



# ASEAN-UN Joint Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management

2016 - 2020

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. Global developments that will influence and shape the humanitarian landscape for the next decade and more converged in 2015. The Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction was agreed in March, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by the UN General Assembly in September, and the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was agreed in December. Furthermore, the round-the-world consultations leading up to the UN Secretary-General's 2016 World Humanitarian Summit were concluded and the preparatory Global Consultation meeting was held in October. These developments were achieved in the context of an ever-more interconnected planet, but one where the risks posed by disasters and crises have never been more apparent.
2. At the regional level, the ASEAN Community was launched at the end of 2015 through the adoption of ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together, comprised of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the blueprints for community building by three (3) community pillars. This strategic document charts the direction that ASEAN will take in the next ten years to deepen ASEAN Community integration; support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the ASEAN region by providing a platform for participative collaboration and inclusive partnerships towards building and deepening integration among ASEAN Member States; and provide for a rules-based, people-centred and people-oriented approach. Complementing the 2025 Vision was the development of the ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management.<sup>1</sup>
3. The new AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 was developed as a successor to the initial AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 and was informed by the ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management, which lays out the broad direction and policy guidance on implementing the AADMER over the next ten years. It outlines three strategic elements, namely (i) institutionalisation and communication, (ii) partnerships and innovation, and (iii) finance and resource mobilisation. A key objective of the Vision is to position ASEAN as a global leader in disaster management by 2025.
4. As has become the established practice, with the publication of the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020, ASEAN and UN partners working together on disaster management developed a third iteration of the Joint Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management (JSPADM III). The JSAPDM III outlines ASEAN and the UN's mutual intentions and commitments to continue to work together, guided by the strategies and priorities incorporated by ASEAN into the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020, as well as other global priorities in humanitarian action. Throughout, the JSPADM III builds on experiences and lessons learned in developing the first Joint Strategic Plan on Disaster Management (JSPADM) in 2012, and the revision concluded at the end of 2014 (JSPADM II).
5. The JSPADM III was developed over the course of the first quarter of 2016, starting with a joint workshop organised by the ASEAN Secretariat with the UN's Thematic Working Group on Environment and Disaster Risk Management (TWGEDRM) on 26 January 2016 in Jakarta. At this workshop, the two organisations jointly reviewed their cooperation on disaster management since 2011 and agreed that the JSPADM III should build upon the successful methodology and implementing arrangements already put in place. To this end the JSPADM III would include:

<sup>1</sup> Endorsed by the 27th Meeting of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management in Phnom Penh in December 2015, and adopted by the 3rd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) and the 4th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the AADMER (COP to AADMER) in December 2015 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

- i. A strategic chapeau document outlining the joint priorities, strategic approach, and modalities for implementing, monitoring and evaluating the JSPADM III;
  - ii. A multi-year planning framework aligned to the Priority Programmes set out in the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020, with agreed joint outcomes, indicative annual progress targets per work area, and indicative resource requirements.
6. Preliminary consultations on the JSPADM III were also undertaken with the ASEAN Member States through the ACDM Working Groups on (i) Risk Assessment and Awareness (ad referendum through ACDM), (ii) Prevention and Mitigation (8 April), (iii) Preparedness and Response (23 March), (iv) Recovery (25 April), and (v) Knowledge and Innovation Management (ad referendum through ACDM).
  7. The JSPADM III was jointly presented by the ASEAN Secretariat and OCHA, representing the members of the TWGEDRM, on 26 April 2016 at the 28th Meeting of the ACDM in Semarang, Indonesia, and received the endorsement of the Committee. Thereafter the document was shared with interested parties at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in May 2016, as an example of best practice in cooperation on disaster management between the United Nations and Regional Organisations.
  8. The JSPADM III will be subject to annual joint review by ASEAN, represented by the ASEAN Secretariat and AHA Centre, and the UN, represented through the Regional Coordination Mechanism Thematic Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience<sup>2</sup> and convened by OCHA, and to a final review at the time of its conclusion. The annual reviews should inform the continued collaboration on disaster risk management between ASEAN and the UN between 2016 and 2020, recognising that the implementation of this plan will be an iterative process over a five-year period.

## II. RATIONALE

9. The cooperation established between ASEAN and the UN on disaster management since 2004, and articulated through the elaboration of the Joint Strategic Plans of Action on Disaster Management was put to the test during the response to Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda), which devastated parts of Central Philippines on 8 November 2013, and resulted in a major international emergency response. Both parties worked together to identify lessons learned from this event and to mainstream them into this plan.
10. The mutual commitment to continued and enhanced partnership between ASEAN and the UN also reflects a changed regional context, which is characterised by increasing self-reliance and the determination of ASEAN Member States to lead domestic disaster management and response and to collaborate and cooperate with each other in times of disaster emergencies. In effect, multiple layers of response have been put in place, where regional and subsequently international capacities are called upon only when increasingly robust sub-national and national resources are overwhelmed. Thus the current plan represents a step change both in ASEAN's priorities as articulated in the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020, as well as in how the United Nations sees its engagement in supporting implementation of the Work Programme.
11. In the areas of prevention and mitigation, as well as early warning and risk assessment, ASEAN-UN work on disaster risk reduction supports the Member States' commitments for the achievement of the Sendai

<sup>2</sup> In 2016, the RCM reconfigured its Thematic Working Group structure with the resulting conversion of the TWGEDRM into the new Thematic Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience. This group will continue to be responsible for development and progress monitoring on the JSPADM III.

Framework for Action (2015-2030), which focuses on “preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disasters, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience”<sup>3</sup>.

12. Preparing for and responding to disasters in the ASEAN region remains a key priority for ASEAN, as articulated through the One ASEAN One Response initiative, and for the United Nations, through the implementation of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s draft Guidance on Emergency Response Preparedness (2014). Joined up and well-coordinated work is essential to ensure that Governments received appropriate, timely and relevant support when needed, and that such support is based on a clear division of roles and responsibilities at all levels of governance.
13. This work needs to be underpinned by a solid base of knowledge and information management, requiring ASEAN and the UN to work together on learning and applying lessons jointly learned from the implementation of the foregoing JSPADMs. In this regard, the 26 January 2016 JSPADM Review Workshop was instructive. Key lessons emanating from the previous Strategic Plans of Action are articulated in the Note for the File of the workshop and can be broadly summarised as follows:
  - i. The cooperation between ASEAN and UN on disaster management is a learning journey of differences towards arriving at a common goal, which is better disaster management in the ASEAN region. The AADMER and its Work Programme supported achievement of a high degree of clarity ensured success.
  - ii. Practicality in engagement was a key driver in the development and implementation of the Plan. As a few key examples among others:
    - the practical approach of the work between AHA Centre and OCHA for UNDAC training, and with IOM for the AHA Centre Executive (ACE) Programme, and
    - the work of the ACDM Working Group on Recovery with UNDP for recovery planning, and the ACDM Working Group on Preparedness and Response with WFP and UNHRD for logistic stockpiles.
  - iii. Engagement with and by ASEAN Member States through the ACDM and its Working Groups is key, given that regional policies and programmes converge at the national and local levels. Closely linked to this is the importance of appreciating the ASEAN context, i.e. ASEAN consisting of nations in varying degrees of development and growth, which necessitates a comprehensive and integrated approach in developing a plan of action on disaster management.
  - iv. Coordinated action during response operations also contributed to strengthening the partnership between ASEAN and UN, specifically the operations for the Thai Floods (2011), Typhoon Bopha (2012), Typhoon Haiyan (2013), and the Myanmar Floods (2015). The partnership was further strengthened with the deepening of the work on logistics, recovery guidelines, and capacity building through the ACE programme, among others.
  - v. On the basis of the foregoing, forward looking cooperation on disaster management in the region will require: (a) a long term perspective; (b) sustainability of engagement between ASEAN and the UN at all levels; and (c) valuing the importance of preparedness and capacity building.

