



ONE ASEAN
ONE RESPONSE

THE COLUMN

THE AHA CENTRE NEWS BULLETIN

VOL.37 | APRIL 2018



The Internally Displaced People affected by floods in Sapan Mai, Bangkok, November 2017.

HIGHLIGHT

ASEAN Workshop on
the Implementation of
One ASEAN One Response

MONTHLY DISASTER OUTLOOK

Monthly Disaster Review and
Outlook March 2018

THE OTHER SIDE

Fajar Shidiq – Indonesian
Youth on Disaster
Risk Reduction

THE COLUMN

37

THIS ISSUE: ASEAN WORKSHOP
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



HIGHLIGHT

04

More than a year has passed since the launch of the ASEAN Declaration on One ASEAN, One Response: ASEAN Responding to Disasters as One in the Region and Outside the Region, and we have grown familiar with the term One ASEAN One Response (OAOR) throughout disaster management in ASEAN.

MONTHLY DISASTER OUTLOOK

06

INSIGHT

08

PARTNERSHIP

10



AHA CENTRE DIARY

12

THE OTHER SIDE

14

GO

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EDITOR'S NOTE



ONE ASEAN
ONE RESPONSE

AHA CENTRE'S THE COLUMN IS BACK

HI READERS,

Welcome to Volume 37 of The Column. 2018 is already in full swing here at the AHA Centre, and this month we bring you a range of insights, events and stories from disaster management across the ASEAN region.

Working on the progression of One ASEAN, One Response forms a key element of our efforts here at the AHA Centre, and in this month's Highlight section we take a look at an important workshop implemented in March to advance this united movement. The AHA Centre Diary also gives us an insight into other important One ASEAN One Response activities such as the latest contingency planning workshop in Jakarta, and unique efforts undertaken by ASEAN community groups to support disaster management in the region.

Our Insight section will provide you with an overview of the disaster context for Thailand, and through our Partner chapter, we also get an interesting look at a key strategic agreement between the AHA Centre

and Télécoms Sans Frontières (TSF) – highlighting the value and importance of telecommunications at times of emergency.

Finally, we have an inspiring interview with Fajar Shidiq from Indonesian Youth on Disaster Risk Reduction (IYDRR), as the Other Side focuses towards the efforts and importance of the role of ASEAN youth within the disaster management context. We hope this information is as eye-opening and beneficial for you, the readers, as it has been for us – and that this edition of the Column can build your passion for a united ASEAN movement, sharing the work in the face of disasters that we all experience as one.

Sincerely yours,

The Column Editorial Team.



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ASEAN WORKSHOP

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE

Remaining focused on responding to natural disasters in the ASEAN region, alongside planning for facilitating potential collective ASEAN responses outside of the region form the key recommendations for the AHA Centre. These points were deliberated by participants of the ASEAN Senior Official Multi-Sectoral Workshop on One ASEAN One Response, organised by the ASEAN Secretariat, from the 27th to 28th of March 2018. Representatives from a wide range of ASEAN sectoral bodies attended the workshop, including from the Country Permanent Representatives (CPR), the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), representatives from the Senior Official Meeting (SOM), ASEAN Defense Senior Official Meeting (ADSOM), Senior Official Meeting on Health Development (SOMHD), Senior Official Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD), as well as other relevant ASEAN entities and partners.



The principal purpose of this meeting—as highlighted by the ASEAN Secretary-General H.E. Lim Jock Hoi during his opening address—was to engage the views of a range of stakeholders in more prominently defining the functions of the Declaration, as well as providing clarity to requirements for current and future humanitarian challenges faced by the ASEAN region.

The One ASEAN One Response Declaration, signed by the ASEAN Leaders in 2016, reaffirms the commitment of ASEAN nations to respond collectively to major disasters in the region as one, in order to achieve faster speed, greater resources and stronger coordination. It also reaffirms the position of the AHA Centre as the primary regional coordinating agency on disaster management and emergency response, as well as tasks the AHA Centre to establish coordination mechanisms with other East Asian Summit (EAS) participating countries to enable them to provide assistance to ASEAN countries affected by disasters. The Declaration also envisions a future where ASEAN countries can collectively provide assistance to

countries outside of the ASEAN region, and tasks the AHA Centre with preparing for such engagement.

