ANNUAL REPORT
2013

AHA CENTRE
ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management
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FOREWORDS

Throughout 2013, the AHA Centre has managed to reaffirm its role as the implementing engine of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER), the framework for cooperation and coordination which underpins our shared approach to countering disasters in the region, the implementation of which is overseen by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), consisting of the National Focal Points of the National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs).

The AHA Centre’s rapidly growing capacity to efficiently coordinate emergency responses was proven this year during a number of emergency operations in the Philippines, Lao PDR, and Indonesia. In addition, the AHA Centre has for the first time co-organized, together with Viet Nam, the annual ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX-13), held in Ba Vi District, Hanoi, October 2013.

As in the previous year, the AHA Centre has continued to receive invaluable support from the ASEAN Member States, ASEAN Secretariat, in particular the Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance Division (DMHA), Lead Shepherd Countries, NDMOs, the four thematic Working Groups which have all provided essential advice and guidance, as well as ASEAN Dialogue Partners.

In the ACDM, in 2013 we have been able to continue the support to the AHA Centre through strategic endorsements for its programmes and activities. As we are now entering the second phase of the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015, I am wishing every continuing success to ACDM and to my successor, who will come from Brunei Darussalam, while extending my congratulations to the AHA Centre on its second anniversary.

From the Chair of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), Viet Nam

The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre), established on 17th November 2011, has now successfully completed its second year of operation.

Vu Van Tu
Acting Director

Department of Dyke Management, Flood and Storm Control (DDMFSC)
Chief of Standing Office of Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCSFC) of Viet Nam
Chairman of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), 2013
The year of 2013 has tested ASEAN Region with large-scale disasters which left devastating impacts. Allow us to recall with gratitude, the ASEAN solidarity expressed in our disaster response missions. We are continuously humbled and moved by how the ASEAN Member States immediately responded to the call for assistance and offered supports to the Member States affected by disasters. Those acts motivated us to continuously improve our ways of providing supports both to disaster-affected countries and assisting countries.

As our organization grows with more staff, there was also continuous stockpiling in our Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA) warehouse. Those enabled us to respond to more emergency response missions than in the previous year. In 2013 we responded to Jakarta Floods and Aceh earthquake emergencies in Indonesia, responded to flooding in Lao PDR, and to Manila floods, Bohol earthquake, and to super typhoon Haiyan emergencies in the Philippines. As we did in the previous years, we monitored the occurrence of the disasters, disseminated the information to National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) Focal Points and to public, delivered relief goods, deployed ASEAN Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ERAT) to conduct disaster impact assessments, and facilitated the deployment of the assistance from other ASEAN Member States.

In 2013 we improved our operations, thanks to more learning opportunities and more advanced information and communication technology which was developed to suit our organisational needs. To enhance our disaster monitoring, preparedness and response capacities, in 2013 we conducted several capacity building activities, including Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS) training for NDMOs, ERAT induction and refresher courses, ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX), as well as the launching of the Establishment of an Integrated Information and Communication Technology System to Strengthen the Operation of AHA Centre – Phase II (ICT Phase II) Project that further supported the development of Web-based Emergency Operation Centre (WebEOC), which links the AHA Centre simultaneously to the NDMOs in the ASEAN region. By the end of 2013, we were also set to launch the AHA Centre Executive Programme (ACE Programme), as we received NDMOs confirmations on their participation.

In both disaster and non-disaster situations, we could recall the endless support from the ACDM representing Disaster Management Offices of ten ASEAN Member States, ASEAN Secretariat, as well as Dialogue Partners and our partner organisations. Allow us to extend our appreciation and gratitude to the National Focal Points and NDMOs of the ASEAN Member States, the Chair of ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), the ASEAN Secretariat, as well as our international Dialogue Partners, for their invaluable support throughout the year. We herewith present the AHA Centre’s Second Year Annual Report, which illustrates our continuing commitment to serve the ASEAN Region.

From the Executive Director,
AHA Centre
2012 – 2013 at A Glance

$ USD 19.5 million  USD 1.5 million
Funds under management  Worth of relief items dispatched

16,670  2,393  73  28
Families in ASEAN benefitted  Visitors on ADINET  Trainings organized or attended  ASEAN Assessment Team members trained

76  57  6  4  516  1,154
VIPS, Agencies and Organizations visited the AHA Centre  Situation updates shared  Emergency relief operations  Emergency response exercises attended  Followers on Twitter  "Likes" on Facebook
BACKGROUND

Section
The AHA Centre is the operational manifestation of AADMER, the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response, which was signed by ASEAN Foreign Ministers on 26 July 2005, in Vientiane, Lao PDR and entered into force on 24 December 2009.

The overall objective of AADMER is to jointly respond to humanitarian emergencies through concerted national efforts and intensified regional and international cooperation. The AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 focuses on four strategic components: Risk Assessment, Early Warning and Monitoring, Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness and Response, and Recovery.

The ASEAN Member States are now entering into the second phase of the AADMER Work Programme towards 2015 - an important milestone for all stakeholders as it is the year when the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 and the Millennium Development Goals end.

To further concretise and expedite the implementation of identified flagship projects and priorities for this phase, the 23rd meeting of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), held in November 2013, Danang, Vietnam, endorsed 21 Strategic Concept Notes outlining the scope of work going forward. These were also presented during the Second AADMER Partnership Conference in 2013, throughout which the participating ASEAN Dialogue Partners expressed strong interest of support.
At the 22nd Meeting of the ACDM, Thailand handed over the Chairmanship of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) to Viet Nam. Under the ACDM, the National Focal Points of the National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) of the ASEAN Member States will meet and make decisions on key policy and strategic issues.

The 22nd Meeting of the ACDM was held back-to-back with the Second Meeting on the Conference of the Parties (COP-2) to the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) on 30 May 2013, in Hanoi, Viet Nam. With the administrative support from the ASEAN Secretariat’s Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance Division (DMHA), the 22nd Meeting of the ACDM discussed the implementation of the AADMER, operationalisation of the AHA Centre, preparation for the ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX-13), and the ASEAN Day for Disaster Management (ADDM). In addition, the Meeting explored strategies to promote synergy with other mechanisms within the ASEAN system.

The Meeting also centred on issues such as the reactivation of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM), as well as the draft ASEAN Declaration on Disaster Management developed during the 22nd Meeting of ACDM, which was then submitted to the 23rd ASEAN Summit, held from 9 to 10 October 2013, in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam.