<sup>3</sup> Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction Para 17.

- vi. Moving forward, the workshop recognised the need for a dynamic shift in the partnership mechanism, with the elevation of the partnership to a more strategic level as exemplified in the Post-2015 AADMER Strategic Policy Dialogue held in November 2015 in Singapore.
  - vii. In concrete terms, the partnership between ASEAN and UN would need to: (a) ensure mutual ownership by the ASEAN Member States and the UN agencies and add value to their collective endeavours; (b) inform policy and programme development; (c) continue the dynamic character of the partnership, from the policy level to actual action on the ground; and (d) reflect that the work in the region complements the work of UN.
14. Thus, on the basis of the foregoing cooperation and lessons learned, the medium- to long-term goal of the partnership is to ensure appropriate capacity and cooperation between ASEAN and the UN in all phases of the disaster risk management cycle, to engage with and understand the policies and priorities of national leadership, and to reduce the requirement for international support and assistance in the event of large-scale disasters in ASEAN Member States.
  15. However, as the requirements for direct external support to humanitarian relief operations wane, there will be continued scope for cooperation between ASEAN and the UN, particularly in the areas of technical exchange and capacity development. The ASEAN experience in developing a regional capacity for disaster response and risk reduction is already proving instructive in other regional contexts and through the establishment of the Regional Organisations Humanitarian Action Network (ROHAN).
  16. Moreover, in the event of large-scale natural disasters and/or conflicts, the UN will continue to have a role in supporting international response, recovery and reconstruction, including by raising worldwide awareness, mobilising relief assets with the speed and volume of international response, and ensuring respect for the international principles that guide humanitarian action including best practice in recovery and reconstruction.
  17. In the wake of such events, enhanced collaboration between ASEAN and the UN continues to be essential to optimise raising awareness, resource mobilisation, and monitoring and evaluation of response and recovery efforts.

### **III. STRATEGIC APPROACH AND AGREED PRINCIPLES**

18. During the development of the JSPADM III, ASEAN and the UN agreed that the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 provides a solid basis for ASEAN's partners to identify programmatic opportunities for engagement, and further agreed that the JSPADM III would be guided by the ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management and aligned with the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020, which identifies eight priority programmes and a number of underlying components, each with expected outputs and activities articulated.
19. The eight Priority Programmes were developed by ASEAN based on: (i) an assessment of the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015; (ii) the visioning exercise of each ACDM Working Group together with partners; and (iii) existing and on-going projects under Strategy and Priorities for AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015) (the 21 Concept Notes) that would be carried over in the next work programme.

20. The Priority Programmes provide the rationale, objective, and programme components that may further be developed to new projects built on existing and on-going projects for continued implementation. Where appropriate the UN will use these priority programmes to continue implementation of ongoing work or to develop new areas of collaboration with ASEAN. Where feasible the UN agencies will connect such programmes with ongoing regional and country-level initiatives to strengthen linkages, optimally use limited resources, and leverage networks to attain commonly identified goals and objectives.

21. The eight Priority Programmes are as follows:

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| i) AWARE          | A risk aware ASEAN Community  |
| ii) BUILD         | Safely Building safe ASEAN infrastructure and essential services  |
| iii) ADVANCE      | A disaster resilient and climate adaptive ASEAN Community   |
| iv) PROTECT       | Protecting economic and social gains of ASEAN Community integration through risk transfer and social protection |
| v) RESPOND as One | Transforming mechanisms for ASEAN's leadership in response  |
| vi) EQUIP         | Enhance capacities for One ASEAN One Response   |
| vii) RECOVER      | ASEAN resilient recovery  |
| viii) LEAD        | ASEAN leadership for excellence and innovation in disaster management   |

22. The UN has subscribed to the eight Priority Programmes through the related underpinning projects detailed in the main section of this document with a priority focus on:

- i. Undertakings that will deliver high impact and sustainable outcomes, with priority on those with readily available resources or those with potential to generate resources, and preference for comprehensive projects with a multi-year approach over one-off activities.
- ii. Strengthening institutional capacity for AADMER. Foremost in this regard remains developing relationships with ASEAN Member States to support the internalisation of AADMER and to link it with (i) their own body of laws, policy and practice and (ii) the broader international humanitarian system. Regionally, this will entail continued partnership with the AHA Centre and support for its journey towards full functionality, comprehensive action and regional leadership on preparedness and response, in line with the Annex to the AADMER.
- iii. Enhancing cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder cooperation, both within ASEAN and with its external partners. This means identification of a durable coordination mechanism under ASEAN leadership to bring together ASEAN's partners in a coherent manner to support the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020. ASEAN will take the lead in this process.
- iv. Continuing to respect the centrality of the AADMER for regional and international engagement on disaster management issues within the ASEAN region (and beyond)<sup>4</sup>.
- v. Mobilising resources through innovation. Key to this will be maintaining partnerships that ensure synergy and mutual benefit, and forging new ones that capitalise on the considerable interest on disaster management issues in this region.

<sup>4</sup> A number of disaster-related platforms that are linked to ASEAN, but extend beyond its coverage, have arisen, such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting (ADMM), the ADMM Plus, the ASEAN Chiefs of Defence Forces Informal Meeting (ACDFIM), and the East Asia Summit (EAS). Given this increasingly complex architecture, the 23rd ASEAN Leaders Summit reiterated the decision to use "AADMER as the main common platform for disaster management in ASEAN with the ACDM as the driver in the process to maintain ASEAN's Centrality in these efforts."

- vi. Early identification of the relationship between the JSPADM III and the relevant outcomes of and commitments emanating from the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit and their integration, where appropriate, into this planning framework.
23. ASEAN and the UN further agreed on the following principles to be applied in determining the eligibility of areas for cooperation included inclusion in the JSPADM III:
- i. Strategic decisions related to JSPADM III will be taken jointly by the ACDM and the UN-RCM's TWGDRRR.
  - ii. Programmes and projects must be consistent with the eight Priority Programmes of the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020, with proposed areas of UN engagement providing one or more of the following types of support:
    - a. Direct support to achievement of ASEAN's objectives;
    - b. Alignment of ASEAN and UN efforts or initiatives in related areas where possible and appropriate;
    - c. Introduction of UN and/or international commitments and priorities into relevant activities under the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 where appropriate; and/or
    - d. Advocacy for ASEAN engagement on initiatives and/or specific regional priorities supported and implemented by the UN that are in line with ASEAN's priorities
  - iii. Operational-level activities shall be discussed at the level of the concerned ACDM Working Group or with the relevant UN agency(ies).
  - iv. In line with Item 22 (ii) above the JSPADM III will include UN agencies' country-level initiatives and activities that support cooperation among ASEAN Member States and with ASEAN institutions, within the framework of AADMER.
  - v. The JSPADM III will cover on-going and potential activities starting from 2016 until 2020 and beyond, provided they have been agreed by the TWGEDRM and the ACDM.
  - vi. For new activities requiring country-level implementation, approval will have to be obtained from the respective country, with the ACDM to be informed through ASEAN Secretariat.
  - vii. Where new resources are required to implement activities, the guidance outlined below on resource mobilisation will be observed.
  - vii. Where new resources are required to implement activities, the guidance outlined below on resource mobilisation will be observed.

