

ASEAN MAPPING EXERCISE

to Promote Synergy with Other Relevant Sectoral Bodies, ASEAN Centres, and Entities Associated with ASEAN on Disaster Management



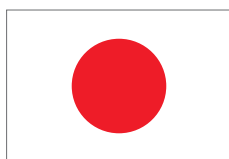
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Japan-ASEAN Cooperation



SCDF
The Life Saving Force



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ABBREVIATIONS

AADMER	: ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
AAET	: ASEAN Academy of Engineering and Technology
AAF	: ASEAN Automotive Federation
AAHSA	: ASEAN Alliance of Health Supplement Association
AAN	: ASEAN Autism Network
AAR	: ASEAN Association of Radiologists
ABA	: ASEAN Bankers Association
ACA	: ASEAN Cosmetics Association
AFIC	: ASEAN Furniture Industries Council
ACB	: ASEAN Center for Biodiversity
ACCMSME	: ASEAN Coordinating Committee on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
ACCSM SOM	: Senior Officials Meeting for the ASEAN Cooperation on Civil Service Matters
ACC THP	: ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Transboundary Haze Pollution
ACDM	: ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management
ACE	: ASEAN Centre for Energy
ACEDAC	: ASEAN Centre for the Development of Agriculture Cooperatives
ACMM	: ASEAN Center of Military Medicine
ACSS	: ASEAN Community Statistical System
ACT	: ASEAN Council of Teachers
ACWC	: ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children
ACWO	: ASEAN Confederation of Women's Organisation
ADF	: ASEAN Disability Forum
ADGSOM	: ASEAN Digital Senior Officials Meeting
ADMM Plus	: ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting Plus
ADSOM	: ASEAN Defence Senior Officials Meeting
AEIC	: ASEAN Earthquake Information Centre
AFA	: ASEAN Federation of Accountants
AFCDM	: ASEAN Finance Central Bank Deputies Meeting
AFDM	: ASEAN Finance Deputies Meeting
AFEEC	: ASEAN Federation of Electrical Engineering Contractors
AFEO	: ASEAN Federation of Engineering Organization
AFF	: ASEAN Football Federation
AFFA	: ASEAN Federation of Forwarders Association
AFPIC	: ASEAN Forest Products Industry Club
AHA Centre	: ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management
AHC	: ASEAN Hydroinformatics Data Centre
AHPADA	: ASEAN Handicraft Promotion and Development Association

ABBREVIATIONS

AIC	: ASEAN Insurance Council
AICHR	: ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights
AIEC	: ASEAN Insurance Education Committee
AIPA	: ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Assembly
AIPR	: ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation
AISC	: ASEAN Iron & Steel Council
AITRI	: ASEAN Insurance Training and Research Institute
AKC	: ASEAN Kite Council
ALA	: ASEAN Law Association
AMBDC SC	: ASEAN Mekong Basin Development Cooperation Steering Committee
AMIA	: ASEAN Music Industry Association
AMMDM	: ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management
ANS	: ASEAN Neurosurgical Society
AOA	: ASEAN Orthopedic Association
AOMG	: ASEAN Oleochemical Manufacturers Group
APA	: ASEAN Ports Association
APASTI	: ASEAN Plan of Action on Science, Technology and Innovation
APF	: ASEAN Pediatric Federation
APSCD	: ASEAN Political-Security Community Cooperation Department
APSF	: ASEAN Para Sports Federation
AQAN	: ASEAN Quality Assurance Network
ARDEX	: ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise
ARF	: ASEAN Regional Forum
ARF DIREx	: ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise
ARFSOM	: ASEAN Regional Forum Senior Officials Meeting
ARMAC	: ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre
ARTSA	: ASEAN Research Center for Space Technology and Applications
ASCC	: ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Council
ASCCD	: ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Cooperation Department
ASCOJA	: ASEAN Council for Japan Alumni
ASCOPE	: ASEAN Council on Petroleum
ASEAN	: Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN BAC	: ASEAN Business Advisory Council
ASEAN FLAG	: ASEAN Federation of Land Surveying and Geomatics
ASEAN ICT	: ASEAN Information and Communications Technology
ASEAN IPA	: ASEAN Intellectual Property Association
ASEAN NTOs	: ASEAN National Tourism Organisations
ASEAN-PAC	: ASEAN Parties Against Corruption
ASEAN SLC	: ASEAN Senior Level Committee

ABBREVIATIONS

ASEANSAI	: ASEAN Supreme Audit Institutions
ASEANTA	: ASEAN Tourism Association
AsiaDHRRA	: Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia
ASLOM	: ASEAN Senior Law Officials Meeting
ASMC	: ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre
ASOD	: ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters
ASOEN	: ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment
ASOF	: ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry
ASOMM	: ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Minerals
ASTEN	: Association of Southeast Asian Teacher Education Network
ATRA	: ASEAN Tourism Research Association
ATRC	: ASEAN Telecommunications Regulators' Council
ATS	: ASEAN Thalassaemia Society
AVA	: ASEAN Valuers Association
COCI	: ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information
CAYC	: Committee for ASEAN Youth Cooperation
CBDRM	: Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
ACIC	: ASEAN Chemical Industries Council
COSTI	: Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation
DGICM	: Directors-General of Immigration Departments and Heads of Consular Affairs Divisions of Ministries of Foreign Affairs Meeting
DM	: Disaster Management
DRR	: Disaster Risk Reduction
EAS	: East Asia Summit
EU-ABC	: EU-ASEAN Business Council
FACE	: Federation of ASEAN Consulting Engineers
FAEA	: Federation of ASEAN Economic Associations
FASA	: Federation of ASEAN Shipowners' Association
FIFSTA	: Federation of Institutes of Food Science and Technology in ASEAN
HADR	: Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
HLFC	: High Level Finance Committee
HRMECH	: Working Group for ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism
IFNGO	: International Federation of Non-Government for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse
IPCC	: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JTF on HADR	: Joint Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
MASEAN	: Medical Association of Southeast Asian Nations Committee
P&M	: Prevention and Mitigation
P&R	: Preparedness & Response

ABBREVIATIONS

P2A	: Passage to ASEAN
PAC	: Parties Against Corruption
RA&M	: Risk Assessment and Monitoring
RR	: Resilience Recovery
SB/C/E	: Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN
SEACEN	: South East Asian Central Banks
SEADOM	: Southeast Asian Directors of Music Association
SEAFDEC	: South East Asian Fisheries Development Centre
SEANWFZ	: Commission on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone
SEARICE	: Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment
SEASPF	: Southeast Asia School Principals Forum
SEASREP	: Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program
SEOM	: Senior Economic Officials Meeting
SG-AHAC	: Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator
SHIELD	: Strategic and Holistic Initiative to Link ASEAN Responses to Emergencies and Disaster
SLC	: Senior Level Committee
SOM-AMAF	: Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry
SOMCA	: Senior Officials Meeting for Culture and Arts
SOM-ED	: Senior Officials Meeting on Education
SOMHD	: Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development
SOM-MLAT	: Senior Officials' Meeting of the Central Authorities on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters
SOMRDPE	: Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication
SOMRI	: Senior Officials Meeting on Information
SOMSWD	: Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare Development
SOMTC	: Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime
SOMY	: Senior Officials Meeting on Youth
STOM	: Senior Transport Officials Meeting
TOR	: Terms of Reference
TTASSEA	: Traditional Textile Arts Society of Southeast Asia Foundation
UN	: United Nations
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
US-ABC	: US-ASEAN Business Council
VECONAC	: Veterans Confederation of ASEAN Countries
WG on GL	: Working Group on Global Leadership
WG on P&M	: Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation
WG on PRR	: Working Group on Preparedness, Response and Recovery





FOREWORD

The Joint Task Force to Promote Synergy with Other Relevant ASEAN Bodies on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (JTF on HADR) was established in 2014, gathering relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies to discuss and promote disaster management and emergency response in the region.

The disaster riskscape in ASEAN is constantly evolving, and disasters and hazards are occurring with increased frequencies and intensity. This creates complex emergencies that demands intricate multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation. COVID-19 is a stark reminder that we must not be complacent as it is not “if” but “when” the next complex emergency will happen.

Thus, the JTF on HADR has its work cut out and it would be timely to assess if the current mechanism allows it to collaborate effectively for the challenges ahead.



The ASEAN Mapping Exercise report identified and established the synergies between ASEAN stakeholders, achieving the vision of having a whole-of-ASEAN approach towards disaster management. In the face of greater destruction caused by natural disasters, inter-sectoral cooperation, and the spirit of “One ASEAN, One Response” becomes ever more important and urgent in our continual efforts to minimise the loss of lives and suffering of the peoples of ASEAN. We simply cannot afford to work in silo in disaster management when established frameworks and support are available.

I would like to thank the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund and the consortium of consultants formed by Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Keio University, and Resilience Innovation Knowledge Academy (RIKA) for their contribution to this mapping exercise that would transform our disaster management approach with refreshing initiatives such as the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform and Forum.

With this report being the cornerstone of enhancing collaboration within ASEAN’s disaster management community, I look forward to seeing the fruition of the initiatives.

ERIC YAP

**Chair of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), 2021
Commissioner, Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF)**



FOREWORD

ASEAN has long called for multi-sector and multi-stakeholder engagement in disaster management. As disaster risk landscape in the ASEAN region is becoming more complex and challenging, strengthening and broadening cooperation internally within ASEAN and externally with non-traditional partners is a must. Integrated coordination and synergy among various ASEAN related mechanisms and sectors are necessary to ensure disaster risks can be better understood, predicted, managed and even used as opportunities to leverage for resilience and sustainable development. This was the rationale behind the adoption by the ASEAN Leaders on *ASEAN Declaration on Enhancing Cooperation in Disaster Management* at the 23rd ASEAN Summit in October 2013 and the subsequent establishment of the Joint Task Force of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (JTF on HADR) in 2014.



Since its establishment, the JTF on HADR has been an important platform for enhancing ASEAN coordinated efforts on humanitarian assistance, disaster relief and emergency response. Nevertheless, ASEAN is currently facing a complex risk landscape. ASEAN has to address evolving challenges brought by multi-hazard, interconnected risks, and complex disasters, due to rapid urbanisation, climate change, pandemic, possible technological failure and human error, among others. ASEAN, therefore, saw the necessity to further enhance the current JTF on HADR platform in order to further promote a whole-of-ASEAN approach in building disaster resilience in the region.

In light of the above spirit, ASEAN conducted a very important and timely *ASEAN Mapping Exercise to Promote Synergy with Other Relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, ASEAN Centres and Entities Associated with ASEAN on Disaster Management*. The ASEAN Mapping Exercise has identified the roles of ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, ASEAN Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN in disaster management as well as their technical expertise and capabilities which could contribute to multi-sectoral collaboration in disaster management in the region. More importantly, the ASEAN Mapping Exercise has resulted in recommendations for rejuvenating the JTF on HADR, including through the suggested establishment of the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform and convening of the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Forum.

I congratulate the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) for the launch of the ASEAN Mapping Exercise Report. I also commend Singapore for their outstanding leadership in the ACDM this year and strong collaboration in developing this Report. I also convey my appreciation to the Government of Japan for their long standing and strong support for ASEAN cooperation in disaster management through the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF), including for the ASEAN Mapping Exercise.

I look forward to the follow-up to the recommendations of this Report, including a new, rejuvenated JTF on HADR platform, in the near future. Let me reiterate the ASEAN Secretariat's readiness to facilitate the follow-up process and to help ensure the realisation of a whole-of-ASEAN approach in disaster management in the region. Let's work together to realise the One ASEAN Once Response declaration and ASEAN vision as a global leader in disaster management.



KUNG PHOAK

Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN-Socio Cultural Community

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The report of the *ASEAN Mapping Exercise to Promote Synergy with Other Relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, ASEAN Centres and Entities Associated with ASEAN on Disaster Management* was prepared by a research team of the consortium of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia's Southeast Asia Disaster Prevention Research Initiative (SEADPRI-UKM); Global Resilience Innovation Laboratory (GRIL), Keio University, Japan; and Resilience Innovation Knowledge Academy (RIKA) India Pvt. Ltd., India. The team consists of Prof. Dr. Joy Jacqueline Pereira, Dr. Nurfashareena Muhamad, Mr. Mohd Khairul Zain Ismail, Ms. Amira Sariyathul Rusly, from SEADPRI-UKM; Prof. Dr. Rajib Shaw, Ms. Ariyaningsih, from GRIL, Keio University; and Dr. Ranit Chatterjee, Dr. Aditi Madan, Ms. Sukhreet Bajwa, Mr. Muhammed Sulfikkar Ahamed, Ms. Krishnakali Ghosh, from RIKA. The research team wishes to record their appreciation to the guidance of Dr. Raman Letchumanan.

Valuable contribution and inputs were obtained from the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management, ASEAN Sectoral Bodies from all three pillars of ASEAN Community, divisions at the ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN. Their views and perspectives were documented through surveys and a series of consultations conducted for developing this report.

This report was developed in close coordination with the ASEAN Secretariat and the Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF), as the Chair of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management in 2021. This publication was made possible through support of the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF). Japan has been a long-standing, strong supporter and an important partner of ASEAN in the area of disaster management.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) initiated a mapping exercise of all relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, as well as ASEAN Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN to outline their potential roles, capabilities and resources, which could contribute towards a whole-of-ASEAN approach in disaster management. The mapping exercise aims to strengthen the Joint Task Force to Promote Synergy with Other Relevant ASEAN Bodies on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (JTF on HADR) that was established in 2014.

The findings revealed that about 26 of the 46 ASEAN Sectoral Bodies are relevant to disaster management, of which five are currently members of JTF on HADR. Including the AHA Centre that is an existing member of the JTF on HADR, 9 of the 16 ASEAN Centres, have functions relevant with disaster management. These Sectoral Bodies and Centres represent all three pillars of the ASEAN Community. In addition, 20 out of 77 Entities associated with ASEAN are relevant to the JTF on HADR. The ASEAN Foundation, as an ASEAN organ, has also been identified as highly relevant for cooperation to promote a whole-of-ASEAN approach in disaster management. Collectively, the identified functions of ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN as well as the ASEAN Foundation cover all phases of disaster management.

The current JTF on HADR played an important role in facilitating smooth collaboration among the ASEAN Member States in disaster preparedness and response by bringing together representation from the ASEAN Political-Security Community and Socio-Cultural Community. In order to enable a whole-of-ASEAN approach, participation is required from ASEAN Sectoral Bodies and Centres that are linked to all three pillars of the ASEAN community as well as Entities associated with ASEAN. In addition, the coverage has to be expanded to cover all aspects of disaster management (i.e. risk assessment and early warning, prevention and mitigation, preparedness and response, and recovery) encouraging inclusive partnerships.