The ACDM consists of the Heads of the National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) who are responsible for disaster management in the respective ASEAN Member States. The ACDM assumes overall responsibility for coordinating and implementing the regional level activities. The ACDM Chairmanship rotates annually amongst the Member States, with the ASEAN Secretariat as the Secretariat to the ACDM.

In 2013, two Meetings of the ACDM were held which brought further fresh impulses to the regional disaster management mechanism.


THE ASEAN COMMITTEE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT (ACDM)

The 2nd Conference of the Parties (COP2) back-to-back with the 22nd ACDM Meeting held in Hanoi, Viet Nam in May 2013.
Viet Nam organized yet another successful Meeting of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), held in Danang, Viet Nam, from 26 to 28 November 2013. The 23rd Meeting of the ACDM was held back-to-back with the Second AADMER Partnership Conference on 28 November 2013.

The Meeting focused on follow-up actions related to the adoption of the “ASEAN Declaration on Enhancing Cooperation in Disaster Management” by the ASEAN Leaders at the 23rd ASEAN Summit; consideration on the Terms of Reference for the Joint Task Force Meeting to promote synergy and coordination with other ASEAN bodies to ensure ASEAN’s centrality; adoption of the Strategy for Phase 2 under the AADMER Work Programme; prioritization of the Concept Notes resulting from the ACDM Task Force Meeting held in October 2013; lessons learnt from ARDEX-13 and other actual disasters; and details for planning the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM).

As agreed by the COP-2, the ACDM Session on the East Asia Summit (EAS) Cooperation on Disaster Management was also held in the afternoon of 27 November 2013.

ACDM also met with the ASEAN Dialogue Partners and other partner organizations to present the accomplishment report of the AADMER Work Programme Phase 1 and officially launched the AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 at the Second AADMER Partnership Conference on 28 November 2013.

As the Secretariat to the ACDM, the ASEAN Secretariat played a key role in preparing the accomplishment report and Phase 2 of the AADMER Work Programme, as well as organised the AADMER Partnership Conference in the support to the ACDM.
The AHA Centre is an inter-governmental organisation established by the ASEAN Member States - Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam - to facilitate the cooperation and coordination within ASEAN, and with the United Nations and other international organisations, for disaster management and emergency response in the region.

With Article 20 of AADMER serving as its formal basis, the AHA Centre was established at the 19th ASEAN Summit in Bali, Indonesia, on 17th November 2011 through the signing of “Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre)”.

AADMER, Article 20

1. The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) shall be established for the purpose of facilitating co-operation and co-ordination among the Parties, and with relevant United Nations and international organisations, in promoting regional collaboration.

2. The AHA Centre shall work on the basis that the Party will act first to manage and respond to disasters. In the event that the Party requires assistance to cope with such a situation, in addition to direct request to any Assisting Entity, it may seek assistance from the AHA Centre to facilitate such request.

3. The AHA Centre shall carry out the functions as set in the Annex and any other functions as directed by the Conference of the Parties.
Milestones in the Development of the AHA Centre

**1967**
Bangkok Declaration
Commitment of ASEAN to promote regional cooperation in Southeast Asia in the spirit of equality and partnership and thereby contribute towards peace, progress and prosperity in the region.

**1976**
ASEAN Declaration on Mutual Assistance on Natural Disasters
Cooperation in improving disaster management capacities, and mutual assistance in case of calamities.

**2003**
ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) enters into force.
AADEMER foresees the creation of the AHA Centre.

**2004**
ASEAN Regional Programme on Disaster Management (2004-2010)
Includes the implementation of an ASEAN Response Action Plan.

**2004 - 2010**
ASEAN Regional Programme on Disaster Management (2004-2010)
Indicates the implementation of an ASEAN Response Action Plan.

**2004 INDIAN OCEAN TSUNAMI**

**2008 CYCLONE NARGIS**

**2008**
ASEAN charter enters into force.

**2009**
1 December
Hua Hin declaration on the Roadmap of the ASEAN Community (2009-2015)
15th ASEAN Summit, Cha-am Hua Hin, instructs ACDM to set up a fully functioning AHA Centre.

**2009**
23-25 October
17th ASEM Summit
ASEAN leaders looking forward to operationalisation of the AHA Centre.

**2010**
23-25 February
17th meeting of ACDM
ACDM agrees on steps to set up provisional AHA Centre.

**2011**
18th ASEM Summit
The Chairman of ASEAN reaffirms commitment to ensure effective operation of AHA Centre and importance of establishing the AHA Centre.

**2011**
9-10 September
18th ACDM Meeting
ASEAN Member States announce readiness to sign AHA Centre Agreement.

**2017**
15th ASEAN Summit, Cha-am Hua Hin, instructs ACDM to set up a fully functioning AHA Centre.

**2018**
12-14 March
First regional workshop on the establishment of the AHA Centre.

**2018**
13-15 December
39th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM) notes the need to set up AHA Centre.

**2018**
25 July
9th ACDM meeting endorses initial Concept of Operations (CONOPS), roadmap and priority action plan of interim AHA Centre.

**2018**
12-14 March
Second Regional Workshop on the AHA Centre and 9th ACDM meeting

**2018**
24 February
1967
Declaration of ASEAN Concord I
Member countries shall extend assistance for relief of Member Countries in distress.

**2018**
7 October
1976
ASEAN Declaration on Mutual Assistance on Natural Disasters

**2018**
7 October
ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) is signed

**2018**
1967
First regional workshop on the establishment of the AHA Centre.

**2018**
1976
Declaration of ASEAN Concord II
Intensify cooperation in addressing problems with, inter alia, disaster management.

**2018**
40th AMM endorses the offer of Indonesia to host AHA Centre.

**2018**
ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) is signed

**2018**
39th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM) notes the need to set up AHA Centre.

**2018**
39th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM) notes the need to set up AHA Centre.

**2019**
8 May
17th ASEAN Summit

**2019**
17 November
1st meeting of ACDM

**2019**
19th ASEAN Summit in Bali, Indonesia
Signing of Agreement on the Establishment of AHA Centre.

**2019**
19th ASEAN Summit in Bali, Indonesia

**2019**
14th ACDM meeting sets up task force to establish AHA centre. ASEAN Agreement on disaster management and emergency response (AADMER) enters into force.
AHA Centre’s
Terms of Reference

1. Receive and consolidate data as analysed by, and recommendations on risk level from, the National Focal Points (the National Disaster Management Organisations/NDMOs);

2. On the basis of such information, disseminate the analysed data and risk level arising from the identified hazards to ASEAN Member States, through the National Focal Points;

3. Where appropriate, conduct analysis on possible disaster regional-level implications;

4. Receive information regarding available resources for the regional standby arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response;