#### **IV. PRIORITY PROGRAMME STRATEGIES**

24. Through collaborative dialogue carried out on the basis of the foregoing JSPADMs and the preparatory process for this third iteration, as well as bilateral consultations between respective Lead and Coordinating Agencies and ASEAN focal points, ASEAN and the UN agreed to focus their collaboration in 2016-2020 on achieving the following outcomes, which are aligned to the respective five ACDM Working Groups and their oversight of the eight Priority Programmes established by ASEAN through the AADMER Work Programme, 2016-2020:



## RISK AWARENESS AND ASSESSMENT (UN LEAD AGENCY: ESCAP)

### PRIORITY PROGRAMME 1: AWARE

25. Overview of AADMER Work Programme outcomes:

<b>Objective</b>	Enhance risk assessment and improve risk awareness of ASEAN Community
<b>Programme Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened ASEAN's capacity in risk and vulnerability assessment;</li> <li>• Improved the availability of data and information on regional risk and vulnerability; and</li> <li>• Enhanced mechanism on risk data utilisation and information sharing.</li> </ul>

26. ACDM Working Group: Risk Assessment and Awareness Working Group

27. Working Group Chairs: Cambodia and the Philippines

28. Value add of UN support on specific outcomes:

- i. Strengthened ASEAN's capacity in risk and vulnerability assessment: UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by using existing technical expertise to take stock of currently-available methodologies and resources in risk and vulnerability assessment, and assisting ASEAN in formulating regional guidelines that reflect international standards and good practice. In doing so, mandated UN agencies will make available their relevant expertise and experience from global, regional and national levels.
- ii. Improved the availability of data and information on regional risk and vulnerability: UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by providing access to best practices and international standards in disaster statistics, disaster databases and other tools, and by supporting ASEAN in converting data into risk profiles and ASEAN Risk Monitor Reports (ARMOR). Where appropriate, UN agencies supplement regional disaster risk-related data and information in terms of sectoral and technical specificity and link it to the broader inter-regional and global contexts.
- iii. Enhanced mechanism on risk data utilisation and information sharing: UN support adds value to ASEAN efforts by leveraging technical expertise in capacity development, regional cooperation and sector-specific utilisation of risk information.

29. Five-year outcome(s) of ASEAN-UN cooperation:

- i. More risk-aware and resilient communities built, to be achieved through support with technical expertise and capacity building, including in the areas of climate and disaster risk assessment, enhanced information sharing mechanisms and utilisation of risk data and information as the basis for disaster risk management at national as well as regional level.
- ii. Development policies, programmes in, and regional cooperation among ASEAN Member States increasingly better disaster risk-informed as decision makers and managers of disaster management agencies.
- iii. Local and national authorities have easier access to, and exchange of, disaster risk data and information.



## 30. Outline of cooperation modalities:

i. **Strengthened ASEAN's capacity in risk and vulnerability assessment**

- a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality for UN engagement with ASEAN on this component will be through the introduction of relevant international principals, standards and guidance / guidelines into the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment methodology where appropriate.
- b. *Specific context:* As a preliminary measure of support, the UN agencies will contribute to a regional stocktaking of existing risk assessment methodologies and toolkits in ASEAN countries, which will provide value-added multi-sectoral gap analysis. This exercise will be coordinated and led by ESCAP and the UN lead agency in this area of work.

ii. **Improved the availability of data and information on regional risk and vulnerability**

- a. *Key modalities:* The primary modalities for UN engagement with ASEAN on this component will be through the introduction of relevant international principals, standards and guidance / guidelines into national and sub-national risk profiles / templates, as well as some direct support to the use of tools identified by ASEAN and/or on offer from the UN, including to access space- and/or satellite-derived information as part of Geographic Information System (GIS) capacity and support to the development and implementation of key data analytics. There are also indications of commitment to align the production of various UN publications on risk and vulnerability with those envisaged by ASEAN, including the ASEAN Risk Monitoring Reports (ARMOR).
- b. *Specific context:* N/A

iii. **Enhanced mechanism on risk data utilisation and information sharing**

- a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality for UN engagement with ASEAN on this component will be through the provision of direct support to develop regional capacity on sharing of risk information and alignment of existing international risk sharing channels with those developed by ASEAN. The introduction of relevant international standards and good practice on sharing of data and information on risk into ASEAN methodologies and mechanisms as appropriate will also be advocated.
- b. *Specific context:* N/A

## PREVENTION AND MITIGATION (UN LEAD AGENCY: UNISDR)

### PRIORITY PROGRAMME 2: BUILD SAFELY

## 31. Overview of AADMER Work Programme outcomes:

<b>Objective</b>	Build resilience into essential infrastructures and essential services for ASEAN Community to thrive and operate despite disasters and climate impacts.
<b>Programme Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoted equitable and high quality infrastructure and essential services;</li> <li>• Scaled-up ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative; and</li> <li>• Promoted innovative practices towards building resilient and climate adaptive cities.</li> </ul>

32. ACDM Working Group: Prevention and Mitigation Working Group

33. Working Group Chairs: Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand

34. Value add of UN support on specific outcomes:

- i. **Promoted equitable and high quality infrastructure and essential services:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by enriching regional standards and designs for resilient infrastructure and essential services through advocacy and sharing of relevant international commitments, standards, principles and/or good practices with the aim to assist ASEAN and its Member States to achieve the Sendai Framework targets, particularly Target D on "reducing damages to critical infrastructure and basic services".
- ii. **Scaled-up ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by advocating the enhanced political commitment of ASEAN Member States to school safety, particularly the ASEAN Common Framework for Comprehensive School Safety and technical assistance to the ASEAN Safe School Initiative.
- iii. **Promoted innovative practices towards building resilient and climate adaptive cities:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by engaging cities in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and strengthening their capacities to scale-up innovative approaches and good practices.

35. Five-year outcome(s) of ASEAN-UN cooperation:

- i. ASEAN regional standards and designs for resilient infrastructure and essential services, including evacuation centres, have considered, adopted and/or aligned where possible and appropriate with international commitments, guidelines, standards and good practices;
- ii. Political commitments from ASEAN Member States obtained and technical support provided to scale up the ASEAN Safe School Initiative, making ASEAN a leader in the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools;
- iii. ASEAN cities actively engaged in building disaster and climate resilience, applying innovative approaches such as Urban Ecosystem-based Adaptation and contributing to local implementation of the Sendai Framework and SDG11.

36. Outline of cooperation modalities:

- i. **Promoted equitable and high quality infrastructure and essential services**
  - a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality for UN engagement in this area will be through advocating the introduction of relevant international commitments, principles, guidelines, standards and good practices into ASEAN standards and designs for resilient infrastructure and essential services, as well as direct support for capacity building and provision of technical assistance on aspects of site identification and management of community shelters and multi-purpose evacuation centres.
  - b. *Specific context:* The global Sendai Framework Implementation Guide on Target 4 - Reduce Damages to Critical Infrastructure is due to be published before end-2016 and should inform engagement in this area.

## ii. Scaled-up ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative

- a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality for UN engagement in this area will be through advocacy for stronger commitments by ASEAN Member States, particularly ministries of education and national disaster management organisations, to comprehensive school safety and engagement with the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools and other relevant global initiatives, as well as direct support to the achievement of the ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative.
- b. *Specific context:* N/A

## iii. Promoted innovative practices towards building resilient and climate adaptive cities

- a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality for UN engagement in this area will be through advocacy for possible ASEAN engagement with the Making Cities Resilient Campaign and Habitat III, as well as introduction of relevant international guidelines and good practice and direct support to capacity building, including on areas related to innovative approaches to urban ecosystem-based adaptation, environmental emergencies management and local implementation of the Sendai Framework.
- b. *Specific context:* The global Sendai Framework Implementation Guide on Land Use Planning is due to be published before end-2016 and should inform engagement in this area.

