

JICA's Policy in Disaster Risk Reduction to ASEAN Countries

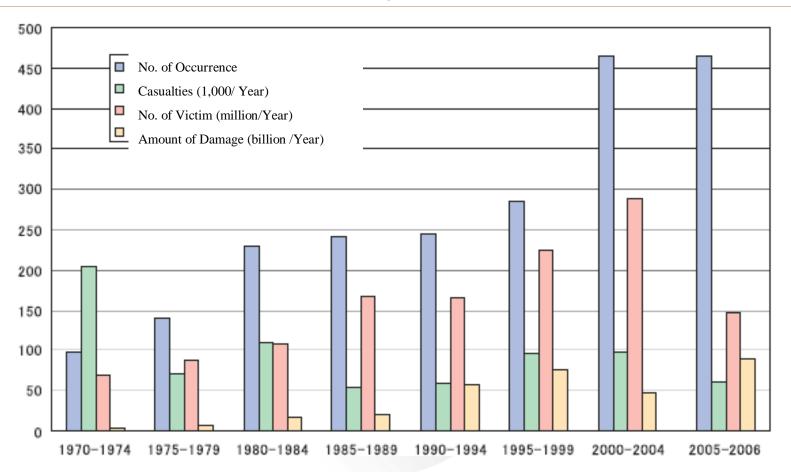
Satoru Mimura

Director Disaster Management Division I
Water Resources and Disaster management Group,
Global Environment Department,
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



Trend of Natural Disaster

Trend of Natural Disaster in the World (Average / Year)



(Source: Disaster Prevention White Paper 2008)

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015

Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters Strategic Goals:

- (a) The more effective <u>integration of disaster risk considerations into</u> <u>sustainable development policies, planning and programming</u> at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction;
- (b) The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, **in particular at the community level**, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards;
- (c) The systematic incorporation of <u>risk-reduction approaches into the</u> <u>design and implementation</u> of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs <u>in the reconstruction of affected</u> <u>communities</u>.

Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015

Priorities for Action:

- 1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.
- 2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
- 3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
- 4. Reduce the underlying risk factors.
- 5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA

- Raising the priority attached to disaster reduction
- Perspective of human security
- Importance of assistance regarding software
- Mobilization of Japan's experience, expertise and technology
- Cooperation corresponding to each phase of disaster



JICA Thematic Guideline on Disaster Management and Disaster Management Cycle

Development Strategy Goal 1:

Development of disaster resilient communities and societies

Preparedness / Mitigation

disasters

Emergency Response/Relief

Recovery / Reconstruction

Development Strategy Goal 2: Quick and effective delivery of emergency assistance to victims

Development Strategy Goal 3:

Smooth transition to and implementation of recovery and reconstruction



JICA's approach to DRR

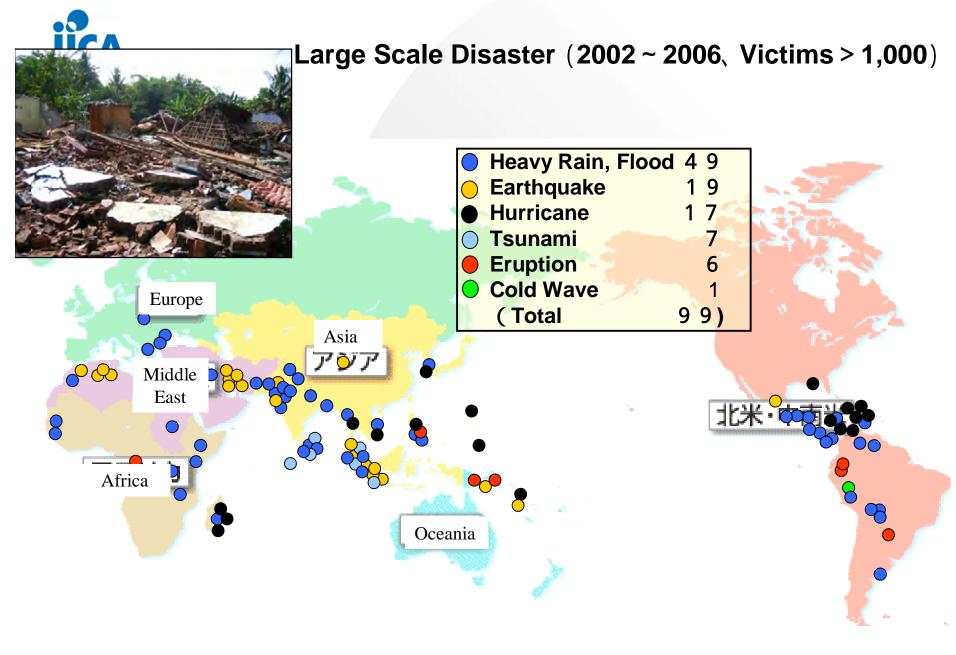
Promoting resilience in the recipient countries

