate relief assistance to the affected ASEAN countries

● The ability to mobilise the required assets and capacities to collectively respond to disasters in the region with increased speed, scale and solidarity, coordinated by the AHA Centre

● The ability to mobilise the required assets and capacities involving EAS participating countries to collectively respond to disasters in the region with increased speed, scale and solidarity, coordinated by the AHA Centre

● The ability to mobilise the required assets and capacities to collectively respond to disasters outside the region with increased speed, scale and solidarity, coordinated by the AHA Centre

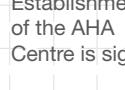
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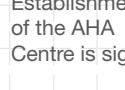
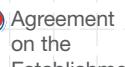
● PROPOSED OR BEING PLANNED

PHASES

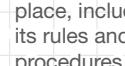
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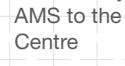
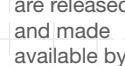
Policy guidance



Endorsement



Endorsement



Endorsement



Endorsement



Endorsement

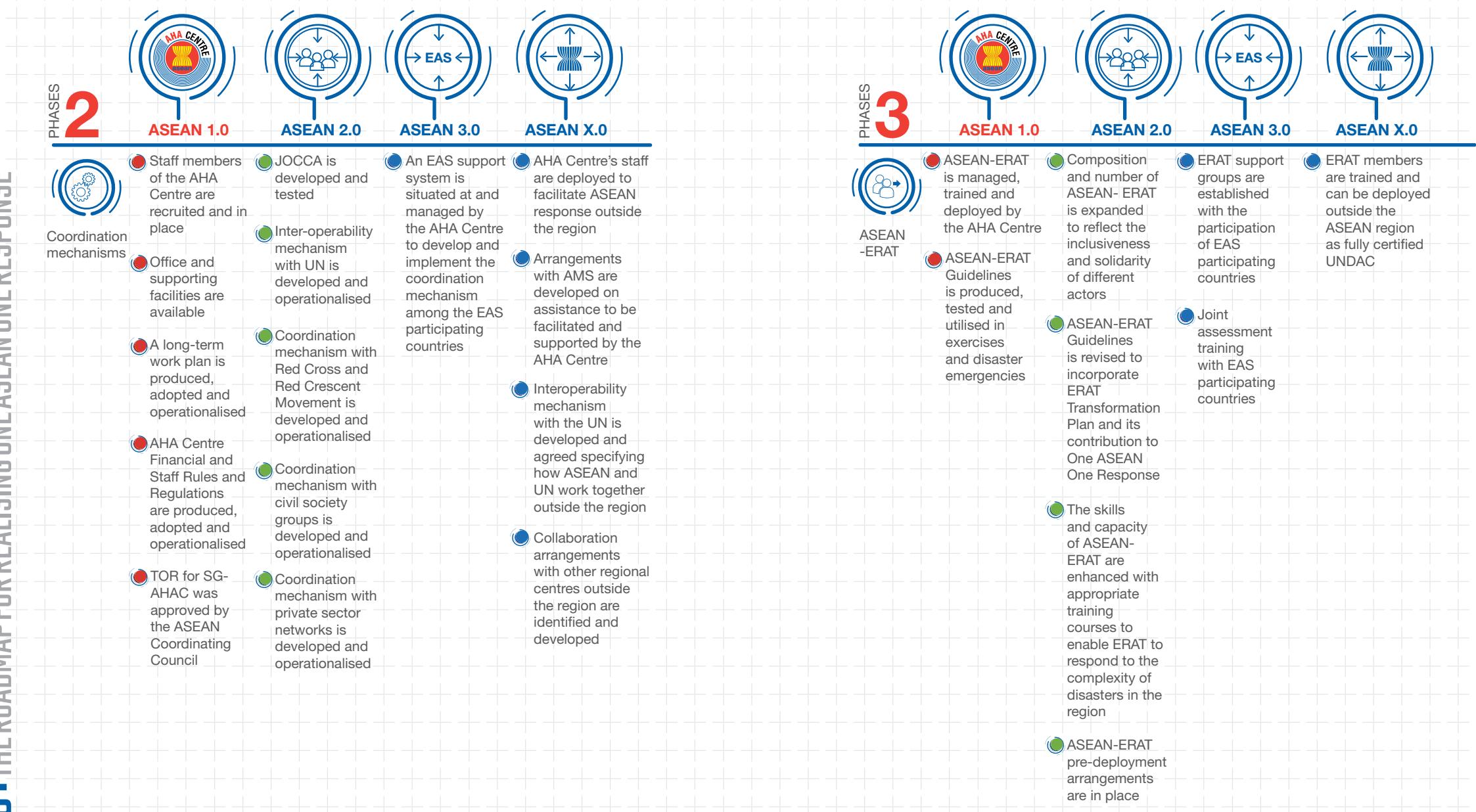


Endorsement



Endorsement

CHAPTER 5: THE ROADMAP FOR REALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