This can be achieved by rebranding and expanding the JTF on HADR as the **ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform**, with its associated **ASEAN Disaster Resilience Forum**. The Platform could be presided by the Chair of the ACDM with support from three vice chairs, each representing the three pillars of the ASEAN Community. Members of the Platform will comprise ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN that are permanent, and invited as necessary. The vice chairs and members are proposed based on their relevance to disaster management as delineated from the findings of this study. The purpose of the platform is to promote synergy and coordination among the relevant Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN as well as ASEAN external partners, UN agencies, private sector, or other non-ASEAN organisations related to disaster management, using the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) as the regional policy backbone and common platform to maintain ASEAN Centrality.



The biennial Forum on ASEAN Disaster Resilience provides the opportunity for communication with all actors associated with disaster management. The Forum provides an avenue for sharing of knowledge and experiences, showcasing new technology and innovation, providing progress and updates on joint projects, and discussing issues in relation to mobilisation of resources for disaster management in ASEAN. The Forum enables members of the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform to connect with the broader Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN that are relevant to building disaster resilience. In addition, the Forum could involve non-ASEAN organisations including civil society organisations, private sector, academia and research institutions that are active in disaster management, including the youth, indigenous and vulnerable groups.

The current JTF on HADR Chair and Members could consider revising the Terms of Reference of the JTF on HADR to enable the establishment of the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform. Initial outreach to the relevant Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN to inform them of the plan to establish the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform is an important step to be undertaken. At a later stage, ASEAN external partners, UN agencies, private sector, or other non-ASEAN organisations including civil society organisations, private sector, academia and research institutions, youth, local communities and vulnerable groups and grass root societies relevant to disaster management should also be engaged to participate in the biennial Forum.





1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) that was signed in 2005 and ratified in 2009 is the primary legally binding regional agreement to provide effective mechanisms to reduce deaths, loss of social, economic and environmental assets as well as provide joint emergency response. Among the principles of AADMER include giving priority to prevention and mitigation; mainstreaming disaster risk reduction at all levels; and involvement of all relevant stakeholders including local communities, non-governmental organisations and private enterprises. The AADMER Work Programmes have galvanised ASEAN to take concrete action towards building a safe and united ASEAN Community through disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation initiatives.

To promote synergy and coordinated efforts among various sectors in strengthening disaster management in the region, the ASEAN Leaders adopted the ASEAN Declaration on Enhancing Cooperation in Disaster Management at the 23rd ASEAN Summit in October 2013. The Declaration called for the promotion of regular dialogues among relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies to accelerate well-coordinated and concerted efforts to realise the building of disaster-resilient and safer communities, reduce disaster losses and jointly respond to disaster emergencies. The Declaration also tasked the formation of a Joint Task Force and allocation of an additional joint session in the respective ministerial meetings to promote dialogues among the relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies.



As a follow up to the Declaration, the Joint Task Force to Promote Synergy with Other Relevant ASEAN Bodies on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (JTF on HADR) was established in 2014 with the ASEAN Committee of Disaster Management (ACDM) as the lead Sectoral Body, to promote synergy between relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies on HADR.

Initially, according to its TOR¹⁾, the JTF on HADR comprises:

- a) Chair and Vice-chair of the ACDM, representing the disaster management sector;
- b) Chair and Vice-chair of the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) – representing the political and security track, including ASEAN Regional Framework (ARF) and East Asia Summit (EAS) matters;
- c) Chair and Vice-chair of the ASEAN Defence Senior Officials Meeting (ADSOM) – representing the defence/military sector;
- d) Chair and Vice-chair of the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development (SOMHD);
- e) ASEAN Secretariat, including the ASEAN Political-Security Community Department (APSCD) and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Department (ASCCD) of the ASEAN Secretariat; and
- f) ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre).

The mechanism was expanded to include the participation of the Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare Development (SOMSWD) in 2014 with the consideration that social protection of affected communities and needs of vulnerable groups are crucial aspects that should be addressed in HADR.

The JTF on HADR is presided by the ACDM Chair. The JTF on HADR meets at least once annually or as frequently as required and the meetings are organised back to back with the regular meetings of the ACDM. In the event of an emergency requiring quick coordination among the Sectoral Bodies, the ACDM Chair could call for an urgent meeting. The ASEAN Secretariat provides support in convening the meeting and the dates and venue are determined in consultation with the ACDM Chair. The participation of representatives from Sectoral Bodies, the ASEAN Secretariat and the AHA Centre is on a self-financing basis or through other available sources. Members of the JTF on HADR provide reports to their respective ministerial bodies.

The 35th Meeting of the ACDM in October 2019 noted the importance of enhancing the effectiveness of the JTF on HADR and agreed that ASEAN Secretariat would undertake an initial review. The ASEAN Secretariat presented the findings at the 36th Meeting of ACDM held in August 2020, where the necessity to review the current role and responsibility of the JTF on HADR to strengthen its function as a strategic decision-making platform on HADR was underscored.

¹⁾ Terms of References of the Joint Task Force to Promote Synergy with Other Relevant Asean Bodies On Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR), adopted by the 23rd Meeting of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), 27-28 November 2013, Da Nang, Viet Nam.

The 13th Meeting of JTF on HADR held on 12 August 2020 welcomed the result of the initial assessment and recommendation by the ASEAN Secretariat to review the mechanism on JTF on HADR and explore possible further collaborations. The Meeting welcomed initiatives that would rejuvenate the platform and spark concrete activities that would contribute to HADR. The Meeting also agreed to promote synergy and coordination among the relevant ASEAN Mechanisms, to mobilise quick deployment of resources from relevant ASEAN Sectors in the event of major disasters.

In this regard, the ACDM, as the lead Sectoral Body, initiated a mapping exercise of all relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, as well as ASEAN Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN to outline their potential roles, capabilities and resources, which could contribute towards a whole-of-ASEAN approach in disaster management (i.e. disaster risk reduction (DRR), prevention and mitigation, disaster preparedness, response and recovery). The mapping exercise is intended to strengthen the JTF on HADR by including all relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, ASEAN Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN across all pillars of the ASEAN Community. The recommendations are also relevant to the 2021 ASEAN Chair's initiative of ASEAN SHIELD, which is an effort to link and coordinate existing mechanisms and initiatives towards a strategic and holistic response to regional emergencies and disasters, including collaboration with external partners.

1.2 Objectives

The project on “ASEAN Mapping Exercise to Promote Synergy with Other Relevant Sectoral Bodies and Entities Associated with ASEAN on Disaster Management” has the following objectives:

1. To identify the current and potential roles of each relevant sector in disaster management (i.e. disaster risk reduction, prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery);
2. To map the technical expertise, capabilities and resources from each relevant sector which could be made available at ASEAN's disposal to strengthen the existing multi-sectoral collaboration in disaster management, including Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR); and
3. To develop recommendations on enhancing the current Joint Task Force to Promote Synergy with Other Relevant ASEAN Bodies on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (JTF on HADR) platform to promote a whole-of-ASEAN approach towards supporting disaster management.

1.3 Methodology

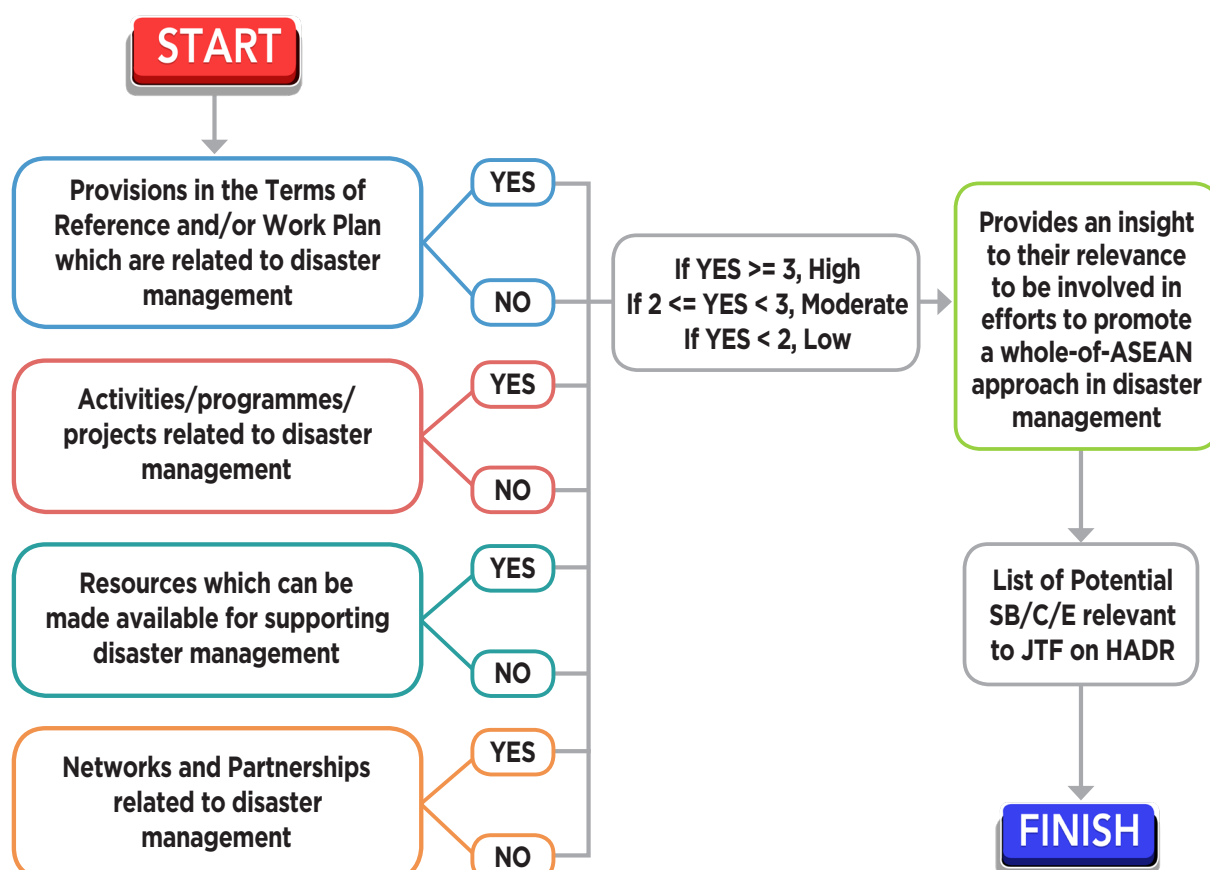
The ASEAN Mapping Exercise was conducted using an institutional assessment framework to achieve its objectives. A contextualized approach was taken where the term institution refers to an abstract entity as represented by a formal association and its practices as opposed to a physical organisation. The ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN are considered institutions for the purpose of this assessment.

Five key dimensions of an institution are assessed (Annex 1). These relate to the following:

- (i) Provisions in the terms of reference and/or work plan that are related to disaster management;
- (ii) Activities, programmes or projects related to disaster management;
- (iii) Resources that can be made available for supporting disaster management; and
- (iv) Networks and partnerships related to disaster management.

The first four dimensions serve as the basis for the fifth concluding dimension. The result determines the relevance of an ASEAN Sectoral Body, Centre or Entity associated with ASEAN to be involved in efforts to promote a whole-of-ASEAN approach in disaster management (Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1 Flowchart of Mapping Exercise



The data and information for the Mapping Exercise was obtained using several methods. Primary sources of the data and information included a preliminary survey of Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN and review of documents and academic literature. Stakeholder input was also obtained from two workshops: Brainstorming Workshop held on 2 June 2021 and Consultative Meeting held on 11 August 2021, both involving relevant Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN. Interviews with targeted stakeholders and participation in the 15th Meeting of the JTF on HADR on 10 June 2021 via videoconference provided additional insights. Initial findings and recommendations of the ASEAN Mapping Exercise were validated at the discussion held during the Consultative Meeting of 11 August 2021 and a post-session survey opened until 20 August 2021 involving all relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, ASEAN Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN.



Brainstorming Workshop on ASEAN Mapping Exercise, 2 June 2021





Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on Strengthening JTF on HADR, 11 August 2021







2. ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT JTF ON HADR

2.1 Concept and Terms of Reference

Based on the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the JTF on HADR that was adopted at the 23rd Meeting of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) held in Da Nang, Viet Nam in 2013, the purpose of the JTF on HADR is to promote synergy and coordination among the relevant internal ASEAN mechanisms related to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. The scope of work for the JTF on HADR was initially limited to the disaster response, in particular humanitarian and disaster relief (HADR) operations. The scope of work may be expanded to cover other areas such as post-disaster recovery when necessary. There are seven functions specified for the JTF on HADR (Table 2.1).

Task Forces are generally set up for a limited period of time to deal with specific assignments of either technical or organisational nature. The promotion of synergy and coordination in disaster management requires regular interaction and active involvement of a range of stakeholders representing a variety of different interests. The concept of a Task Force with its finite timeline and task-oriented approach is inadequate to advance the broad, open and long-term participation required to promote synergy and coordination in disaster management.

The JTF on HADR is focused on only one aspect of the disaster management phase, i.e. disaster response. The scope of work of the JTF on HADR whilst initially limited to the disaster response stage may be expanded to cover other areas such as post-disaster recovery if required. However, four of the six functions of the JTF on HADR limit its role to disaster response (Table 2.1). The membership of the JTF on HADR may be expanded to include other ASEAN Sectoral Bodies when considered necessary, and as the need arises, but the current limitations of its functions make the coverage of the entire spectrum of disaster management a major challenge.