5. Facilitate the establishment, maintenance and periodical review of regional standby arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response;

6. Facilitate periodic review of regional standard operating procedures;

7. Receive data on earmarked assets and capacities which may be available for regional standby arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response, as communicated by each Party and its updates;

8. Consolidate, update and disseminate the data on earmarked assets and capacities, and communicate with the parties for their utilisation;

9. Receive information on measures taken by the Parties to mobilise equipment, facilities, materials, human and financial resources required to respond to disasters;

10. Facilitate joint emergency response;

11. Where appropriate, facilitate the processing of exemptions and facilities in respect to the provision of assistance;

12. Where possible and appropriate, facilitate the processing of transit of personnel, equipment, facilities, and materials in respect of the provision of assistance;

13. Facilitate activities for technical cooperation;

14. Facilitate activities for scientific and technical research;

15. Receive from each Party information on designated National Focal Point and Competent Authorities and any subsequent changes in their designations; and

16. Regularly and expeditiously provide information to the Parties, and, as necessary, to relevant international partners.

AHA Centre facilitated the deployment of relief items from the Government of Malaysia to the Government of Indonesia during the Aceh Earthquake Response, July 2013.
02

Section

CORE AREAS OF OPERATION AND ACHIEVEMENTS
02

CORE AREAS OF OPERATION AND ACHIEVEMENTS

EMERGENCY RESPONSES IN 2013

ORIGINS

Super Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda), Philippines

Super Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda), which made landfall in the Philippines on 8 November 2013, represents the most catastrophic disaster faced by the ASEAN region since the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami and the 2008 Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar.

The AHA Centre had already monitored the development of the storm since 4 November 2013 and put two officers on the ground on 7 November 2013, one day prior to its landfall. In the next days, this was followed by further disaster emergency responders from the AHA Centre and ASEAN Member States, including the ASEAN EMerency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT) from Brunei Darussalam, logisticians, and medical personnel, to deliver necessary assistance and support to the typhoon affected areas.

Solidarity actions as well as public fundraising efforts were intensified across the region. Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam, all stepped in, sending their best emergency responders, relief goods, and pledges for financial support through bilateral channels, as well as through the AHA Centre mechanism.

The AHA Centre itself contributed through regular situation monitoring and dissemination of Situation Reports to the Member States, facilitated and coordinated the assistance from Member States, and through the Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN, organised the supply of 2.5 tons of rice, 2,000 bottles of drinking water, one set of office prefabs, ten family tents, 2,200 personal hygiene kits, 2,500 tarpaulins, one mobile storage unit, 250 shelter kits, and 200 sets of temporary living equipment. The total value of AHA Centre’s assistance reached USD 606,700.

The Secretary-General of ASEAN, H.E. Le Luong Minh, along with the Deputy Secretary General for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community, H.E. Alicia Dela Rosa Bala, and a team of ASEAN Secretariat as well as the AHA Centre Executive Director visited the Philippines on 19 – 22 November 2013 to meet the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Manila, visited the ASEAN responders and affected communities in Tacloban, and officially handed over ASEAN’s relief items to the Secretary of Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

As of 23 December 2013, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) of the Philippines indicated that the storm caused 6,109 deaths; 4,095,280 persons were displaced and damages is estimated at USD 825 million. In Tacloban alone, 90% of the structures were either destroyed or damaged, while other cities, such as Ormoc, reported similar damage.

The AHA Centre had already monitored the development of the storm since 4 November 2013 and put two officers on the ground on 7 November 2013, one day prior to its landfall. In the next days, this was followed by further disaster emergency responders from the AHA Centre and ASEAN Member States.

Super Typhoon level on the Saffir-Simpson hurricane wind scale. Tracking westwards, the storm attained a wind speed of around 250 km/h with gustiness up to 315 km/h, making it one of the strongest tropical cyclones recorded in history. It then moved northwest and affected Viet Nam, Taiwan, and China.

The eye of the cyclone made its first landfall in the Philippines at Guiuan, Eastern Samar, on 8 November 2013, followed by five additional landfalls in the country without significant reduction in intensity, before eventually emerging into the South China Sea.

The Philippines was faced with an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. As of 23 December 2013, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) of the Philippines indicated that the storm caused 6,109 deaths; 4,095,280 persons were displaced and 1,779 went missing. 27,665 injuries were recorded. The total cost of the damage is estimated at USD 825 million. In Tacloban alone, 90% of the structures were either destroyed or damaged, while other cities, such as Ormoc, reported similar damage.

Deployment of relief items in Guiuan

Deployment of health teams in Guiuan

Meeting with Country Permanent Representatives of ASEAN, Defence Attaché from ASEAN Member States and ASEAN Secretariat on 28 November 2013

Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) established in Guiuan

Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) established in Tacloban

Office of Civil Defense/ the Executive Director of NDRRMC

Secretariat on 12 November 2013

Facilitating the entry of ASEAN Member States’ assistance in Tacloban

The ASEAN and AHA Centre visited Tacloban and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) building.

The AHA Centre has started to monitor the movement of the Typhoon since 4 November 2013

Handover of personal hygiene kits to Ms. Dinky Soliman, the Secretary of Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).
### ASEAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE

**For Philippines Typhoon Haiyan**

**Support of AHA Centre**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number of Staff</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>RIGAN, 2 Sat Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 ERAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 ERAT support personal from APG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 APG in Tacloban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ERAT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Month</th>
<th>Number of Staff</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Office Prefabs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Generator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Kelly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 Family Tents</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number of Staff</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,5 Tons Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000 Bottled Water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Devastation**

- **Displaced**: 4,095,280
- **Death**: 6,109
- **Missing**: 1,779
- **Injuries**: 28,626
- **Affected Population**: 16,078,181

**Total Cost of Damages**: US$ 142,191,945 (Data as of Dec 24, 2013)

**Support of ASEAN Member States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>1 ERAT field team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>C-130 full of food items, non-food items, medical supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>1 field hospital and mobile medical service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>250 Tarps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>2 ERAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>CN-235 full of food items, medical supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>SCDF personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>US$ 100,000 in cash donation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Value**: US$ 606,700

- **2,000 Personal Hygiene Kits**
- **1 Mobile Storage Unit establish in Guiuan**
- **500 Tarps**
- **250 Shelter Kits**
- **200 Temporary Living Equipment**

**Typhoon Haiyan**

- **Landfall**: November 2013
- **Total Cost of Damages**: US$ 142,191,945

**About the Data**

* Sources: SAGAP Form 4, Foreign Aid Transparency Hub (FAiTH)/Gov.ph, correspondence with Assisting Member States, as of 28 December 2013