## PRIORITY PROGRAMME 3: ADVANCE

### 37. Overview of AADMER Work Programme outcomes:

<b>Objective</b>	Advancing ASEAN Community that is safe, resilient to disasters, and adaptive to climate change, with youth and good governance at the centre.
<b>Programme Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened institutional capacity and policy frameworks for effective implementation of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA);</li> <li>• Established ASEAN youth leadership in DRR and CCA;</li> <li>• Increased replicable programmes and models of building community resilience; and</li> <li>• Strengthened awareness building programmes on a disaster resilient and climate adaptive ASEAN Community.</li> </ul>

### 38. ACDM Working Group: Prevention and Mitigation Working Group

### 39. Working Group Chairs: Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand

### 40. Value add of UN support on specific outcomes:

- i. Strengthened institutional capacity and policy frameworks for effective implementation of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA): UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by providing technical support to ASEAN Member States in implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework, capacity building for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and promoting ASEAN leadership in the integrated implementation of the post-2015 global frameworks.

- ii. **Established ASEAN youth leadership in DRR and CCA:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by working with ASEAN Member States and partners to promote youth engagement and build the resilience of children and youth and their communities.
- iii. **Increased replicable programmes and models of building community resilience:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by providing technical support to ASEAN Member States in building more resilient communities, especially those at-risk or dependent on agriculture, fisheries, forestry and ecosystems.
- iv. **Strengthened awareness building programmes on a disaster resilient and climate adaptive ASEAN Community:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by amplifying recognition for success in fostering a disaster resilient and climate adaptive ASEAN Community.

41. Five-year outcome(s) of ASEAN-UN cooperation:

- i. ASEAN Member States have undertaken disaster risk management evaluations that served as the basis for identification of national targets and developing and/or updating national and local DRR strategies/plans to achieve the Sendai Framework targets and the baseline for Sendai monitoring;
- ii. DRR and CCA more effectively mainstreamed at national, sub-national and across development sectors (such as agriculture, environment, health/reproductive health);
- iii. High importance attached to community resilience in ASEAN through awareness raising, and documentation and dissemination of good practices;
- iv. Youth and other at-risk population groups such as women and girls, migrants, children are more effectively engaged in DRR and CCA in ASEAN.

42. Outline of cooperation modalities:

- i. Strengthened institutional capacity and policy frameworks for effective implementation of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA)
  - a. *Key modalities:* The primary modalities of UN engagement in this area are **direct support** to documenting and disseminating good practices on mainstreaming DRR and CCA as well as alignment of ASEAN and UN efforts where possible and appropriate and capacity building of ASEAN Member States on implementation of the Sendai Framework.
  - b. *Specific context:* The UN will support ASEAN in monitoring its contribution to the achievement of the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other related post-2015 global frameworks goals and targets.
- ii. **Established ASEAN youth leadership in DRR and CCA**
  - a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality of UN engagement is alignment of ASEAN and UN initiatives where possible and appropriate to support youth engagement in DRR and CCA.
  - b. *Specific context:* The UN Major Group on Children and Youth is engaging in support of youth engagement in implementation of the Sendai Framework through the AMCDRR.

### iii. Increased replicable programmes and models of building community resilience

a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality for UN engagement is through alignment of ASEAN and UN support where possible and appropriate to community and city resilience building initiatives.

b. *Specific context:* N/A

### iv. Strengthened awareness building programmes on a disaster resilient and climate adaptive ASEAN Community

a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality for UN engagement is through direct support to ASEAN's plans to strengthen awareness raising programmes and give recognition to successful initiatives and actors.

b. *Specific context:* N/A

## PRIORITY PROGRAMME 4: PROTECT

### 43. Overview of AADMER Work Programme outcomes:

<b>Objective</b>	Protect the economic and social gains of ASEAN Community through innovative market-based solutions, private sector engagement, and social protection programmes.
<b>Programme Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established the Regional Risk Financing and Insurance Framework;</li> <li>• Enhanced access to finance for private sector, which includes small and medium enterprises, micro-enterprises, and small holder produces;</li> <li>• Strengthened evidence-based policy analysis and strategies on the linkage between disaster management and the economy to contribute to a more deeply-integrated and highly-cohesive ASEAN economy;</li> <li>• Established resilient regional production and supply chains in ASEAN;</li> <li>• Enhanced the capacities of private sector companies in the region to position ASEAN as the production and service hub of humanitarian goods and services; and</li> <li>• Ensured social protection and established social safety nets in the context of disasters.</li> </ul>

### 44. ACDM Working Group: Prevention and Mitigation Working Group

### 45. Working Group Chairs: Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand

### 46. Value add of UN support on specific outcomes:

- i. **Established the Regional Risk Financing and Insurance Framework:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by supporting the design of risk transfer mechanisms in the agriculture sector and sharing good practices on risk financing and insurance to enrich the ASEAN regional framework.
- ii. **Enhanced access to finance for private sector, which includes small and medium enterprises, micro-enterprises, and small holder produces:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by engaging and building the capacity of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to manage disaster risk and strengthen resilience including access to financial services.

- iii. **Strengthened evidence-based policy analysis and strategies on the linkage between disaster management and the economy to contribute to a more deeply-integrated and highly-cohesive ASEAN economy:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by supporting ASEAN Member States to establish and/or strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms for DRR that promote collaborative analyses and national and regional strategies to address disaster management as it is instrumental for sustained economic growth.
- iv. **Established resilient regional production and supply chains in ASEAN:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by supporting the pre-positioning of humanitarian stockpiles and increasing the quality of humanitarian supplies in partnership with businesses.
- v. **Enhanced the capacities of private sector companies in the region to position ASEAN as the production and service hub of humanitarian goods and services:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by supporting ASEAN to establish a regional strategy and platform for private sector engagement and public-private partnership, drawing on learning exchanges and coordination with private-sector resourced country-based, regional and global initiatives.
- vi. **Ensured social protection and established social safety nets in the context of disasters:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by providing technical support to the development of ASEAN guidelines on social protection for DRR and the social protection protocol under AADMER, drawing from global frameworks, guidelines and good practices and mainstream DRR and CCA into national social protection policies and programmes, with a particular focus on ensuring the protection of populations at risk (children, women and girls, migrants, etc.).

47. Five-year outcome(s) of ASEAN-UN cooperation:

- i. Jointly-supported and/or managed strategy and platform for ASEAN and the UN on engaging the private sector, particularly SMEs, in supporting of disaster management.
- ii. ASEAN social protection/social safety net guidelines and protocol informed by global frameworks, principles and best practices and complemented by enhanced mainstreaming of DRR and CCA into national social protection policies and programmes to better protect at-risk population groups.

48. Outline of cooperation modalities:

- i. **Established the Regional Risk Financing and Insurance Framework**
  - a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality of UN engagement is direct support to assist ASEAN in designing risk transfer mechanisms in agriculture sector.
  - b. *Specific context:* N/A
- ii. **Enhanced access to finance for private sector, which includes small and medium enterprises, micro-enterprises, and small holder produces**
  - a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality of UN engagement is through introduction of proposed actions on specific areas of concern such as reduced cost of financial actions for migrants, SMEs and other groups.
  - b. *Specific context:* N/A