Table 2.1 Functions of the JTF on HADR and its relevance to the five phases of the disaster management

FUNCTIONS		RELEVANT PHASE
1	Exchange views on policy, strategic and emerging issues on HADR in the region as well as outside the region that is relevant to ASEAN;	Disaster Response
2	Establish coordination among the relevant ASEAN bodies in HADR through activities, such as joint workshops, joint exercises, information sharing sessions, etc., to accelerate well-coordinated, more robust and faster ASEAN response to disasters;	Disaster Response
3	Develop mechanisms to mobilise quick deployment of resources from relevant ASEAN sectors in the event of major disasters, to ensure collective and robust response in responding to disasters in the ASEAN region;	Disaster Response
4	Develop strategies to further utilise the resources and mechanisms developed by other ASEAN-related mechanisms, in particular the East Asia Summit (EAS), ADMM Plus and ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), while maintaining ASEAN Centrality;	All phases of disaster management
5	Promote and disseminate ASEAN experiences and good practices in the area of HADR with the international humanitarian community and in relevant multilateral fora; and	Disaster Response
6	Provide advice to the relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies in promoting coordination and dialogues among them.	All phases of disaster management

2.2 Institutional Arrangement

The JTF on HADR currently comprises ASEAN Sectoral Bodies representing the ASEAN Political-Security Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community pillars, and AHA Centre. The Chair of the Joint Task Force is the Chair of the ACDM. This is in line with the decision of the ASEAN Leaders that ACDM should be the driver of this process. The meeting of the JTF should be held at least once a year, or as the need arises; and can be organised back to back with the regular meetings of the ACDM. The participation of all parties will be on a self-financing basis if possible, or through other available sources. Sectoral bodies that are members of the JTF will provide reports to their respective ministerial bodies. The Secretariat of this JTF is the division in charge of disaster management in the ASEAN Secretariat and will assist the Chair in convening of meetings.

The current institutional arrangement of JTF on HADR is limited in promoting a whole-of-ASEAN approach to support disaster management. A major issue is that the current membership of Sectoral Bodies and Centres represents only two pillars of the ASEAN Community i.e. the ASEAN Political-Security Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. There is no Sectoral Body or Centre representing the ASEAN Economic Community pillar. Furthermore,

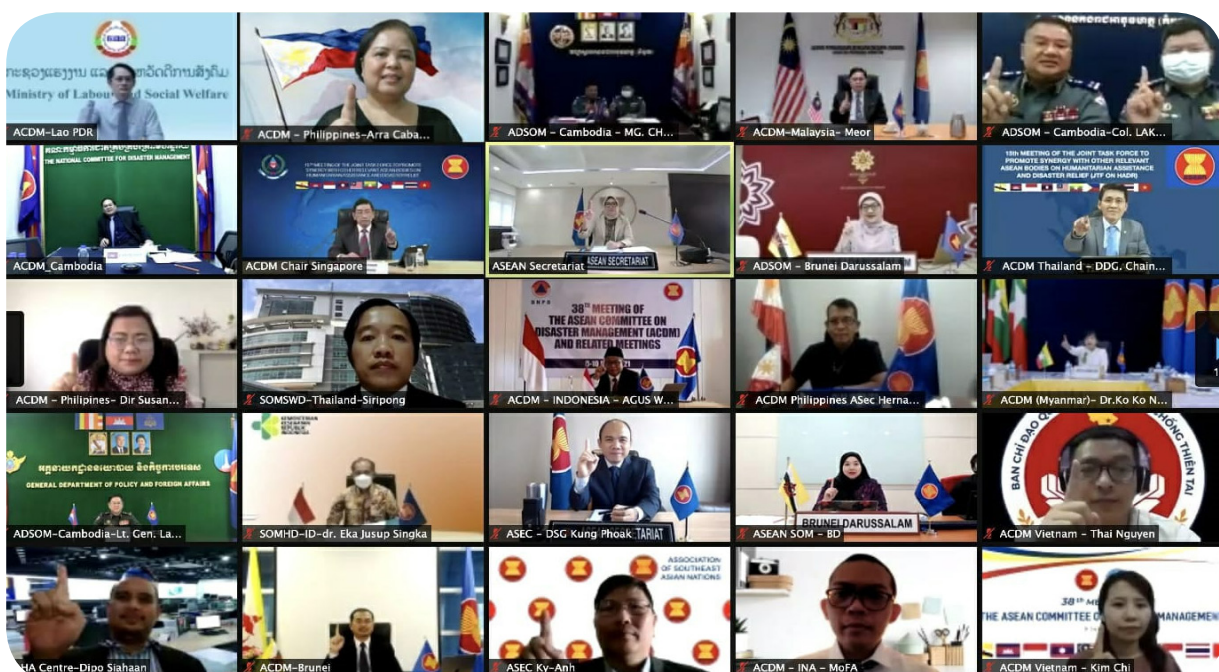
there is no representation from any Entity associated with ASEAN. The contribution of existing representatives from the ASEAN Political-Security Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community is primarily for disaster response (Table 2.1). Even if the membership is expanded to cover the three pillars of the ASEAN Community, comprehensive activities that cover the entire spectrum of disaster management in line with the principles of AADMER cannot be undertaken due to the limited mandate and functions of the current JTF on HADR.

2.3 Overview of Deliberations

The JTF on HADR held a total of 15 meetings biannually back to back with the ACDM Meetings till mid-2021 (Table 2.2). The inaugural meeting of the JTF on HADR in 2014 was devoted to sharing of mechanisms and best practices. This was followed by a second meeting in the same year to deliberate on a framework that envisioned multi-sector coordination to promote ASEAN “leadership and centrality” in responding to disasters. The planning of exercises in HADR also commenced in the 2nd meeting of the JTF on HADR. The 3rd and 4th meetings of the JTF on HADR held in 2015 deliberated the ASEAN Declaration on One ASEAN One Response, which was then launched and adopted in the same year. The 3rd meeting also led to the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Dialogue on Disaster Management. The 5th meeting of the JTF on HADR held in 2016 focused on discussing strategies to implement the One ASEAN One Response Declaration.



15th Meeting on Joint Task Force on HADR, 10 June 2021





With the launch of the One ASEAN One Response Declaration, the JTF on HADR appears to have met its obligations within the scope for which it was designed. The enthusiasm and vibrant sharing of best practices and recommendations from participating Sectoral Bodies to promote synergy and cooperation in JTF on HADR began to dissipate with the updates from Sectoral Bodies at the 6th meeting of the JTF on HADR held in 2016. Throughout the 7th to 10th meetings of the JTF on HADR, there were discussions on the implementation of the One ASEAN One Response Declaration as well as issues on health and social protection. However, these did not appear to translate into tangible cross-sectoral products intended of the JTF on HADR and updates became increasingly more prominent (Figure 2.1).

Notwithstanding, the JTF on HADR has contributed significantly to prevent overlapping initiatives, facilitated increased multi-sectoral participation in the conduct of HADR exercises among the participating ASEAN Sectoral Bodies (e.g. ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF DIREx), ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX), etc.) and initiated discussion for a single main ASEAN HADR exercise. The JTF on HADR also contributed to the development of the Regional Framework and Action Plan to implement the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection, led by SOMSWD. After the 11th meeting of the JTF on HADR held in 2019, deliberation on new activities ceased and routine updating of initiatives and programmes led exclusively by the participating ASEAN Sectoral Bodies became a permanent feature.

This coincides with the ASEAN Senior Officials Multi-Sectoral Workshop on the Implementation of the One ASEAN One Response Declaration and the AADMER Review. This was held on 27-28 March 2018 in Jakarta, Indonesia where a call was made for strengthening the JTF on HADR as a main platform for cross-sectoral synergy on disaster management. The Workshop highlighted the added value to be projected in the enhanced version of the JTF on HADR by encouraging more interaction among relevant sectors.

The observations were noted at the 35th Meeting of the ACDM on 1-2 October 2019 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. A call was made for a review of the role and responsibilities of the JTF on HADR with a view to strengthen its function as a strategic decision-making platform, expansion of its scope of work to include other areas beyond disaster response, and ensure SOM-level participation. The 13th and 14th Meetings of the JTF on HADR in 2020 agreed on the review of the JTF on HADR to promote more collaborations.

Table 2.2 Coverage of key issues of JTF on HADR Meetings since its establishment

1st JTF on HADR 22 May 2014	Specific Agenda Item <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sharing of the Mechanisms and Best Practices
2nd JTF on HADR 15 October 2014	Specific Agenda Items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participation in 2015 ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF DIREx) in Malaysia ● Planning of HADR Exercises ● Strategy towards ASEAN Responding to Disasters as One
3rd JTF on HADR 23 April 2015	Specific Agenda Items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strategy on “One ASEAN One Response” and the Launch at the 27th ASEAN Summit ● Establishment of the ASEAN Inter-Ministerial Dialogue on Disaster Management ● Enhancing ASEAN Civil-Military Coordination ● 2015 ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF DIREx) In Malaysia ● Planning of HADR Exercises in ASEAN ● Strengthening ASEAN Medical Response in Natural Disasters ● ASEAN Social Welfare Cooperation Related to HADR
4th JTF on HADR 15 December 2015	Specific Agenda Items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Operationalising One ASEAN One Response Strategy ● Enhancing ASEAN Civil-Military Coordination ● Planning of ASEAN HADR Exercises ● Strengthening ASEAN Medical Response to Disasters ● Strengthening Social Protection in ASEAN in Times of Disasters ● Raising ASEAN’s Visibility in HADR Operations and Exercises
5th JTF on HADR 27 April 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Operationalising One ASEAN One Response: Implementation Through The ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing ASEAN Civil-Military Coordination - Planning of ASEAN HADR Exercises - ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX), October 2016 (AHA Centre and Brunei Darussalam) - Table-Top Exercise for the EAS Rapid Disaster Response Toolkit, November 2016 (Indonesia) - ADMM Plus Expert Working Group on HADR, September 2016 (Thailand) ● Strengthening ASEAN Medical Response to Disasters ● Strengthening Social Protection in ASEAN in Times of Disasters
	Updates on Decisions of Relevant ASEAN Meetings

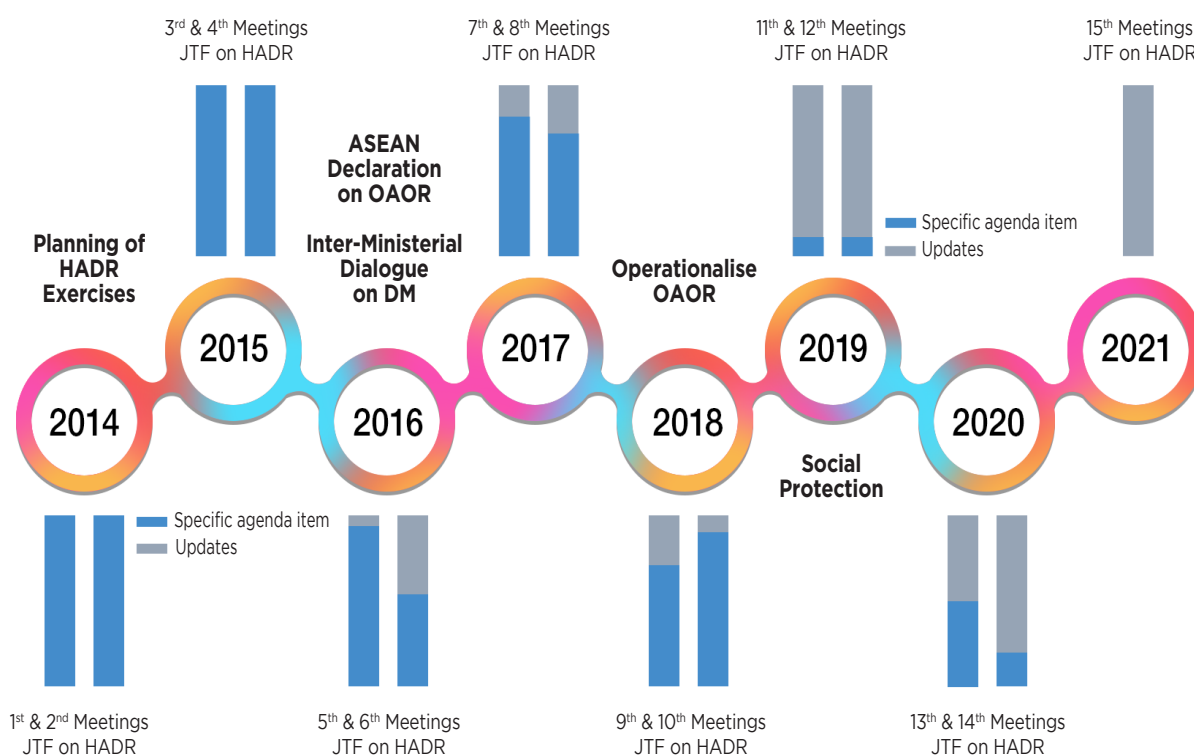


6th JTF on HADR 11 October 2016	<p>Specific Agenda Items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Operationalising the Declaration of One ASEAN One Response ● Strengthening Social Protection in ASEAN in Times of Disasters <p>Updates on Decisions of Relevant ASEAN Meetings Updates from Sectoral Bodies</p>
7th JTF on HADR 5 April 2017	<p>Specific Agenda Items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Operationalising the Declaration of One ASEAN One Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ARDEX 2016 Review - Ambon DIREX Review - Preparation for 2018 ARDEX - Updates on the Role of Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC) ● Guidelines on Social Protection in Times of Disaster and Post Disaster ● Study on Gender Based Violence during Disasters <p>Updates on Decisions of Relevant ASEAN & International Meetings Updates from Sectoral Bodies</p>
8th JTF on HADR 18 October 2017	<p>Specific Agenda Items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strategising the Declaration of One ASEAN One Response ● Strengthening Social Protection in ASEAN in Times of Disasters <p>Updates from Sectoral Bodies</p>
9th JTF on HADR 27 June 2018	<p>Specific Agenda Items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Operationalising the Declaration of One ASEAN One Response ● Shock Responsive Social Protection <p>Updates from Sectoral Bodies</p>
10th JTF on HADR 3 October 2018	<p>Specific Agenda Items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strategising the Implementation of the One ASEAN One Response (OAOR) Declaration ● Preparations for ARDEX 2018 ● Outcome of the UN Humanitarian Civil Military Coordination Course for ASEAN ● Guideline on the Use of the ASEAN Emblem during HADR ● Strengthening Social Protection in ASEAN in Times of Disasters ● Multi-Sectoral Response to Pandemic-Related Disasters as Provided for in the AADMER ● Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support in Disaster <p>Updates from Sectoral Bodies</p>
11th JTF on HADR 26 April 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guidelines on the Use of the ASEAN Emblem During HADR <p>Updates from Sectoral Bodies Updates on Ongoing Initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Military Representative to the AHA Centre ● ASEAN Humanitarian Civil - Military Coordination Course ● Standard Operating Procedures for the Coordination of Emergency Medical Teams of ASEAN ● Women Peace and Security and Gender Mainstreaming on DRR and CCA ● Endorsement of the ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster-Responsive Social Protection ● Enhancing Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Disaster ● Strengthening Multi-Sectoral Pandemic Preparedness and Response in ASEAN

12th JTF on HADR 3 October 2019	<p>Specific Agenda Item</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretary-General of ASEAN Report on OAOR at the Upcoming 35th ASEAN Summit (by the ASEAN Secretariat) <p>Updates from Sectoral Bodies Updates on Ongoing Initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination Course (by the AHA Centre) Standard Operating Procedures for the Coordination of Emergency Medical Teams of ASEAN (EMT SOP) (by the AHA Centre) Endorsement of the ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster-Responsive Social Protection (DRSP) (by the ASEAN Secretariat) Strengthening Multi-Sectoral Pandemic Preparedness and Response In ASEAN (by the ASEAN Secretariat) Enhancing Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Disaster (MHPSS) (by the ASEAN Secretariat) Multi-National Coordination Centre (MNCC) SOP (by the ASEAN Secretariat)
13th JTF on HADR 12 August 2020	<p>Specific Agenda Items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategising the Implementation of the One ASEAN One Response (OAOR) Declaration Strengthening the Mechanism of the JTF on HADR <p>Updates on Decisions of Relevant ASEAN Meetings Updates from Sectoral Bodies</p>
14th JTF on HADR 26 November 2020	<p>Specific Agenda Items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the Mechanism of the JTF on HADR Global Platform On Disaster Risk Reduction 2022 <p>Updates on Decisions of Relevant ASEAN Meetings Updates from Sectoral Bodies Updates on Ongoing Initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MNCC SOP EMT SOP MHPSS in disasters Outcome of the Roundtable Discussion and Launch of the DRSP Guidelines
15th JTF on HADR 10 June 2021	<p>Updates on Decisions of Relevant ASEAN Meetings Updates from Sectoral Bodies Updates on Ongoing Initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX) MNCC SOP EMT SOP MHPSS in disasters ASEAN Mapping Exercise



Figure 2.1 A schematic overview of meetings of the JTF on HADR, indicating the dissipation of new activities (as represented by the proportion of specific agenda items) and increase of routine updates over time, where each column represents one meeting. Details are in Table 2.2.