The AHA Centre used this opportunity to update workshop participants on recent progress made by the AHA Centre in operationalising the One ASEAN One Response Declaration. The Director of Operations of the AHA Centre, Arnel Capili, presented a range of tools and concepts that the AHA Centre has developed throughout recent years, supported by strategic guidance from the ACDM. Such processes, amongst others, include the Joint Operations and Coordination Centre of ASEAN (JOCCA), the Web Emergency Operation Centre (WebEOC), and the Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS). However, the most important of all is the ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP), which contains a list of earmarked assets and capacities of ASEAN Member States that may be voluntarily mobilised to support countries affected by disaster.



The Ambassadors of ASEAN Member States to ASEAN and other Senior Officials.



Opening of the workshop. H.E. Lim Jock Hoi, the ASEAN Secretary-General is opening the workshop.



Adelina Kamal shares AHA Centre's strategy in operationalising One ASEAN One Response.

The operational focus of the AHA Centre also formed a key subject of discussion during the workshop, with many participants seeking clarification on the AHA Centre's future role responding to human-induced disasters, as an addition to natural disaster response. Participants finally agreed that AHA Centre should remain focused on natural disasters, with potential human-induced disaster response to be decided on case-by-case basis and with limited focus only on providing immediate humanitarian assistance in such cases. All the points of discussion were summarised into a 16-point recommendation list to be presented to the next meeting of the ACDM in June 2018.

The Executive Director of the AHA Centre, Adelina Kamal, thanked all the ASEAN Member States for their continued and ongoing support for the AHA Centre. She nevertheless highlighted that there is still much work to do, including increasing the contribution of other sectors in ASEAN for the AJDRP, as well as pushing for

broadened participation of the private sector and civil society in the AJDRP.

The AHA Centre launched and introduced a new handbook titled "Operationalising One ASEAN One Response: Speed, Scale, Solidarity" at the workshop, which serves as a reference for operationalising One ASEAN One Response.



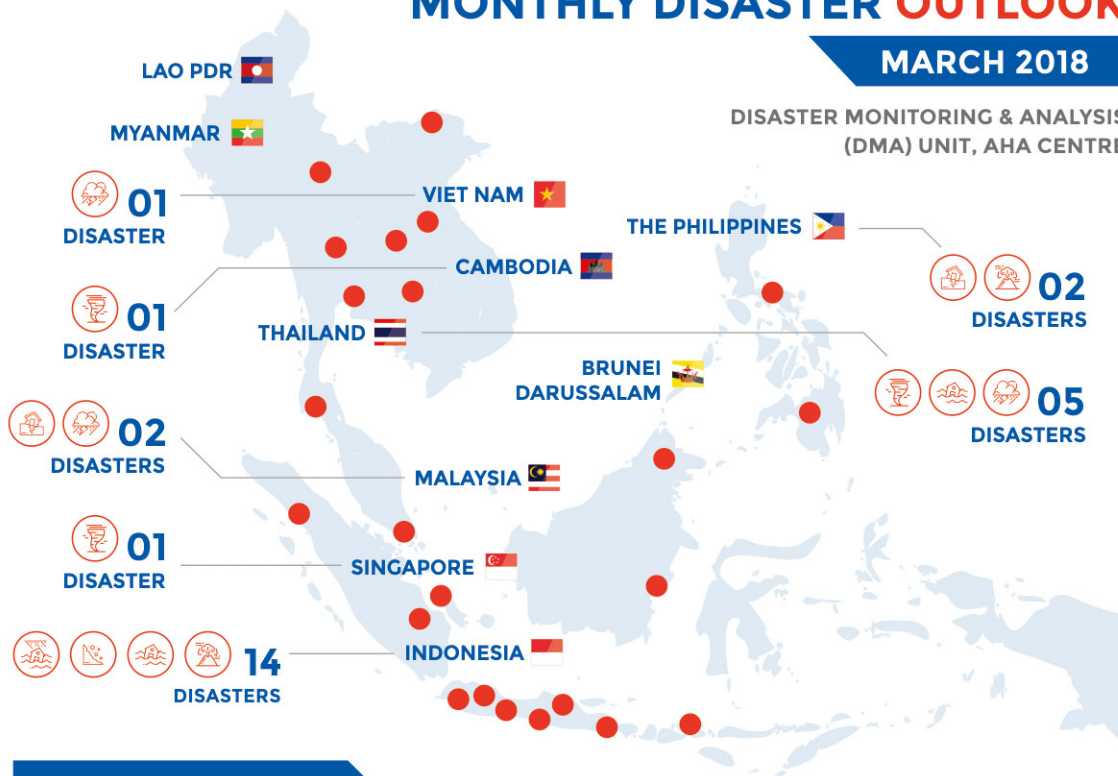
Your personal copy of the publication can be downloaded at:

