



ONE ASEAN  
ONE RESPONSE

# THE COLUMN

THE AHA CENTRE NEWS BULLETIN

VOL.43 | OCTOBER 2018

Agricultural areas affected by Typhoon Mangkhut in Cagayan Province, The Philippines

## HIGHLIGHT

One ASEAN  
One Response for  
Typhoon Mangkhut

## MONTHLY DISASTER OUTLOOK

Monthly Disaster Review and Outlook  
for September 2018

## THE OTHER SIDE

Ms. Dam Hoa



# THE COLUMN 43

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FOR TYPHOON MANGKHUT



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ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management

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## EDITOR'S NOTE



### HI READERS,

This month's Column Volume 43 is brought to you in the midst of some of our busiest times ever, as an array of disaster responses are taking place across the ASEAN region. Amongst all this, the AHA Centre still manages to continue its range of disaster management programmes, and of course bring you the 43<sup>rd</sup> edition of interesting stories and materials.

In this edition's AHA Centre Diary, we bring you something a little different, with a photo journal update from the recent activities of the current ACE Programme participants. Meanwhile, for the Highlight section, we have a deeper look into the AHA Centre and ASEAN's response to Super Typhoon Mangkhut, whose damage and impact was also matched by evidence of great process in preparedness measures by the national authorities.

As part of our Insight article, this month we continue with a wide range of information regarding geophysical disaster types, as we follow-on from volcanoes last month with a look into details about earthquakes – a particularly relevant topic due to the high amount of activities taking place across the region and the world.

We would also like to introduce you to Ms. Dam Hoa from Viet Nam through our Other Side section, as we learn more from one of the ASEAN region's key female leaders in disaster management. Finally, we'll read more about the innovative and exciting partnership between the AHA Centre and the Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF), who forms a key link for engaging the private sector within the disaster management spectrum.

We hope you find the time between all that is happening to learn more from Volume 43's pages, and hope you are safe and well wherever it is in the ASEAN region you may be.

Sincerely yours,

**The Column Editorial Team.**



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# ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE FOR TYPHOON MANGKHUT



the island of Luzon in Baggao, Cagayan, the Philippines

## 8 PROVINCES AND 7 CITIES

have been announced under state of emergencies, with widespread damage to homes, infrastructure and livelihoods.

By mid-September it was all-hands-on-deck in the AHA Centre, with the monitoring team tracking the formation of largest storm cell of the year so far, as it made its way across the Pacific Ocean with a population of millions across the Philippines directly in its path. Communities along the nation's northern coastline and outer islands were being evacuated, as preparation was well underway for the onset of Super Typhoon Mangkhut (Ompong). On the 15<sup>th</sup> of September, Typhoon Mangkhut made landfall in Cagayan Province, continuing its path westward with extreme winds and lashing rain, and leaving in its trail over 2.5 million people affected across the Philippines.

Afterwards, a total of 8 provinces and seven cities/municipalities have been announced under state of emergencies, with widespread damage to homes, infrastructure and livelihoods. Typhoon Mangkhut – that had an actual diameter larger than 2013's Typhoon Haiyan – claimed over 50 lives, with hundreds more injured, and over 180,000 homes either fully or partially damaged. Total damage has been estimated at over USD 6 million, with communities particularly affected by secondary hazards that accompanied the typhoon, such as flooding and landslides. However, was it not for the coordinated effort in the days prior to the storm by the various national and sub-national agencies, alongside communities themselves, loss of life and damage could have been far worse.

"We pre-positioned the Cagayan Valley Response Team in advance, with early evacuation taking place two days prior to the typhoon's landfall. We also estimated the number of people likely to be affected, and provided hygiene kits, non-food items, and generators. These preparedness measures managed to minimise casualties in our region", explained Mr. Dante Balao, the Regional Director of Office of Civil Defense (OCD) Regional Office II, in Tuguegarao, Cagayan.



A damaged education facility in Tuguegarao, Cagayan Province.