2.4 Awareness Within and Beyond ASEAN

An internal survey conducted from 15 April to 25 May 2021 by the ASEAN Secretariat revealed that only 13 sectoral divisions at the ASEAN Secretariat and three ASEAN Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN were aware of the existence of the JTF on HADR platform. A google search revealed that the mentions on the JTF on HADR is primarily limited to news from the ASEAN Secretariat. A keyword search of the Web of Science Database also reveals very limited coverage in academic literature. Conversely, there are several ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, ASEAN Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN that have work plans and dialogues related to disaster management but none have linkages with the JTF on HADR.

This indicates that the awareness of the JTF on HADR within ASEAN and beyond is very limited. The JTF on HADR focused on internal communication that was critical to build relationships and initiate collaboration among its members. External transmission of information was absent. There was a lack of a communication strategy to disseminate the outcomes of the meetings of JTF on HADR to other divisions at the ASEAN Secretariat and also to wider stakeholders. The low profile has hindered the involvement of other ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, ASEAN Centres and Entities in the JTF on HADR. It has also failed to promote ASEAN experiences and good practices in the area of HADR.





3. MAPPING OF CURRENT AND POTENTIAL ROLES OF RELEVANT ASEAN SECTORAL BODIES, ASEAN CENTRES AND ENTITIES ASSOCIATED WITH ASEAN IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

3.1 Current Roles of Relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, ASEAN Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN in Disaster Management

3.1.1 Current Instruments

ASEAN has various declarations, agreements and frameworks that are supported by work plans, plans of action and terms of reference to implement a wide range of activities in disaster management. An overview of how the current instruments in ASEAN relate to disaster management is provided below (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Current instruments of ASEAN related to disaster management

Instrument	Description	Relevant Phases of Disaster Management	Leading Sector
The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER), 2005	The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response was signed in 2005 and entered into force in 2009 and acts as the prime legally binding regional policy backbone for ASEAN setting out the foundation for regional cooperation, coordination, resource mobilisation, technical backing, in all aspects of disaster management and emergency response. The document has served as the legal basis of the subsequent AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025. The instrument covers activities and responsibilities on various phases of disaster management such as risk identification and monitoring, prevention and mitigation, disaster early warning, preparedness, ASEAN standby arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response, and so on in its articles.	All phases of disaster management	Disaster Management sector
Agreement on the establishment of the AHA Centre, 2011	The legally binding agreement was signed in 2011 as the basis for the establishment of the AHA Centre. It defines the roles and responsibilities of the AHA Centre for disaster management and emergency response in the region in various phases of disaster management such as data collection and dissemination for risk assessment and monitoring, facilitating emergency response measures, periodic review of regional standard operating procedures for preparedness and response, and so on.	All phases of disaster management	Disaster Management sector
ASEAN Disaster Risk Financing Insurance (DRFI) Roadmap, 2011	The roadmap was adopted in 2011 at the ASEAN DRFI Forum by three Sectoral Bodies ACDM, ASEAN Finance Deputies Meeting (AFDM) and ASEAN Insurance Regulators Meeting (AIRM). The roadmap focuses on disaster risk financing and insurance strategies at regional and national levels that are relevant to prevention and mitigation such as regional capacity building activities, developing a national disaster risk financing program, and so on.	Prevention and Mitigation	Finance cooperation sector

Instrument	Description	Relevant Phases of Disaster Management	Leading Sector
ASEAN Declaration on Enhancing Cooperation in Disaster Management, 2013	The ASEAN Declaration on Enhancing Cooperation in Disaster Management was adopted by ASEAN Leaders at the 23 rd ASEAN Summit on 9 October 2013 in Bandar Seri Begawan. The declaration encourages a joint effort and more integrated coordination and synergy in HADR among the various ASEAN-related mechanisms, wherever possible, in particular the AMMDM, ADMM, ADMM-Plus, ARF, and EAS. It calls for the promotion of regular dialogues among relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies to accelerate well-coordinated and concerted efforts to realise the building of disaster-resilient and safer communities, reduce disaster losses and jointly respond to disaster emergencies. The declaration tasks the formation of a Joint Task Force and allocation of an additional joint session in the respective ministerial meetings to promote dialogues among the relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies. It also tasks the AMMDM, COP, ACDM and AHA Centre to work closely with other relevant ASEAN bodies and ASEAN-related mechanisms to chart a longer term vision of ASEAN cooperation in disaster management beyond 2015 that promotes ASEAN's leadership and shared vision in the area of disaster management in relevant multilateral fora.	All Phases	Disaster Management
ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection, 2013	The declaration was endorsed at the 23 rd ASEAN summit by ASEAN heads of states, and focuses on enhancing the social protection of all at-risk communities. It calls for coordinated and holistic approaches with the involvement of multiple stakeholders including Government, private enterprises. The declaration promotes activities that are relevant to various phases of disaster management such as social safety nets (resilient recovery, prevention and mitigation), promoting multi-sectoral responsiveness of social protection (preparedness and response) and so on. ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (AMMSWD), with the support of SOMSWD, is assigned the focal point for inter-sectoral cooperation on social protection at regional level, and ASEAN ministerial bodies such as SOMRDPE, SOMHD, ACWC, and ACDM are tasked for inter-sectoral regional consultation meetings with the support of the ASEAN Secretariat.	All phases of disaster management	Social Welfare and Development sector
ASEAN Declaration on Institutionalizing the Resilience of ASEAN and Its Communities and Peoples to Disasters and Climate Change, 2015	The declaration was endorsed at the 26 th ASEAN Summit by the Leaders in 2015 and focused on a resilient future by reducing existing disaster and climate related risks, preventing new risks and adapting to a climate change through economic, social, cultural, physical, and environmental measures. The declaration calls for various activities that are relevant to disaster management and climate change such as investment for disaster prevention and mitigation, multi-stakeholder engagements at all levels, national and regional capacity building and so on. ACDM has been assigned as the focal point for cross-sectoral cooperation on resilience building at regional level, with the support of other relevant Sectoral Bodies.	All phases of disaster management	Disaster Management and Climate Change sector

Instrument	Description	Relevant Phases of Disaster Management	Leading Sector
ASEAN Declaration on One ASEAN, One Response: ASEAN responding to Disasters as One in the Region and Outside the Region, 2016	The declaration was adopted at the 28 th ASEAN Summit for responding to regional disasters as a collective, with AADMER as the regional policy backbone for 'One ASEAN, One Response'. For the roles, the AHA Centre is stated as the implementing centre, with the support of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC). AMMDM, ACDM, AADMER COP have been assigned the strategic guidance to the AHA Centre, and JTF on HADR has been assigned the responsibilities for ASEAN-led HADR activities.	Preparedness and Response	Disaster Management sector
ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management, 2016	The vision document maps out the broad strategic direction that will guide the implementation of AADMER over the next ten years and identifies the key areas forward for a successful, more comprehensive implementation of AADMER that is people-centric, financially sustainable by 2025. The document identifies three mutually inclusive strategic elements i.e., Institutionalization and Communications, Finance and Resource Mobilisation, and Partnerships and Innovations that may guide the direction of the implementation of AADMER to 2025. The outcome of the vision document is to propose measures to position ASEAN as a pioneer in transforming the disaster management landscape in the Southeast Asian region and beyond, and strengthen its leadership to maintain ASEAN Centrality.	All phases of disaster management	Disaster Management sector
ASEAN Leaders Declaration on Disaster Health Management, 2017	The ASEAN Leaders Declaration on Disaster Health Management was a joint declaration by the ASEAN member heads, endorsed in 2017, to address the disaster health risk for reducing the casualties through full sovereignty and consent of the affected countries. The declaration focuses on collaboration with relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies and other partners in promoting the capacity enhancement of Sectoral Bodies, and other relevant partners on areas such as the rapid deployment of regional and national medical relief, maintaining continuous health services and disease surveillance, promoting investments on disaster-resilient infrastructure etc. that are relevant to phases such as Risk Assessment and Monitoring, Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness and Response.	All phases of disaster management	Health sector
ASEAN Regional Forum Statement on Disaster Management, 2018	The ASEAN Regional Forum Statement on Disaster Management 2018 was endorsed at the 25 th ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) by the foreign ministers of the ARF. The document focused on strengthening the member countries in various phases of disaster management such as risk assessment and monitoring, preparedness and response through activities such as development and improvement of comprehensive and integrated national strategies covering contemporary best practices on disaster management and, assisting in incorporating these elements into the national disaster plans of member countries, as appropriate, support ASEAN Centrality and ASEAN-led mechanisms in regional disaster relief cooperation and so on.	All phases of disaster management	Political Security sector

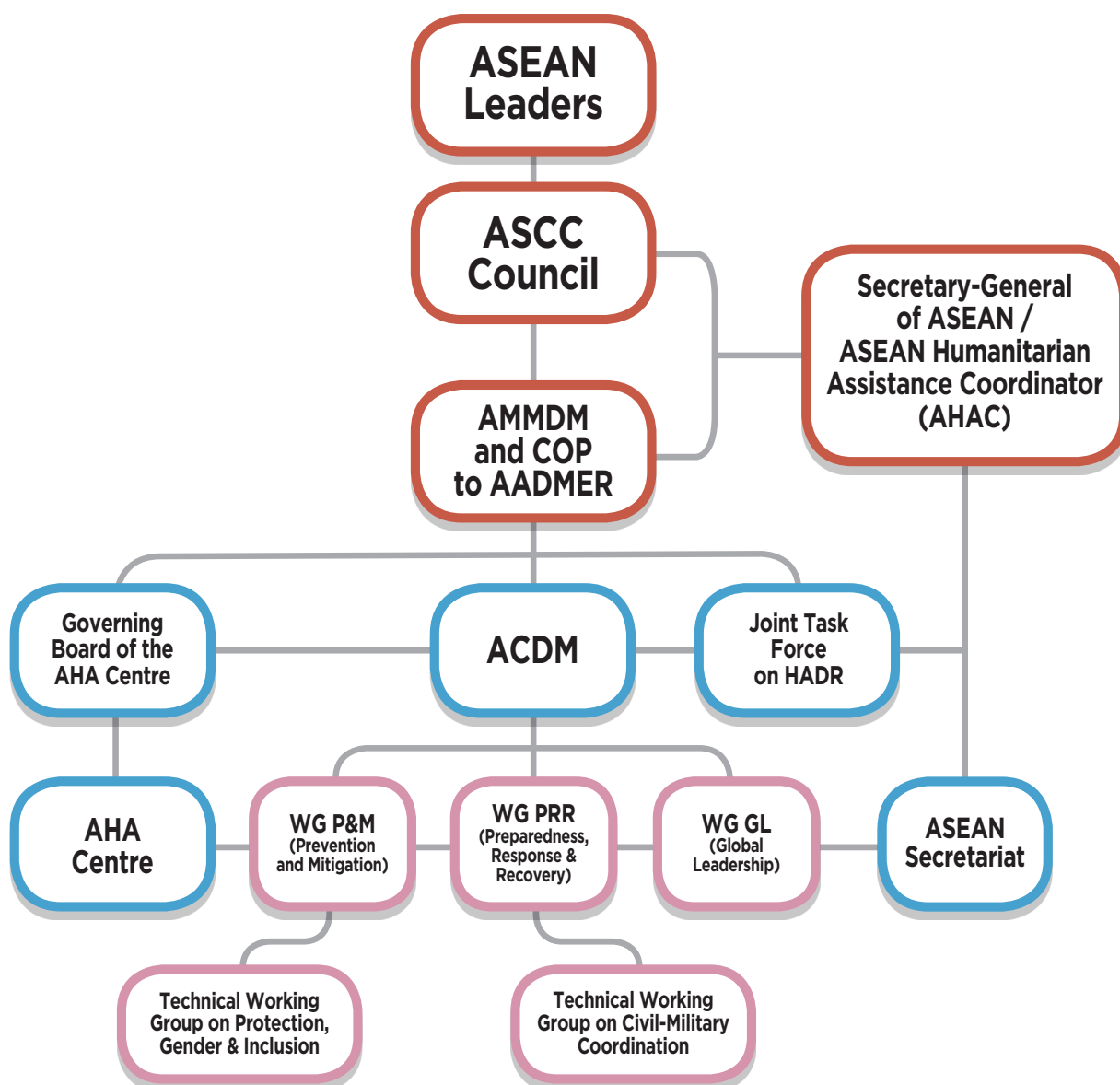
Instrument	Description	Relevant Phases of Disaster Management	Leading Sector
Plan of Action to Implement the ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Disaster Health Management, 2019-2025	The document, endorsed by 14 th AHMM in 2019, aims to operationalise the ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Disaster Health Management. It provides guidelines to ASEAN Member States (AMS), Sectoral Ministerial Bodies and the international community, for achieving the objectives of the 2017 declaration on disaster health management. The execution will be done by the regional coordination committee on disaster health management, led by ASEAN Secretariat and AHA Centre, under the supervision by and guidance of ASEAN Health Cluster 2 and Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development (SOMHD). The plan focuses on actions relevant to Preparedness and Response such as the development of standard operating procedures, training and capacity building and so on.	All phases of disaster management	Health sector
ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Adaptation to Drought, 2020	The ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Adaptation to Drought by AMMDM in 2020 focuses on addressing the drought crisis in ASEAN. The Declaration focuses on various phases of disaster management such as prevention and mitigation, preparedness and response, resilient recovery, risk assessment and monitoring. Some of the measures relevant to the mentioned phases of disaster management involves promoting long-term, holistic, and more strategic approach including a regional framework for strengthening adaptations and mitigation to drought, coordination between the ASEAN Sectoral Bodies for addressing the drought crisis, strengthening the research and development activities, enhancing national capacities by encouraging policies at national levels, improving risk assessment to droughts and so on.	All phases of disaster management	Disaster Management and Climate Change sector
The AADMER Work Programme, 2021-2025	The program was adopted by the 8 th AMMDM on November 2020, and envisions a region of disaster-resilient nations, and focuses on the five outcomes, including the four phases of disaster management (Risk Assessment and Monitoring, Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness and Response, Resilient Recovery, Global Leadership). The instrument focuses on enhancing and supporting ASEAN disaster management capabilities through inter-sectoral cooperation, capacity building etc. ACDM working groups would be the overseer of the implementation of key priority areas of the report, along with support from the ASEAN Secretariat and AHA Centre. AMMDM will work on synergizing other ASEAN ministerial bodies to accelerate ASEAN collective response to disasters.	All phases of disaster management	Disaster Management sector

3.1.2 Institutional Arrangements

Institutional arrangements refer to the structure, system, and processes that are used to plan and manage activities efficiently and to effectively coordinate with others through networks and partnerships in order to fulfil their mandate. It includes defined roles, functions, capacities and resources related to technical expertise, human resources and funding, which are needed to achieve their strategic objectives.