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**AHA Centre Mission Objectives on Typhoon Haiyan Response**

**01 Managing Information**
- Provide continuous update on disaster situation to all of ASEAN Member States

**02 Facilitating Assistance from ASEAN Member States**
- Administration and logistical support and field coordination with the government of the Philippines
- Support the NDMO of the Affected Country
- Provide operational support to the Office of Civil Defense Region 8 in Tacloban through the provision of emergency communication, food & water, office prefabs, generators, mobile storage units, office tents, etc

**03 Support the NDMO of the Affected People through the Government of the Philippines**
- Provide emergency relief items to the affected people such as tarpaulins, hygiene kits, shelter tool kit

**04 Providing Support to the Affected People through the Government of the Philippines**
- Provide relief items worth of US$ 260,000
According to data provided by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) of the Philippines, as of 15 October 2013, 3,221,248 persons were severely affected; 222 were reported dead, 8 were missing, and 976 injuries were recorded. Over 73,000 structures were damaged, of which more than 14,500 were totally devastated.

Approximately three weeks later, Super Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) struck the region. Although Bohol was not one of the primary scenes of the storm’s devastation, it sent some 40,000 persons back to evacuation centres and disrupted local relief and reconstruction efforts.

In its emergency response, the AHA Centre deployed two ASEAN-ERAT members and two AHA Centre officers, as well as providing 250 family tents and 250 family kits. The Government of Malaysia, through the National Security Council (MKN) and the Royal Malaysia Air Force (RMAF), facilitated the provision of two air carriers (C-130) to deliver the relief items from the ASEAN emergency stockpile in Subang, Malaysia to Mactan Air Force Base in Cebu, Philippines. Further, the Philippines Air Force and the Philippines Navy transported the relief items to affected areas.

The personnel of Philippines Army unload the family kits from the C-130 plane of the Royal Malaysia Air Force (RMAF) in Cebu. Further, the Philippines Navy and Philippines Air Force delivered those family kits to Tagbilaran, the earthquake-affected area.

The arrival of ASEAN Family Kits in Lao PDR NDMO’s warehouse.
BACKGROUND

On 2 July 2013 at 14:37 local time, a 6.2 Richter scale inland earthquake with epicenter about 35 km southwest of Bener Meriah, Aceh Province, severely affected Bener Meriah and Aceh Tengah districts.

Two districts, Aceh Tengah and Bener Meriah, were severely affected. As of 14 July 2013, the earthquake had taken 40 lives and injured 2,532, as well as displacing 52,113 people. 18,902 houses sustained damages.

AHA Centre regularly disseminated Situation Updates to ASEAN NDMOs and in coordination with the National Disaster Management Agency of Indonesia (BNPB), deployed a response team to deliver 500 shelter toolkits which contained tools to clear up debris and to help repairing damaged houses, as well as 250 family tents, each can shelter up to six persons.

AHA Centre also facilitated the deployment of relief items from the Government of Malaysia, which included 1,000 family tents, 1,000 blankets, and 1,000 tarpaulins to the Government of Indonesia.

TROPICAL STORM MARING, MANILA, PHILIPPINES

On 19 August 2013, heavy rains caused by the southwest monsoon and aggravated by the tropical storm “Maring” (internationally named “Trami”) triggered flooding that affected the National Capital Region (NCR), Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Region I, III, IV-A, and IV-B of the Philippines.

Based on data provided by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) of the Philippines, as of 23 August 2013, the flooding caused 10 deaths, 41 injuries, and affected 1,928,685 persons as houses were damaged and roads became impassable. Meanwhile, the estimated cost of damage had reached USD 2.2 million.

AHA Centre closely monitored the situation, disseminated the information to NDMO Focal Points, deployed its team for coordination, and offered nine fiberglass rescue boats to the NDRRMC.

The arrival of Malaysia’s assistance in Aceh

The fiberglass boats were handed over to the NDRRMC.

The rescue team at the flooded area

Shelter toolkits from Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN arriving in Takengon, Aceh Tengah

The arrival of Malaysia’s assistance in Aceh
Due to heavy rains in Jakarta and its surrounding areas lasting from 15-21 January 2013, several main rivers in the city were flooded. The flood affected 35 out of 40 sub-districts of Jakarta’s 6 districts.

The worst inundation reached up to five meters. The floods triggered the Declaration of Emergency Situation by the Governor of Jakarta, as it took 20 lives and affected 245,119 people.

AHA Centre regularly disseminated Situation Updates to NDMO Focal Points, and deployed a solidarity response mission to support the National Disaster Management Agency of Indonesia. AHA Centre also developed the maps of Ciliwung River pumping station and water retention basins for the Disaster Management Agency of Jakarta, which contributed to floods management and forecast.

After conducting a rapid assessment, AHA Centre deployed ten portable toilets to serve nearly 3,000 evacuees in Rawa Buaya and Borobudur University Evacuation Centres. AHA Centre also delivered drinking water, trash bags, and sanitary wipes to help maintain hygiene in the evacuation centres.

The summary of disaster information is recorded and made available to public through the ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADInet), which can be accessed at www.adinet.ahacentre.org.

The ADInet records showed that in 2013 floods remained the most frequent disaster in the Region. Out of a total of 308 disasters recorded, 178 were floods, followed by 54 wind-induced disasters, 31 landslides, 28 storms, 10 earthquakes, 5 volcanic eruptions, and 2 drought incidents.

Disaster in ASEAN Region in 2013

The disaster monitoring and analysis unit of the AHA Centre monitors disaster occurrence in ASEAN region on daily basis.
SUPER TYPHOO BOPHA, PHILIPPINES, DECEMBER 2012

SUPER TYPHOO BOPHA (LOCALLY NAMED AS "PABLO") MADE LANDFALL ON THE ISLAND OF MINDANAO ON 3 DECEMBER 2012. ACCORDING TO DATA PROVIDED BY THE PHILIPPINES ATMOSPHERIC, GEOPHYSICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (PAGASA), THE STORM SUSTAINED A WIND SPEED OF 175 KM/H, WITH GUSTINESS REACHING UP TO 210 KM/H, MAKING IT THE STRONGEST TYPHOO TO HIT THE PHILIPPINES IN 2012.

Bopha brought massive damage. The data recorded on 25 December 2012 indicated that the typhoon had affected 6,245,998 people in 40 provinces and took a total of 1,067 lives, 2,666 people were injured, and 216,816 houses were damaged.

Throughout the emergency response phase, the AHA Centre regularly disseminated Situation Updates to NDMO Focal Points, and deployed a rapid response team which also included ERAT officers.