<http://bit.ly/oaor2018>



MONTHLY DISASTER OUTLOOK

MARCH 2018

DISASTER MONITORING & ANALYSIS
(DMA) UNIT, AHA CENTRE

REGIONAL TALLY

	2018	2017
• Total of recorded-significant disasters	26	29
• Number of deaths	3	4
• Number of injured people	41	56
• Number of missing people	1	26
• Number of Internally Displaced People (IDP)	8,762	16,742
• Number of affected people	156,973	71,309
• Affected houses (collapsed & damaged)	9,418	36

(COVERING THE PERIOD OF MARCH 2018)

DISCLAIMER

AHA Centre's estimation is based on data and information shared by National Disaster Management Organisation (NDMOs) and other relevant agencies from ASEAN Member States, international organisations and news agencies. For each recorded-significant disaster, description and detail of data and information are available at: <http://adinet.ahacentre.org/reports>.

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF MARCH 2018

Hydro-meteorological disasters, particularly floods, strong winds and storms, continued to dominate disaster occurrence figures in March 2018. During the month, flash-flooding events due to extreme rainfall within a short amount of time, occasionally triggering landslides as a secondary disaster, as evident in several events across Indonesia. Localised strong winds and storms caused damage in Cambodia, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

In terms of geological hazards, moderate-to-strong earthquakes (\geq M 5.0) were observed in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, triggering minor local disruptions without having a significant impact on communities. The ASEAN Earthquake Information Center (AEIC) recorded four earthquakes with a magnitude stronger than M 6.0, three of these- originating in Papua New Guinea - were felt as far across as the Papua Province of Indonesia. Volcanic activities of Mount Mayon in the Philippines continued to affect more than 90,000 people in the nearby Albay Province. On Mount Sinabung, Mount Ijen and Mount Dieng (in East and Central Java provinces Indonesia), toxic gas releases were recorded, and while there were no significant eruptions, the release on Mount Ijen prompted a mandatory evacuation of local communities.

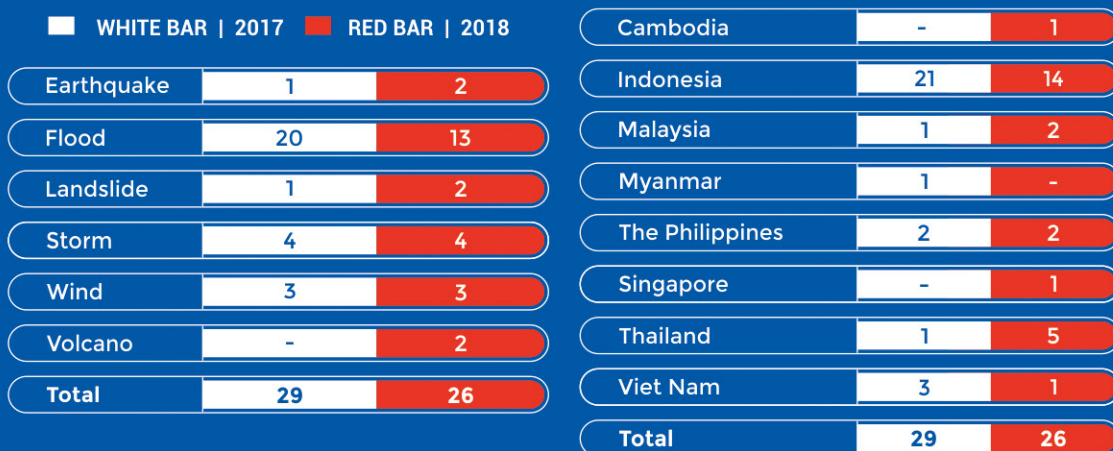
Written by : Mizan Bisri, Qing Yuan Pang