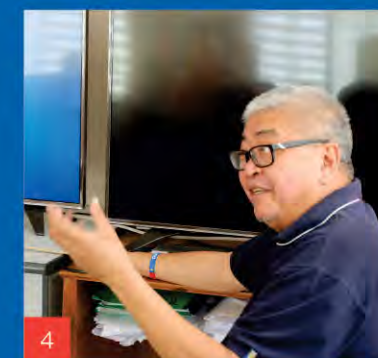
Written by Shintya Kumiawan | Photo : AHA Centre

Alongside tracking the progress of Typhoon Mangkhut in the weeks and days leading-up to the disaster, the AHA Centre was also engaged with the Philippines Government, through the Philippines' National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), in both the preparation and response to the storm. At a later stage, the ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT) was mobilised to provide information management and assessment report as the emergency phase coming to an end. On the 15<sup>th</sup> of September, just hours after the typhoon made landfall, the AHA Centre In-Country Liaison Team was deployed to the Philippines, to establish direct communication with the NDRRMC in Manila and in affected areas, and to facilitate ASEAN's assistance to those in need.

In response to the disaster, the AHA Centre mobilised relief items valued at over USD 275,000 to communities across the affected regions, including 30 tonnes of rice, four generator sets, and 2,000 rolls of tarpaulins. During the handover ceremony on September 24<sup>th</sup>, Undersecretary Ricardo B. Jalad, the Executive Director of NDRRMC and the Administrator of the Philippines' Office of Civil Defense showed his appreciation for ASEAN's support when he stated "I would like to thank and express my deep gratitude to the AHA Centre for facilitating this assistance".

While Typhoon Mangkhut was a disastrous event for the Philippines and the ASEAN region, it presented an opportunity for the AHA Centre and ASEAN-ERAT to engage on a new element as part of the region's ongoing efforts to improve disaster management practices. Three ASEAN-ERAT information management specialists were deployed to support the NDRRMC office with data analysis, data visualisation and report writing. One of the ASEAN-ERAT Level 2 members deployed to the Philippines, Adiratna Wira from Malaysia, recognised the importance of information management support for response agencies during disasters. "Aside from the actual products developed, there was great benefit for both the NDRRMC and ASEAN-ERAT members", said Adiratna. "There was increased understanding in the roles and ways of working for each party, which could speed-up a range of processes and information distribution in the future."

On the last day of the ASEAN-ERAT's deployment, Mr. Edgar Posadas, the Director of Operations Service and Spokesperson of the NDRRMC emphasised, "we know that our region is always at risk of disasters, but with neighbours like you and friends like you, we know that things will be moving forward. We are thankful to our ASEAN neighbours and the AHA Centre for your help. The ASEAN region is advancing, we don't have to go beyond our borders (to respond to disasters), so those beyond the ASEAN corridors can attend to their own disasters. I think it's a way to go now, everybody is trying to be self-sufficient. We have to be ready should simultaneous disasters are taking place. So, the more capacity that we have and the more prepared we are, the better it will be for the people".



- 1 Under-Secretary Ricardo B. Jalad briefs the AHA Centre and ASEAN-ERAT on NDRRMC's response plan.
- 2 ASEAN-ERAT works at NDRRMC's Emergency Operations Centre.
- 3 ASEAN-ERAT presents their final report to NDRRMC's senior management representatives.
- 4 Mr. Dante Balao from OCD Regional Office II highlights the roles of community leaders in minimising casualties in the northern provinces of the Philippines.
- 5 AHA Centre's Executive Director and Director of Operations learn the impact of the damage from Mayor of Penablanca, Mr. Washington M. Taguinod.





# MONTHLY DISASTER REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

DISASTER MONITORING & ANALYSIS (DMA) UNIT , AHA CENTRE

SEPTEMBER 2018

## GENERAL OVERVIEW OF SEPTEMBER 2018

With the Northwest Monsoon season coming to an end between late September and early October, weather patterns in northern ASEAN will shift from wet with heavy rainfall towards a drier and cooler climate. Occasional storms and thunderstorms may still cause flash floods within certain parts of northern ASEAN. During September, the Philippines experienced Super Typhoon Mangkhut, which passed through the nation's northern regions and islands around the vicinity. The typhoon brought about heavy rainfall and triggered deadly landslides, causing significant destruction and devastation to agricultural crops. However, as a result of the changing trade winds, the cyclone season is returning, with increased vigilance required as the likelihood of cyclone formation increases in the Bay of Bengal.