In addition, the AHA Centre provided three 45 KVA Generators, three mobile Storage Units, 600 ASEAN family Kits, 500 rolls of tarpaulins to cover up to 5,000 families, USD 100,000 worth of rice, five 10-wheeler trucks to transport relief items, and provided support for 200 volunteers serving in the Inter-Agency Relief Operations Hub in Davao City.

THABAITYIN EARTHQUAKE, MYANMAR, NOVEMBER 2012

ON 11 NOVEMBER 2012, A MAGNITUDE 6.8 RICHTER SCALE EARTHQUAKE OCCURRED NEAR THE TOWN OF SHWEB, 120 KM NORTH OF MANDALAY.

According to the official data record, as of 22 November 2012, the earthquake took 11 lives, and left 114 people injured, 6,687 people in 24 townships were affected, and 1,836 houses damaged, including monasteries, pagodas, a hospital, and a school. The Radana Thinga Bridge, which was still under construction, fell into the Irrawaddy River.

AHA Centre disseminated Situation Updates on the disaster to National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOS), and deployed a coordination support team which delivered 250 multi-purpose tents and 70 rolls of tarpaulin, identified as urgent needs in the earthquake-affected areas.
ADVANCING DISASTER MONITORING AND RISK ANALYSIS

Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS)

Operational since November 2012, the Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS) real-time, multi-hazard, situational awareness platform enables the AHA Centre to gather Essential Elements of Information (EEI) and provides decision-making support to senior management. Further technical improvements were made to the system in 2013, with the support of the Pacific Disaster Centre (PDC).

DMRS is now capable of real-time streaming of hazard and disaster information from ASEAN Member States. The system’s geospatial data mapping facilities have also been enhanced.

In 2013 the AHA Centre website underwent a major revision and redesign. Still using www.ahacentre.org as its address, the newly designed website enables a more user-friendly presentation of disaster information.

The new web design was launched during the 23rd ACDM Meeting in Da Nang, Viet Nam, in November 2013. The full version of the AHA Centre website, which includes integrated ASEAN disaster information, is expected to be accomplished by the end of May 2014.
Web-based Information Systems (ASEAN WebEOC)

WebEOC (Web-based Emergency Operation Centre) is a customized, web-based crisis information system. The platform links AHA Centre and ASEAN NOMIDs simultaneously for information sharing during both emergency and non-emergency periods.

In April 2013, the Establishment of an Integrated Information and Communication Technology System to Strengthen the Operation of AHA Centre (ICT Phase II) Project was officially endorsed. The ICT Phase II project is made possible with the support of the Government of Japan through the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF). Among the ICT Phase II outputs are the development of WebEOC which include several boards such as significant incident, SAGOF management system, resource management, team management and others.

ASEAN WebEOC capabilities were first tested during the preparation and conduct of ARDEX-13, specifically during the communication exercise which was held on 17 October 2013 and during the field simulation exercise on 23 October 2013 in Ba Vi District, Vietnam. The ARDEX Chief Referee and Multinational Command Centre commended on the effectiveness of WebEOC in disaster information sharing. WebEOC was fully utilized in Typhoon Haiyan emergency operations by the AHA Centre and assisting Member States, and will continue to be used in future operations and day-to-day operations within AHA Centre.
BACKGROUND

STRENGTHENING PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE CAPACITY

In 2013, the ASEAN ERAT team, which is under the operational management of the AHA Centre, carried out initial impact and needs assessments in major disaster emergencies, thus supporting Member States’ capacity to decide on the type and extent of internal or external disaster assistance required.

During the 3rd ASEAN-ERAT Induction Course organised at the Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) with the support from Australian Fund through the ASEAN Secretariat from 8 – 15 April 2013, 28 additional ERAT personnel were trained, growing the team from 36 to 64 members.

Realizing the extent of works needed during the early stage of disaster emergencies, the 23rd ACM meeting in Da Nang, Viet Nam, agreed to expand the scope of ERAT duties from emergency rapid assessment only into emergency response and assessment. The Meeting also agreed to change the name of the team from ASEAN Emergency Rapid Assessment Team to ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team.

Further, in 2013, the ERAT Guidelines became operational. These include an Initial Needs Assessment Checklist (INAC) tool during the emergency assessment interview process for the key sectors of Health, Food & Nutrition, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), Shelter, Non Food Items (NFIs), and Protection.

Back-to-back with the ASEAN Regional Disaster Simulation Exercise 2013 (ARDEX-13) in Hanoi, Viet Nam, eight ASEAN ERAT members from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, and Viet Nam, were re-trained through an ASEAN-ERAT Refresher Course, which was held from 19 – 24 October 2013. The Course was attended by two observers from Indonesia, one observer from Myanmar, and one observer from Viet Nam.

Regional Simulation Exercises

ARDEX-13 exercised the scenario of Super Typhoon ‘Neptune’ which made a landfall in the areas of Northern Delta Provinces of Viet Nam. Neptune caused a large-scale inundation which impacted dyke systems and disrupted transportation system operations. 2,000 persons died and around 500 were missing. Tens of thousands of people lost their homes and were in immediate need of emergency assistance.

The goal of ARDEX-13 was to practice, evaluate, and review the ASEAN Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (SASOP) in facilitating a close and effective collaboration among the host country, other ASEAN Member States, and between ASEAN and the relevant UN and international organizations in handling a major disaster.

Conceptually, the exercise covered two components:

1. Strategy (test the template and guides of the ASEAN Standby Arrangement, ERAT, and the operation of cross-border request and offer of assistance), and
2. Tactics (rescue and relief operations, casualty management, ICT structure and interoperability of response entities from member states, as well as communications).

The exercise was attended by ten ASEAN Member States, UN agencies, ASEAN Secretariat, observers from Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and the US Forest Service.
The AHA Centre participated in the ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF DIREX) in Thailand from 7 to 11 May 2013, introduced the concept of ASEAN Coordination Centre (ACC) in the field and deployed ASEAN ERAT members. The Exercise was co-hosted by the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Korea, attended by 26 ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Member States, ASEAN Secretariat, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC).

ARF DIREX is a collaboration of efforts among civilian authorities and the military in organizing a large scale disaster relief exercise. The ARF DIREX has been recognized as landmark event in improving the capacity of the region’s disaster response mechanism in a multinational operational context. At the 19th ARF Ministerial Meeting, ministers welcomed Thailand and the Republic of Korea as the co-chairs of the ARF DIREX 2013, to be held in Cha-am, Phetchaburi, Thailand.

