

SPECIAL EDITION

THE COLUMN

THE AHA CENTRE NEWS BULETIN

VOL 17

One ASEAN One Response

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Photo Credit: World Humanitarian Summit

WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT

SPECIAL SESSION

Regional Action For Global Challenges

SIDE EVENTS

**Implementing The Sendai Framework
To Reduce The Humanitarian Burden:
ASEAN Resilience In Practice**



ONE ASEAN
ONE RESPONSE

VOLUME 17
2016

Humanitarian crises continue to challenge the world’s humanitarian system. Every second, conflicts and crises affect large number of people throughout the world. Enhanced understanding and knowledge on humanitarian assistance are needed now more than ever before.

In response to these challenges, the United Nations (UN) held the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit, with over 5,000 participants from relevant parties contributed to the Summit, including The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Through its participation, ASEAN gave notable contributions to the global community. The Summit’s vision is to reaffirm our solidarity with people affected by crisis and renew our commitment to humanity.

Having contributed to more than 50 percent of total global disaster fatalities, or approximately 354,000 of the 700,000 deaths due to disasters during the period of 2004-2014, the ASEAN region arguably suffers the most natural disaster-related losses compared to any other regions in the world. Through its engagement in the Summit, ASEAN attempted to highlight disaster management as a central element in the World Humanitarian Summit’s agenda.

Emerging threats pose a challenge for ASEAN to build a resilient ASEAN community. A community that is inclusive promotes and protects human rights; a community that has the capacity to adapt and respond to vulnerabilities including disaster events; and a community that can contribute to the global community. This vision is reflected upon the goals of the World Humanitarian Summit.

In line with the aspiration of the Summit, ASEAN are placing communities and people at the centre of development to overcome political paralysis and improve the state of humanity, and ensure that no one is hungry, no one dies needlessly, and no one lives in fear for their lives.

In order to realise ASEAN’s vision, regional organisations need to be acknowledged for the valuable role they play and be recognised as a platform for knowledge-sharing and innovation-exchange. The launch of the Regional Organisations Humanitarian Action Network (ROHAN) helps achieve this ambition as it becomes embedded in ASEAN’s commitment to deepen and broaden their regional partnerships, to learn from one another, and to capitalise on each other’s strengths in building regional resilience.

The World Humanitarian Summit itself served as an opportunity for the region, with the help of the ASEAN Secretariat in collaboration with the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (the AHA Centre), to highlight the region’s knowledge and experience in disaster management. And in full support of the Summit, and as a member of the global community, ASEAN showcased their commitment to the attainment of the Agenda for Humanity by issuing the Joint Statement for the World Humanitarian Summit.

The AHA Centre is honoured to be a part of the first World Humanitarian Summit. We hope that the partnership we have forged with organisations and other relevant stakeholders we have crossed paths with through the World Humanitarian Summit continues to flourish, and together we can attain Agenda for Humanity and realise the vision of “One Humanity: a Vision for Change”.

If you wish to share some stories / articles / blogs / comments with us to improve the bulletin, please drop us a message at comm@ahacentre.org, and we will do the rest.

Sincerely,
The Column Editor

WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT



H.E. Mr. Ban Ki Moon – Secretary-General of the United Nations
Opening ceremony of the World Humanitarian Summit 2016

According to the “Too important to fail” Report of the High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing, the world spends around US\$25 billion to provide assistance for 125 million people affected by wars and natural disasters. A large amount, yet still insufficient to minimise the number of those devastated by humanitarian issues, especially when compared to the US\$78 trillion annual GDP the world produces.

With the state of humanity in dire need of attention, United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon held the first ever World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, Turkey on 23-24 May 2016.

The World Humanitarian Summit, which was organised by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), was conducted to reinvigorate commitment for humanity and reach universal humanitarian principles by addressing humanitarian problems and bringing world leaders together to agree on ways of moving forward. The Summit also aims to share best practices that can help save lives around the world.

Heads of States and Government took part in the event, along with over 5,000 participants representing global leaders within the government and business sectors, aid organisations, civil society organisations (CSOs), as well as affected communities and youth.

Participants discussed and developed a set of concrete actions and agreements aimed at enabling countries and communities to be better prepared in meeting challenges related to humanitarian issues.

