Disaster Risk Management in ASEAN: Priorities and Challenges

Presentation by the ASEAN Secretariat

At the Inception Seminar of ASEAN Project on Disaster Risk Reduction by Integrating Climate Change Projection into Flood and Landslide Risk Assessment

7 February 2019, Bangkok, Thailand
Disasters in ASEAN

  - 100 million people have been adversely affected by catastrophic events
  - 4.4 billion US dollars annually on average due to disasters
  - Setbacks in the gross domestic product (GDP)
  - Budget deficits and poverty incidence
ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)

• The AADMER:
  ✓ is a legally-binding framework and common platform to respond to disasters in ASEAN
  ✓ was ratified by ten AMS and entered into force on 24 December 2009
  ✓ aims to reduce disaster losses in ASEAN region and enhance regional cooperation in disaster response
ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM)

- ACDM is the ASEAN Sectoral Body in charge of overseeing the implementation of AADMER
- It is consisted of national disaster management organization (NDMO) of all AMS
- ACDM is led by chair which chairmanship is for one year and is rotated alphabetically
- ACDM meeting is held twice a year
AADMER Work Programme (AWP)

2010
• AWP 2010-2015

2013
• Accomplishment Report of AWP Phase 1 (2010-2013)

2016
• AWP 2016-2020

2021
• AWP 2021-2025
Disaster Risk Management: General priority

- **PP1 AWARE:** Risk Aware ASEAN Community
- **PP2 BUILD SAFELY:** Building Safe ASEAN Infrastructures & Essential Services
- **PP3 ADVANCE:** A Disaster Resilient and Climate Adaptive ASEAN Community
- **PP4 PROTECT:** Protecting Economic and Social Gains of ASEAN Community Integration through Risk Transfer and Social Protection
- **PP8 LEAD:** ASEAN Leadership for Excellence and Innovation in Disaster Management
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<th>Priority Programme</th>
<th>WG</th>
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<tr>
<td>PP 1 - Aware</td>
<td>RAA</td>
<td>Cambodia &amp; Philippines</td>
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<td>PP 2 - Build Safely</td>
<td>P&amp;M</td>
<td>Laos PDR &amp; Thailand</td>
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<td>PP 3 - Advance</td>
<td>P&amp;M</td>
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<td>PP 4 - Protect</td>
<td>P&amp;R</td>
<td>Malaysia &amp; Singapore</td>
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<td>PP 5 - Response as One</td>
<td>P&amp;R</td>
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<td>PP 6 - Equip</td>
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<td>PP 7 - Recover</td>
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<td>Indonesia, Singapore and Viet Nam</td>
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ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management

Institutionalisation and Communications
- Deepen and broaden linkages with the three ASEAN community pillars and ASEAN bodies, as well as leverage the role of Secretary-General of ASEAN
- Communicate ASEAN’s leadership on disaster management to local communities and the wider global community

Partnerships and Innovations
- Expand the feeling of “we” by strengthening existing relationships
- Systematically reach out to stakeholders such as the business sector, finance sector, youth, and academic and scientific community

Finance and Resource Mobilisation
- Transform financing for AADMER implementation through innovative approaches to ensure sustainability
- Ensure investment, both public and private, to build resiliency
PP3 ADVANCE: A Disaster Resilient and Climate Adaptive ASEAN Community

- Documentation of good practices in strengthening institutional capacity and policy development on DRR and CCA in AMS
- Capacity building programme on DRR and CCA, to strengthen institutional capacity and policy development
- Established ASEAN cross-sectoral collaboration on DRR and CCA
- A programme to promote youth leadership in building resilient communities
- Implementation on high-impact community resilient and climate adaptive programmes across ASEAN
Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration (CN20)

• Baseline study to identify the status of DRR and CCA implementation and their integration in each ASEAN Member States with specific focus on water-related disasters.
• National Workshops in Myanmar, Viet Nam and the Philippines to identify necessary actions to improve implementation of DRR and CCA and their integration.
• Conduct a Regional Forum involving NDMOs and MoE to develop a Work Plan for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration in ASEAN.
• National Focal Point for DRR-CCA Workplan Implementation in each NDMO offices
Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration (CN20)

Main findings:

• DRR and CCA concepts are well incorporated in national socio-economic development plans but the legal framework is generally not integrated

• Inter-ministerial and national-subnational disaster risk management system has been well established in general but the coordination with the CCA management system is still at a development stage in many AMS

• Regular budgetary arrangements for DRR and CCA activities of line ministries are not tracked systematically except in few AMS

• Disaster and climate risk assessment capacity (hydro-meteorological data monitoring and analysis, hazard and risk mapping) varies among AMS

• DRR planning and implementation incorporating climate risk as well as development of planning guidelines is still rare

• Community-based disaster risk management pilot projects are implemented in most Member States, but integrated DRR and CCA training at national and local levels is still rare
Disaster Risk Management: General challenge

- Limited resources or funding
- Lack of monitoring and evaluation expertise in ACDM
- Need to explore the prospects of innovation and new technologies in DRM
- Need to accelerate efforts in risk transfer mechanism
- Need to strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration
Disaster Risk Management: Challenge on DRR-CCA

- Need to link the activities with the national reporting of the global frameworks
- Need to strengthen collaboration with regional groups and organisations
- Need of human resources development and capacity building for implementation of local and national socio-economic development plans
**Way forward**

- Revisit the upcoming activities of AWP and make a mapping of possible donor from ASEAN Dialogue Partner; and check against national activities.

- Enhance coordination with relevant sector of cross-sectoral activity to fill the identified gap, including engagement to encourage innovation and new technologies and risk transfer mechanism.

- Suggest ACDM to appoint M&E focal to monitor the implementation of AWP and work closely with ASEAN.
Thank you