ARF DIREX 2013 continued the theme of the previous two ARF exercises to enhance regional and affected nation civilian - military coordination, cooperation, effectiveness, and speed of response to a disaster. ARF DIREX 2013 addressed civil-military coordination mechanisms through the Table Top Exercise (TTX) and a tactical level-oriented Field Training Exercise (FTX). An After Action Review (AAR) evaluated the success and areas for improvement of the TTX and FTX.

The scenario for ARF DIREX 2013 TTX was 8.9 earthquake and subsequent 8 meter tsunami in the Andaman Sea. National and regional coordination mechanisms addressed Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration of assisting nations, capabilities, simulate transportation requirements, and national limitations / requirements. The FTX focused on two objectives: (1) demonstrate Search and Rescue (SAR) capabilities integrated with medical, engineer, and chemical response requirements; and (2) exercise Incident Command System through the Multinational Coordination Center (MNCC).

As the Government of Indonesia recognises the existing risk of a major earthquake and tsunami at the Mentawai Megathrust located along the western coast of Sumatra, a disaster relief exercise was initiated to establish regional preparedness and collaboration. The theme of the exercise is “Strengthening Collaboration and Partnership in Disaster Response to Build Resilient Region”.

Organised by BNPB, the Disaster Management Agency of Indonesia, the development of the exercise scenario was based on scientific research undertaken by various experts on Mentawai Megathrust, as well as based on the local and national contingency plan for Mentawai Megathrust. The focus of the exercise is on early response at the local level tsunami warning, early emergency response at the local and national level, as well as the mechanism of receiving international assistance in both civil and military context.

The exercise applies the scenario of a magnitude 8.9 earthquake which occurs in West Sumatra Province, Indonesia. The epicenter of the earthquake is located 15 km southwest of Siberut Island, at a depth of 10 km. The Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) of Indonesia immediately disseminates the information to all relevant authorities and issues early warning on potential tsunami as the consequence of the earthquake. Within 7 to 10 minutes after the earthquake, a tsunami of 10 meters high hits the coastal areas of Mentawai islands; and within 35 minutes a 5-meter tsunami hits West Sumatra’s coastal areas, including Padang City. Some coastal areas of Aceh, North Sumatra and Bengkulu are also affected by a tsunami greater than 3-meter high. The main activities in 2013 included a table top exercise from 22 – 25 April 2013, held in Padang, Indonesia. Further, a field simulation exercise will be held in March 2014.
On 7 December 2012, the Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA) was launched. DELSA aims to develop a disaster emergency logistic system for ASEAN through the establishment of a regional stockpile of relief items and pre-arrangements with potential suppliers and transporters. It aims to enhance the capacity of the AHA Centre and ASEAN Member States in disaster emergency logistic operations.

It is expected that the regional stockpile will ensure quick availability of emergency relief items that can be accessed by Member States and serve as internal assets in both large-scale and especially medium-scale disasters. DELSA is supported by the Government of Japan through the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund. To manage the logistics warehouse, the AHA Centre worked closely with United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) of the World Food Programme (WFP) located in Subang, Malaysia. The government of Malaysia has contributed to the establishment of the warehousing-facilities and operational support for UNHRD in Subang, Malaysia where ASEAN’s humanitarian relief items are stored.

In 2013 the relief items from the DELSA warehouse were deployed to Aceh earthquake emergency response in Indonesia, Lao PDR floods response, and Bohol earthquake and Typhoon Haiyan response in the Philippines.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) met from 4-5 September 2013 in Putrajaya, Malaysia, to discuss the progress and future plans of the Project.

As part of the efforts to develop ASEAN Member States capacity in disaster management and logistics operations, the AHA Centre – under the umbrella of the DELSA Project – has also developed a comprehensive training programme on disaster management and leadership, the “AHA Centre Executive Programme” (ACE Programme). By the end of 2013, seven NDMOs have confirmed to send their representatives to participate in the Programme.
The ASEAN Support

The ASEAN Members States are represented by the National Focal Points of the NDMOs and form the Governing Board of the AHA Centre, from which the AHA Centre has received invaluable support. All ASEAN Member States also provide annual and equal funding contribution to support the operationalization of the AHA Centre. In addition, ASEAN Member States also contribute to the ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Fund (ADMER Fund). Indonesia, as the host country to AHA Centre, provides the premise for the AHA Centre.

The AHA Centre also receives valuable guidance and advice on its activities from the Project Steering Committees (PSC). Currently, there are two PSCs supporting the AHA Centre: the PSC on the ICT Phase II project, chaired by Singapore; and the PSC on the DELSA project, co-chaired by Malaysia and Singapore.

The AHA Centre continues to receive strong support from the ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta, through the Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (DMHA) Division. Another crucial source of support has been the work of the thematic Working Groups (chaired by the Lead Shepherd Countries) on Risk Assessment, Early Warning and Monitoring; Prevention and Mitigation; Preparedness and Response; and Recovery.

ACDM Working Groups

Preparedness and Response

Risk Assessment, Monitoring and Early Warning

Prevention and Mitigation

Recovery
In the year of 2013, the AHA Centre has continued to receive unwavering support from a wide range of international Dialogue Partners and Partners.

The AHA Centre looks forward to widening its cooperation with more Dialogue Partners as well as Partners such as civil society organisations and the private sector.

Since 2012, the Government of Australia supported the operationalization of the AHA Centre through ASEAN-Australia Cooperation Arrangement for the Implementation of AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015. In 2013, Australia made a revised contribution up from AUD 1 million to a total of AUD 1.4 million, to cover the period of 2012-2014. Funds were used to support the operationalization of the AHA Centre. In addition, a further USD 50,000 were allocated from the existing Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction (AIFDR) specifically to support emergency operations of AHA and ASEAN-ERAT team members following Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines.

Australia also provides support for the enhancement of the ASEAN-ERAT capacity through the ASEAN-ERAT Induction Course and Refresher Course.

Pursuing the overall objective of strengthening cohesive emergency response and early warning awareness capability, EU-ASEAN Cooperation is now entering the initial phase of the ASEAN-EU Emergency Management Programme (July 2013 – December 2015). Supported by the EU under the Instrument for Stability, an initial phase kick-off meeting took place in 2013 and a detailed work plan is being developed. This will include the establishment of a network with the EU Emergency Response Centre (ERC), and closer cooperation between the AHA Centre, ASEAN institutions, and a range of specialized EU agencies. In July 2013, the Kingdom of Belgium also provided a capacity-building support to the AHA Centre through a workshop on Belgium’s perspective on disaster management in the framework of EU.
BACKGROUND

A. Establishment of an Integrated Information and Communication Technology to Strengthen the Operation of AHA Centre Phase II (ICT Phase II)

Following on from the ICT Phase I Project 2012 (USD 1.6 million), which focused on the establishment of an Emergency Operation Centre, the relationship between Japan and the AHA Centre has now moved into Phase II, with a further USD 4.92 million having been endorsed on 25 April 2013. The funds are being used to strengthen interoperability among ASEAN Member States, rapid information sharing from field teams to the AHA Centre and Member States, and continuous capacity development of staff members.