A large number of earthquakes have been recorded throughout the past 2 months. The increased seismic activity has not only been occurring within the region, but also on a global scale. During Week 34 of 2018 (from the 20<sup>th</sup> to the 26<sup>th</sup> of August), a total of 232 earthquakes were recorded across the Pacific "Ring of Fire" and its adjacent tectonic plates. Of these recorded earthquakes, 37 (15.9%) were recorded to be M 5.0 and above. Of these major earthquakes (≥M 5.0), 25 (67.6%) occurred within a 48-hour period between the 20<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> of August. Of the 232 earthquakes across the world, 32 (13.8%) were reported within ASEAN region, of which 11 (34.4%) were reported to be M 5.0 and above. The overall increase in seismic activity is currently being monitored by seismological agencies, in the anticipation of increased volcanic activity, earthquakes, tsunamis and other resultant hazards. Nevertheless, during the last few months, the activity of volcanoes in the Philippines and Indonesia have remained within their normal threshold, and have experienced no changes to any of their alert levels.

## DISCLAIMER

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

## DISASTER COMPARISON IN NUMBERS

WHITE BAR | 2017 RED BAR | 2018

Drought	1	3	Indonesia	3	17
Earthquake	-	2	Malaysia	1	1
Flood	5	4	Myanmar	1	1
Landslide	-	6	The Philippines	2	5
Storm	-	1	Singapore	-	-
Wind	2	8	Viet Nam	1	2
Volcano	-	-	Cambodia	-	-
Wildfire	-	2	Lao PDR	-	-
Tsunami	-	1	Thailand	-	1
Total	8	27	Total	8	27

Data sources: ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre, United States Geological Survey

## OCTOBER 2018 OUTLOOK (FORECAST FROM THE ASEAN SPECIALISED METEOROLOGICAL CENTRE)

Written by : Mizan Bisri, Qing Yuan Pang

The Southwest Monsoon season is expected to transition to the inter-monsoon period around mid-October, and persist for some weeks before giving way to the Northeast Monsoon season in late-November/December.

During the coming weeks, the prevailing south-easterly or south-westerly winds are expected to gradually weaken to become light and variable in direction. A gradual strengthening of north-easterly winds can be expected in the later part of the Oct-Nov-Dec (OND) season. Characteristically, this is accompanied by a southward shift of the monsoon rain-band, which will bring more rainfall over the southern ASEAN region. The northern ASEAN region will experience lighter rainfall as the season progresses, while in equatorial areas, below-average rainfall is forecast to continue for October. Temperature-wise, above-average conditions are expected over many parts of ASEAN, with warmer-than-average conditions expected over the equatorial ASEAN – particularly in Borneo and south-eastern Sumatra.

In northern ASEAN, occasional hotspots may emerge as drier conditions set in toward the later part of the OND season, however, should remain subdued in the early parts due to wet weather. In southern ASEAN, brief periods of dry weather may contribute to increased hotspot activities in October. This could lead to an occurrence of transboundary haze affecting some parts of the region. However, an increase in shower activities with the onset of the inter-monsoon period will help subdue hotspot activities. Isolated hotspots may develop occasionally, but these hotspots are expected to be short-lived and localised. In equatorial ASEAN, drier-than-usual weather could lead to an escalation in hotspot activities and an increased risk of trans-boundary smoke haze.

*The outlook is assessed for the region in general. For specific updates on the national scale, the relevant National Meteorological and Hydrological Services as well as Geological Services of ASEAN countries should be consulted.*

## REGIONAL TALLY

	2018	2017
• Total of recorded-significant disasters	27	8
• Number of casualties	2,110	17
• Number of injured people	10,704	112
• Number of missing people	743	9
• Number of Internally Displaced People (IDP)	99,855	122,000
• Number of affected population	11,163,753	3,957,579
• Affected houses (collapsed & damaged)	68,141	52,488

(covering the period of September 2018; Week 36-39)



## NATURAL DISASTER TYPES

# GEOPHYSICAL

## (EARTHQUAKES)

Situated on the Ring of Fire, the ASEAN region faces one of the greatest threats of natural disaster due to geophysical activity along this active belt of tectonic plates. Following on from volcanoes in the last edition, another key disaster threat categorised into the geophysical type are earthquakes, as well as a range of related disasters that can occur as the result of earthquake activity. Earthquakes are another form of geophysical events that have triggered disasters in ASEAN during recent times. Therefore, understanding the varieties and impacts of earthquakes is important for disaster management across the region.

The AHA Centre receives ongoing information regarding earthquakes as they take place across the region. Considered relatively unpredictable, earthquake occurrences are therefore more often than not the focus of both response and preparedness activities for the AHA Centre team. As with volcanoes, Indonesia's geographical location sees it experience earthquakes of various sizes on an almost daily basis, with their impact highly dependent upon a range of influencing factors such as force, depth, location and vicinity to human populations and infrastructure.