In the current institutional arrangement, the ASEAN Leaders form the highest authority which is led by the heads of states of AMS and forms the apex policy-making body of ASEAN (Figure 3.1). This is followed by ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Council (ASCC) that is committed to collective delivery and full realisation of human development and promotion of a sustainable and resilient community through cooperation between Member States. The ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) and the Conference of Parties (COP) to AADMER are mandated to ensure functioning administration of directives, agreements, decisions and other relevant action lines pertinent to the work of disaster management cooperation in the region. The AMMDM and COP to AADMER work together with the Secretary-General of ASEAN, who also serves as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC) in the event of major disasters.

Figure 3.1 Institutional arrangements for disaster management in ASEAN





The ACDM serves as the lead Sectoral Body in disaster management, working together with the Governing Board of AHA Centre who oversees the work of AHA Centre. The ACDM has three working groups, namely Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation (WG on P&M), Working Group on Preparedness, Response and Recovery (WG on PRR), and Working Group on Global Leadership (WG on GL). Each of these working groups oversees the implementation of priority programmes of the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025. There are two technical working groups, namely Technical Working Group on Protection, Gender and Social Inclusion under WG on P&M, and Technical Working Group on Civil-Military Coordination under WG on PRR.

The ACDM also works together with the JTF on HADR which aims to synergize HADR efforts amongst relevant ASEAN mechanisms, with AADMER as the regional policy backbone and the common platform to preserve ASEAN centrality. The ASEAN Secretariat provides supports to all of the organs/bodies/elements in this institutional arrangement.

3.1 Current Roles of Other ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN in Disaster Management

Beyond the above institutional arrangement, a number of ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, Centres, and Entities associated with ASEAN have also played their roles in disaster management in the regions. In terms of Sectoral Bodies (SB), the analysis with respect to their TOR, work plans or activities indicate that about 28 out of 46 are relevant to disaster management;

where five are already members of JTF on HADR. The 23 additional identified Sectoral Bodies (which are not currently members of JTF on HADR) have provisions in their TOR or work plan related to disaster management (Table 3.2).

For example, the ADGSOM has developed 'ASEAN ICT Master Plan 2020' that has committed to utilising ICT on disaster management as one of its goals²⁾. In the case of COSTI, the ASEAN Plan of Action on Science, Technology and Innovation (APASTI) 2016-2025³⁾ work plan has disaster management under its thematic tracks and has directives such as development of disaster warning systems as a part of its implementation plan. The ARFSOM⁴⁾ has been involved in supporting the ASEAN Regional Forum Work Plan for Disaster Relief 2018-2020, which focuses on strengthening the Member States in areas such as capacity building, risk assessment and monitoring. The ACWC Work Plan⁵⁾ of 2016-2020 has disaster management as a part of its thematic area that focuses on strengthening rights of vulnerable communities in disasters. The ASEAN Strategic Plan for Culture and Arts 2016-2025, in which SOMCA is an implementing body, has directives on preservation of cultural heritage monuments impacted by disasters, and promoting community driven actions for risk mitigation and management of these heritage sites.⁶⁾ The AFDM⁷⁾ focuses on disaster risk financing.



2) <https://asean.org/storage/2019/10/ADOPTED-TELMIN-19th-TELMIN-JMS-.pdf>

3) <https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/01-APASTI-2016-2025-FINAL.pdf>

4) https://aseanregionalforum.asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/ARF-Work-Plan-for-Disaster-Relief-2018-2020_Final.pdf

5) <https://www.aseanrofund.com/resources/the-asean-commission-on-the-promotion-and-protection-of-the-rights-of-women-and-children-acwc-work-plan-2016-2020>

6) <https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/19.-October-2016-ASEAN-Strategic-Plan-for-Culture-and-Arts-2016-2025.pdf>

7) http://mddb.apec.org/Documents/2015/FMP/SEM1/15_fmp_sem1_011.pdf

Table 3.2 ASEAN Sectoral Bodies with relevance to disaster management based on their TORs, Work Plans and Activities excluding current members of JTF on HADR

SECTORAL BODIES	
1.	ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)
2.	ASEAN Finance Deputies Meeting (AFDM)
3.	Committee on Science and Technology and Innovation (COSTI)
4.	ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC)
5.	ASEAN Digital Senior Officials Meeting (ADGSOM)
6.	ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry (ASOF)
7.	Senior Officials Meeting for Culture and Arts (SOMCA)
8.	Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (SOMRDPE)
9.	ASEAN Regional Forum Senior Officials Meeting (ARFSOM)
10.	Senior Economic Officials Meeting (SEOM)
11.	Committee (COM) under the COP to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution under Conference of the Parties to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution COP
12.	ASEAN Coordinating Committee for MSMEs (ACCMSME)
13.	ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS)
14.	ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment (ASOEN)
15.	ASEAN Senior Level Committee (ASEAN SLC)
16.	Senior Officials Meeting for the ASEAN Cooperation on Civil Service Matters (ACCSM SOM)
17.	Senior Officials Meeting on Education (SOM-ED)
18.	Senior Officials Meeting Responsible for Information (SOMRI)
19.	ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW)
20.	Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF)
21.	Senior Transport Officials Meeting (STOM)
22.	ASEAN Central Bank Deputies Meeting (ACDM)
23.	ASEAN Finance Central Bank Deputies Meeting (AFCDM)

In addition to the above Sectoral Bodies, the ASEAN Foundation, as an ASEAN organ⁸⁾, through its ASEAN CARES program also conducted activities relevant to disaster management.⁹⁾

In the case of Centres, the analysis revealed that nine ASEAN Centres out of 16 have functions relevant with disaster management. Of these, only the AHA Centre is currently a member of the JTF on HADR (Table 3.3).

⁸⁾ ASEAN Foundation is an ASEAN organ, according to Chapter IV Article 15 of ASEAN Charter

⁹⁾ https://www.aseanfoundation.org/asean_cares

For example, the ARTSA contributes to risk assessment through geo-informatics¹⁰⁾. AHC conducts data integration related to ASEAN's water, weather and disaster, and exchanges the good practices of science, technology, and innovation implementation for water management from ASEAN countries. AEIC also conducts activities such as dissemination of information on earthquakes and their associated events to authorities and public, preparation of earthquake data bank, transfer of knowledge¹¹⁾. The ASMC is currently conducting monitoring and early warning of hazards such as fire, haze including transboundary haze-early warning affecting southern ASEAN regions. Similar findings are obtained for the ACMM (HADR in overview).¹²⁾

Table 3.3 ASEAN Centres with relevance to disaster management, excluding current members of the JTF on HADR

CENTRES	
1.	ASEAN Hydroinformatics Data Centre (AHC)
2.	ASEAN Centre of Military Medicine (ACMM)
3.	ASEAN Earthquake Information Centre (AEIC)
4.	ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC)
5.	ASEAN Insurance Training and Research Institute (AITRI)
6.	ASEAN Research Centre for Space Technology and Applications (ARTSA)
7.	Asean Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)
8.	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Transboundary Haze Pollution (ACC THP)

In the case of Entities associated with ASEAN, the findings indicate that 21 out of 77 Entities have work plans and activities relevant to disaster management (Table 3.4). For example, the Maybank Foundation has specified disaster relief as an important basis and has undertaken activities such as funding emergency response for 'Super Typhoon Haiyan' in Leyte Island, Philippines, community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) in Kelantan, Malaysia and so on¹³⁾. The ASEAN FLAG mentions disaster risk reduction and management as one of its priority thrusts¹⁴⁾. The AIC has a dedicated working committee by the name 'the ASEAN Natural Disaster Research Work Sharing or ANDREWS' that focuses on disaster management¹⁵⁾. The CAYC has been involved in the preparedness and recovery activities involving youth¹⁶⁾.

10) <http://artsa.gistda.or.th/artsa-informationa/>

11) <http://aeic.bmkg.go.id/aeic/history.html>

12) <http://acmm-asean.org/menupage/76/en/Activities.html>

13) <https://www.maybankfoundation.com/index.php/what-we-do/our-pillars/disaster-relief>

14) <https://aseanflag.org/thrusts-and-priorities/>

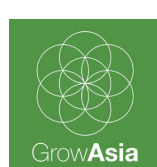
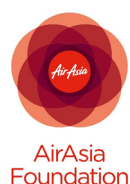
15) <https://www.aseaninsurance.org/copy-of-home>

16) <https://aseanforyouth.org/drr/>

Table 3.4 Entities Associated with ASEAN with relevance to disaster management

ENTITIES	
1.	ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA)
2.	Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (AsiaDHRR)
3.	AirAsia Foundation
4.	Maybank Foundation
5.	ASEAN Academy of Engineering and Technology (AAET)
6.	Committee for ASEAN Youth Cooperation (CAYC)
7.	ASEAN Federation of Land Surveying and Geomatics (ASEAN FLAG)
8.	ASEAN Insurance Council (AIC)
9.	Grow Asia
10.	Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment (SEARICE)
11.	Asean Disability Forum (ADF)
12.	ASEAN Constructors Federation (ACF)
13.	ASEAN Council of Teachers (ACT)
14.	ASEAN CSR Network (ACN)
15.	ASEAN Business Advisory Council (ASEAN BAC)
16.	ASEAN Mayors Forum (AMF)
17.	Federation of ASEAN Economic Associations (FAEA)**
18.	ASEAN Federation of Forwarders Association (AFFA)
19.	Federation of ASEAN Consulting Engineers (FACE)
20.	ASEAN Ports Association (APA)
21.	ASEAN Federation of Engineering Organization (AFEO)

** The FAEA is included because it has organised conferences on disaster response and recovery. However, it is not included in the final list of 20 Entities associated with ASEAN as it does not meet the full range of criteria used in the assessment.





3.2 Potential Roles of Relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, ASEAN Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN in Disaster Management

3.2.1 Convergence and Common Interests

The relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities can converge on common interests along several themes. The findings reveal three key themes as follows:

- **Advocacy for Disaster Management:** All relevant Sectoral Bodies have their own networks and platforms that can provide necessary assistance in undertaking multi-stakeholder cooperation of the disaster management programs and projects in collaboration with relevant institutions. The Sectoral Bodies have also indicated taking on the role of advocacy for disaster risk awareness and enabling multi-stakeholder cooperation. This is also featured in the AADMER Work Programmes that recognises the need to strengthen disaster management in the region through inter-sectoral cooperation and stronger coordination among ASEAN Member States.
- **Knowledge Sharing:** Exchange of information and sharing of best practices has been cited by most of the Sectoral Bodies as an essential component for increasing knowledge and awareness on disaster management. Convening workshops and documentation for knowledge exchange can be undertaken as joint activities. Through knowledge sharing workshops, the ASEAN Member States can undertake scalable innovation for capacity building in disaster management. Furthermore, during the consultative workshop held on 11th August, regional data-sharing was emphasized as a strong need by the stakeholders.
- **Inclusivity and Partnerships:** Inclusivity is an important factor for networking and development of partnerships to promote awareness in disaster management. The need for enhancing inclusivity within the JTF on HADR has been highlighted.

3.2.2 Functional Capacities (Risk Assessment and Monitoring, Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness and Response, Resilient Recovery)

The functional capacities of ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities were mapped out based on their relevance to the phases of disaster management. The phases are also in alignment with the first four priorities of the AWP 2021-2025, which are Risk Assessment and Monitoring; Prevention and Mitigation; Preparedness and Response and Resilient Recovery. The potential functional capacities of SB/C/E that the JTF on HADR can leverage upon to expand on multi-sectoral collaboration was derived from this assessment (Annex 2).

Risk Assessment and Monitoring

Risk Assessment and Monitoring is Priority 1 of the AWP 2021-2025. There are three sub-priorities: risk assessment, early warning, risk communication, all of which are part of the prevention in the disaster management phase. In this regard, the following Sectoral bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN are identified with functional capacity for risk assessment and monitoring (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 ASEAN SB/C/E identified with functional capacity for risk assessment and monitoring

No	Name of SB/C/E	Relevance
1	The ASEAN Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation (COSTI)	COSTI has geospatial technology and remote sensing as functional capacity in hazard mapping, detection and early warning. The Work Plan of APASTI 2016-2025 ¹⁷⁾ states the use of ICT to ensure accessibility in times of disasters. Space technology applications, including space-based communication can be used to assist in early warning and provide risk communication based on the assessment of disaster risk. COSTI is also working on the development of early warning system for landslide detection.
2	Senior Officials Meeting for the ASEAN Cooperation on Civil Service Matters (ACCSM SOM)	ACCSM SOM has the resources to contribute to all phases ¹⁸⁾ including risk assessment and monitoring through efficient human resource management.
3	ASEAN Finance Deputies Meeting (AFDM)	The ASEAN Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance program ¹⁹⁾ under AFDM is tasked to develop a risk data and assessment platform. Through the use of data and analytic tools, it can assess key assets such as infrastructure that requires protection, identify potential risks for the cities, and develop country-specific risk financing solutions.