B. Disaster Emergency Logistics Systems for ASEAN (DELSA) Project

The DELSA Project was officially kicked off in December 2012, Subang, Malaysia back-to-back with the first anniversary of the AHA Centre. As a side event, the AHA Centre entered into an agreement with the World Food Programme (WFP) to engage its Regional Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) at Subang to administer the ASEAN warehouse and provide training to the AHA Centre.

Japan continues to support DELSA with USD 12.2 million. Stockpiles at the warehouse in Subang, Malaysia, were mobilized to provide timely assistance to the earthquake affected areas in Aceh, Indonesia, as well as to Lao PDR during the major floods emergency response, and to the Philippines during the Bohol earthquake and Typhoon Haiyan responses.

Under DELSA, the Government of Japan also strongly supported the planning process leading to the establishment of the AHA Centre Executive Programme (ACE Programme) which will become operational in early 2014.

OUTLOOK

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS 2013

NEW ZEALAND

The New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (AID Programme) had allocated a two-year funding for the period 2013-2015 for practical level technical support to AHA. A consortium of consultants was jointly recruited by the AHA Centre and the New Zealand Government. Specifically, the funds are geared towards risk identification and monitoring, establishing and maintaining standard operating procedures, staff capacity building, database management, and the acquisition and management of appropriate equipment (hardware, software, data). The New Zealand Government is also committed to supporting the AHA Centre Executive Programme (ACE Programme) by providing training on leadership and Advanced Crisis Management.

USA

In 2013, the AHA Centre has continued to receive strong support from several US agencies and organisations. DMRS training for trainers took place in the beginning of 2013, supported by the Pacific Disaster Centre. The US Forest Service (USFS) helped develop an ICS (Incident Command System) and the Concept of Operations (COP) for the Emergency Operation Centre of the AHA Centre. In the second half of the year of 2013, the Centre for Excellence, Hawaii supported AHA Centre’s operations by organising Marine Corps Planning Process workshop held in Jakarta from 4-7 November 2013 focused on Planning; Mission Analysis; Decision Support; Other capacity building activities to be held are: Scenario/Exercise Development; Humanitarian Project Management; and optimizing public policy decision making by renowned universities from the USA.
UNITED NATIONS (UN)

The AHA Centre has been working with the United Nations Agencies to establish a common understanding on each organisation’s mandates and functions, to foster a working relationship, as well as to expand the networks and knowledge of ASEAN Member States in humanitarian assistance.

UNITED NATIONS Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)

The AHA Centre and UNOCHA has initiated a joint workshop on 20 – 22 March 2013 in AHA Centre’s office in Jakarta, with the main objectives of developing better mutual understanding of the AHA Centre’s and UNOCHA’s responsibilities during emergency responses in the ASEAN region. During the workshop, the UNOCHA team provided an overview of the international humanitarian system, including available tools and services, legal framework and operational and coordination opportunities. Meanwhile, the AHA Centre team shared the overview on ASEAN’s regional mechanisms, including the AHA Centre’s roles and functions in disaster preparedness and emergency situations in the ASEAN region.

During the workshop both organisation also discussed the arrangements for ARF-DiREX 2013, in which both AHA Centre and UNOCHA would participate. UNOCHA shared the information on On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC), International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG), Civil-Military Coordination and other relevant tools/services, while the AHA Centre shared the information about AADMER, SASOP and ASEAN cooperation in disaster management. The AHA Centre and UNOCHA tested its interoperability in coordinating international assistance during ARF DiREX 2013.

Mr. Oliver Lacey-Hall, the Head of UNOCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific during the joint workshop with AHA Centre in March 2013

Baroness Valerie Amos, the UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator visited the AHA Centre in 2012

The signing of Memorandum of Understanding between the AHA Centre and UNWFP in UNHRD Subang Base, Malaysia, in December 2012

APG representatives during ARDDEX-13 in Viet Nam

AADMER Partnership Group (APG)

APG is a consortium of seven civil society organisations formed to assist in the implementation of AADMER. The members of the consortium are: ChildFund International, HelpAge International, Mercy Malaysia, Oxfam, Plan International, Save the Children International, and World Vision International. APG has been consistently promoting the people-centred implementation of AADMER in ASEAN Member States.

The AHA Centre has also received valuable supports from the Group. In 2013 APG developed the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) booklet on AHA Centre, which helps disseminating the information on the roles of the AHA Centre to public. APG also played an important role in the development of ASEAN ERAT capacity, by assigning their representatives to be the facilitators for ERAT Induction and Refresher Course in April and October 2013.

During Typhoon Haiyan emergency period, APG deployed its representative to support the AHA Centre’s emergency response mission.

The AHA Centre has engaged UNHRD of the UNWFP as its partner to manage DELSA warehouse in Subang, Malaysia. In 2013 the UNHRD has completed the stockpiling of the warehouse, enabling the AHA Centre to immediately mobilise relief items for its emergency response missions. UNHRD has supported the AHA Centre in managing the preparation and delivery of relief items from the warehouse to disaster-affected areas during Aceh Tengah Earthquake response mission, Lao PDR Floods mission, Bohol Earthquake, and Typhoon Haiyan Response.

During the workshop both organisations also discussed the arrangements for ARF-DiREX 2013, in which both AHA Centre and UNOCHA would participate. UNOCHA shared the information on On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC), International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG), Civil-Military Coordination and other relevant tools/services, while the AHA Centre shared the information about AADMER, SASOP and ASEAN cooperation in disaster management. The AHA Centre and UNOCHA tested its interoperability in coordinating international assistance during ARF DiREX 2013.

During Typhoon Haiyan emergency period, APG deployed its representative to support the AHA Centre’s emergency response mission.
03

Section

OUTLOOK
Growing from strength to strength, the AHA Centre is now entering into the AADMER Work Programme Phase II (2014-2015). It continuously develops its capacity to be able to respond to disaster emergencies as well as to better serve ASEAN Member States in disaster management, coordination, and cooperation. In addition to being in a naturally disaster prone region, increasing climate variability will lead to a rising number of emergencies. For example, in 2012, the ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADInet) recorded 201 disasters. In 2013, this has risen to 308 disasters. While this tendency is likely to increase in the coming years, the AHA Centre will continue to facilitate emergency responses and to support the NDMOs’ capacity development.