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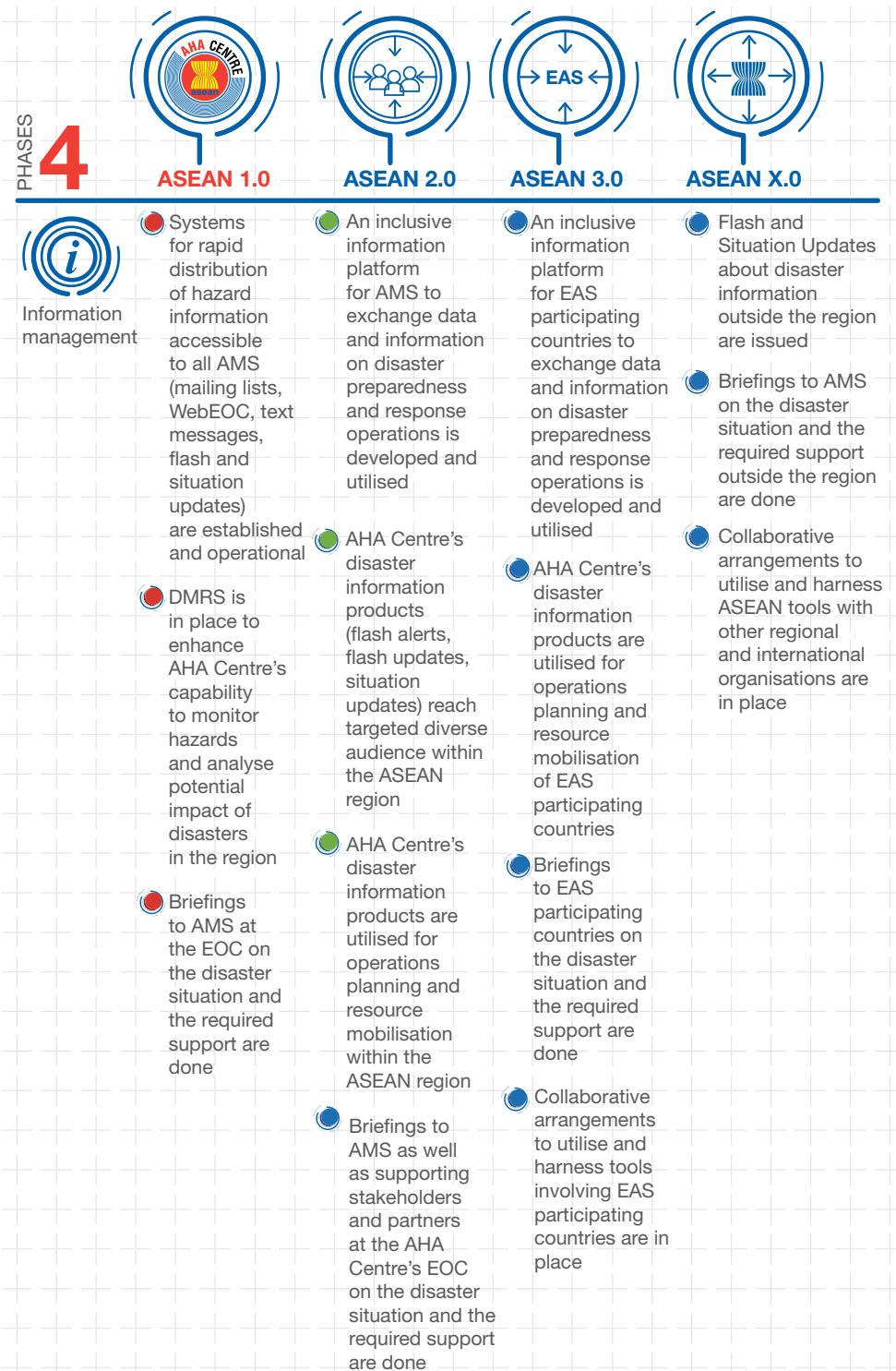
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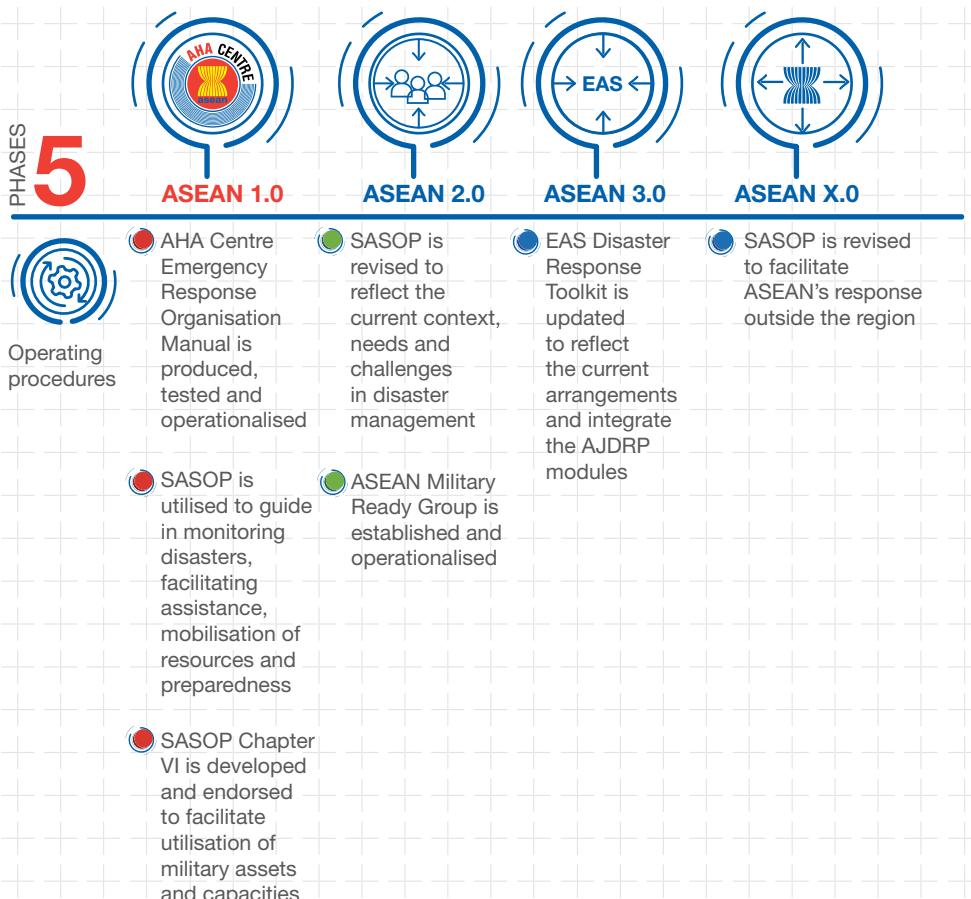
CHAPTER 5: THE ROADMAP FOR REALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