OUTLOOK FOR APRIL-MAY 2018

According to the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Center (ASMC), the April-May 2018 season can expect slightly below-normal to near-normal rainfall. This is forecasted for most parts of Southeast Asia, except the Philippines. During April 2018, slightly above-normal rainfall is forecast over the northern regions of Kalimantan and Sulawesi, and western parts of Papua in Indonesia. Towards May 2018, slightly below normal rainfall is expected for most parts of Kalimantan (Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam), Sumatra, Java, Bali and the Nusa Tenggara archipelago of Indonesia. ASMC also stated that there is around 60% chance of La Niña conditions lasting until to end of April 2018, and then a return to neutral conditions during May.

Indonesian Centre for Volcanology and Geological Disaster Mitigation PVMBG states that for April 2018, areas in western Sumatra, south of central Java, north-eastern Borneo, eastern Sulawesi and northern Papua will be prone to ground movement inducing, landslide events. Continuous monitoring for potential humanitarian consequences will also be required due to the activity of Mount Sinabung ('PVMBG's arlet level: warning) and Mount Agung ('PVMBG's arlet level: watch) in Indonesia, as well as Mount Mayon and Mt. Kanlaon (PHIVOLCS' arlet level 2, - moderate level of unrest) in the Philippines. Moderate-to-strong earthquakes are still expected in the bordering region between Papua (Indonesia) and Papua New Guinea.

DISASTER COMPARISON IN NUMBERS





THAILAND

THAILAND IS OFTEN KNOWN AS THE HEART OF SOUTHEAST ASIA, AS IT LIES IN THE CENTRE OF THE ASEAN REGION, SHARING BORDERS WITH CAMBODIA, LAO PDR, MALAYSIA AND MYANMAR. THE NATION IS HOME TO A VARIETY OF GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES – INCLUDING MOUNTAINS, FLATLANDS, COASTAL REGIONS, RIVERS AND WETLANDS – WITH ITS PROXIMITY TO THE EQUATOR ENSURING A HOT AND STEAMY CLIMATE THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE YEAR, WITH A CLIMATE CONTROLLED BY TROPICAL MONSOONS.

Wat Arun Temple by the Chao Praya River in Bangkok, Thailand.



While the risk of natural disaster in Thailand is generally lower than the rest of the ASEAN nations due to land masses in the east providing protection from

typhoons, and the fact that the country does not lie on a tectonic plate boundary – the interaction between humans and the environment often sees Thailand experience high occurrence of disaster from natural hazards. Floods, drought and landslides disasters are often the result of this complex interaction between humans and their surrounds.



DROUGHT

Accelerated by the impact of a changing climate, drought events have become increasingly prevalent in Thailand, particularly in the nation's central and eastern

regions. The months between January and May often see drought conditions become increasingly severe, as communities await alleviation through the onset of the monsoon season. Drought in Thailand has a significant impact on the nation's agricultural industry, and consequently can affect the country's food supply and economy. Alongside this, weather anomalies have also resulted in severe drought emergencies. For example, El Niño in 2014 impacted over 20,000 villages in Thailand's north, having a run-on effect to agricultural production, food supplies and the nation's economy.



FLOOD

Without doubt, flood forms the greatest natural hazard to Thailand and its citizens, with all regions throughout the country prone to experiencing

disaster events and damages due to flooding. There is flash-flooding in the river basins of the south and central deltas, monsoonal floods in Thailand's coastal regions, and flooding in mountainous areas as the arid land struggles with absorbing the rain caused by unstable mountainous weather systems. High numbers of communities living along the nation's rivers and coast often feel the full force of these yearly occurrences. Between 1987 to February 2018, Thailand experienced 77 flood events, impacted the nation's population and economy.