2018 has seen more than its fair share of significant earthquake events, particularly across Indonesia. A number of major earthquakes during August and September caused widespread death and damage on the island of Lombok and its surrounds, while most recently a 7.4M event shook central Sulawesi, causing not only extreme devastation from the earthquake itself, but a resulting tsunami that has affected millions of people. Other significant ASEAN earthquakes in recent times include:

- **7.2M quake** that killed over 200 people in Bohol, the Philippines 2013;
- **6.9M earthquake** that killed approximately 100 people in Myanmar, 2011;
- **7.6M earthquake** that caused over 1,000 deaths in Padang, Indonesia 2009; and
- **9.1-9.3M earthquake** (and resulting tsunami) with an epicentre off Aceh, Indonesia, that resulted in the loss of over 220,000 lives, and displaced millions across 14 countries, including Indonesia, Thailand, Myanmar and Malaysia.

Written by : William Shea



A number of major earthquakes during August and September caused widespread death and damage on the island of Lombok and its surrounds



### FAULT TYPES OF EARTHQUAKE

**CONVERGENT FAULT**  
Plates move in to one another

**DIVERGENT FAULT**  
Magma rises & pushes plates apart

**TRANSFORM FAULT**  
Plates move sideways against one another

**HYPOCENTER**  
Location of quake below the surface

**CONVERGENT FAULT**  
Location of quake above the surface

### ABOUT EARTHQUAKES

An earthquake, identified by a shaking of the earth, are most often caused by movement of geological fault lines (along the edges of the earth's tectonic plates) – known as an inter-plate earthquake. The three main types of faults that can result in these earthquakes are known as 'normal', 'reverse thrust' and 'strike-slip' faults. The first two types of fault occur when two plates meet, resulting in movement that is vertical in nature (dip-slip movement). The third, strike-slip faults, are characterised by two plates meeting and sliding past each other horizontally. While most of the earthquakes we experience are related to these naturally occurring faults, earthquakes are also caused by other events such as volcanic activity, or human-induced occurrences such as mine blasts or nuclear testing.

### MEASURING EARTHQUAKES

The power of an earthquake is measured by the use of the Richter scale, most commonly used to describe the magnitude (for example 6M or 6MR) and impact of a quake. An earthquake's impact and force will decrease further from its epicentre, and also depend upon the location and depth of the initial fault occurrence. In general, earthquakes felt with higher magnitude measurement will result in greater damage, with general guidelines shown below.

LESS THAN 1.0 to 2.9	MICRO	GENERALLY NOT FELT BY PEOPLE, THOUGH RECORDED ON LOCAL INSTRUMENTS
3.0 - 3.9	MINOR	FELT BY MANY PEOPLE ; NO DAMAGE
4.0 - 4.9	LIGHT	FELT BY ALL ; MINOR BREAKAGE OF OBJECTS
5.0 - 5.9	MODERATE	SOME DAMAGE TO WEAK STRUCTURES
6.0 - 6.9	STRONG	MODERATE DAMAGE IN POPULATED AREAS
7.0 - 7.9	MAJOR	SERIOUS DAMAGE OVER LARGE AREAS ; LOSS OF LIFE
8.0 AND HIGHER	GREAT	SEVERE DESTRUCTING AND LOSS OF LIFE OVER LARGE AREAS

### RELATED HAZARDS

Aside from being powerful and deadly in themselves, earthquakes also lead to a range of other dangerous natural disasters. Well-known to the ASEAN region is the tsunami, which is caused by shallow earthquakes with an epicentre in the ocean, resulting in giant waves that make their way towards land. Alongside this, the shaking of the earth from a quake can cause landslides in hilly or mountainous regions, as well as phenomenon such as soil liquefaction, which was a major cause of death and destruction after the most recent earthquake in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia.



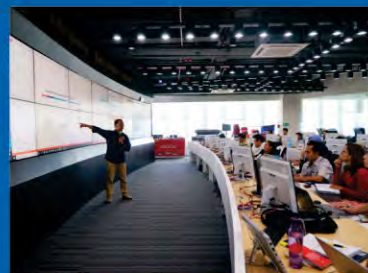


# ACE PROGRAMME PHOTO DIARY SEPTEMBER

September 2018 saw the AHA Centre Executive (ACE) Programme hit full swing, with 17 participants from 9 ASEAN nations beginning their journey towards becoming the next crop of ASEAN disaster management professionals. A wide array of workshops and learning sessions took place throughout September, therefore this volume we bring to you a photo journal of September's ACE Programme proceedings.