ASEAN contributed in a number of events and side events in the two-day event to showcase their commitment for a better humanity. They held the Informal ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (IAMMDM), participated in the High-Level Leaders Roundtable session on Changing People’s Lives and Natural Disasters and Climate Change, as well as participated in the Special Sessions on Regional Action for Global Challenges and Global Health issues. Aside from these events, ASEAN also organised ASEAN-UN Partnership: Moving Forward (launch of ASEAN-UN Joint Strategic Partnership) and participated on: *Implementing the Sendai Framework to Reduce the Humanitarian Burden: ASEAN Resilience in Practice*.



Mr. Daniel Craig as one of United Nation’s Goodwill Ambassador expresses his remarks at the opening ceremony
United Nation’s Assistant Secretary-General Kang (left) met with ASEAN delegates at the opening ceremony of WHS

ASEAN JOINT STATEMENT ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND INFORMAL ASEAN MINISTERIAL MEETING ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT



Group photo head of delegations of Informal ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) made a bold contribution at the World Humanitarian Summit which held on 22 - 24 May 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey. The ASEAN delegation comprised of high-level officials from Member States, ASEAN Secretariat, and the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) to show their commitment to the global effort to prevent and reduce human crises and suffering.

“ASEAN commits to realise a community that engages and benefits the peoples, a community that is inclusive, sustainable, resilient and dynamic,” said H.E. Le Luong Minh, Secretary-General of ASEAN.

On 22 May 2016, ASEAN ministers held and Informal ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (IAMMDM) which was chaired by H.E Willem Rampangilei, Chief of Indonesian National Disaster Management Authority and Chair of ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management and AADMER Conference of the Parties, and attended by Ministers in charge of disaster, Secretary-General of ASEAN H.E. Le Luong Minh; Deputy Secretary-General H.E Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee; Mr. Said Faisal, Executive Director of AHA Centre; and ASEAN Secretariat.

During the IAMMDM, among some of the agenda discussed was the consideration on the draft of the ASEAN Joint Statement for the World Humanitarian Summit, as well as ASEAN’s participation in the World Humanitarian Summit. Ministers discussed how to showcase and highlight ASEAN’s commitments and practices which are in line with the AADMER Work Programme and ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management.

Through the IAMMDM, the Joint Statement of ASEAN for the World Humanitarian Summit was issued to reaffirm ASEAN’s support for national leadership and regional partnership as their principal strategies to maintain ASEAN’s resiliency.

“National leadership in responding to disasters and adopting a programmatic and inclusive approach to institutionalise resilience are a key element of ASEAN’s commitments to core responsibilities outlined in the Agenda for Humanity. But we also recognize the value of collaboration with other players which serves as the bedrock of ASEAN cooperation in times of natural and man-made disasters,” said Secretary-General Minh.

H.E. Willem Rampangilei emphasised the need to focus on efforts to prevent humanitarian crisis because the cost of managing, handling and settling crisis are both costly and timely. He also spoke of the joint statement by the ASEAN that emphasises its centrality and leadership in handling disasters both at regional and international levels by implementing the “ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response.”

ASEAN’s commitments in preventing and reducing human crises and suffering are captured in the Joint Statement, as follows

1

Confirm National Leadership in responding to disasters and adopt an inclusive approach that institutionalizes resilience. In confirming national leadership, ASEAN commits to **Core Responsibility Four** to Change People’s Lives, by continuing to synergise local, national, and regional systems, and harmonise policies and programmes to ensure coherence.

2

Engage Peoples and Communities as first and last responders during disaster events as part of ASEAN’s commitment to **Core Responsibility Three** to Leave No One Behind. ASEAN aims to establish regional social protection protocol under the AADMER to ensure that humanitarian action is delivered according to the needs and concerns of the people. This will allow the region to better assess needs and provide protection to those in need during humanitarian crises.

3

Invest in Joint Preparedness through the One ASEAN One Response vision in an effort to bring together different stakeholders and sectors to ensure speed, scale, and solidarity in responding to large-scale natural disasters, and thereby follow through with **Core Responsibility Two** to Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity, and **Core Responsibility Five** to Invest in Humanity.

4

Enhance the Role of Regional Organisations and networks in disaster managements to become advocates in championing nationally-led, regionally-supported response models for disasters. Through the Regional Organisations Humanitarian Action Network (ROHAN), ASEAN aims to improve their regional partnerships and capitalise on each other’s strengths to further improve the region’s resilience.