- iii. **Strengthened evidence-based policy analysis and strategies on the linkage between disaster management and the economy to contribute to a more deeply-integrated and highly-cohesive ASEAN economy**
- a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality of UN engagement is through possible alignment of ASEAN and UN initiatives where possible and appropriate to establish and/or strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms for DRR.
  - b. *Specific context:* The Asia Science and Technology Advisory Group works on evidence-based research and reports to promote integration of DRR into development for Sendai Framework implementation.
- iv. **Established resilient regional production and supply chains in ASEAN**
- a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality of UN engagement is direct support for pre-positioning and increasing the quality of humanitarian stockpiles and supplies, in partnership with businesses.
  - b. *Specific context:* N/A
- v. **Enhanced the capacities of private sector companies in the region to position ASEAN as the production and service hub of humanitarian goods and services**
- a. *Key modalities:* The modality for UN engagement is through possible alignment of ASEAN and UN strategies and platforms where appropriate that seek to engage the private sector in disaster management.
  - b. *Specific context:* OCHA, UNDP and UNISDR, with the support of the Philippines Disaster Resilience Foundation (another ASEAN partner) are jointly launched the Connecting Business Initiative as part of the World Humanitarian Summit.
- vi. **Ensured social protection and established social safety nets in the context of disasters**
- a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality of UN engagement is through the introduction of relevant global frameworks, principles, standards and good practices on social protection for DRR, as well as inclusion of specific vulnerable groups, as well as possible alignment of ASEAN and UN initiatives where appropriate in this regard.
  - b. *Specific context:* N/A

## PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE (UN LEAD AGENCY: WFP)

### PRIORITY PROGRAMME 5: RESPOND AS ONE

49. Overview of AADMER Work Programme outcomes:

<b>Objective</b>	Transform the regional humanitarian landscape demonstrating ASEAN in creased preparedness and leadership in joint response.
<b>Programme Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established the ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP);</li> <li>• Enhanced civil-military coordination;</li> </ul>



- Strengthened the role of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC);
- Sustained the operationalisation of AHA Centre;
- Maintained the regular conduct of the ASEAN Regional Disaster Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX); and
- Enhance mobilisation of regional response.

50. ACDM Working Group: Preparedness and Response Working Group

51. Working Group Chairs: Malaysia and Singapore

52. Value add of UN support on specific outcomes:

- i. **Established the ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP):** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts based on its deepening engagement in supporting governments and partners in developing comprehensive emergency response preparedness and contingency planning for disaster emergencies.
- ii. **Enhanced civil-military coordination:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts based on its extensive experience and recognised role as the leader in humanitarian civil-military coordination in both natural disaster and conflict settings.
- iii. **Strengthened the role of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC):** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by supporting efforts to promote complementarity between the Secretary-General of ASEAN, who is mandated by the ASEAN Leaders to serve as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator, and the Emergency Relief Coordinator, who is mandated by the UN General Assembly to serve a central role in the coordination of international humanitarian action.
- iv. **Maintained the regular conduct of the ASEAN Regional Disaster Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX):** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by bringing its expertise in the coordination and delivery of international humanitarian response to bear in preparing for, conducting and providing inputs to the evaluation of the ARDEX.
- v. **Enhanced mobilisation of regional response:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by ensuring that ASEAN mobilisation is informed by and interoperable with the international mobilisation for response, and that ASEAN tools and services are supported to provide the necessary support to international responders.

53. Five-year outcome(s) of ASEAN-UN cooperation:

- i. Strengthened regional capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters, including the provision of civilian leadership of coordination for ASEAN and non-ASEAN partners during response inside ASEAN Member States.

54. Outline of cooperation modalities:

- i. **Established the ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP)**
  - a. *Key modalities:* The primary modalities of UN engagement are through introduction of relevant international guidance into the AJDRP and direct support to the conduct of After-Action Reviews of the AJDRP where applicable.

- b. *Specific context:* The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidance on Emergency Response Preparedness has been successively rolled out across the ASEAN countries since its endorsement in 2014 and provides a framework for an inclusive, nationally-led preparedness planning process.

**ii. Enhanced civil-military coordination**

- a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality of UN engagement is through direct support to the establishment of ASEAN's humanitarian civil-military coordination policy, framework and mechanisms, and possible alignment of ASEAN and UN engagement where appropriate with related response management and coordination frameworks, including the Incident Command System (ICS).
- b. *Specific context:* The Asia-Pacific Conferences on Military Assistance to Disaster Relief Operations (APC-MADRO) Guidelines build on the Oslo Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets in Natural Disaster Settings, while contextualising agreed principles and approaches to the Asian operating environment. Together with the Asia-Pacific Regional Consultative Group (RCG) on Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination, of which the AHA Centre is a member, the APC-MADRO provide the overarching framework within which ASEAN's engagement on humanitarian civil-military coordination should be established.

**iii. Strengthened the role of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC)**

- a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality of UN engagement is through direct support to ASEAN, its Member States and partners in building familiarity with roles and responsibilities of the SG-AHAC and ASEAN institutions in support of this function during times of large-scale natural disasters.
- b. *Specific context:* ASEAN and OCHA are working to develop a working agreement on the complementarity of the SG-AHAC and the ERC during disaster emergencies in the ASEAN region, which should become part of the standard content of outreach and engagement with other ASEAN sectors.

**iv. Maintained the regular conduct of the ASEAN Regional Disaster Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX)**

- a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality of UN engagement is through direct support to the planning, conduct and evaluation of ARDEX every two years, with specific contributions from a number of agencies based on their technical expertise, including as participants to and referees at the ARDEX.
- b. *Specific context:* N/A

**v. Enhance mobilisation of regional response**

- a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality for UN engagement is through direct support to ASEAN and the AHA Centre in supporting and coordinating teams of responders deployed into disaster emergencies, including those coming from within and external to the ASEAN region.
- b. *Specific context:* Where appropriate, the AHA Centre and OCHA will work to ensure interoperability between ASEAN and international tools and services for response inside and outside the region..

## PRIORITY PROGRAMME 6: EQUIP

55. Overview of AADMER Work Programme outcomes:

<b>Objective</b>	Intensify ASEAN's human, institutional and logistics capacity to deliver fast, collective and reliable regional response.
<b>Programme Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced the implementation of the Disaster Emergency Logistics System of ASEAN (DELSA); and</li> <li>• Enhanced the capacity of the ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT).</li> </ul>

56. ACDM Working Group: Preparedness and Response Working Group

57. Working Group Chairs: Malaysia and Singapore

58. Value add of UN support on specific outcomes:

- i. **Enhanced the implementation of the Disaster Emergency Logistics System of ASEAN (DELSA):** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts through its extensive experience of implementing and managing Humanitarian Depots, providing expertise in setting up and managing such networks.
- ii. **Enhanced the capacity of the ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT):** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by ensuring that similar, inter-operable methodologies are used in training the ERAT and the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team such that they are able to co- and/or jointly-deploy to support humanitarian response.

59. Five-year outcome(s) of ASEAN-UN cooperation:

- i. Strengthened and decentralised capacity within ASEAN on logistics and emergency response and assessment.

60. Outline of cooperation modalities:

- i. **Enhanced the implementation of the Disaster Emergency Logistics System of ASEAN (DELSA)**
  - a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality of UN engagement will be Direct Support with expertise from WFP / UNHRD to support AHA Centre in developing a network of humanitarian depots in specific ASEAN countries, including a warehouse management system to manage the overall AHA Centre stocks.
  - b. *Specific context:* The DELSA 2 project is the second phase of the overall DELSA project, aimed at increasing AHA Centre's response capacity by having a stockpiling strategy to support ASEAN countries in response to disasters in a more cost efficient and effective manner.
- ii. **Enhanced the capacity of the ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT)**
  - a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality of UN engagement will be direct support to AHA Centre in developing training methodologies and delivering basic and specialised training to ERAT team members.
  - b. *Specific context:* N/A

## RECOVERY (UN LEAD AGENCY: UNDP)

### PRIORITY PROGRAMME 7: RECOVER

61. Overview of AADMER Work Programme outcomes:

**Objective** Capacitate ASEAN to undertake swift recovery that is locally-driven and with sufficient resources.

**Programme Outcomes**

- Harmonised standards and guidelines on recovery;
- Developed the Resilient Recovery Toolbox;
- Enhanced regional capacities and expertise in recovery;
- Built network for local leadership in recovery; and
- Secured adequate resources for recovery.