Conceptually, the AHA Centre will focus on:

1. Strengthening the capacity of the AHA Centre to achieve operational excellence in disaster monitoring and emergency response.
2. Accelerating and synergising the AADMER Work Programme Project.
3. Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN (DELSA) – Phase II.
4. Strengthening the capacity and role of the ASEAN ERAT team.
5. Enhancing the conduct of the ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercises (ARDIX).
6. Further enhancing the Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS) information content and sharing capabilities.
7. Supporting the ASEAN Disaster Management Training Institutes Network (ADTRAIN) initiative.
8. Setting up the ASEAN Disaster Knowledge Management Hub (AKM-Hub)
9. Establishing an integrated information and communication technology (ICT) back-up system to strengthen and safeguard the operation of the AHA Centre - Phase III.
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS 2013

A. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 31 December 2013 (unaudited)

INCOME & EXPENDITURE (in USD) 31 Dec 2013

INCOMING FUNDS* :
- Member States 46,898
- Dialogue Partners 5,738,566
- Others 5,096
- TOTAL INCOMING FUNDS 5,790,560

EXPENDITURE:
- Program related expenses 5,375,028
- Emergency operations 80,443
- Operational expenditures 335,090
- TOTAL EXPENDITURE 5,790,560
- BALANCE -

The funds of AHA Centre are currently administered by the ASEAN Secretariat. Therefore the financial highlights for 2013 only reflect the amount of funds that has been remitted by ASEAN Secretariat to and utilised by AHA Centre and not the overall status of funding.

B. Statement of Financial Position as of 31 December 2013 (unaudited)

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<td>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp; NET ASSETS</td>
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C. Source of Funding

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<td>5</td>
<td>JAIF</td>
<td>Establishment of a Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN</td>
<td>12,365,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>JAIF</td>
<td>Establishment of an Integrated Information and Communication Technology System to Strengthen the operation of ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) - Phase II</td>
<td>4,926,247</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,467,783</td>
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</table>
## LIST OF ABBREVIATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AADMER</td>
<td>ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>ASEAN Coordinating Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACDM</td>
<td>ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACE Programme</td>
<td>AHA Centre Executive Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADInet</td>
<td>ASEAN Disaster Information Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADTRAIN</td>
<td>ASEAN Disaster Management Training Institutes Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHA Centre</td>
<td>ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIFDR</td>
<td>Australia - Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHM-Hub</td>
<td>ASEAN Disaster Knowledge Management Hub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMS</td>
<td>ASEAN Member States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APG</td>
<td>AADMER Partnership Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARDEX</td>
<td>ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARF</td>
<td>ASEAN Regional Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARF-DIREX</td>
<td>ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-FAST</td>
<td>Belgian First Aid and Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPJRB</td>
<td>Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (the Disaster Management Agency of Indonesia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCSFC</td>
<td>Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONOPS</td>
<td>Concept of Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COP</td>
<td>Conference of Parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDFPM</td>
<td>Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (Thailand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELSA</td>
<td>Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMHA</td>
<td>Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMRS</td>
<td>Disaster Monitoring and Response System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEI</td>
<td>Essential Elements of Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERAT</td>
<td>Before 23rd ACDM Meeting in Da Nang, November 2013: Emergency Rapid Assessment Team After 23rd ACDM Meeting: Emergency Response and Assessment Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC</td>
<td>European Union Emergency Response Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTX</td>
<td>Field Training Exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCA</td>
<td>Host Country Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFA</td>
<td>Hyogo Framework for Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT Phase II Project</td>
<td>The Establishment of an Integrated Information and Communication Technology System to Strengthen the Operation of ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) - Phase II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## THE AHA CENTRE TEAM

AHA Centre Team Members are:

1. **Said Faisal**
   - Executive Director

2. **Khiam Jin Lee**
   - Head of Corporate Affairs and Programme Development Division

3. **Arnel C. Capili**
   - Senior Emergency Preparedness and Response Officer

4. **Janggam Adhityawarma**
   - Senior Disaster Monitoring and Analysis Officer

5. **Adi Bishry**
   - ICT Officer

6. **A. A. Rinir Dwi Haryani**
   - Officer for the AHA Centre Executive Programme

7. **Ahmad Muzamil**
   - ICT Specialist, ICT Phase II Project

8. **Andrew Mardanugraha**
   - Knowledge Management Officer

9. **Asri Wiljyanto**
   - Communications Officer

10. **Bachtiar Andy Musaffa**
    - Disaster Monitoring and Analysis Officer

11. **Dwi Nurilta**
    - Finance Officer

12. **Ferry Hapsari**
    - HR / Administration Officer

13. **Melilany Susanto**
    - Admin/Finance Officer, DELSA Project

14. **Olivia Christina**
    - Administration Assistant

15. **Rivie Ayudhia**
    - Executive Assistant

16. **Wanri Nalbaho**
    - Admin/Finance Officer, ICT Phase II Project

17. **Yoram Lukas**
    - Logistics Officer
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INAC</td>
<td>Initial Needs Assessment Checklist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSARAG</td>
<td>International Search and Rescue Advisory Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAIF</td>
<td>Japan - ASEAN Integration Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKN</td>
<td>Majlis Keselamatan Negara (the National Security Council of Malaysia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSU</td>
<td>Mobile Storage Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCDM</td>
<td>National Committee for Disaster Management (Cambodia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCZP</td>
<td>National Capital Region, Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDMC</td>
<td>National Disaster Management Centre (Brunei Darussalam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDMO</td>
<td>National Disaster Management Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDRRMC</td>
<td>National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (Philippines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFIs</td>
<td>Non-Food Items</td>
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<tr>
<td>NFP</td>
<td>National Focal Point</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSOCC</td>
<td>On-Site Operations Coordination Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDC</td>
<td>Pacific Disaster Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSC</td>
<td>Project Steering Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMAF</td>
<td>Royal Malaysia Air Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRD</td>
<td>Relief and Resettlement Department (Myanmar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASOP</td>
<td>ASEAN Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCDF</td>
<td>Singapore Civil Defence Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTX</td>
<td>Table-top Exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHRD</td>
<td>United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOCHA</td>
<td>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNWFP</td>
<td>United Nations World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USFS</td>
<td>United States Forest Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WeDEOC</td>
<td>Web-based Emergency Operations Centre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- Lao PDR NDMO : Page 31
- Ms Gaynor Tanyang, AADMER Partnership Group : Page 27, 42