LANDSLIDE

Landslides form a significant hazard for Thailand's mountainous northern and eastern regions, as the struggle between arid lands due to the dry

season and the onset of monsoonal rains plays out. This struggle often results in large and unexpected landslides, at times amplified by the existence of land degradation due to deforestation. With such events occurring in more remote, mountainous locations, vulnerable populations tend to be from rural communities, and impacts are often further accentuated due to poor building practices within these remote villages. 2011 saw Thailand's worst landslide event, with an entire village engulfed by mudflow, with 110 residents lost their lives due to the unexpected natural disaster.

Written by : William Shea



All information sourced from 'Thailand Disaster Management Reference Handbook: 2015', as developed by the Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (CFE-DMHA) based in Hawaii.



TÉLÉCOMS SANS FRONTIÈRES

Connecting People During Emergencies

TÉLÉCOMS SANS FRONTIÈRES (TSF) WAS FOUNDED IN 1998 AND IS CURRENTLY THE WORLD'S LEADING NON-PROFIT EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS ORGANISATION. TSF PROVIDES EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES FOR AFFECTED POPULATIONS AND HUMANITARIAN AID WORKERS DURING DISASTERS. TSF HAS AN ESTABLISHED OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES, AS WELL AS THREE OPERATIONAL BASES IN FRANCE, NICARAGUA AND THAILAND. OVER THE LAST 20 YEARS, TSF HAS DEVELOPED A ROSTER OF WORLDWIDE IT AND TELECOMS SPECIALISTS, READY FOR DEPLOYMENT WITHIN A FEW HOURS' NOTICE OF THE ONSET OF A DISASTER. TSF HAS BUILT ITS REPUTATION AS ONE OF THE FIRST RESPONDERS ON THE GROUND WHEN DISASTER STRIKES. TSF IS ALSO PART OF THE FIRST RESPONDER FOR THE UN EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS CLUSTER, AND ALSO A MEMBER OF THE UN WORKING GROUP ON EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS (WGET). TSF IS ALSO ENGAGED AS A PARTNER OF THE EUROPEAN CIVIL PROTECTION AND HUMANITARIAN AID OPERATIONS (ECHO) AND INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU).

The availability of emergency communication tools is important to accelerate coordination and responses.



Sebastian Latouille from TSF introduces the organisation to the ASEAN-ERAT participants.



Demonstrating the steps to operate the Broadband Global Area Network (B-GAN).



TSF is around to help humanitarian actors connect and communicate in crisis.

October 2010 was the first time ASEAN facilitated TSF's deployment within ASEAN Member States, during the response to the Mentawai earthquake and tsunami in Indonesia. This deployment was initiated at the request of the Office of the President of Indonesia, and in coordination with the Indonesian National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB). Since 2017, ASEAN, through the AHA Centre, has engaged TSF to train ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT) regarding emergency ICT processes. The relationship between the AHA Centre and TSF has since been formalised through a Memorandum of Intent (MOI) signed on the 5th of January 2018. The MOI clarifies the facilitation of cooperation, and exchange of information, assets and ideas of mutual interest and benefit for both entities. Through the MOI, TSF also re-affirms its commitment to support ASEAN in enhancing the capacity of ASEAN ERAT for emergency ICT preparedness and response—a key element in the overall One ASEAN, One Response vision.

The partnership between AHA Centre and TSF involves cooperation on preparedness, as well as during emergency responses. Preparedness activities include training and joint deployment to exercises. Insofar, TSF has supported the implementation of three ASEAN-ERAT induction courses since April 2017. For emergency response, this partnership is crucial to support the deployment of ASEAN-ERAT, particularly during early stages when telecommunication systems are usually down.

"Emergency telecommunication will also serve as the backbone to support the role of ASEAN-ERAT in facilitating the coordination of ASEAN response on the ground. During an emergency, TSF will deploy its experts alongside ASEAN-ERAT responders to support their communication. Deployment of TSF experts and their equipment will also leverage ASEAN-ERAT's capacity to extend our emergency communication support for the affected government and other institutions," stated Janggam Adhityawarma, Assistant Director for Preparedness & Response with the AHA Centre.

The AHA Centre and TSF will continue to support each other during emergency deployments and through capacity building exercises. We are now looking forward to conduct a joint deployment for the ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX) 2018 in Indonesia, to further develop our collaboration in supporting affected ASEAN Member States in times of disaster.



