



Progress and Prospects of

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN ASEAN

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OUTLINE >

- 1 ASEAN RISK PROFILE
- 2 ASEAN DRR POLICY INSTRUMENTS
- 3 OPERATIONALISING AADMER
- 4 CHALLENGES IN DRR IN ASEAN
- 5 CHALLENGES IN REGIONAL COOPERATION

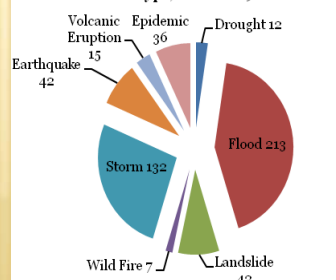


ASEAN RISK PROFILE (ASEAN STATISTICS, 2008)

- ✘ Total land area: 4,435,827 sq. km
- ✘ Total population: 583.7 million
- ✘ Average population growth: 1.5%
- ✘ Total urban population: 244 million or 44% of total in 2005; will grow to 61% by 2030 (Managing Asian Cities, ADB, 2008)
- ✘ Average GDP/capita: 2,577 USD (ranges from 465 to 37,629 USD)
- ✘ Frequent Natural Hazards: Typhoon, Flood, Earthquake, and Landslide.



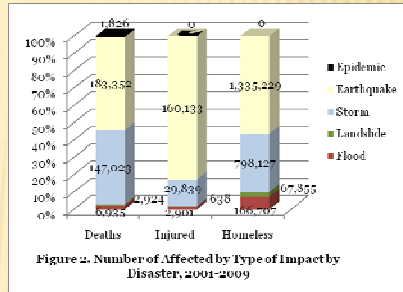
Figure 1. Number of Occurrences by Hazard Type, 2001-2009



Source: www.emdat.be

ASEAN RISK PROFILE

- ✘ Transboundary disasters include 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, 2006 Haze Pollution, and 2009 Typhoon Ketsana.
- ✘ Flood is the most frequent but earthquakes cause the most adverse impacts.
- ✘ Underlying socio-economic vulnerability factors increase the risk, e.g. unsustainable land and resource use, substandard construction practices.



Source: www.emdat.be



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ASEAN RISK PROFILE

- ✘ Region is highly exposed to natural hazards.
- ✘ Rapid urbanization, increasing economic growth and relentless environmental pressure increase disaster and climate risks.
- ✘ The stakes are high; impacts, magnified; risk, still rising.

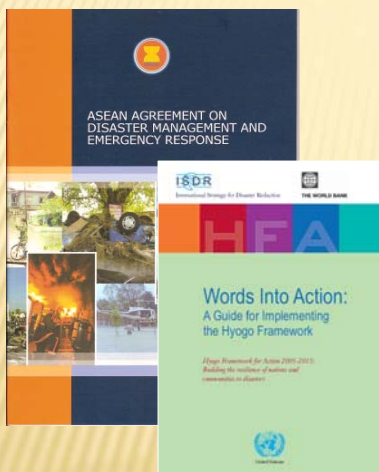
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Raising disaster resilience in the ASEAN region

ASEAN DRR POLICY INSTRUMENTS



- ✧ ASEAN Declarations such as Concord I (1976) and Concord II (2004) and Mutual Assistance on Natural Disasters (1976)
- ✧ ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)
- ✧ Initiated in 2004 and signed by ASEAN Foreign Ministers in July 05
- ✧ Entered into force on 24 Dec 2009.
- ✧ First HFA-related binding instrument in the world
- ✧ Fortifies the regional policy on disaster management by giving priority to disaster risk reduction
- ✧ Enables a more proactive regional framework for cooperation, coordination, technical assistance, and resource mobilisation for DRR.

Raising disaster resilience in the ASEAN region

SHARED VISION, GOALS & PRINCIPLES

“To provide effective mechanisms to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of the Parties, and to jointly respond to disaster emergencies through concerted national efforts and intensified regional and international cooperation.”