Promoting community-based disaster management activities from the view point of "Human Security"

Assisting for disaster risk identification and assessment

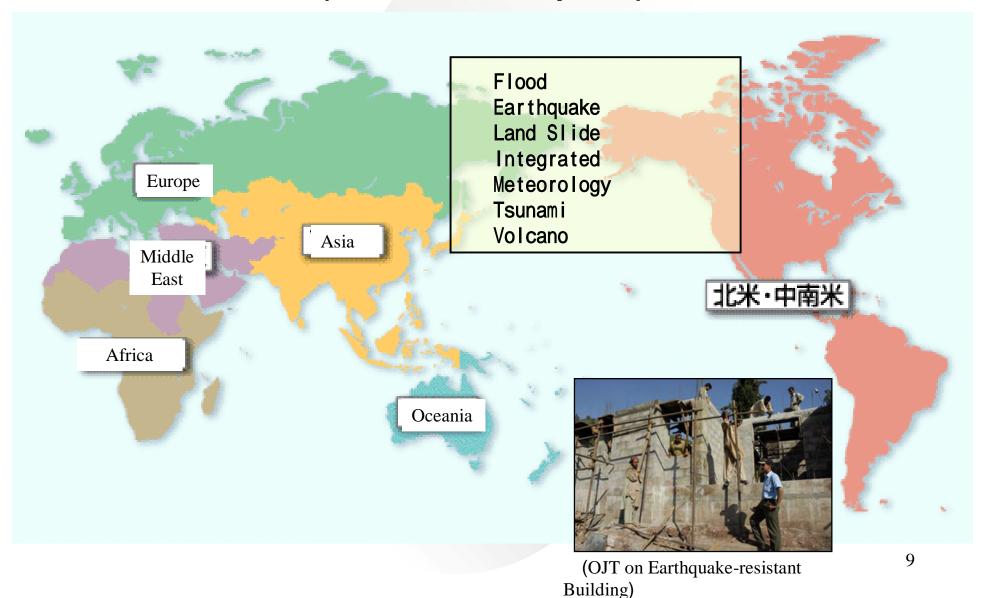
Assisting in formulating comprehensive disaster management plan

Incorporating disaster management viewpoint into socio-economic development

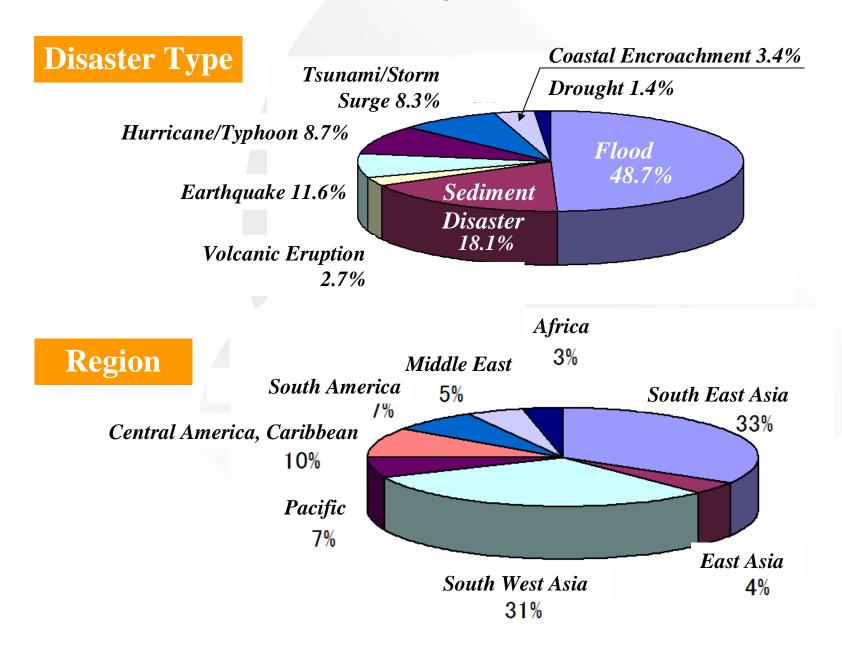




Project Conducted by JICA (some examples)



JICA's Disaster Management Assistance





Preparedness/Mitigation

Capacity development for disaster management - national government, local government and community