17) <https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/02-APASTI-2016-2025-Implementation-Plan-FINAL.pdf>

18) <https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/ASEAN-Cooperation-on-Civil-Service-Matters-2016-2020.pdf>

19) <https://asean.org/speechandstatement/launched-asean-disaster-risk-financing-and-insurance-phase-2/>

No	Name of SB/C/E	Relevance
4	ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS) Committee ²⁰⁾	ACSS Committee has potential functional capacity in data sharing and risk assessment. It is already working on ASEAN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators baseline report which also covers aspects related to disaster management.
5	ASEAN Regional Forum Senior Officials Meeting (ARFSOM)	ARFSOM has the potential to contribute to all phases including risk assessment and monitoring specially the coordination process, modes of communication and information sharing.
6	Committee (COM) under the COP to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution ²¹⁾	COM and ACC THP have the capacity to contribute to monitoring, risk assessment and joint emergency response for prevention of land/forest fires, which among others may result in haze pollution.
7	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Transboundary Haze Pollution (ACC THP) ²²⁾	
8	ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC) ²³⁾	ASMC has weather forecasting capability that utilises geospatial analytical resources to contribute to hazard monitoring and application in early warning and risk communication. It undertakes research on climate systems and for monitoring and assessment of land/forest fires and haze.
9	ASEAN Earthquake Information Centre (AEIC) ²⁴⁾	AEIC has the functional capacity of earthquake-data dissemination systems. It has resources on preparation and exchange of earthquake-related information.
10	ASEAN Research Centre for Space Technology and Applications (ARTSA) ²⁵⁾	ARTSA contributes to risk assessment through integrated research projects. It has resources on space technology and geo-informatics applications. It has undertaken training on Geospatial Formation for Mapping Hotspots of the COVID-19 Pandemic.
11	ASEAN Federation of Land Surveying and Geomatics (ASEAN FLAG) ²⁶⁾	ASEAN FLAG has technical and physical capacity for undertaking land survey and geospatial mapping. This can support risk assessment and monitoring.

Prevention and Mitigation

Prevention and Mitigation is Priority 2 of the AWP 2021-2025. The six sub-priorities cover disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, resilient cities and human settlements, resilient economy, resilient infrastructure, vulnerable groups and community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) and disaster risk governance. The following SB/C/E (Table 3.6) contribute to the various aspects under prevention and mitigation.

20) <https://www.aseanstats.org/about-acss-committee/>

21) <https://environment.asean.org/about-asean-cooperation-on-transboundary-haze-pollution-control/>

22) <https://rfmrc-sea.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/ASEAN-Cooperation-on-Transboundary-Haze.pdf>

23) <https://asmc.asean.org/home/>

24) <http://aeic.bmkg.go.id/>

25) <http://artsa.gistda.or.th/>

26) <https://aseanflag.org/>

Table 3.6 SB/C/E identified with functional capacity for prevention and mitigation

No	Name of SB/C/E	Relevance
1	ASEAN Finance Deputies Meeting (AFDM) ²⁷⁾	AFDM is responsible for risk financing, and has the function in the mitigation phase of disaster management. The ASEAN Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance program ²⁸⁾ aims to strengthen the financial resiliency of ASEAN Member States during disasters. It has resources to provide risk advice and assist in the design of innovative risk transfer tools and solutions. It can also assist in capacity development initiatives for developing disaster financing and insurance solutions.
2	Senior Officials Meeting for the ASEAN Cooperation on Civil Service Matters (ACCSM SOM)	ACCSM SOM can contribute in prevention and mitigation through enhanced capacity and capability to adapt to social and economic vulnerabilities, disasters, climate change as well as emerging threats, and challenges.
3	ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment (ASOEN) ²⁹⁾	ASOEN has the resources for promotion of sustainable measures for prevention and mitigation measures against disasters. Their resources can be useful for protection, restoration and promotion of sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems resources.
4	ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) ³⁰⁾	ACWC has the functional capacity of contributing to the rights of women and children. It has the technical capacity and knowledge for undertaking needs assessment of women and children.
5	Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF) ³¹⁾	SOM-AMAF's resources can contribute to prevention through forest management and climate change. The Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food and Nutrition Security and Achievements of SDGs (MSFCC) contributes to food security through sustainable, efficient and effective use of land, forest, water and aquatic resources by minimising the risks and impacts of climate change.
6	ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry (ASOF) ³²⁾	ASOF has the specific functional capacity to include the role of forests in regulating disaster risk patterns for prevention and mitigation.
7	The ASEAN Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation (COSTI)	COSTI promotes the utilisation of science, technology and innovation to mitigate disasters.
8	Senior Officials Meeting for Culture and Arts (SOMCA) ³³⁾	SOMCA through the ASEAN Strategic Plan for Culture and Arts 2016-2025 encourages community-driven initiatives on risk mitigation and management of cultural heritage properties and landscapes. Guideline/Training on Crisis communication can be developed to prepare government personnel and those working in the public information sector to be equipped with strategic communication in the time of crisis and to learn best practices.
9	Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (SOMRDPE)	SOMRDPE has resources to provide social protection to vulnerable groups. It focuses on enabling vulnerable groups through effective poverty eradication programmes. It focuses on people living in at-risk areas and climate sensitive areas to reduce vulnerabilities in times of climate-change related crises and disasters.

27) http://mddb.apec.org/Documents/2015/FMP/SEM1/15_fmp_sem1_011.pdf

28) <https://asean.org/speechandstatement/launched-asean-disaster-risk-financing-and-insurance-phase-2/>

29) <https://intl.dentr.gov.ph/asean-environmental-groups/asean-high-level-meetings/article/3>

30) ACWC Work Plan 2016-2020

31) <https://intl.dentr.gov.ph/asean-environmental-groups/asean-high-level-meetings/article/1>

32) <http://forestry.asean.org/category/asof/>

33) <https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/19.-October-2016-ASEAN-Strategic-Plan-for-Culture-and-Arts-2016-2025.pdf>

No	Name of SB/C/E	Relevance
10	ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)	AICHR focuses on capacity building and promotion of human rights. It can work on promotion of inclusive approach and implementation of the rights-based approach in Disaster Management.
11	ASEAN Regional Forum Senior Officials Meeting (ARFSOM)	ARFSOM can contribute in prevention and mitigation through administrative and technical support in project coordination.
12	ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW) ³⁴⁾	ACW provides resources for mainstreaming strategies for gender protection in disaster management, including in the phase of prevention and mitigation.
13	The ASEAN Hydro-informatics Data Centre (AHC) ³⁵⁾	AHC works on efficient water management and disaster risk management within the region. Their current functional capacity can be harnessed in prevention and mitigation through climate resilient agriculture initiatives.
14	ASEAN Research Centre for Space Technology and Applications (ARTSA)	ARTSA focuses on education, training, knowledge sharing and awareness raising in geo-informatics and supports capacity building through use of space technologies to respond to current regional situations, problems and disasters.
15	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) ³⁶⁾	ACB has featured dialogues on nature-based solutions recognising the role of biodiversity.
16	ASEAN Academy of Engineering and Technology (AAET) ³⁷⁾	ASEAN Academy of Engineering and Technology has relevant expertise to potentially contribute in the prevention and mitigation phase through building of green technology and application of innovative engineering solutions for prevention and mitigation of disaster risk.
17	Grow Asia	Grow Asia ³⁸⁾ can be involved in efforts around biodiversity protection or climate change adaptation. They can be part of sustainable agriculture and food systems, especially with small-scale farmers.
18	ASEAN CSR Network (ACN) ³⁹⁾	The ACN has potential in promoting public-private-partnerships in disaster management. Their involvement will really help ASEAN in mobilising potential resources for disaster management. Their work can contribute to prevention and mitigation activities through enabling responsible business conduct to achieve sustainable, equitable and inclusive social, environmental and economic development.
19	ASEAN Disability Forum (ADF) ⁴⁰⁾	ADF is strong with AICHR. It possesses expertise in ensuring inclusion of disability issues and resources to strengthen rights of persons with disability.
20	ASEAN Constructors' Federation (ACF) ⁴¹⁾	ACF has potential to mobilise cooperation of the construction industry for undertaking structural mitigation of infrastructure.
21	Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment (SEARICE) ⁴²⁾	SEARICE has implemented a project on "Building Resilient Community-Managed Seed System Towards Climate Change Adaptation". It has potential to contribute to community empowerment for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
22	Federation of ASEAN Consulting Engineers (FACE) ⁴³⁾	FACE has potential to contribute to prevention and mitigation through construction of disaster resilient infrastructure.

34) Term of Reference (TOR) of the ASEAN technical working group on protection, gender, and inclusion (TWG PGI)

35) <http://www.aseanwater.net/wp/>

36) <https://www.aseanbiodiversity.org/>

37) <https://aaet-asean.org/>

38) <https://www.growasia.org/>

39) <https://www.asean-csr-network.org/c/>

40) <https://www.aseandisabilityforum.com/documents>

41) <http://www.aseanconstructorsfederation.org>

42) <https://www.searice.org.ph/>

43) https://docs.google.com/viewerng/viewer?url=http://face.inkindo.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Sponsorship-and-Exhibition-Brochure_Jakarta-2017.compressed.pdf

In addition to the above, the ASEAN Foundation, as an ASEAN organ, also has functional capacity for prevention and mitigation. The ASEAN Foundation implements the ASEAN CARES programme, which is set to support refugees, migrants, lactating women and other vulnerable communities. In partnership with Civil Society Organisations, the programme will also roll out regional and nationwide awareness campaigns to educate the public about the danger of COVID-19 and how to prevent it from spreading. ASEAN Foundation also focuses on activities related to capacity building for youths.⁴⁴⁾

Preparedness and Response

Preparedness and Response is Priority 3 of the AWP 2021-2025. The two sub-priorities are on aspects of planning and diversification of instruments for regional preparedness, and coordination and capacity building for effective response. Highlights of the findings are as follows (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7 SB/C/E identified with functional capacity for preparedness and response

No	Name of SB/C/E	Relevance
1	Senior Officials Meeting for the ASEAN Cooperation on Civil Service Matters (ACCSM SOM)	ACCSM SOM promotes good governance and agility of civil service that can contribute to the improvement of effective and efficient public services in times of disasters, especially humanitarian assistance and social safety net delivery. It could enhance the capability for resource mobilisation and effective utilisation by the Civil Service during response to a disaster. It also can respond to emerging challenges and the needs of the people through innovative approaches and collaboration. It could include cooperation in the development and implementation of capacity-building programmes for Civil Service in the areas of environment and climate change adaptation.
2	ASEAN Centre of Military Medicine (ACMM) ⁴⁵⁾	ACMM has played an important role in pandemic management. It has important technical and human resources related to logistics and supply chains which can be leveraged upon for preparedness and response during disasters. It can facilitate the processing of deployment of military medical personnel, equipment, facilities, and materials through the Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN (DELSA).
3	Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF)	SOM-AMAF contributes to preparedness by keeping rice reserves for emergency food supply under the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve Agreement.
4	AirAsia Foundation ⁴⁶⁾	AirAsia Foundation has played roles in disaster relief and response. It has resources for aid delivery, transportation of aid workers and evacuation of survivors from disaster hit areas.
5	ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Information (SOMRI) ⁴⁷⁾	SOMRI has the platform to harness and use the information and communication technologies across different groups and contribute to awareness generation. The ICT Masterplan 2020 states use of ICT for disaster response and recovery.

44) https://www.aseanfoundation.org/asean_cares

45) <http://acmm-asean.org/>

46) <https://www.airasiafoundation.com/>

47) ASEAN Strategic Plan on Information and Media 2016-2025

No	Name of SB/C/E	Relevance
6	The ASEAN Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation (COSTI)	COSTI's space-based applications have a role in capacity building and knowledge sharing for preparedness and response.
7	ASEAN Senior Level Committee (SLC) on Financial Integration ⁴⁸⁾	SLC focuses on roles of ASEAN Central Banks in Managing Climate and Environment Related Risks.
8	ASEAN Senior Transport Officials Meeting (STOM)	STOM has functional capacity related to ensuring connectivity via air, maritime and road. It also has initiatives under the ASEAN comprehensive recovery framework related to transport.
9	Senior Officials Meeting on Education (SOM-ED)	SOM-ED has functional capacity to inculcate skill development among students on the basics of disaster preparedness. The ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (under ACDM) ⁴⁹⁾ can be strengthened to promote inclusion of disaster management in the national curriculum.
10	ASEAN Coordinating Committee for MSMEs (ACCMSME) ⁵⁰⁾	ACCMSME plays a role in enhancing disaster preparedness among MSMEs and MSME policymakers in areas that may include: (i) enhancing awareness among MSME policymakers, including sharing of good practices on good enterprise policy responses to disasters; (ii) enhancing awareness and skills on disaster preparedness and responses among MSMEs through business development support programmes; and (iii) institutionalizing enterprise policies to enable quick response in times of crisis, e.g. safety net measures, wage subsidies, deferral measures, amendment of bankruptcy policies.
11	ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW)	ACW can support preparedness and response through understanding of gender concerns and strategising to ensure equitable access of resources.
12	ASEAN Regional Forum Senior Officials Meeting (ARFSOM)	ARFSOM can contribute in preparedness and response by undertaking capacity building in multilateral table-top and field exercises.
13	ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) ⁵¹⁾	AIPA has a role in undertaking communication and information among members of parliament and knowledge sharing.
14	Maybank Foundation ⁵²⁾	Maybank Foundation has been involved in emergency response and disaster relief. They have collaborated with NGOs and Civil Society Organisations for community-based disaster risk management.
15	Committee for ASEAN Youth Cooperation (CAYC)	CAYC has the capacity to contribute to disaster preparedness in terms of human resources in the form of trained youth volunteers ⁵³⁾ .
16	ASEAN Insurance Council (AIC)	AIC can facilitate knowledge sharing and capacity development through its initiative, ASEAN Natural Disaster Research Work Sharing (ANDREWS) ⁵⁴⁾ 55).
17	ASEAN Disability Forum (ADF)	ADF can contribute in planning for special needs of persons with disability while preparing preparedness and response plans.