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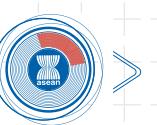


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PROPOSED OR BEING PLANNED

CHAPTER 5: THE ROADMAP FOR REALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE

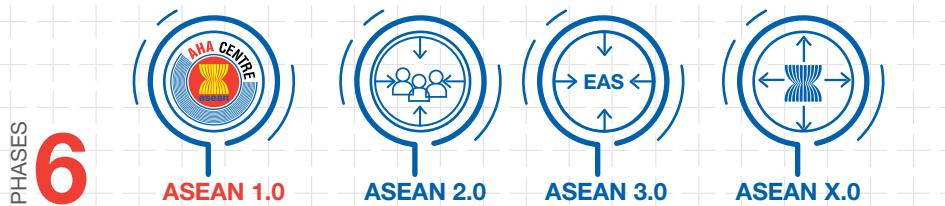


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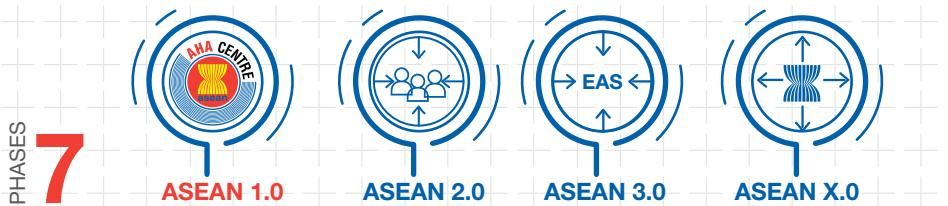
ONGOING