5

Desire to Serve as the Global Nexus to facilitate knowledge sharing and innovation exchange by propelling the AHA Centre forward as the network coordinator of regional centres for excellence in disaster leadership and management.



Secretary-General Minh attending the IAMMDM



Informal ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management



Chaired by Indonesia as the current Chair of ACDM and Governing Board of the AHA Centre

“Through our strategy of One ASEAN One Response, we will mobilise greater resources and establish stronger coordination to ensure ASEAN’s collective response to disasters in ways that safeguard the humanity of our peoples,” said Mr. Willem Rampangilei, Minister/Chief of Indonesian National Disaster Management Authority and Chair of ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management, on ASEAN’s commitment to realising a peaceful, stable, and resilient community.

Mr. Said Faisal, Executive Director of AHA Centre, further emphasised the sentiments, “the One ASEAN One Response vision is about ASEAN responding to disasters as one through national leadership and regional partnership. We believe this vision can be realised and will enable us to deliver a faster regional emergency response, with bigger scale of resources and inclusive solidarity under national leadership of the affected country.”

HIGH-LEVEL LEADER'S ROUNDTABLES

The High-Level Leader's Roundtables provided interactive opportunities for Heads of States and Government as well as high-level representatives from stakeholders to make political will, momentum, and concrete commitments to achieve the five core responsibilities of the Agenda for Humanity.



One of the agendas in the High-Level Leader's Roundtables aimed to develop a “new way of working” that is different with traditional approaches to delivering aid and relief for the affected population. The current model of providing affected population with aid and relief for a certain time period would tends to result in recurrent crises that leave them dependent on the aid.

Through the roundtables, high-profile leaders were able to develop and promote a new way of working and financing that can prevent crises and sustainably reduce levels of humanitarian need.

Two core commitments that arise from the Roundtable on Changing People's Lives:

01

Commit to a new way of working which will meet people's immediate humanitarian needs, while reducing risk and vulnerability.

02

Commit to enable coherent financing that avoids fragmentation.



Massive loss of lives and livelihoods due to natural or human-made disasters has a tendency to increase in terms of frequency and intensity due to climate change, and rapid and unplanned urbanisation. Realising that there is a need for a more efficient approach to identify, anticipate, and act early to prevent disaster risks, the Roundtable for Natural Disasters & Climate Change developed 5 core commitments:

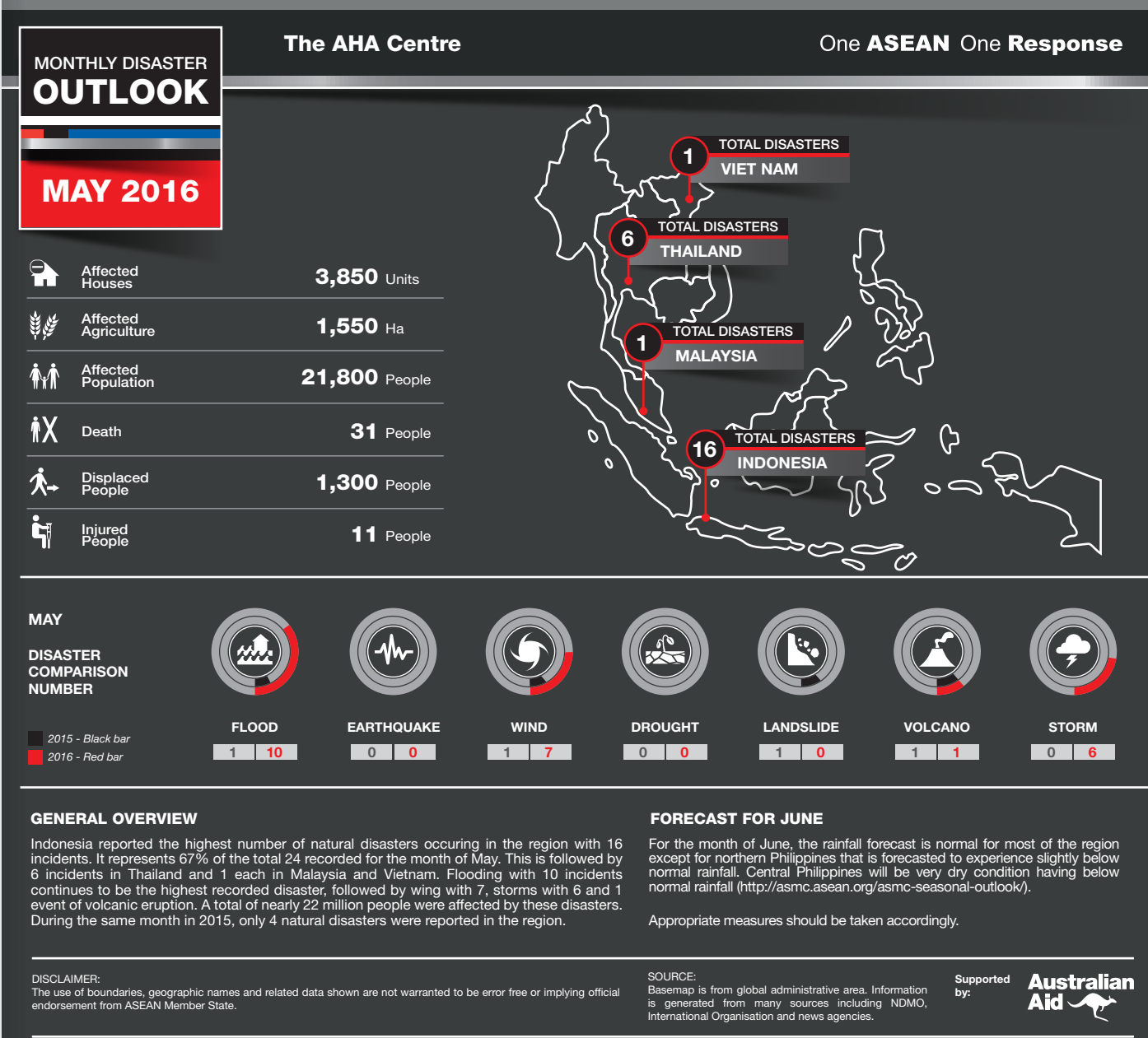
- Coherent implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2033, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and other relevant strategies and program actions to accelerate the reduction of disaster and other climate-related risks.
- Reinforce national and local leadership and capacities to handle disaster and climate-related risks
- Improve the understanding, anticipation and preparedness for disaster and climate-related risks by investing in knowledge
- Increase investment in building a resilient community that acts as a critical first line of response
- Ensure regional and global humanitarian assistance in times of disaster.



Regional intergovernmental organisations', such as the AHA Centre in ASEAN, have been playing a vital role in humanitarian action. The number of regional organizations has grown from five in 1990, to 30 in 2015. With better understanding of their regions, activities of these regional institutions are becoming increasingly visible in terms of their presence and activities.

In recognition of the role these organisations play in humanitarian action, the Special Session on Regional Action for Global Challenges allowed high-level representatives of Regional Organisations and other relevant stakeholders to present cases of regional approaches to humanitarian crises, and identify challenges and opportunities for regional organisations within the humanitarian system. The Session answered the call for improved coordination and cooperation between regional organisations and stakeholders in the humanitarian architecture.

The Session also marked the launch of Regional Organisations Humanitarian Action Network (ROHAN). Established in 2015, ROHAN is an informal network of 14 regional organisations focusing on humanitarian action. With different sets of knowledge and and skills that enables these institutions to interact closely with locals, a more far-reaching role for regional organisations are needed now more than ever, as they can carry out responsibilities different from those carried out by governments and humanitarian agencies.



SIDE EVENTS

Implementing the Sendai Framework to Reduce the Humanitarian Burden: ASEAN Resilience in Practice



Side event ASEAN Resilience in Practice



Q & A Session during side event – ASEAN Resilience in Practice

As part of the World Humanitarian Summit, a number of side events were held to facilitate discussion around themes relevant to the Summit, and for a variety of humanitarian organisations and stakeholders to discuss challenges, opportunities, approaches and initiatives in an interactive manner.

The AHA Centre, together with MERCY Malaysia, the European Commission, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), and the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction organised the Side Event on ‘Implementing the Sendai Framework to Reduce the Humanitarian Burden: ASEAN Resilience in Practice’.

The key to minimise potential risks and reduce impact of natural hazards is to strengthen preparedness efforts and increase local capacities in handling crises. The side events not only made the case for increased investment in local disaster risk reduction efforts, improvement in coordination among disaster management and humanitarian actors, but also the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework).