<Thailand>
Training of disaster management
for local organization



< Thailand > Evacuation drill



Preparedness/Mitigation

Monitoring and early warning systems



<Philippines>
Earthquake and Volcano
Monitoring System



<Pakistan>
 Setting up
Monitoring Equipment
for Landslide



<Fiji>
 Construction of
Seismological observatory
 Network



Emergency response /Relief

Emergency Disaster Relief Team



<Pakistan>
Rescue & Relief after the earthquake



<Algeria>
Rescue & Relief after the earthquake 13



Emergency response /Relief

Support for healthcare service to the victims effectively



<Indonesia>
Medical service after the earthquake



<Indonesia>
Provision of tent and medical
supplies



Rehabilitation/Reconstruction

Smooth transition to and implementation of recovery and reconstruction

<Indonesia>
Needs Assessment Study
for rehabilitation and
reconstruction





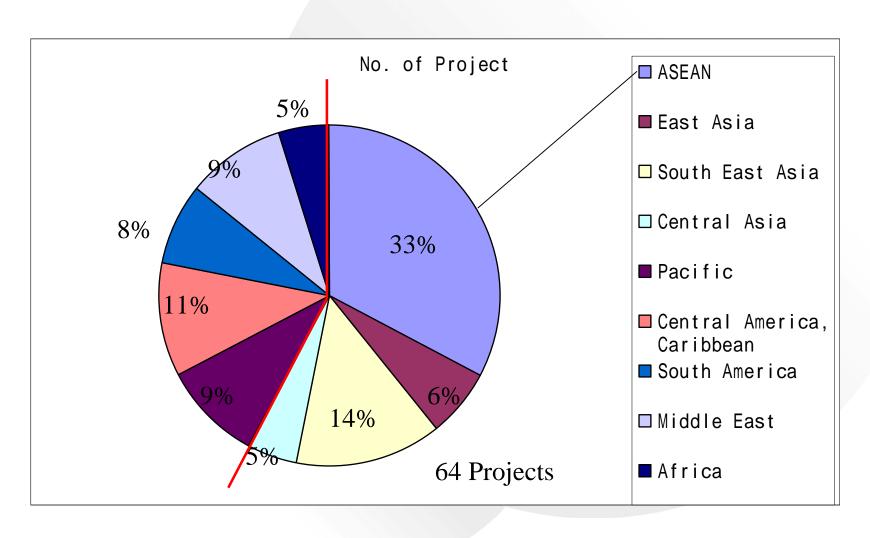
<Sri Lanka>
Training on Food
Processing
for Income Generation