PROPOSED OR BEING PLANNED

OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



- Response plan
- AJDRP as the framework for operationalising One ASEAN One Response is developed
- AJDRP is disseminated among different sectors and stakeholders in AMS
- AJDRP as the framework for operationalising One ASEAN One Response is disseminated among EAS participating countries
- Response plan for responding outside the region is developed
- AJDRP for the scenario of Metro Manila earthquake in the Philippines with the list of all required assets and capacities is fulfilled and tested
- EAS participating countries are using AJDRP as the framework to contribute required assets and capacities
- AJDRP for scenario of tropical cyclone in Myanmar with the list of all required assets and capacities is fulfilled and tested
- EAS assets and capacities can be mobilised upon request for response to affected AMS through the AHA Centre using AJDRP
- AJDRP for scenario of earthquake and tsunami in Indonesia with the list of all required assets and capacities is fulfilled and tested
- Different actors and partners from AMS are using AJDRP as the framework to contribute required assets and capacities
- Affected AMS use the AJDRP as the framework to fulfill the response needs



- Standby assets and capacities
- DELSA regional stockpile is established with priority modules ready to be deployed at any given time
- DELSA regional and satellite warehouses are equipped with priority modules deployable at any given time, with increased contributions coming from within ASEAN
- Network of assets and capacities from EAS participating countries are mapped and included in the Standby Arrangements
- ASEAN Standby Arrangements can be deployed to provide assistance outside the region
- ASEAN stockpiles are well-resourced and expanded to enable ASEAN to respond outside the region
- Fully-integrated regional logistics systems with satellite warehouses, long-term agreements with suppliers, single tracking and warehouse management system, are established for timely delivery of assistance
- Expedited CIQ procedures are in place to accommodate timely delivery of assistance from EAS participating countries
- ASEAN stockpiles are established in strategic locations to enable timely response outside the region
- Network of assets and capacities from other stakeholders are mapped and included in the Standby Arrangements
- Expedited CIQ procedures, entry points and staging areas are identified to accommodate timely delivery of assistance from ASEAN

OPERATIONALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE

CHAPTER 5: THE ROADMAP FOR REALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE

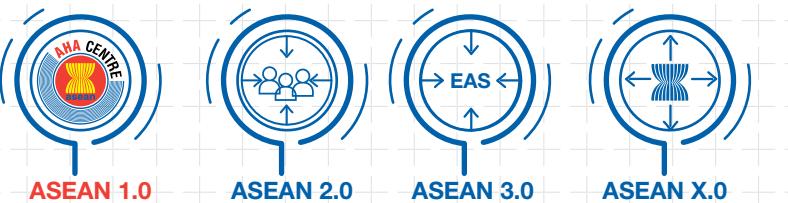


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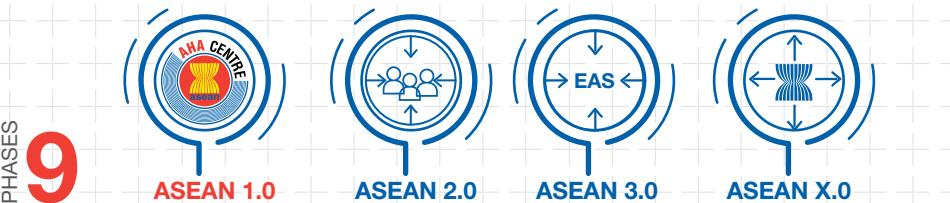
PHASES
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Participating actors

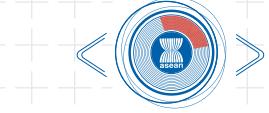
- Different actors and partners support the AHA Centre for disaster preparedness as well as during emergencies
- Different actors and partners from ASEAN countries are working at the AHA Centre's EOC for disaster preparedness as well as during emergencies
- Experts from EAS participating countries are working at the AHA Centre EOC for disaster preparedness as well as during emergencies
- Different actors and partners from ASEAN countries are working at the AHA Centre EOC for disaster preparedness as well as during emergencies