## WEEK-1

On the 1<sup>st</sup> week of September, participants were engaged in the *Executive Crisis Leadership – Complexity and Strategy* course, which was facilitated by Dr. Benjamin Ryan and Professor Deon V. Canyon from the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (DKI APCSS). Later the same week, participants learned about the AHA Centre's Web Emergency Operations Centre (WebEOC) and Emergency Response Organisation training through a number of table-top exercises. These sessions were facilitated by the AHA Centre's own Mizan, Grace and Dandi.



## WEEK-2

Everyday is a learning day at the ACE Programme. This week, participants obtained firsthand learnings from Professor Dr. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto, who led the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Agency for Aceh and Nias after the 2004 tsunami, as well as from H.E. Ong Keng Yong, the former Secretary-General of ASEAN (2003-2007). The *International Humanitarian System and interoperability with ASEAN* also took place in the same week, facilitated by United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). The session provides participants with insight and understanding on a range of matters related to disaster management between the UN and ASEAN bodies.



## WEEK-3

The sessions with UNOCHA continued to the Rapid Assessment course which highlights the practical skills regarding coordinated needs assessments for humanitarian response, including information management, data analysis, and primary data collection. This workshop was facilitated by UNOCHA's John Marinós. The week was concluded with the Critical Incident Management Pre-Course which exposes participants to hazard classification system, concepts and frameworks of disaster management related to climate change and sustainable development, and continuous to develop basic knowledge of leadership in crisis situations. The course was facilitated by Chris Webb and Michele Daly, disaster management experts from New Zealand.



## WEEK-4

The fun continues with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) who highlighted the specific needs of women and children in times of emergency. The discussion also covers tips on calculating contraception needs in emergency camps which relates to the following topic: Camp Coordination and Camp Management, facilitated by the International Organization for Migration. Throughout the sessions, participants gained understanding about camp establishment, management, and inter-agencies tasks distribution in providing basic services at emergency shelters.



Written by: Putri Mumpuni | Photo: AHA Centre





# MS. DAM HOA

Mrs. Dam Hoa is one of Viet Nam's senior disaster managers, and one of the ASEAN region's leading female figures in the sector. Hoa, as she likes to be called, has spent over ten years working in the field of natural disaster management, now she is working at Science and Technology and International Cooperation Departments of the Vietnam Disaster Management Authority (the nation's National Disaster Management Office – NDMO), working on a range of disaster management projects across the region, as well as supporting ASEAN communities through numerous disaster responses. Through her time in the field, Hoa has witnessed the transformation of ASEAN disaster management, directly experiencing the positive changes and improvements that can be witnessed across the region.



Hoa didn't choose the disaster management path from the beginning. After graduating, she began working with NGOs, such as the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)

in Thailand, implementing disaster reduction programmes in Laos, Cambodia, as well as her homeland of Viet Nam – and things just built from there. "Viet Nam is a country often affected by natural hazards, so when I began to work in this field, I enjoyed the work so much that I just continued" she recalls. She also remembers her first engagement in a disaster response in Viet Nam, being on stand-by for 24 hours at a time to provide information from the field to her head office and then back again. This experience led Hoa to becoming an ASEAN-ERAT member, a programme that she sees the importance of, particularly within the ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercises (ARF DiRex). "I learned so much from these exercises" she states, "particularly related to the civil-military components".

Hoa's experience has been a value asset to disaster management in Viet Nam, and conversely she has also witnessed the ongoing improvement of disaster management within her country. "Previously we mainly focused on emergency response, but now we are developing some prevention and mitigation programmes" she tells. When she started with Viet Nam's NDMO, prevention and mitigation were basically not much, but things have changed remarkably in the last ten years. Hoa and her office now engage on preparedness programme development with international organisations, alongside efforts in community disaster management, and increased integration, mobilisation and contributions from local authorities. "We also developed a National programme on public awareness raising and community based disaster management for Viet Nam, and in 2013 we formalised a law on disaster prevention and mitigation" says Hoa.