62. ACDM Working Group: Recovery Working Group

63. Working Group Chairs: Indonesia and Myanmar

64. Value add of UN support on specific outcomes:

- i. **Harmonised standards and guidelines on recovery:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts based on its vast international experience in disaster recovery, by developing standards and guidelines that are informed by practices on the ground. This knowledge and expertise is based on lessons learnt and good practices and can be adapted to the ASEAN context. UN agencies like UNDP have country offices in all ASEAN Member States and teams working on disaster risk management that can help to ensure the contextualisation of standards and guidelines.
- ii. **Developed the Resilient Recovery Toolbox:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by providing direct support to the ASEAN in developing the ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide, which was prepared through a highly consultative and iterative process, the reference guide provides an excellent basis for the operationalising of recovery preparedness which the resilient recovery toolbox aims to do.
- iii. **Enhanced regional capacities and expertise in recovery:** Although preparedness for recovery is a relatively new field, UN agencies and particularly UNDP has demonstrated their support to the development of national capacities and expertise in recovery. On behalf of the UN system, UNDP has conducted regional trainings including for ASEAN countries on the post disaster needs assessment, with the objective of creating capacities within governments to undertake their own assessments. UNDP has also supported a number of countries especially in Africa and Latin America to develop recovery frameworks that help establish systems and mechanism for smooth and effective recovery.
- iv. **Built network for local leadership in recovery:** For decades, UN agencies and particularly UNDP have programmes in countries that aim at developing capacities at the local levels for improving governance and disaster risk management. These relationships are already established and long standing and therefore UNDP can facilitate knowledge exchange among the key stakeholders at the local levels.
- v. **Secured adequate resources for recovery:** Unlike humanitarian response, recovery often remains unfunded so ensuring predictable funding for recovery is critical. The UN system is committed to

the development of a joint resource mobilisation strategy that explores innovative ways of financing including through government cost sharing, private sector engagement and partnerships with innovation companies.

65. Five-year outcome(s) of ASEAN-UN cooperation:

- i. All ASEAN high disaster risk countries have policies, systems, capacities and predictable funding to effectively engage in inclusive and resilient recovery that contributes to the socio-economic growth and development of ASEAN.

66. Outline of cooperation modalities:

i. **Harmonised standards and guidelines on recovery**

- a. *Key modalities:* The primary modalities of UN engagement are through introduction of relevant international standards and guidelines on recovery in specific sectors, as well as direct support to the roll-out of the Recovery Reference Guide and institutional capacity building at country level.
- b. *Specific context:* The draft ASEAN Recovery Reference Guide was developed by the Recovery Working Group with direct support from the UN, and specifically UNDP, under the previous iteration of the JSPADM.

ii. **Developed the Resilient Recovery Toolbox**

- a. *Key modalities:* The primary modalities of UN engagement are through introduction of relevant international standards and guidelines on recovery in specific sectors in the Recovery Toolbox, as well as direct support to its development and roll-out at country level.
- b. *Specific context:* N/A

iii. **Enhanced regional capacities and expertise in recovery**

- a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality of UN engagement is through direct support to the establishment of recovery standards for accreditation of disaster managers in this area of work.
- b. *Specific context:* N/A

iv. **Built network for local leadership in recovery**

- a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality of UN engagement is through direct support via UNDP country offices to cross-learning and exchanges on recovery.
- b. *Specific context:* N/A

v. **Secured adequate resources for recovery**

- a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality of UN engagement is through direct support to fundraising for recovery in ASEAN contexts.
- b. *Specific context:* N/A

## KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION MANAGEMENT (UN LEAD AGENCY: OCHA)

### PRIORITY PROGRAMME 8: LEAD

67. Overview of AADMER Work Programme outcomes:

<b>Objective</b>	Strengthen ASEAN's regional knowledge management system and mechanism, and professionalism to enable ASEAN to become the global leader and centre for excellence and innovations in disaster management.
<b>Programme Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established an integrated regional disaster management knowledge hub;</li> <li>• Built professionalism in disaster management through standardisation and certification; and</li> <li>• Creating innovations that transform the way disasters are managed.</li> </ul>

68. ACDM Working Group: Knowledge and Innovation Management

69. Working Group Chairs: Indonesia, Singapore and Viet Nam

70. Value add of UN support on specific outcomes:

- i. **Established an integrated regional disaster management knowledge hub:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by sharing good practices and lessons learned in knowledge management and data and information sharing, and ensuring linkages between ASEAN and UN platforms.
- ii. **Built professionalism in disaster management through standardization and certification:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by (1) bringing its international experience of the challenges of standardising and accrediting disaster managers and humanitarian responders to bear the related initiatives, while supporting the development of a single system for standardisation and accreditation on disaster management for the ASEAN region, and (2) by supporting ASEAN to decentralise global dialogue and policy development on disaster management, including by ensuring access to and/or alignment of global platforms and processes to those to be established by ASEAN.
- iii. **Creating innovations that transform the way disasters are managed:** UN support adds value to ASEAN's efforts by cooperating to foster innovation in disaster management, including in partnership with the private sector, academia and other sectors.

71. Five-year outcome(s) of ASEAN-UN cooperation:

- i. ASEAN is a recognised global leader on disaster management, and has shared its experiences with other regions and regional organisations.

72. Outline of cooperation modalities:

- i. **Established an integrated regional disaster management knowledge hub**
  - a. *Key modalities:* The primary modalities of UN engagement are through the introduction of relevant established good practices in data and information management and sharing in the regional

disaster management knowledge hub, and possible alignment or connection of the ASEAN portal to global platforms where appropriate.

b. *Specific context:* N/A

## ii. Built professionalism in disaster management through standardisation and certification

a. *Key modalities:* UN engagement in this regard makes use of all modalities, with introduction of relevant international standards, guidelines and good practice into and direct support for the establishment of a regional standardisation and accreditation regime for disaster management, as well as the delivery of the AHA Centre Executive (ACE) Programme annually; through direct support to the establishment of the ASEAN Global Forum on Disaster Management and alignment of other global forums with those to be established by ASEAN; and well as by advocating ASEAN engagement on a broader spectrum of humanitarian issues in the coming years.

b. *Specific context:* Among other initiatives, ASEAN is a founding member and, as part of its commitment to the World Humanitarian Summit, a leader in the formalisation of the Regional Organisations Humanitarian Action Network (ROHAN), which should provide a key platform for exchange of experience and learning at the inter-regional level in future.

## iii. Creating innovations that transform the way disasters are managed

a. *Key modalities:* The primary modality for UN engagement is through possible alignment of investments by ASEAN and the UN where appropriate to foster innovation in disaster management.

b. *Specific context:* N/A

## OVERALL COORDINATION (OCHA LEAD)

73. OCHA will remain the principal interlocutor for ASEAN on the JSPADM III and the single point-of-entry for the ACDM, ASEAN Secretariat, and AHA Centre on the ASEAN-UN cooperation on disaster management.

74. OCHA will ensure the engagement of all participating UN agencies, via the UN-RCM's TWGDRRR, in annual monitoring and progress reporting on the JSPADM III, including as part of the annual Secretariat-to-Secretariat dialogue, as well as the annual review and setting of targets.

75. Individual agencies and/or consortia of agencies are accountable, in conjunction with the relevant ASEAN institution and/or mechanism counterpart, for delivery against the objectives, outcomes and annual targets outlined in the JSPADM III, and for contributing to joint monitoring, progress reporting and review and target setting processes via the TWGEDRRR.