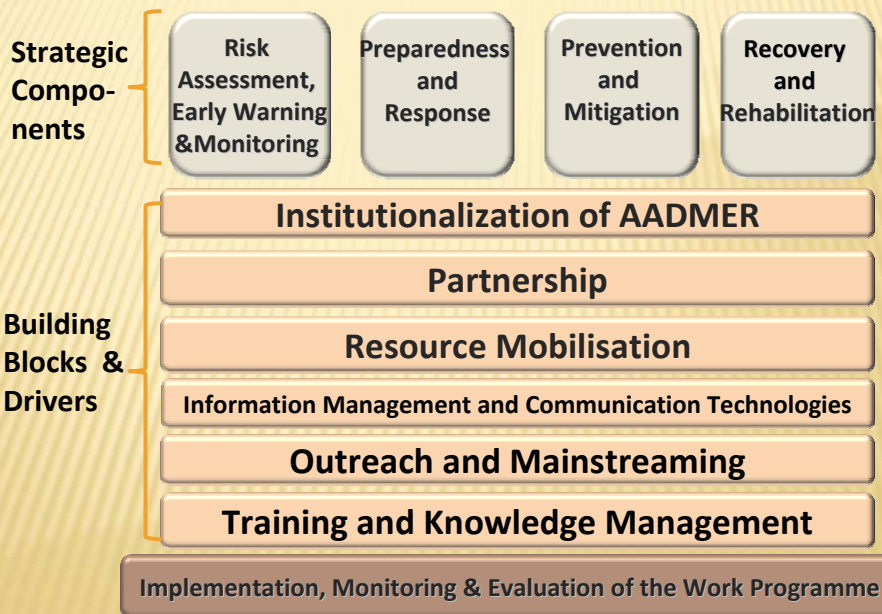
- Regional complements and builds on national and local agenda.
- Regional offers framework and mechanisms for cooperation, resource mobilization, monitoring and compliance.
- AADMER acts as a lynchpin but national and local solutions are the key to effective DRR.
- Synergise partnerships with stakeholders for the benefits to cascade down to the community where it matters.

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OPERATIONALISING AADMER



DRR ELEMENTS IN THE AADMER WP

- ✘ **Support Member States in making DRR a national priority:** Legal and institutional frameworks at national and allocate resources, i.e. SNAP/NAP.
- ✘ **Reduce underlying risk factors in key sectors:** Systematically integrate into national and key sectoral plans and programs, e.g. health and education sectors, critical facilities, housing.
- ✘ **Advocate for DRR and community-based approaches:** Raise awareness for disaster prevention and mitigation.
- ✘ **Make cities resilient from disasters:** Reduce urban risk and climate risk.
- ✘ **Integrate DRR and CCA programs:** NAPA vis-à-vis SNAP/NAP
- ✘ **Transfer risk:** Feasible risk financing instruments for Member States

AADMER WORK PROGRAMME 2010-2015

- ✘ **Partnership-driven** – Led by ACDM with support from drafting partners include APG, PDC, ADPC, USFDS, AIFDR, ADRC, UNISDR, etc.
- ✘ **Transparent and participatory** – country consultations on partnership and resource mobilization, training needs assessments, WG meetings and workshops with partner organizations, FGDs with CSOs/NGOs, etc.

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AADMER WORK PROGRAMME 2010-2015

- ✘ Expected adoption and endorsement by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) on 11-12 March 2010.
- ✘ Expected launching in the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) tentatively scheduled in April 2010.

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CHALLENGES IN INSTITUTIONALISING DRR IN ASEAN

- ✘ More decentralised policy and institutional frameworks needed in Member States for DRR.
- ✘ Improving capacities of and coordination across ministries (e.g. environment and disaster management) and levels of government
- ✘ DRR and CCA - More proactive DRR integrating climate risk adaptation measures to reduce underlying vulnerability factors in key sectors (e.g. infrastructure, land use, agriculture).
- ✘ Risk assessment, identification and monitoring – local, national and regional/transboundary risks
- ✘ Integrating DRR in recovery – planning for longer term recovery and reconstruction before and after a disaster.
- ✘ Making DRR people centered – gender-fair and inclusive (issues of PWDs, children, elderly and other vulnerable groups).⁶

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CHALLENGES IN PROMOTING COOPERATION IN ASEAN

(Among Member States, dialogue partners and international partners)

- ✘ Raising and mobilising resources including technology transfer to implement the AADMER Work Programme
- ✘ Establishing the AHA Centre as the regional coordinating center
- ✘ Continuity of mechanisms, protocols and procedures requires leadership and commitment at all levels.
- ✘ Sustainability of regional DRR initiatives that add value to national agenda and narrow the development gaps among Member States in the long term
- ✘ Interoperability with other systems (e.g. PDNA/DALA, ERAT)

Thank you for your attention

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