CONTINGENCY PLANNING WORKSHOP

JAKARTA, 13-14 MARCH 2018

In Jakarta on 13-14 March 2018, the AHA Centre engaged about 50 participants in a two-day ASEAN Contingency Planning workshop for Indonesia. Participants came from different Indonesian line ministries involved in disaster response and disaster management, including the National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB), the Local Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Body (BMKG), the Department of Defence, the army, the Transportation Department, and the Ministry of Health.



Using a scenario of a large tsunami hitting the industrial city of Cilegon, the participants managed to identify at least 31 items, consisting of assets and capacities, that were categorised as immediate needs by the affected population. Included in the identified items are medicine, emergency medical teams, urban search and rescue teams, water treatment facility, and the needs of vulnerable groups: nutritious food for infants, breastfeeding mothers, and aid for people with disabilities. The workshop also stimulated discussions on transportation and logistics access, that would serve to enable timely distribution of humanitarian assistance from ASEAN Member States and partners.



The workshop is part of the AHA Centre's effort to continue the development of the ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP). The AJDRP has identified three major disaster risks in the region—a major earthquake in Metro Manila, a super cyclone in the Ayeyarwady Delta in Myanmar, and tsunami caused by a megathrust earthquake in Indonesia. Three workshops, with Jakarta being the final, have now been undertaken using these scenarios, in order to enhance the speed, scale, and solidarity of ASEAN's collective response to major disasters in the region. Similar workshops have been conducted in Manila, the Philippines, and Nay Pyi Taw in Myanmar in 2017.

With the conclusion of the workshop in Jakarta, the AHA Centre is now able to identify common needs in large-scale disasters, and consider how ASEAN can support the affected Member State(s) at such a time. However, it is important to highlight that any disaster response operation should always be nationally led, regionally supported, and internationally reinforced as and when necessary.

Arnel Capili, the Director of Operations of the AHA Centre, noted that ASEAN can only engage effectively if a relationship of trust has been developed within all the Member States. "We can only operate on the speed of trust", he remarked, "which is why it is important to continue the dialogue, to build on what we already have, and move forward from there."

Written by : Shinya Kurihara / Photo : BNPB

KIT OF HOPE FUN CROWDFUNDING

SUBANG, MALAYSIA, 5 MARCH 2018



Kit of Hope also gained the support of Pharmaniaga Berhad, the Ministry of Health Malaysia, and all SSEAYP alumni associations.



The campaign includes public fundraising during the Nippon Maru stoppage in Malaysia.

Collaboration lies at the heart of One ASEAN One Response solidarity. Beyond a slogan, such solidarity asserts that every individual can contribute in the development of a collective resilience towards natural disaster. Alumnae of the Ship for Southeast Asian and Japanese Youth Programme (SSEAYP) in Malaysia demonstrated a similar spirit earlier this year, through a fundraising drive to support emergency response efforts in the region.

In late 2017, the SSEAYP Malaysia Chapter ran an independent crowdfunding campaign to celebrate the 50th anniversary of ASEAN, as well as the 45th year of cooperation between Japan and the ASEAN region. The campaign successfully secured funding to provide 10 thousand hygiene kits for the ASEAN standby relief stockpile – warehoused in Subang, Malaysia. Each hygiene kit comprises of sanitised wet wipes, shampoo, soap, face towel, toothbrush, sanitary pads, and a plastic comb. Not only did they fund the procurement of the relief items, members of SSEAYP International Malaysia also volunteered to pack the donations - that were handed over to the AHA Centre on March 5th, 2018.

"This is a good example of ASEAN solidarity where students raised money and contributed relief items in the spirit of One ASEAN One Response. It is an inclusive platform so everyone is welcome to join and contribute," said Ms. Adelina Kamal, Executive Director of the AHA Centre.

SSEAYP was launched in 1974 by the Government of Japan to promote cross-cultural understandings between youth of all ASEAN Member States and Japan. The annual exchange programme allows participants to get to know each other through a two-month voyage on the Nippon Maru vessel.