76. All participating UN agencies commit to engaging as one UN system with ASEAN on all aspects of the disaster management cycle, and not through bilateral and/or other initiatives. Moreover, the JSPADM III is understood to capture the full scope of UN engagement with ASEAN on disaster management foreseen under the wider ASEAN-UN Plan of Action 2016-2020, of which it forms an integral component. Cooperation in areas outside disaster management, including on issues of a cross-cutting nature, will be included as part of the ASEAN-UN Plan of Action 2016-2020, which is expected to be finalised and presented to the ASEAN-UN Summit in the third quarter of 2016.



## **V. COMPLEMENTARITY OF UN ENGAGEMENT WITH OTHER ASEAN-DEVELOPMENT PARTNER FRAMEWORKS**

77. Alongside the specific areas of ASEAN-UN engagement on disaster management outlined in the JSPADM III, the UN takes note of programmes and projects initiated by ASEAN Dialogue Partners and other development partners, the AADMER Partnership Group and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and will work through established ASEAN coordinating mechanisms, i.e. the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management and its Working Groups with the aim of maximising complementarity, efficiency and effectiveness of activities implemented by ASEAN's partners.
78. The UN also stands ready to consider whether it has the necessary technical expertise to support other priority areas that may be identified by ASEAN during the implementation of the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020, and to lend its support as appropriate and at the request of the ASEAN Secretariat, AHA Centre and/or individual or groups of ASEAN Member States.
79. Where appropriate and necessary to the achievement of progress on key disaster management-related issues that cut across ASEAN's institutional arrangements, the UN will work with its primary ASEAN counterpart under the JSPADM III to advocate for coherent action that supports the achievement of the objectives and outcomes of the JSPADM.

## **VI. COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS**

80. In order to facilitate 'single points-of-contact' for each of the strategic components / working group areas established by ASEAN, a UN lead agency and ASEAN counterpart have been identified. These are aligned with the ACDM Working Groups and remain the same from the JSPADM II.
81. The primary responsibility of the UN lead agencies and ASEAN counterparts will be to ensure coordination and information sharing between the parties with regard to evolving priorities and strategies, as well as joint performance assessment in agreed work areas. The respective UN agencies will also be the principal focal points for ASEAN in the development of joint priorities, strategies and work plans, and monitoring and evaluation under the JSPADM III for the Priority Programmes that are overseen by the respective ACDM Working Group for which they serve as lead agency.
82. The respective UN lead agencies and ASEAN counterparts are identified in the matrix below for each Strategic Component and Building Block. Contact information for the individuals serving as focal point for each participating UN Agency is contained in Annex B to the JSPADM III.

ACDM Body	UN Lead	ASEAN Lead
ACDM (i.e. overall JSPADM III coordination)	OCHA	Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (DMHA) Division of ASEAN Secretariat, under the guidance of Sustainable Development Directorate of ASCC Department
Risk Awareness and Assessment	ESCAP	DMHA Division of ASEAN Secretariat
Prevention and Mitigation	UNISDR	DMHA Division of ASEAN Secretariat
Preparedness and Response	WFP	AHA Centre
Recovery	UNDP	AHA Centre
Knowledge and Innovation Management	OCHA	AHA Centre

83. Specific operational-level implementing arrangements, roles and responsibilities will be agreed between the respective ASEAN parties and UN agencies in the design of specific programmes and activities.

## VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

84. Monitoring and evaluation of the JSPADM III will be conducted as part of the preparation for the annual Secretariat-to-Secretariat Dialogue (September) and ASEAN-UN Summit (November), on the basis of joint monitoring and evaluation and reporting of progress against the annual targets and associated indicators to be established for each Priority Programme and contributing components / programme outcomes as outlined in Annex A to the JSPADM III.

85. Setting of the subsequent year's targets and indicators will be conducted in tandem with the monitoring and evaluation and reporting process.

## VIII. RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGY

86. As part of the development of the JSPADM III, all UN agencies have identified how their current and planned support will be resourced, such that either:

- i. The resources outlined by the agency in support of a Priority Programme and/or specific contributing component / programme outcome can be implemented within existing resources and/or without need to develop a specific project document; or
- ii. In cases where existing resources are not sufficient, the UN Agency and ASEAN partner (AHA Centre or ASEAN Secretariat) will work together to clarify the full value of additional resources required to support implementation.

87. To support a coordinated resource mobilisation strategy, ASEAN and the UN will present a comprehensive overview of the additional resource requirements entailed by the partnership commitments outlined in the JSPADM III by (i) costing the UN engagement in support of relevant Priority Programmes and (ii) clarifying how and where resources may be available from other ASEAN partners to support the planned work, such that (iii) a clear overview of additional resource requirements is available.

88. ASEAN and the UN will jointly approach donors to support their joint work in areas where additional resource requirements have been identified.

## **IX. CONCLUSION**

89. The maturity of the ASEAN-UN partnership is increasingly evident, as demonstrated by the JSPADM III, which is qualitatively richer than its predecessors and recognises that the terms of the relationship are shifting. ASEAN and the UN are partners in a common endeavour and need closely to align efforts and advise each other on areas of respective comparative knowledge and expertise for the greatest mutual gain.

90. The UN is not a donor to ASEAN; it is a partner. With this understanding, clear agreement has been reached on where and how the UN can add value to the implementation of the eight Priority Programmes outlined in the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020. Given the alignment of the ASEAN Vision 2025 Forging Ahead Together, ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management and the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 with the post-2015 global agendas – and specifically the SDGs, SFDRR and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change as well as the expected outcomes of the WHS and Habitat III conference, among others – most of the planned cooperation will be covered within existing resources. Where new or additional resources are required to implement planned cooperation, however, ASEAN and the UN will present a joint and comprehensive overview of such resource requirements to ASEAN Dialogue Partners.

91. The five-year implementation timetable for the JSPADM III, combined with increased clarity on the principles of cooperation and the types of engagement, established a sound basis for realistic year-on-year results toward achievement of the AADMER Work Programme goals by 2020. Indeed, the JSPADM III is designed to be iterative, building not just on achievements to date but also those to come.

92. The UN will fulfil its responsibility to support the ASEAN Secretariat and AHA Centre to ensure robust coordination between ASEAN's partners to further AADMER implementation within the framework of the AADMER Work Programme and, in this regard, looks forward to ASEAN's leading role in bringing partners together on a regular basis.

**ANNEX A**  
**LOGFRAME OF ANNUAL TARGETS**

- To be developed, using the organizing framework of the ACDM Working Groups and Priority Programmes.
- The Logframe of Annual Targets will include
  - o Agreed annual outcomes and/or outputs, indicators and sources of information for measuring progress; and
  - o Updates on status of partners' support for each of the Priority Programmes and their specific components, to be provided by ASEAN.
- The first Logframe of Annual Targets will be developed by the UN and shared with ASEAN no later than end-June 2016, establishing the 2016 baseline and covering the period July 2016-June 2017 (to facilitate annual monitoring and updates under the S2S process, OCHA suggests using a mid-year planning timeframe).