PHASES
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- Exercises, capacity building, and networking
- ARDEX is co-managed and co-organised by the AHA Centre
- ARDEX Handbook is produced, tested, and utilised in exercises
- Regular training through ACE Programme is conducted for NDMO staff of AMS on disaster management
- ARDEX is used by different partners and stakeholders to explore and test their participation in One ASEAN One Response
- Training conducted for NDMO staff as well as related agencies of AMS on disaster management
- Training conducted for NDMO staff of EAS participating countries
- Peer-to-peer exchange programme with NDMOs of EAS participating countries
- Table-top exercises with identified regional centres are organised
- Interoperability brief between ASEAN and the UN is tested and practiced
- ASEAN is invited to participate in simulation exercises outside the region

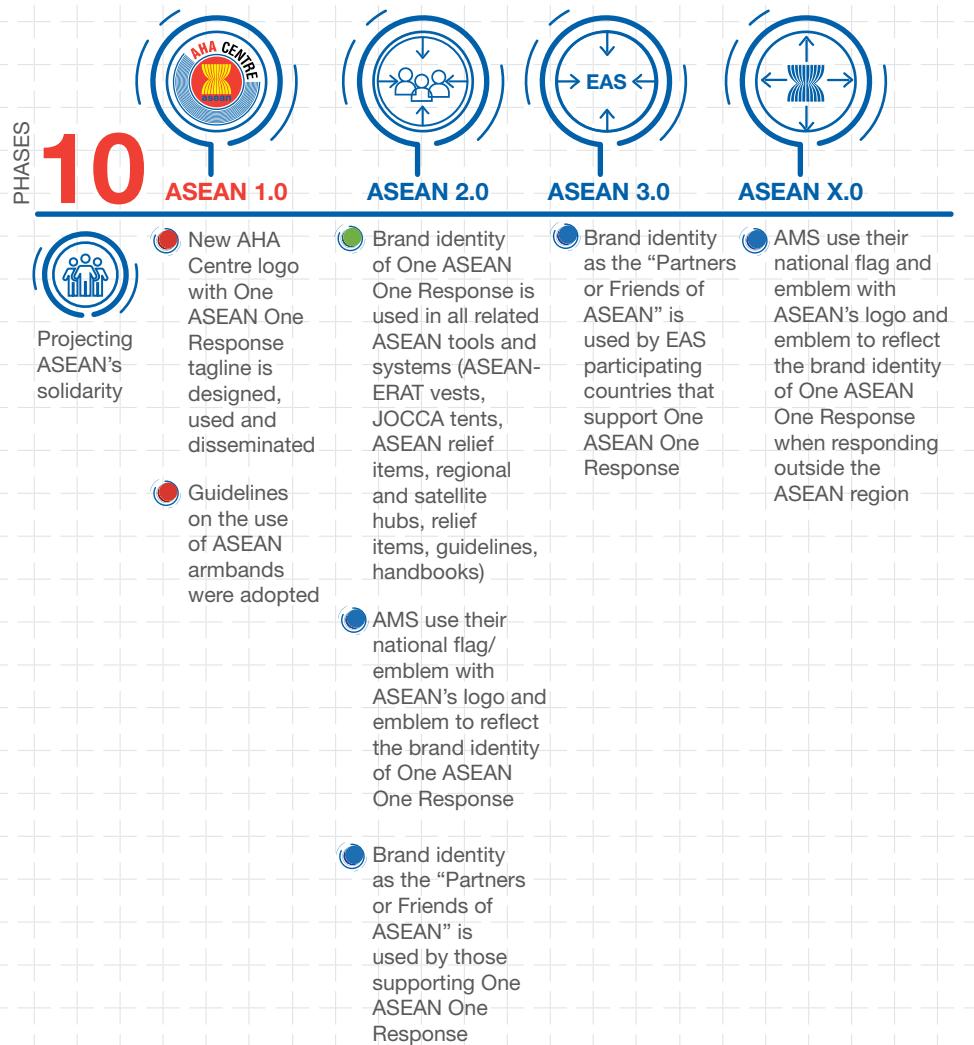
CHAPTER 5: THE ROADMAP FOR REALISING ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