48) https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/Joint_Statement_of_the_7th_AFMGM.pdf

49) https://www.aseanrokfund.com/lib/upload/files/resources/31_-_ASEAN_20Work_20Plan_20on_20Education_202016-2020.pdf

50) <https://asean-sme-academy.org/about/about-the-organizer/asean-coordinating-committee-for-msmes/>

51) <https://aipasecretariat.org/>

52) <https://www.maybankfoundation.com/>

53) <https://aseanforyouth.org/drr/>

54) [https://aric.adb.org/initiative/asean-insurance-council-\(aic\)](https://aric.adb.org/initiative/asean-insurance-council-(aic))

55) https://www.maipark.com/assets/uploads/bulletin_waspada/12-maipark-waspada-sept-09-english.pdf

No	Name of SB/C/E	Relevance
18	ASEAN Council of Teachers (ACT) ⁵⁶⁾	ACT can support preparedness and response through education on disaster management and its participation in ASEAN School Safety Initiative.
19	ASEAN Federation of Forwarders Association (AFFA)	AFFA can support in preparedness and response through logistics ⁵⁷⁾ and supply chain management support.
20	ASEAN Ports Association (APA) ⁵⁸⁾	APA can enhance the preparedness and response efforts through logistics management. They are also working on a green port initiative for sustainable development.
21	ASEAN Federation of Engineering Organization (AFEO)	AFEO can contribute in disaster response through engineering solutions ⁵⁹⁾ . AFEO has the technical and physical capacity for innovation of sound solutions to build a strong, responsive and cohesive supply chain, and to facilitate robust trading and investment on economic activity in the COVID-19 period.

In addition to the above, the ASEAN Foundation, as an ASEAN organ, is currently working on capacity building for vulnerable populations and may contribute towards the preparedness phase of disaster management. Under the ASEAN CARES program of the foundation, a relief fund was mobilised to deliver food packages and hygiene kits for COVID-19 affected population.

Resilient Recovery

Resilient Recovery is Priority 4 of the AWP 2021-2025. The two sub-priorities are on pre-disaster arrangements for resilient recovery and long-term resilient recovery for large-scale disasters. The following SB/C/E (Table 3.8) contribute to the various aspects of resilient recovery.



⁵⁶⁾ <http://depedsouthcotabato.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/DM-OSDS-No.-66-34th-ASEAN-Council-of-Teachers-1-ACT1-Convention.pdf>

⁵⁷⁾ https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/images/2015/february/logistic_services/File%2010%20Report%20of%20the%20Enhancing%20Logistics%20Services%20Seminar.pdf

⁵⁸⁾ <https://apaport.org/constitution>

⁵⁹⁾ http://afeo.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Hanoi-Declaration_FINAL-signature-to-insert.pdf

Table 3.8 ASEAN SB/C/E identified with functional capacity for resilient recovery

No	Name of SB/C/E	Relevance
1	ASEAN Digital Senior Officials Meeting (ADGSOM)	ADGSOM can increase the resilience of ICT communication ⁶⁰⁾ networks. It can also support business continuity planning (BCP) and disaster recovery.
2	Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (AsiaDHRRA)	AsiaDHRRA focuses on post disaster rehabilitation activities. It can support in funding and advisory services for post disaster recovery ⁶¹⁾ . It has resources and plans for post-disaster agricultural rehabilitation.
3	ASEAN Finance Deputies Meeting (AFDM)	The innovative risk transfer tools and insurance under the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program can contribute to resilient recovery.
4	Senior Economic Officials Meeting (SEOM)	SEOM's capabilities in maintaining MSME recovery and supply chain connectivity can help in resilient recovery.
5	ASEAN Regional Forum Senior Officials Meeting (ARFSOM)	ARFSOM can contribute to resilient recovery through strengthened cooperation and liaising with relevant stakeholders.
6	Senior Officials Meeting for the ASEAN Cooperation on Civil Service Matters (ACCSM SOM)	ACCSM SOM can provide administrative knowledge and provide coordination for undertaking projects in resilient recovery.
7	ASEAN Insurance Training and Research Institute (AITRI) ⁶²⁾	AITRI through its capacity building and training initiatives on insurance needs and build back better can contribute to long term planning for resilient recovery.
8	Maybank Foundation	Maybank Foundation has worked in post disaster rehabilitation and building of resilient health infrastructure.
9	ASEAN Academy of Engineering and Technology (AAET) ⁶³⁾	ASEAN Academy of Engineering and Technology can also contribute to resilient recovery through engagement in reconstruction-related activities for rehabilitation and recovery.
10	ASEAN Mayors Forum (AMF)	This forum has potential to contribute in resilient and sustainable cities ⁶⁴⁾ . The officials can contribute in driving local actions for sustainable and inclusive growth.
11	ASEAN Business Advisory Council (ASEAN BAC)	ASEAN BAC is a very important element of ASEAN. Their activities are very relevant with strengthening disaster management, particularly building resilience in the business sector. It is also part of ensuring resilient recovery for MSMEs.
12	ASEAN Constructor's Federation (ACF)	The ACF has relevant resources to mobilise the constructors for engagement in a resilient recovery process. It also has relevant networks with CCA, ICA, MBAM, MCEA, PCA, SCAL, TCA, that can be involved in the recovery process.
13	Federation of ASEAN Consulting Engineers (FACE) ⁶⁵⁾	The network of engineers in FACE can support resilient recovery through engineering sciences.

60) ASEAN ICT Masterplan 2020

61) <https://asiadhrra.org/>

62) <http://www.aitri.org/aitri/>

63) <https://aaet-asean.org/>

64) <https://www.unescap.org/news/5th-asean-mayors-forum-amf#>

65) <http://www.aseanconstructorsfederation.org/>



3.2.3 Potential for Cooperation

The Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN that have the potential for cooperation to promote a whole-of-ASEAN approach in disaster management are those that fulfilled the following conditions in all four dimensions (Section 1.3) as follows:

- i. Having provisions in the terms of reference and/or work plan that are related to disaster management;
- ii. Having activities, programmes or projects related to disaster management;
- iii. Having moderate or high potential resources that can be made available for supporting disaster management; and
- iv. Having networks and partnerships which can be utilised for disaster management.

The following table constitutes the final list of ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN with the potential for cooperation to promote a whole-of-ASEAN approach in disaster management. They are categorised as highly relevant and moderately relevant in accordance with the phases of disaster management (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9 Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities with potential for cooperation to promote a whole-of-ASEAN approach in line with the phases of disaster management

No	Sectoral Bodies/Centres/Entities	Phases of disaster management in alignment with the AWP 2021-2025			
		Risk Assessment & Monitoring	Prevention & Mitigation	Preparedness & Response	Resilient Recovery
Sectoral Bodies					
1	ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (ASEAN SOM)*	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM)*	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	ASEAN Defence Senior Officials Meeting (ADSOM)*	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD)*		✓	✓	
5	Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development (SOMHD)*		✓	✓	
6	The ASEAN Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation (COSTI)	✓	✓	✓	
7	Senior Officials Meeting for the ASEAN Cooperation on Civil Service Matters (ACCSM SOM)	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	ASEAN Finance Deputies Meeting (AFDM)	✓	✓		✓
9	ASEAN Regional Forum Senior Officials Meeting (ARFSOM)	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF)		✓	✓	
11	ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC)		✓		
12	ASEAN Digital Senior Officials Meeting (ADGSOM)				✓
13	Senior Economic Officials Meeting (SEOM)				✓

No	Sectoral Bodies/Centres/Entities	Phases of disaster management in alignment with the AWP 2021-2025			
		Risk Assessment & Monitoring	Prevention & Mitigation	Preparedness & Response	Resilient Recovery
Sectoral Bodies					
14	ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS) Committee	✓			
15	Committee (COM) under the COP to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution under Conference of the Parties to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (COP)	✓			
16	ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment (ASOEN)		✓		
17	ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights, (AICHR)		✓		
18	ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry (ASOF)		✓		
19	Senior Officials Meeting for Culture and Arts (SOMCA)		✓		
20	ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Information (SOMRI)			✓	
21	ASEAN Senior Level Committee (SLC) on Financial Integration			✓	
22	ASEAN Senior Transport Officials Meeting (STOM)			✓	
23	Senior Officials Meeting on Education (SOM-ED)			✓	
24	ASEAN Coordinating Committee for MSMEs (ACCMSME)			✓	
25	Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (SOM-RDPE)		✓		
26	ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW)		✓	✓	

No	Sectoral Bodies/Centres/Entities	Phases of disaster management in alignment with the AWP 2021-2025			
		Risk Assessment & Monitoring	Prevention & Mitigation	Preparedness & Response	Resilient Recovery

Centres

1	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre)*	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC)	✓			
3	ASEAN Earthquake Information Centre (AEIC)	✓			
4	ASEAN Research Centre for Space Technology and Applications (ARTSA)	✓	✓		
5	The ASEAN Hydroinformatics Data Centre (AHC)		✓		
6	ASEAN Centre of Military Medicine (ACMM)			✓	
7	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Transboundary Haze Pollution (ACC THP)	✓			
8	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)		✓		
9	ASEAN Insurance Training and Research Institute (AITRI)				✓

Entities

1	ASEAN Federation of Land Surveying and Geomatics (ASEAN FLAG)	✓			
2	Maybank Foundation			✓	✓
3	ASEAN Insurance Council (AIC)			✓	
4	ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA)			✓	
5	Committee for ASEAN Youth Cooperation (CAYC)			✓	
6	ASEAN Disability Forum (ADF)		✓	✓	

No	Sectoral Bodies/Centres/Entities	Phases of disaster management in alignment with the AWP 2021-2025			
		Risk Assessment & Monitoring	Prevention & Mitigation	Preparedness & Response	Resilient Recovery
Entities					
7	ASEAN Constructor's Federation (ACF)		✓		✓
8	Federation of ASEAN Consulting Engineers (FACE)		✓		✓
9	ASEAN Academy of Engineering and Technology (AAET)		✓		✓
10	Grow Asia		✓		
11	AirAsia Foundation			✓	
12	Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (AsiaDHRRA)				✓
13	ASEAN Council of Teachers (ACT)			✓	
14	ASEAN CSR Network (ACN)		✓		
15	ASEAN Business Advisory Council (ASEAN BAC)				✓
16	ASEAN Mayors Forum (AMF)				✓
17	Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment (SEARICE)		✓		
18	ASEAN Federation of Forwarders Association (AFFA)			✓	
19	ASEAN Ports Association (APA)			✓	
20	ASEAN Federation of Engineering Organization (AFEO)			✓	

* Current chair or member of the JTF on HADR

Highly relevant	
Moderately relevant	

In addition to the above, the ASEAN Foundation, an ASEAN organ, has been identified as highly relevant for cooperation to promote a whole-of-ASEAN approach in disaster management, particularly in the phases of prevention and mitigation, and preparedness and response.





4. TOWARDS A WHOLE-OF-ASEAN APPROACH IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT: RECOMMENDATIONS TO STRENGTHEN JTF ON HADR

4.1 Rebranding and Expansion

The JTF on HADR has played an important role in facilitating smooth collaboration among the ASEAN Member States in disaster preparedness and response by bringing together representation from the ASEAN Political-Security Community and Socio-Cultural Community. In order to enable a whole-of-ASEAN approach, participation is required from Sectoral Bodies and Centres that are linked to all three pillars of the ASEAN community. In addition, the previous focus of JTF on HADR on preparedness and response has to be expanded to cover aspects of risk assessment and monitoring, prevention and mitigation as well as resilient recovery. Stakeholder engagement has also revealed the need for inclusivity in partnerships, through the involvement of Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN.

In line with this, it is recommended that the JTF on HADR be rebranded as an open, inclusive and expanded platform that brings together representation from all three pillars of ASEAN, to discuss thematic issues that cover all aspects of the disaster management cycle, which would enable a whole-of-ASEAN approach. The **“ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform”** is proposed as the new name for the JTF on HADR to reflect the substantial changes in its structure and mode of operations (Table 4.1). The ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform is to be presided by the Chair of the ACDM with support from three vice chairs, each representing the three pillars of the ASEAN community. The members will comprise ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, ASEAN Foundation, ASEAN Centres, and Entities associated with ASEAN that are permanent and invited as necessary. Vice-chairs and members are proposed based on their relevance to disaster management as delineated from the findings of this study (Table 4.2).



Table 4.1 Overview of the JTF on HADR and the proposed ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform

JTF on HADR	Proposal for ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform
<p>General Composition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chair – ACDM ● Members – ASEAN SOM, ADSOM, SOMHD, SOMSWD ● AHA Centre ● ASEAN Secretariat (support to the JTF on HADR) 	<p>General Composition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chair – ACDM ● Vice Chairs – relevant Sectoral Bodies from all 3 pillars of the ASEAN Community (APSC, AEC, ASCC) ● Members (permanent and invited): most relevant Sectoral Bodies/Centres/Entities from all pillars of the ASEAN Community ● Support for the platform: ASEAN Secretariat ● Other participants invited (based on themes): other relevant Sectoral Bodies/Centres/Entities from all pillars of the ASEAN Community, ASEAN external partners (dialogue partners, sectoral dialogue partners and development partners), UN agencies, private sector, or other non-ASEAN organisations
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Promote synergy and coordination among the relevant internal ASEAN mechanisms related to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR), using AADMER as the regional policy backbone and common platform to maintain ASEAN's Centrality.</p>	<p>Purpose</p> <p>Promote synergy and coordination among the relevant ASEAN ASEAN SB/C/E and ASEAN external partners (dialogue partners, sectoral dialogue partners and development partners), UN agencies, private sector, or other non-ASEAN organisations related to disaster management, using AADMER as the regional policy backbone and common platform to maintain ASEAN Centrality.</p>
<p>Scope</p> <p>For the initial stage, the Joint Task Force's scope of work will be limited to disaster response stage, in particular humanitarian and disaster relief (HADR) operations. At a later stage and when considered necessary and as need arises, the scope of work may be expanded to cover other areas, such as post-disaster recovery.</p>	<p>Scope</p> <p>The scope of work will cover the broad spectrum of disaster management covering prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, including political-security, economic and socio-cultural aspects as relevant.</p>
<p>Functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Exchange views on policy, strategic and emerging issues on HADR in the region as well as outside the region that are relevant to ASEAN ● Establish coordination among the relevant ASEAN bodies in HADR through activities, such as joint workshops, joint exercises, information sharing sessions, etc., to accelerate well-coordinated, more robust and faster ASEAN response to disasters ● Develop mechanisms to mobilise quick deployment of resources from relevant ASEAN's sectors in the event of major disasters, to ensure ASEAN collective and robust response in responding to disasters in the ASEAN region 	<p>Functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Creating synergy among relevant Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN in enhancing disaster management through review of current initiatives on disaster management, and planning for joint, cross-sectoral initiatives to enhance disaster resilience in the region ● Exchanging views on the urgent and pressing issues related to disaster resilience at the regional and global levels through convening of theme-based discourse involving relevant Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN and non-ASEAN organisations, with a view to developing and strengthening joint strategies to address the issues ● Implementing multi-sectoral and cross cutting initiatives generated from the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Forum ● Identifying pathways for enhancing resource mobilisation to support efforts to advance disaster management in the region ● Providing avenues to support the realisation of Strategic and Holistic Initiative to Link ASEAN Responses to Emergencies and Disaster (ASEAN SHIELD), and to provide support to the work of the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC), when it is activated