**ANNEX B  
UN AND ASEAN  
FOCAL POINTS CONTACT LIST**

**UN Focal Point**

Agency	Contact Person	Title	Email
ESCAP	Puji Pujiono	Regional Advisor on DRR	pujiono@un.org
FAO	Andrew Sobey	Regional Advisor	andrew.sobey@fao.org
IOM	Andrew Lind	Regional Emergency and Post-Crisis Specialist	alind@iom.int
OCHA	Oliver Lacey-Hall	Head of OCHA Indonesia	lacey-hall@un.org
Pulse Lab Jakarta	Derval Usher	Lab Manager	derval.usher@un.or.id
UNDP	Sanny Jegillos	Senior Advisor on Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery, Bangkok Regional Hub	sanny.jegillos@undp.org
UNEP	Yngvil Foss	Humanitarian Affairs Officer	yngvil.foss@unep.org
UNESCO	R. Jayakumar	Programme Specialist & Chief of Natural Science Sector	r.jayakumar@unesco.org
UNFPA	Priya Marwah	Humanitarian Response Coordinator Asia	marwah@unfpa.org
UN-Habitat	Mariko Sato	Chief	mariko.sato@unhabitat.org
UNICEF	Carmen van Heese	Regional Emergency Advisor	cvanheese@unicef.org
UNISDR	Hang Thi Thanh Pham	Programme Officer	pham@un.org
UNODC	Jeremy Douglas	Regional Representative	jeremy.douglas@unodc.org
UNOPS	Robert Shannon	Head of Project Development & Management Unit, Asia Region	robertss@unops.org
UN-Women	Cecilia Aipira	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy Advisor	cecilia.aipira@unwomen.org
WFP	Peter Guest	Regional Advisor	peter.guest@wfp.org
WHO	Roderico Ofrin	Regional Coordinator Emergency Risk Management	ofrinr@searo.who.int

**ASEAN Focal Point**

ASEAN Entity	Contact Person	Title	Email
ASEC / Sustainable Development Division Directorate	Adelina Kamal	Director, Sustainable Development Directorate, ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Department	lina@asean.org
ASEC / DMHA Division			dmha.div@asean.org
AHA Centre	Said Faisal	Executive Director	ed@ahacentre.org



**ANNEX C  
BACKGROUND  
ON THE ASEAN-UN  
JOINT STRATEGIC PLAN ON  
DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

## ASEAN-UN COOPERATION

93. On 27 September 2007, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United Nations (UN) formalised their relationship through the conclusion of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), providing a basis for enhanced cooperation and coordination including:
- i. Pursuing the broadest possible scope of cooperation encompassing the full range of activities and priorities common to both organisations by strengthening institutional linkages and by responding to the challenges of the millennium era, notably, the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the narrowing of development gaps as well as addressing the threats of climate change.
  - ii. Assisting each other to conduct technical cooperation on issues of shared concern.
  - iii. Undertaking joint activities for the exchange of information and expertise including through training programmes conducted by the relevant entities of each organisation in fields of cooperation to be mutually determined.
94. In November 2011, the two organisations concluded a Comprehensive Partnership Declaration, which was designed to facilitate closer collaboration in collectively addressing emerging global challenges. The partnership aims to support ASEAN's efforts, among other things, to establish the ASEAN Community, to achieve the MDGs, and identified four pillars of cooperation: (i) political and security, (ii) economic, (iii) socio-cultural, and (iv) cooperation between their secretariats.

## COOPERATION ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

95. Under the socio-cultural pillar of the 2011 Comprehensive Partnership, clear reference is made to disaster risk management, including:
- i. Enhanced collaboration to jointly respond to catastrophic events and to strengthen coordination on disaster management, including as part of the rehabilitation and reconstruction process, with a view to building disaster-resilient nations and safer communities in the region.
  - ii. Cooperation and coordination among ASEAN Member States and with relevant UN agencies on disaster management, including through the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme (2010-2015) and establishment of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre).
  - iii. Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into national development and recovery policies and formulation and implementation of risk reduction measures that link climate change adaptation, key sectors such as the productive, infrastructure, education and health sectors, and urban development to ensure sustainable and inclusive development as envisaged in the Hyogo Declaration and Framework for Action.
96. This language built on the ASEAN-UN Summit in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, the previous year, where a Joint Declaration on ASEAN-UN Collaboration in Disaster Management was issued. This laid out the requirements for the development of a joint Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management (SPA/DM), stipulating that the plan should aim to:

- i. Address both operational issues and capacity development issues prioritised in the AADMER Work Programme (2010-2015), including the establishment of the AHA Centre;
  - ii. Cover the areas of risk and vulnerability assessment and risk reduction; preparedness, early warning and monitoring; prevention and mitigation; response and recovery; and aspects of reconstruction and development
  - iii. Take into account relevant experience and lessons learned from the successful collaboration between ASEAN and the UN following Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar, past and ongoing cooperation between ASEAN and different UN agencies, as well as current developments, regional trends and challenges within the region;
  - iv. Function as a guidance document for ASEAN-UN cooperation in disaster management in the region;
  - v. Be jointly reviewed by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) – supported by the ASEAN Secretariat – and the United Nations – via its Regional Coordination Mechanism (UN-RCM) and other established UN mechanisms for the coordination of disaster response.
97. Between 2011 and 2015 ASEAN and its UN partners worked on the development and implementation of the first iteration of the Joint Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management. The working methodology adopted for this collaboration not only ensured the development of a robust planning framework but also assisted in the development of strong and systematic cooperation between the two organisations, built on principles of commonly agreed objectives and a basis of burgeoning trust. The use of the legally-binding AADMER (2009) and its related Work Programme as the framework for planning proved useful and continues to be the reference point for future work between 2016 and 2020.
98. Institutional arrangements for future planning and implementation are well-developed on the basis of foregoing cooperation, with the ASEAN Secretariat's Division for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance under the guidance of Sustainable Development Directorate of ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Department and the AHA Centre engaging robustly with the United Nations, which works through the Thematic Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience (TWGDR3) of the RCM. Furthermore relations have been built between the implementing UN agencies and the working groups established by the ACDM to oversee implementation of the various elements of the AADMER Work Programme.
99. By way of historical justification for the establishment and development of this growing partnership, the basis for this cooperation reflects the fact that Asia and the Pacific remain the most disaster-prone regions in the world, susceptible to small, medium and large-scale hazards. In addition, the regions are home to nearly one third of the world's conflicts, many of which require continued humanitarian attention. The need for humanitarian action is unlikely to decrease as factors such as climate change, urbanisation, poverty and inequity continue to create vulnerability and exacerbate tensions across the region.
100. The importance of enhancing ASEAN's collective capacity and action on disaster management was brought into stark focus by the Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami disaster of 26 December 2004, which devastated coastal areas and communities in multiple ASEAN Member States. On 6 January 2005, ASEAN issued a "Declaration on Action to Strengthen Emergency Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Prevention on the Aftermath of Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster on 26 December 2004", which identified three phases of response to the earthquake and tsunami disaster: emergency relief; rehabilitation and reconstruction; and prevention and mitigation. Calling on the international community to support emergency relief and rehabilitation and reconstruction in the tsunami-affected countries,

the Declaration also called for the development of a regional instrument on disaster management and emergency response, as well as the establishment of tsunami early warning systems for the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asian region, and implementation of other preventive measures such as public education, awareness, and capacity development. The elaboration and ratification of the regional instrument – the AADMER – was fast-tracked and by July 2005 it was signed by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers in Vientiane, Lao People’s Democratic Republic. It was subsequently ratified by all 10 ASEAN Member States and formally entered into force on 24 December 2009.

101. The cooperation on disaster management between ASEAN and the UN, subsequent to the Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami disaster was further consolidated and strengthened through the joint response to Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar in 2008. ASEAN played a key role in both directly supporting the emergency response in one of its Member States, as well as negotiating the terms of a joint response alongside the UN and the Government of Myanmar.

102. As the AADMER became operational and ASEAN started to capacitate the mechanisms established thereby, including the AHA Centre, the UN has been committed to supporting the enhanced capacity of ASEAN in this area of joint endeavour. Particular attention has been given to exchanges of experience, technical cooperation and mutual familiarisation on the core ASEAN and UN assessment, coordination and response mechanisms, tools and services.

103. The mutual goal of ASEAN and the UN is for their systems to be complementary in preparation for and during deployment to disasters so as to maximise effectiveness. This requires close collaboration in all elements of the disaster management cycle.