Serving as a global blueprint for disaster risk reduction for the next 15 years, the Sendai Framework is a 15-year non-binding agreement that acknowledges that the state, along with other stakeholders including the local government and the private sector, shares the responsibility to reduce disaster risk. A successor of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, the Sendai Framework aims to substantially reduce disaster risk and loss of lives, livelihoods, health, and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, business, communities, and countries.

The Four Priorities for Action under the Sendai Framework for focused action across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels are:

1. Understanding disaster risk

Strong understanding of disaster risk in all of its dimensions should serve as the basis for disaster risk management policies and practices. Understanding and knowledge of disaster risk can be leveraged for risk assessment, prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response purposes.

2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Disaster risk governance at national, regional, and global levels can foster collaboration and partnership amongst institutions, and thereby enhances prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation efforts

3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

To enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of the people, communities, countries and their assets, and the environment, public and private investments in disaster risk prevention through structural and non-structural measures are vital.

4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction

Increasing disaster risks make it necessary to strengthen disaster preparedness for response, anticipate events and take actionable steps towards them, integrate disaster risk reduction in response preparedness and ensure capacities are in place. The recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase is an important opportunity to build back better.

According to Ms. Adelina Kamal, Director for Sustainable Development Directorate of ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN was the first region in the world to adopt a legally binding framework on disaster risk management, the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER), which entered into force in 2009. The Sendai Framework that was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 serves as the basis for the new five-year plan for the ongoing implementation of the AADMER.

The involvement of different parties and stakeholders for the implementation of the Sendai Framework emphasises the importance of joint efforts in disaster risk management. As said by Mr. Said Faisal, Executive Director of the AHA Centre, disaster risk reduction is cross-sectoral, a sense of ownership in regards to disaster management needs to be shared, and sustainable financing is deemed important to achieve the ASEAN vision of a disaster resilient society.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United Nations (UN) have had a longstanding partnership throughout the years in the area of disaster management. The two realise the importance of not only political commitments and developing strategic directions, but solid actions to realise these commitments.

The ASEAN-UN partnership in the area of disaster management was strengthened through the joint response to Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar 2008, where ASEAN played a key role in supporting the emergency response directly to one of its Member States, as well as in negotiating the terms of a joint response alongside the UN and the Government of Myanmar.

On 23 May 2016, ASEAN and UN conducted a joint forum to share lessons learnt, good practices and inter-operability between ASEAN and UN throughout their partnership and discuss plans on moving forward to enhance their humanitarian assistance coordination systems. The forum, which was a side event to the World Humanitarian Summit, was used by ASEAN-UN also served as a platform to launch their Joint Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management 2016-2020.

Moderated by Ms. Adelina Kamal, Director for Sustainable Development Directorate of ASEAN Secretariat, panellists included H.E. Willem Rampangilei, Chief of Indonesian National Disaster Management Authority and Chair of ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) and AADMER Conference of the Parties, H.E. Kyung-wha Kang, Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator for the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), H.E. Tan Sri Dr. Jemilah Mahmood, Under Secretary-General for Partnerships, International Federation of Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and Mr. Said Faisal, Executive Director of the AHA Centre. The Side Event was attended by representatives from UN Agencies, Diplomats, Regional Organisations, National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs), disaster management experts and practitioners, and other stakeholders.

UN has been committed to supporting ASEAN's capacity in disaster management –through the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and its operating engine, AHA Centre. To maximise the effectiveness of the partnership, the two exchanges experience and knowledge, develop technical cooperation and mutual familiarisation on the core ASEAN and UN assessment, coordination and response mechanisms, tools and services.

Over the years, the partnership has only grown stronger with the presence of the AHA Centre. The UN OCHA has been providing technical assistance for for AHA Centre to support capacity enhancement of the ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT). Furthermore, the UN World Food Programme (WFP) have also been working with AHA Centre to manage the regional warehouse for Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA) through its Humanitarian Response Depot in Subang, Malaysia. Technical knowledge have also been shared by experts for the UN OCHA and the WFP for participants of the AHA Centre Executive (ACE) Programme.

Other than relief distribution during disaster response, ASEAN and UN have also been collaborating to support, promote, and enable national and local leadership, enhance preparedness and response capacities, and strengthen local resilience through various capacity building programmes – which is aligned with Core Responsibility 4 of the Agenda for Humanity on Change People's Lives - From Delivering Aid to Ending Need.