"It was a great relief to see corporations, government agencies and ministries to also chip into the crowdfunding campaign. We had also received individual contribution from students and visitors of the Open Ship of SSEAYP in December 2017. But biggest applause is to the SSEAYP International members attending the Reunion on Board dinner, of which part of the tickets sold were routed to this effort," said Dyana Abas, the Deputy President of SSEAYP International Malaysia, who was also the 20K Kit of Hope Program Chairperson.



THE OTHER SIDE

Fajar Shidiq

Co-Founder & Chairman, Indonesian Youth on Disaster Risk Reduction

THE INDONESIAN YOUTH ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (IYDRR) FORUM BEGAN TO TAKE SHAPE IN 2015, AS A GROUP OF JAKARTA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES RECOGNISED THE NEED, AND THE OPPORTUNITY, TO INCREASE THE ALL-IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT OF YOUTH THROUGHOUT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. IYDRR'S CO-FOUNDER AND CHAIRMAN, FAJAR SHIDIQ, SPOKE TO THE AHA CENTRE ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCE IN EXPANDING THIS STRATEGIC AND MODERN MOVEMENT.



"We all kept meeting at disaster management events—it was like 'you again, you again,'—always the same people," Fajar recalls of his participation in disaster management activities during his early university days. "In 2015 we started discussions about creating something more formal and united, and in late 2016 IYDRR was established."

While still relatively new, the organisation has already begun to engage strongly with the wider national disaster management movement, and even dipped its toes into regional and international circles. However, Fajar highlights the importance of developing a strong presence locally, as the organisation continues to advance its presence within the Indonesian disaster management sector. Youth were traditionally more engaged in response efforts, as volunteers. However, with more recent inclusion in other disaster management aspects—such as policy development and decision-making—such youth groups starting to gain more opportunities to engage. Examples of this increase include the engagement of youth within the ASEAN-ERAT Induction Courses, with the AHA Centre recognising the importance of youth participation within One ASEAN, One Response efforts.

Fajar sees a variety of positive elements for increased youth engagement within overall disaster management processes. The range of backgrounds and skills offered

by youth organisations, such as IYDRR, can be of great benefit for the disaster management sector. Members are studying, or hold degrees, from a wide range of study areas, all of which can be valuable within disaster management efforts. Such a context opens the door for organisations such as IYDRR to provide great value within its key working areas of capacity development, advocacy and community empowerment, and for the voice of youth to be commonplace within all aspects of disaster management. "This is what we are pushing for, slowly of course, but to have a stronger engagement in all aspects of disaster management. We want the youth to have a voice."

While the organisation works with extremely limited funding and relies heavily on the passion and time provided by its more than 100 members, a range of achievements have already begun to appear. Fajar highlights the design of infographics—and ultimately the use of these tools after the 2018 Jakarta earthquake—as a key example of what was perhaps considered a small and unimportant activity holding great final value. "After the earthquake these infographics were being shared everywhere—people were contacting us and requesting we send them," he recalls. It is such outcomes that IYDRR hopes to replicate and expand, with an aim to develop a range of tools to support disaster risk reduction and response



Joint needs-assessment coordination meeting with NGO(s) during Mount Agung Eruption in Bali - Dec 2017.



Posing for a group photo after IYDRR conducted youth talk in Jakarta - Nov 2017.



Earthquake drill simulation during ASEAN Youth Volunteer Programme in Lembang, Bandung - August 2017.

for communities, particularly in urban areas. "When you look at the SDGs, it's clear urban areas are high-risk" he comments. "This is an area that needs to be strengthened, and therefore we want to focus heavily on supporting such efforts." In the era of technological advancement, coinciding with unprecedented growth in technological use, such efforts fit perfectly with the skills held by youth organisations such as IYDRR.

As the organisation becomes increasingly engaged within the national, regional, and even international disaster management field, Fajar hopes that the importance, value, and capacity of youth will also be increasingly recognised, accepted and used to advantage by all stakeholders within the sector. "If you provide space for youth, provide opportunity, they may do something that you never imagined possible."

ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



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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 AHA Centre by ASEAN Foreign Ministers, witnessed by the ASEAN Heads of State / Government 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 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.

Supported by:



Japan-ASEAN Cooperation



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