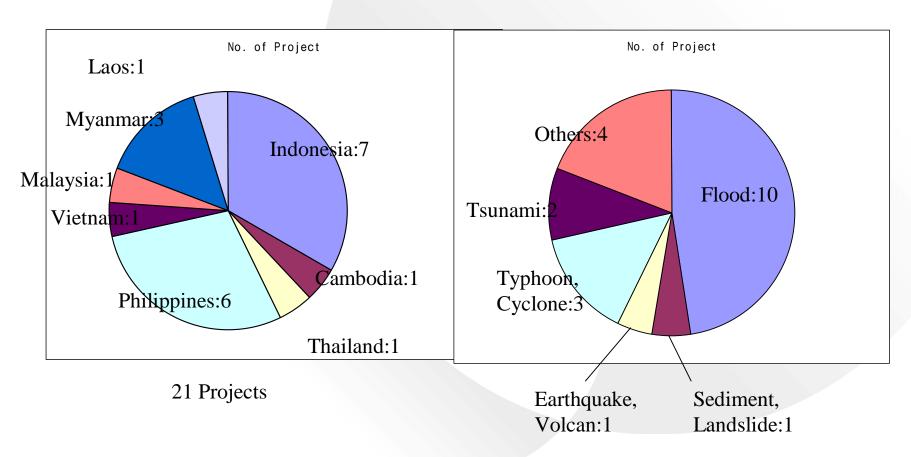


On going projects



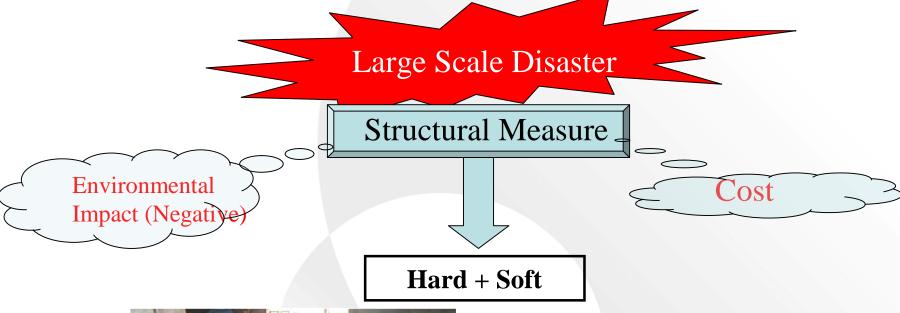


On going projects in ASEAN countries





Disaster Management as Climate Change Adaptation



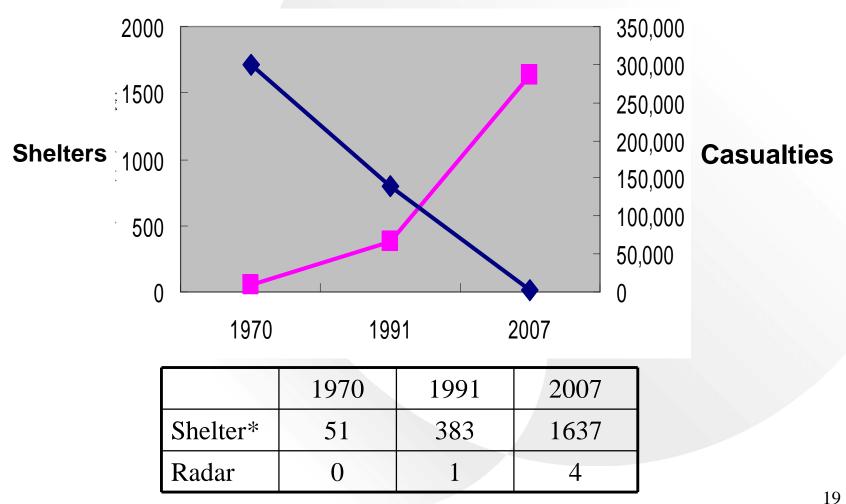




Traditional River Works Method



How can we measure effectiveness of Disaster Management Projects?





Thank you for your attention.



Village hit by NARGIS in Myanmar



A baby born after 6 days of NARGIS hit



ASEAN Cooperation on Disaster Management

Ms. Adelina Kamal, Head of Disaster
Management and Humanitarian Assistance
Division, ASEAN Secretariat



ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS











- Vision
- Evolution
- Challenges
- Network
- Framework
- Tools
- Recent Milestone
- Upcoming Activities

Scope of Presentation



The Vision



Vision

- Vision 2020 a concert of Southeast Asian nations, outward looking, living in peace, stability and prosperity, bonded together in partnership in dynamic development and in a community of caring societies
- Building of an ASEAN Community three pillars (political security, economic community and socio-cultural community)
- Accelerating Community Building to 2015



Vision

- ASEAN Charter enhancing regional resilience, people-centred ASEAN, centrality and proactive role of ASEAN, respond effectively to all forms of threats, with the principle of comprehensive security
- ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint – disaster resilient and safer nations by the year 2015