**"Viet Nam is a country often affected by natural hazards, so when I began to work in this field, I enjoyed the work so much that I just continued"**



## MS. DAM HOA

Representing Viet Nam on ASEAN regional high level meetings on disaster management

Written by: William Shea | Photo: AHA Centre

Achieving this has not been void of challenges for Hoa and her counterparts, particularly regarding awareness-raising efforts for the rural communities in Viet Nam. "Because of our topography, each region has its own characteristic of disaster" she explains, "so the information and how we deliver it can be very different". Hoa also recognises the different awareness levels and approaches required for the variety of societal groups that make-up Viet Nam, including intricacies related to gender, socio-economic status, and also indigenous groups. To overcome such challenges, Hoa believes it is important to promote disaster awareness and preparedness to all people, at all times, particularly for outer-lying communities. Not only in the disaster time, but also in the normal time. "We should maintain communication not only on a national level, but also on a local level" Hoa states. "If people are aware, they can be more prepared and lessen the impact of disaster that can sometimes be amplified due to their remoteness."

Hoa's experience of the transformation in disaster management is not limited to Viet Nam alone – but is a phenomenon she has seen transpiring across the ASEAN region. Increased awareness, resources and funding have supported the development and advancement of preparedness and mitigation activities, while importantly still ensuring the strengthening of disaster response mechanisms. Much of this advancement, according to Hoa, is due to the establishment of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). "This base legal document allows us all in the region to facilitate and work together – it is the backbone for our cooperation." Hoa also recognises the value in both formal institutions such as the AHA Centre, as well as the informal connections that the ASEAN disaster management network has created across the region.

**"If we need something, we can ask someone from the AHA Centre, or as a country we also already have the network to reach-out for information or support."**





# PDRF

## THE PHILIPPINE DISASTER RESILIENCE FOUNDATION

The Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF) is a unique organisation, who forms the major coordinating body for the Philippines' private sector engagement and support on disaster management. The ASEAN region has become increasingly aware of the importance of private sector engagement in disaster management field, as well as the value that such engagement can foster, with organisations such as the PDRF providing strong examples of the strong, responsive and skilled resources that can support the overall disaster management efforts of this disaster-prone region.



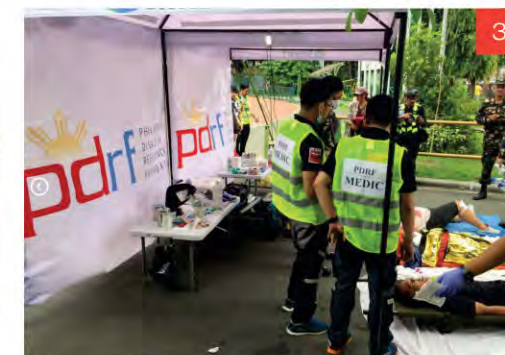
Over recent years, the AHA Centre has turned its focus more heavily to the engagement of the private sector throughout its disaster management work, based on the reasons above, alongside the private sector's own realisation that disaster is something that impacts them heavily – and that they need to do more to support with ongoing efforts. The PDRF mission and work form a solid match with the AHA Centre. Therefore their partnership is mutually beneficial on many levels. The partnership was first formalised in April 2017, with Ms. Adelina Kamal, the (then acting) Executive Director of the AHA Centre, and PDRF President Rene Meily putting pen to paper to formalise this valuable agreement.

The PDRF itself is composed from a team of highly committed professionals who work alongside field experts and reputable humanitarian institutions to organise, coordinate, and solidify the commitment of the private sector within overall disaster management efforts. The PDRF has been a leader in effective reconstruction measures that address the needs of disaster-stricken communities, with their programmes developed for post-disaster recovery in key sectors such as shelter, livelihood, education, environment and water, infrastructure, sanitation, and health. Alongside this, they operate their own state-of-the-art operations and communications centre, engage in community resilience programmes, and support the business sector across a range of elements related to disaster preparedness as well as business resilience in the event of disaster.



1 & 2.  
Blessings of the  
PDRF's Emergency  
Operations Centre

3.  
Simulating disaster  
response, using  
Metro Manila  
earthquake  
scenario



Written by: Valerie Bayhon, William Shea | Photo: PDRF

Within this context, the AHA Centre PDRF partnership focuses towards supporting and advocating increases in public knowledge and awareness regarding disaster management. Through PDRF's support of One ASEAN One Response, there will be a range of exchanges and knowledge sharing activities, that will be mutually reliant on each other's assets and expertise, in order to increase and boost the capacity and capability in responding to disaster. In addition, the partnership will encourage private sector and start-up businesses to be more engaged, and share more ideas for disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction and management, and resilient recovery.

THE PDRF MISSION  
AND WORK FORM  
**A SOLID MATCH**  
WITH  
**THE AHA CENTRE**



THEREFORE THEIR  
PARTNERSHIP IS  
MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL  
ON MANY LEVELS.



# ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



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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 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.