COMPLETED

ONGOING

PROPOSED OR BEING PLANNED



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

WE, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (hereinafter referred to as "ASEAN"), namely Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, met at the 28th ASEAN Summit in Vientiane, Lao PDR on 6 September 2016;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

DO HEREBY:

1. **Agree** to materialise "One ASEAN, One Response: ASEAN Responding to Disasters as One in the Region and Outside the Region" to achieve faster response, mobilise greater resources and establish stronger coordination to ensure ASEAN's collective response to disasters;
2. **Confirm** that AADMER is the main regional policy backbone and common platform for the implementation of One ASEAN, One Response;
3. **Affirm** that the AHA Centre is the primary ASEAN regional coordinating agency on disaster management and emergency response and, where appropriate, will work in partnership with relevant regional and international agencies and centres to strengthen HADR efforts that include civilian and military coordination;
4. **Commit** to strengthen the capacity and enhance the sustainability of the AHA Centre to provide effective support in realising ASEAN's collective response to disasters;
5. **Confirm** that the ASEAN Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (SASOP) as a protocol under AADMER is the main standard operating procedure to be used for mobilisation of both civilian and military response in materialising One ASEAN, One Response;
6. **Endorse** the ASEAN-Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT) as the official resource of ASEAN under AADMER, managed and coordinated by the AHA Centre, and as such, endeavour to mobilise ERAT members and provide resources for their deployment upon request by the AHA Centre;
7. **Earmark** on a voluntary basis, both civilian and military assets, resources, capabilities and capacities, which may be available for the ASEAN Standby Arrangements that can be mobilised immediately to disaster-affected areas through the coordination of the AHA Centre;
8. **Support** the use of both national and ASEAN flag and emblem in responding to disasters as part of the efforts to underscore that ASEAN is responding together as one;
9. **Realise** the implementation of EAS Statement on Rapid Disaster Response, and, at the appropriate time, establish a coordination mechanism to respond to disasters in the ASEAN region, bilaterally between the EAS participating countries and through the AHA Centre, while maintaining ASEAN Centrality;
10. **Recognise** the role of AHA Centre, at a later stage, to enable ASEAN to respond to disasters outside the region, where appropriate, in partnership with regional and international agencies and centres;
11. **Agree** to explore ways to increase the contributions to the ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Relief (ADMER) Fund and AHA Centre Fund to provide resources for effective and sustainable implementation of One ASEAN, One Response;
12. **Adopt** the Terms of Reference of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (AHAC), and underline the

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

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

- the ASEAN Coordinating Council (ACC), to ensure the successful implementation of One ASEAN, One Response, with the support of the Secretary-General of ASEAN, in view of his/her role as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator;
- the Secretary-General of ASEAN to regularly update on the progress on the implementation of One ASEAN, One Response at relevant ministerial meetings as well as ASEAN Summits;
- the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMMD), AADMER Conference of the Parties (COP) and the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) to provide strategic guidance to the AHA Centre on operationalising One ASEAN, One Response, including development of necessary protocols to prescribe measures, procedures and standards as well as engagements with relevant sectors and stakeholders in ASEAN; and
- the Joint Task Force on HADR to continue to promote and maintain synergy and coordination among the relevant ASEAN mechanisms related to HADR, including streamlining ASEAN-led HADR initiatives and exercises, to support the implementation of One ASEAN, One Response.

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

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

For Brunei Darussalam:

HAJI HASSANAL BOLKIAH
Sultan of Brunei Darussalam

For the Kingdom of Cambodia:

SAMDECH AKKA MOHA SENA PADEI TECHO HUN SEN
Prime Minister

For the Republic of Indonesia:

JOKO WIDODO
President



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For the Lao People's Democratic Republic:

THONGLOUN SISOULITH
Prime Minister

For Malaysia:

DATO' SRI MOHD NAJIB TUN ABDUL RAZAK
Prime Minister

For the Republic of the Union of Myanmar:

AUNG SAN SUU KYI
State Counsellor

For the Republic of the Philippines:

RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE
President

For the Republic of Singapore:

LEE HSIEH LOONG
Prime Minister

For the Kingdom of Thailand:

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

For the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam:

NGUYEN XUAN PHUC
Prime Minister





**ONE ASEAN
ONE RESPONSE**

ASEAN COORDINATING CENTRE
FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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