The Evolution





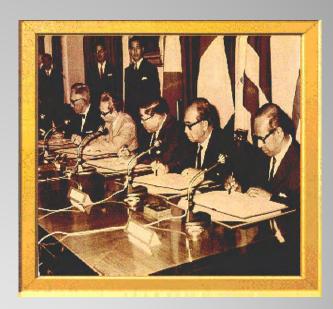






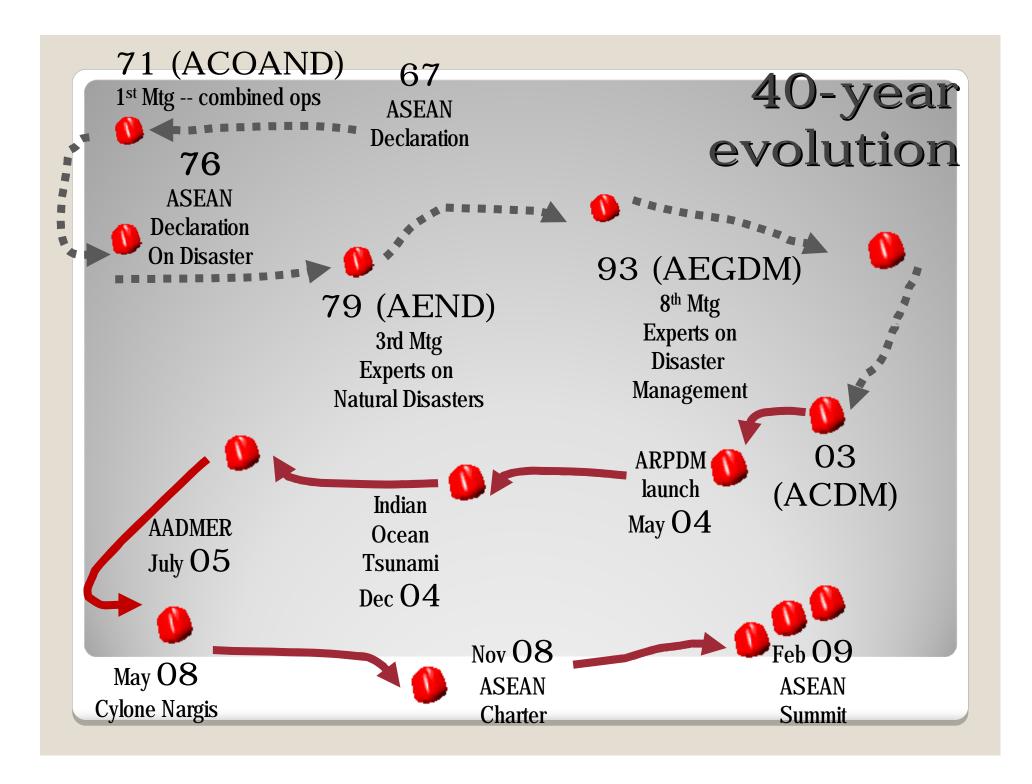
40-Year Evolution

- One of the founding principles for over 4 decades
- Momentum created and sustained since 2003
- Major disasters (Indian Ocean tsunami, cyclone Nargis) provided critical momentum



8 August Declaration of 1967 in Bangkok







The Challenges











Challenges

- Disasters remain a major challenge to achieve a disaster-resilient & safer community by 2015
- Natural hazards abound: typhoon, flood, landslide, earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption, drought, etc.
- Poverty, a vulnerability condition, prevails
- Fast growing population, increasing population densities, urbanisation, environmental degradation and pollution increase disaster



The Challenges

Maintaining the momentum generated by the recent disasters reduce risks, get prepared, respond better





The Network











ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management



National Disaster

Management Centre,

Micurrent Chair

Brunei Darussalam



Relief and Resettlement Department, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Myanmar



National Committee for Disaster Management, Cambodia



National Disaster Coordinating Council, Philippines



National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), Indonesia



Singapore Civil Defence Force, Ministry of Home Affairs, Singapore



National Disaster
Management Office,
Ministry of Labour and
Social Welfare, Lao PDR



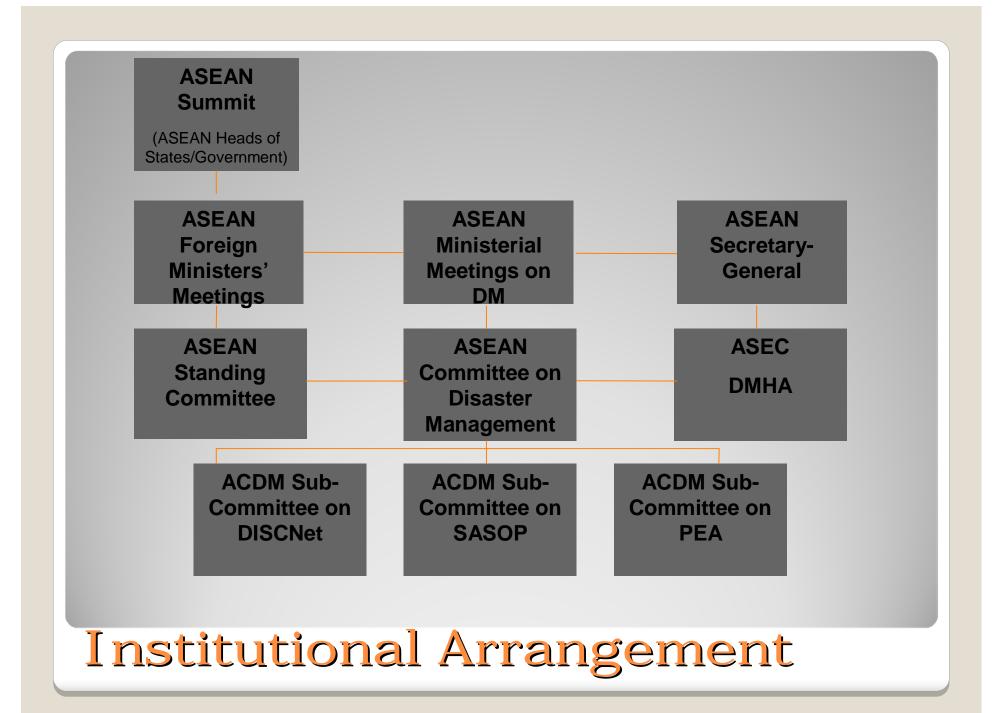
Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Interior, Thailand