Consistent mutual engagement and coordination that leverages each other's strengths have played a vital role in reinforcing the ASEAN-UN partnership, as stated by H.E. Kyung-wha Kang.Mr. Said Faisal echoed the sentiment on the ASEAN-UN partnership, noting that it is “not just about talks, but action”. The ASEAN-UN collaboration was apparent during the response to Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) which destroyed most parts of Central Philippines in November 2013, and major international emergency response was needed. Ever since then, ASEAN and UN have both jointly and separately undertaken a number of reviews in regards to their response efforts in order to implement the lessons learned and thereby further strengthen their collective response, cooperation, and coordination in disaster management.

ASEAN EXHIBITION BOOTH AT WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT



Ribbon cutting ceremony at the opening of the ASEAN exhibition booth

ASEAN Exhibition booth at the World Humanitarian Summit



(From left to right) Ms. Adelina Kamal, Director for Sustainable Development Directorate of ASEAN Secretariat; H.E. Le Luong Minh, Secretary-General of ASEAN; H.E Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for Socio-cultural Community; Mr. Said Faisal, Executive Director of the AHA Centre.

Prior to the main event of the World Humanitarian Summit, ASEAN opened its booth at the Exhibition Fair. The booth showcased ASEAN's leap of experience and shared knowledge in disaster management and humanitarian actions.

H.E Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for Socio-cultural Community, H.E. Kyung-wha Kang, UN Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator for UN OCHA, along with the Deputy Mayor of Istanbul cut the ribbon in celebration of the opening of the exhibition.

AGENDA FOR HUMANITY

1. Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts



This is a call for political leaders to show the will to prevent and end crisis by putting compassion at the forefront of their decision-making. Through WHS, world leaders and organisation representatives discussed political solutions, along with cultural, operational, and financial requirements that would help prevent and resolve conflicts.

As wars would lead to prolonged human suffering and political hassle, it is time for leaders from all sectors to gather and reaffirm their commitment in creating a better world. Conflicts nowadays are far more complex – so complex that humanitarian assistance is no longer the only solution and peacekeepers are not sufficient.

2. Respect Rules of War



Wars have rules and limits. The fact that urban areas have become death traps, States need to respect and strengthen compliance with the international law to minimise human suffering and protect civilians.

WHS allowed Member States to recommit to protecting civilians and human rights by respecting the rules of war through their commitment, strategies, activities, and resources that will be geared to preserving the safety, dignity, and integrity of victims.

3. Leave No One Behind



Conflict, disasters, and violence have impacted thousands of people. Leaving no one behind is a central aspiration of political, ethical, and religious values at the heart of the humanitarian imperative.

Through the Summit, States and the international community would be better equipped in reaching everyone in situations of conflict and disaster.

4. Working Differently to End Need



Conflict and fragility remain the biggest threats to human development. International humanitarian and development approaches bring relief and advancement to millions of civilians but often fail to sustain the improvement of prospects of people in fragile and crisis-prone areas.

States and international organisations need to move beyond short-term response efforts. Now is the time to return to the main focus of changing people's lives by ending their needs through reinforcement of local systems, anticipation of crises, and transcendence of the humanitarian-development divide.

5. Invest in Humanity



Investing in Humanity would mean greater political, institutional, financial and resource investment to prevent human suffering.

International community's capacities, skills, and resources must now be shifted towards delivering better for people.

One **ASEAN** One **Response**

About ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The Member States of the Association are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The ASEAN Secretariat is based in Jakarta, Indonesia. As set out in the ASEAN Declaration, the aims and purposes of ASEAN among others are to accelerate the economic growth, social progress, cultural development, to promote regional peace and stability as well as to improve active collaboration and cooperation.

About The AHA Centre

The AHA Centre is an inter-governmental organisation established on 17 November 2011, through the signing of the Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) by ASEAN Foreign Ministers, witnessed by the ASEAN Heads of States, from 10 ASEAN Member States: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The Centre was set-up to facilitate the cooperation and coordination among ASEAN Member States and with the United Nations and international organisations for disaster management and emergency response in the ASEAN region.

About AADMER

The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) is a legally-binding regional multi-hazard and policy framework for cooperation, coordination, technical assistance and resource mobilisation in all aspects of disaster management in the 10 ASEAN Member States. The objective of AADMER is to provide an effective mechanism to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in social, economic and environmental assets, and to jointly respond to emergencies through concerted national efforts.

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