National Security Division, Prime Minister's Department, Malaysia



Central Committee of Flood and Storm Control, Viet Nam





The Framework









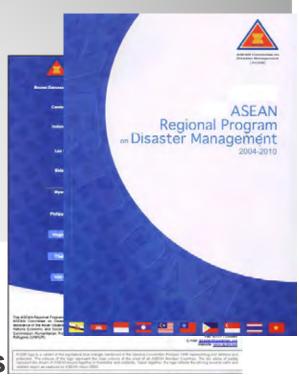


Programme Framework

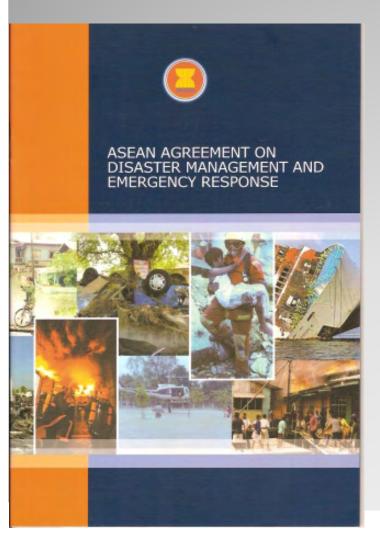
ASEAN REGIONAL PROGRAMME ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT (ARPDM)

Launched in Bali, Indonesia, in May 2004, ARPDM outlines five regional priorities:

- 1. Establishment of ASEAN Regional Disaster Management Framework
- 2. Capacity Building
- 3. Sharing of Information and Resources
- 4. Promoting Collaboration and Strengthening Partnerships
- 5. Public Education, Awareness and Advocacy



Legal Framework



- ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)
- Initiated in mid 04, mandate given 3 weeks before tsunami
- Draft negotiated in 05 within 4 months
- Signed by Foreign Ministers of ASEAN on 26 July 2005 in Vientiane, Lao PDR
- Ratification underway (2 more to go)
- Will be the first ever HFA-related binding instrument in the world

ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response

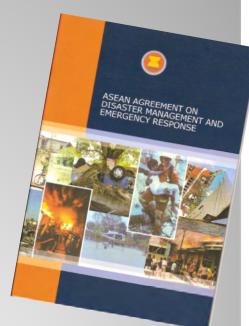
Objective: To provide effective mechanisms to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of the Parties, and to jointly respond to disaster emergencies through concerted national efforts and intensified regional and international cooperation

(Article 2)

ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response

Disaster Risk Identification,
 Assessment & Monitoring

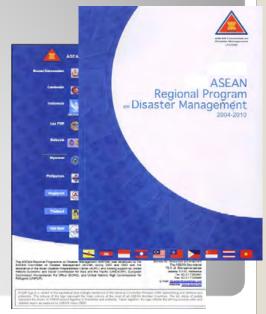
- Disaster Prevention & Mitigation
- Disaster Preparedness
- Emergency Response
- Rehabilitation
- Technical Cooperation & Scientific Research
- AHA Centre TOR



Signed by ASEAN
Foreign Ministers at
Vientiane, Lao PDR, on
26 July 2005

Programme Review

- Reviewing the progress since the last five years (i.e. 2003 onwards)
- Alignment with AADMER and HFA priorities for action
- Include new or emerging issues



Bali, 18 – 22 May 09

- ASEAN-UNISDR-WB Joint Forum on DRR
- Visioning Workshop on AADMER Implementation

Outputs:

- AADMER
 Work Plan
- Partnership Strategy



The Tools











SOP for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response **Operations** (SASOP)

THE REPORT AND PERSONS ASSESSED.



STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR REGIONAL STANDBY ARRANGEMENTS AND COORDINATION OF JOINT DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS (SASOP)

TEN NATIONS ONE COMMUNITY

ASEAN SASOP

NAME AND POST OF A PERSON.



STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR REGIONAL STANDBY ARRANGEMENTS AND COORDINATION OF JOINT DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS (SASOP)

TEN NATIONS ONE COMMUNITY

Sections I – V adopted at 11 ACDM Meeting, March 08; Section VI & VII being developed

Contents

- ✓ Disaster Preparedness
- ✓ Assessment & Monitoring
- √ Emergency Response
- Facilitation & Utilisation of Military & Civilian Assets & Capacities (being developed)
- Deployment of ASEAN-Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ERAT)
- ✓ Annexes (of Templates and Forms)

ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX)

- Annual conduct of ARDEX to enhance Member Countries' capabilities in joint disaster relief and emergency operations
- Lessons learnt serve as inputs for review, and enhancement for the ASEAN SASOP



Article 8.3.c

.... conduct training and exercises to attain and maintain the relevance and applicability of the Standard Operating Procedures

ARDEX-05 Malaysia Collapsed Structure Disaster Scenario





Testing mobilisation of cross-border assistance and deployment of urban search and rescue capacities, participated by Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Singapore, others as referees

ARDEX-06 Cambodia Flood Disaster Scenario



- Over 2,000 participants and observers; and air, land and water equipment from Cambodia and 6 other ASEAN Member Countries (Brunei D, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand)
 - Involved both civilian and military assets and personnel

ARDEX-07 Singapore *Massive Collapse of Structures*



Communication Exercise

Arrival of Teams

SAR Operations

 Testing AHA Centre; Mobilisation of personnel and assets via sea, land and air checkpoints, involving participating teams from Singapore and other 5 ASEAN Member Countries (Brunei D, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand), UN system and Red Cross

ARDEX-08 Thailand *Typhoon, technological disaster (chemical fire)*



Communications Exercise

Arrival of Teams

Fire Fighting

 Testing AHA Centre; Mobilisation of personnel and assets air checkpoints, involving participating teams from Thailand and other 5 ASEAN Member Countries (Brunei D, Cambodia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore), UN system and Red Cross; additional components on camp management & joint assessment

ARDEX-09 Philippines Volcanic Eruption



Testing AHA Centre; mobilisation of personnel and assets, involving participating teams from Philippines and other ASEAN Member Countries, UN system and Red Cross; camp management and protection, testing ASEAN-ERAT deployment procedure, additional component on the use of military and civilian assets - Pre-ARDEX-09 activities have started!

ASEAN-Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ERAT)







ASEAN-HFA Regional Capacity Development in Disaster Response and Preparedness

A three-year regional capacity development programme:



Training Needs Assessment, 06



- Training Needs Assessment, Dec 06
- ASEAN Exercise Design Workshop, early 07 and 09
- ASEAN Training of Facilitators in Contingency Planning, mid 07
- Training on Emergency Logistics Management, May 08
- Training on Damage and Needs Assessment, Oct 08
- International ASEAN Exchange Programme, 07 – 09 (ongoing)



ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) - the operational arm



AHA Centre – the Operational Arm

AHA Centre shall facilitate cooperation and coordination among the Parties, and with relevant UN and international organisations, in promoting regional collaboration (Article 20.1)

AHA Centre shall work on the basis that the Party will act first to manage and respond to disasters, and that in the event that the Party requires assistance to cope with such a situation, in addition to direct request to any Assisting Entity, it may seek assistance from the AHA Centre to facilitate such request (Article 20.2)

ASEAN Disaster Information Sharing and Communication Network



ASEAN DiscNet:

- <u>www.acdm-</u>
 <u>online.net</u> :ACDM Online
- Bridging the ICT gaps
 in ASEAN countries
- Online Southeast
 Asia Disaster Inventory
 (OSADI)
- Online Southeast
 Asia Disaster Map

Front page of OSADI website, version 1.0

Public Education and Awareness

Each Party shall undertake measures to reduce losses from disasters which include promoting public awareness and education and strengthening community participation

(Article 6.2.c)





Every second Wednesday of October, ASEAN and UNISDR jointly observes the **ASEAN Day for Disaster Management** and the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction with a regional event in Bangkok, Thailand, and awareness-raising and advocacy activities at country level

Pandemic Preparedness and Response



- Working beyond the health sector
- Narrow the gaps in countries' preparedness
- Advocacy to non-health sectors
- Multi-sectoral preparedness and contingency planning
- Training & capacity building

Collaboration and Partnership

- ASEAN Plus Three: with China, Japan & ROK
- East Asia Summit (EAS): ASEAN Plus Six
- United States and other ASEAN Dialogue Partners
- ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF): 26 participating countries, including ten ASEAN countries
- UN agencies, such as UNISDR, UNHCR, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, etc
- Multilateral donors such as World Bank and ADB
- IFRC, ICRC
- Centres: PDC, ADPC, ADRC, eCentre
- Other regional networks in Asia Pacific SAARC, SOPAC



Recent Milestone











Cyclone Nargis



Cyclone Nargis

- First time for ASEAN's collective response to a major disaster within the ASEAN region
- First time for ASEAN to establish an ASEANled coordinating mechanism and play a significant role in the international humanitarian arena
- First time for mechanisms and tools under AADMER tested and utilised in a real situation

CYCLONE NARGIS Activation of SASOP & AHA Centre

2-3 May 08,
GREAT
disaster,
comparabl
e to 2004
tsunami



Daily situation updates, 24/7 monitoring, offers of assistance, recommendations for actions



First ERAT, 9 – 18 May 08



First ERAT Deployment, 9 – 18





First ERAT, 9 – 18 May 2008

- Composition: assessment experts drawn from ASEAN countries, coordinated by the ASEAN Secretariat (as AHA Centre), supported by "ASEAN-people" UNDAC
- Deployment: within 48 hours, at the invitation by Government upon the recommendation to deploy ERAT
- End product: a mission report for presentation to the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN on 19 May 08



Special ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting – 19 May 08

CYCLONE NARGIS 2 -3 MAY 2008 FIRST ASEAN Emergency Rapid Assessment Team 9-18 MAY 08

Humanitarian Coalition with ASEAN at the forefront Special ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting 19 May 08

DISASTER HAPPENED

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Establishment of ASEAN-LED MECHANISM, ASEAN HUMANITARIAN TASK FORCE (AHTF) & TRIPARTITE CORE GROUP (TCG)

ASEAN SPECIAL FOREIGN MINISTERS
MEETING – established ASEAN LED
COORDINATING MECHANISM
SINGAPORE, 19 MAY 08

ASEAN-UN INT'L PLEDGING CONFERENCE -

established ASEAN HTF

YANGON, 25 MAY 08

TRIPARTITE CORE GROUP (TCG)

YANGON, 31 MAY 08

ASEAN-LED COORDINATING MECHANISM

Adopted at the ASEAN-UN Int'l Pledging Conference 25 May 08, Yangon

Myanmar
Central
Coordinating
Board (CCB)

ASEAN Humanitarian
Task Force for the
Victims of Cyclone
Nargis

(Chaired by SG of ASEAN)

Advisory Group

(UN and invited IOs/ countries)

Tripartite Core Group (TCG)

(Yangon-based, chaired by Myanmar)

- 3 representatives of Govt of Myanmar
- 3 representatives of ASEAN
- 3 representatives of UN

Where ASEAN's contributions are most important:

Reassurance – creating a humanitarian space to build trust and confidence that was not there

Regionality – leverage and latitude
Linkage – support from the whole
ASEAN's system, support and network
with partners

Platform - policy and institutional framework ASEAN's Roles









- ASEAN is building confidence within and without
- More conversant and confident in taking care of its own problems, one less region to worry about
- Regional body playing a significant role in international humanitarian arena
- ASEAN's assertive role will shape the humanitarian constellation in the region

ASEAN's Experiences









"....ASEAN was very much affected in a positive way, ... so it was part of, unfortunately, our growing pain as an organisation. It is unfortunate that it has to be made on top of the suffering of the people of Myanmar. But we turned the table around we make the crisis into our opportunity to show ASEAN's resiliency, ASEAN's capability, ASEAN's willingness and essentially a new ASEAN under the Charter. In that sense, I think the success has been very much recognised ..."

9 February 2009, PONREPP Launch, Bangkok

14th ASEAN Summit, 28 Feb – 1 March 09, Cha-am Hua Hin, Thailand

 ASEAN Leaders (Heads of Government/ State from ASEAN countries) - agreed to entrust the **ASEAN Secretary-General to serve** as ASEAN's humanitarian assistance coordinator which can be activated any time at the request of the affected ASEAN Member State in the event of a major disaster, whether it be a natural disaster or a pandemic



- How to use the experience and lessons learnt to further strengthen regional mechanism?
- How could we extract and replicate elements from our experience and lessons learnt to be used for other new situation and context?
- How should the regional mechanism be utilised when another disaster occurs in the ASEAN region?
- How should we work with other (more) established humanitarian players to promote synergy and add values?

What Next?









- AADMER will continue to serve as the backbone of ASEAN's cooperation on DM
- Unprecedented experience available to further strengthen regional mechanism and guide future regional response activities
- ASEAN's integration, charter, and peoplecentred approach find their substance in ASEAN's response to Nargis
- We need to finish what we've started, continue to play assertive roles, and complete the lessons learning process, i.e. from relief to recovery, then DRR









- ASEAN-UNISDR-World Bank Joint Forum on DRR, 18-20 May 2009, Bali
- Visioning Workshop on AADMER Implementation, 21-22
 May 2009, Bali
- Regional Workshop on National Action Plans on DRR, Myanmar, August 2009
- ASEAN Day for Disaster Management, October 2009
- ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX-09), Philippines, October 2009
- 2nd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on DM, 2010

Upcoming Activities



Thank you ...