JTF on HADR	Proposal for ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and disseminate ASEAN experiences and good practices in the area of HADR with the international humanitarian community and in relevant multilateral fora Develop strategies to further utilise the resources and mechanisms developed by other ASEAN-related mechanisms, in particular the East Asia Summit (EAS), ADMM Plus and ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), while maintaining ASEAN Centrality Provide advice to the relevant ASEAN ministerial bodies in promoting coordination and dialogues among them 		
Means of Deliberation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Task Force Meeting 	Means of Deliberation (i) Platform Meeting; and (ii) ASEAN Disaster Resilience Forum	
Task Force Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency: At least once every year, or more frequently as the need arises, organised back to back with the regular meeting of the ACDM. Purpose: Promote synergy and coordination among the relevant internal ASEAN mechanisms related to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR), using AADMER as the regional policy backbone and common platform to maintain ASEAN Centrality. 	ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency: Biannual (Twice per year), or more frequently as the need arises, organised back to back with the regular meeting of the ACDM. Purpose: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review current initiatives on Disaster management in ASEAN in each ASEAN community pillars. Planning for proposed joint cross-sectoral initiatives. 	ASEAN Disaster Resilience Forum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency: Biennial (once every two years), planned by members at the Platform Meeting. Purpose: Theme-based discourse to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase awareness and sharing of multi-sectoral and transdisciplinary scientific findings, technologies, innovation and experiences; Expedite science-policy dialogue for promoting scientific and technical research programmes and other initiatives; Facilitate mobilisation of non-traditional resources; and Enhance profile of ASEAN as a regional thought-leader.
Participants <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chair and Vice Chair of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) – representing the disaster management sector Chair and Vice Chair of the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) – representing the political and security track, including ARF and EAS matters Chair and Vice Chair of the ASEAN Defence Senior Officials Meeting (ADSOM) – representing the defence/military sector Chair and Vice Chair of the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development (SOMHD) Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare Development (SOMSWD) 	Participants <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chair - ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) Vice Chair representing ASEAN Political Security Community Vice Chair representing ASEAN Economic Community Vice Chair representing ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Permanent Members Invited Members ASEAN Secretariat 	Participants <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chair, Vice Chairs and Members of the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform Other Sectoral Bodies, ASEAN Foundation, ASEAN Centres, and Entities associated with ASEAN relevant to building disaster resilience ASEAN external partners, UN Agencies and other non-ASEAN organisations including civil society organisations, private sector, academia and research institutions relevant to the following themes (examples):

JTF on HADR	Proposal for ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform
<p>6. ASEAN Secretariat, including the ASEAN Political-Security Community Cooperation Department (APSCD) and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Cooperation Department (ASCCD)</p> <p>7. ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Economic and financial planning for disaster management; ✓ Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance; ✓ Large-scale post-disaster recovery; ✓ Climate trends and extreme weather events; ✓ Multi-hazard assessments; ✓ Future proofing through digital transformation and ICT; ✓ Women and vulnerable groups; ✓ Community practices on disaster management; ✓ Risk governance; ✓ Post-Covid-19 Recovery; ✓ Climate-Change-Health-Disaster-Economy Nexus; and ✓ Critical Infrastructure Resilience - Cost and planning.



Table 4.2 Proposed Membership of the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform

Type of Participant	Type of Institution	ASEAN Community Pillar		
		ASEAN Political Security Community	ASEAN Economic Community	ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
Chair	Sectoral Body	N/A	N/A	ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM)
Vice Chairs	Sectoral Body	1. ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)	2. Senior Economic Officials Meeting (SEOM)	3. ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development (SOMHD)
Permanent Members	Sectoral Body	1. ASEAN Defence Senior Officials Meeting (ADSOM)	2. Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation (COSTI) 3. ASEAN Finance Deputies Meeting (AFDM)	4. Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare Development (SOMSWD)
	Centres	N/A	N/A	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre)
Support to the Platform	ASEAN Secretariat	1. Relevant divisions at ASEAN Political-Security Community Department (APSCD)	2. Relevant divisions at ASEAN Economic Community Department (AECD)	3. Relevant divisions at ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Department (ASCCD)
Invited Members	Sectoral Body	1. ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)	2. ASEAN Digital Senior Officials Meeting (ADGSOM) 3. ASEAN Coordinating Committee on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (ACCMSME) 4. ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Agriculture and Forestry (SOM AMAF) 5. ASEAN Senior Level Committee (SLC) on Financial Integration 6. Senior Transport Officials Meeting (STOM) 7. ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS) Committee	8. ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) 9. Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (SOMRDPE) 10. ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW) 11. Senior Officials Meeting for the ASEAN Cooperation on Civil Service Matters (ACCSM SOM) 12. Senior Officials Meeting on Education (SOM-ED) 13. Senior Officials Meeting on Youth (SOMY) 14. ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment (ASOEN) 15. The Committee under the Conference of the Parties to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (COM) 16. Senior Officials Responsible for Culture and Arts (SOMCA) 17. Senior Officials Responsible for Information (SOMRI)

Type of Participant	Type of Institution	ASEAN Community Pillar		
		ASEAN Political Security Community	ASEAN Economic Community	ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
	Organ	ASEAN Foundation		
	Centres	1. ASEAN Centre of Military Medicine (ACMM)	2. ASEAN Research Centre for Space Technology and Applications (ARTSA) 3. ASEAN Earthquake Information Centre (AEIC) 4. ASEAN Hydroinformatics Data Centre (AHC) 5. ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC) 6. ASEAN Insurance Training and Research Institute (AITRI)	7. ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Transboundary Haze Pollution (ACC THP) 8. ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)
	Entities	1. Maybank Foundation 2. ASEAN Federation of Land Surveying and Geomatics (ASEAN FLAG) 3. ASEAN Insurance Council (AIC) 4. ASEAN Business Advisory Council (ASEAN BAC) 5. ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) 6. Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (AsiaDHRRA) 7. AirAsia Foundation 8. ASEAN Academy of Engineering and Technology (AAET) 9. Committee for ASEAN Youth Cooperation (CAYC) 10. Grow Asia 11. ASEAN Disability Forum (ADF) 12. Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment (SEARICE) 13. ASEAN Constructors Federation (ACF) 14. ASEAN Council of Teachers (ACT) 15. ASEAN CSR Network (ACN) 16. ASEAN Mayors Forum (AMF) 17. ASEAN Federation of Forwarders Association (AFFA) 18. ASEAN Ports Association (APA) 19. ASEAN Federation of Engineering Organization (AFEO) 20. Federation of ASEAN Consulting Engineers (FACE)		

Note: All Sectoral Bodies mentioned in this table should be represented by their respective Chairs and/or Vice Chairs. All Centres and Entities should be represented by their Heads/Executive Directors.

In addition to the above, the ASEAN Foundation, an ASEAN organ, has been identified as highly relevant for cooperation to promote a whole-of-ASEAN approach in disaster management, particularly in the phases of prevention and mitigation, and preparedness and response.

4.2 Resource Mobilisation

The biennial ASEAN Disaster Resilience Forum provides the opportunity for communication with all actors associated with disaster management to invoke potential discussion on resource mobilisation strategies in ASEAN. The Forum brings together the Chair, Vice Chairs and Members of the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform, and allows them to connect with other Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN relevant to building disaster resilience. In addition, the Forum is also open to non-ASEAN organisations including civil society organisations, private sector, academia and research institutions that are active in disaster management.

In addition to promoting inclusivity, this expanded participation will increase awareness and sharing of scientific findings, technologies, innovation and experiences. The incorporation of a science-policy dialogue as part of the Forum agenda could expedite the identification of potential scientific and technical initiatives. This would facilitate the mobilisation of non-traditional resources, for example, from civil society organisations, private sector, academia and research institutions. Such institutions may have significant resources including financial support for disaster management at the regional or national levels, but are not affiliated with ASEAN.

4.3 Future Proofing through Digital Transformation

ASEAN has great potential to be a forefront in digital transformation for disaster management in the region. The ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform could discuss the potential for leveraging initiatives that strengthen digital tools in all phases of the disaster management cycle. For example, in terms of the ICT infrastructure, ASEAN could collaborate with telecoms providers in the region to share infrastructure, particularly in remote areas during disaster relief operations. Further regional data sharing could be explored with the telecommunication sector covering all the phases of disaster management. ASEAN could be a role model in utilising digital tools for communication, coordination, and promoting synergy in disaster management through such joint initiatives.

As ASEAN aims to be a fully digitalised region, initiatives such as an interactive website and clear social media engagement plan that focuses on disaster management will further ease public access to key information in ASEAN. Establishment and enhancement of an open database or disaster archive to store and share historical data of disasters in each ASEAN Member State could facilitate more research in the region. It is also important that all Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN have full access to this database, with user-friendly features. Further collaboration of Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN with their respective National Disaster Management Organisations (NDMOs) should also be encouraged. The online repository could be a catalyst in advancing the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction among ASEAN Member Countries.

4.4 Broadening Collaboration during Disaster Response

The proposed ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform could facilitate discussion on broadening of collaboration with the Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities during the disaster emergency response phase. Collaboration during this phase is crucial, especially to expedite the delivery of humanitarian assistance, synchronize humanitarian assistance activities, sharing information and avoiding resource duplication. With the projection of extreme weather events due to climate change, disaster impacts are expected to be more frequent and intense in the future; requiring coordinated efforts in disaster relief.

The proposed ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform could yield new resources that the Secretary-General of ASEAN, in his/her capacity as ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC) – when it is activated – could tap on. The Platform could facilitate coordination and synergy among various sectors to support SG-AHAC in implementing his/her mandate. It could potentially facilitate quicker response to disasters and support the recovery phase. There is also potential for the Platform to discuss and provide greater visibility for operations of the SG-AHAC during disasters.

The proposed ASEAN Disaster Resilience Forum can be utilised to support the implementation of multi-sectoral and cross cutting initiatives such ASEAN Strategic and Holistic Initiative to Link ASEAN Responses to Emergencies and Disasters (SHIELD). The Forum could deliberate on targeted initiatives to provide better relief and recovery efforts and fulfil the aspiration to shield the people during times of emergency and disaster. The expanded Platform will also allow exchange of views on the latest and pressing issues related to disaster resilience at the regional and global levels through the theme-based discourse at the forum. The Forum is envisaged to engage a wide spectrum of relevant stakeholders to collaborate on multi-faceted issues caused by disasters.





4.5 Communication Strategy

The proposed ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform will require a communication strategy with a clear goal, directed to its target audience and appropriate means of getting the message across⁶⁶). The ASEAN Secretariat has to take responsibility for the communication, derive clear communication plans, communicate using appropriate channels and follow-up to ensure understanding and action.

At its initial phase, the goal would be to enhance the profile of the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform and position the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Forum as the premier regional event for ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, Entities and Centres involved or interested in disaster management. While the specifics depend on the context, the core message should be a call to work together towards disaster resilience of the ASEAN Community.

A range of communication channels could be used, including the print and broadcast media as well as web-based and social media, that offer multiplier impacts. Targeted communication could initially commence with ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, Entities and Centres that have work plans involving disaster management before broader engagements. Several aspects have been highlighted during stakeholder engagements, which should be taken into account in developing the communication strategy for the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform:

⁶⁶) Dynatrace (2020). 5 challenges to achieving observability at scale.
https://www.dynatrace.com/monitoring/platform/observability/?utm_source

- Communication that promotes awareness raising, knowledge sharing and bridges the science and policy interface at multiple levels should be emphasized;
- Use of multi-linguistic communications mechanisms that include the establishment of a communication hub for disaster management;
- Enhance links and engage active collaboration of media in disaster-affected countries;
- Share regular updates or key activities that are thematic, promote inclusivity, knowledge sharing and support disaster management initiated by Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN;
- Electronic communication through emails, WhatsApp and other related applications to ensure effective communication within the platform; and
- Quick dissemination of information across the ASEAN mechanism as well as between all chairs of the relevant Sectoral Bodies, Centres, and Entities in ASEAN is a priority.

4.6 ASEAN as a Global Leader in Disaster Management

Since its inception and through various initiatives of the AADMER Work Programmes, ASEAN has shown leadership in responding to disasters in the ASEAN region. The challenges brought forth by the dynamic nature of the humanitarian landscape and complexity of future disasters requires the development of new mechanisms. The ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management outlined three mutually supportive tracks to implement AADMER and enhance ASEAN as a global leader in disaster management. These are (i) Institutionalisation and Communications; (ii) Finance and Resource Mobilisation; and (iii) Partnerships and Innovations.



The biennial ASEAN Disaster Resilience Forum could be a catalyst to meet the aspirations of ASEAN Vision 2025 on disaster management by drawing on the expertise and resources of Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities, as well as other non-ASEAN partners. The Forum could serve as a knowledge hub regionally and globally, especially in furthering understanding of the complexities of disaster hazards in the ASEAN region. The Forum would enhance the profile of ASEAN as a regional thought-leader. Initiatives of the Platform could also be showcased at the Forum and subsequently channelled to the relevant global Platforms, demonstrating global leadership in disaster management.

4.7 A New and Rejuvenated Joint HADR Platform for ASEAN

Rejuvenated Composition and Functions

Throughout the consultative workshops conducted for this Mapping Exercise, there is consensus among the Sectoral Bodies and Centres that the proposed ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform and Forum would rejuvenate the JTF on HADR. There was also overwhelming agreement for the Chair of the ACDM to preside over the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform. The Chair of the Platform will be supported by three vice chairs, each representing a pillar of the ASEAN community. The members will comprise Sectoral Bodies and Centres that are permanent and invited based on themes. The vice chairs and members are proposed based on their relevance to disaster management as delineated from the findings of this study (Tables 4.1 and 4.2). The key functions of the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform involve the following:

- Creating synergy among relevant Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN;
- Exchanging views on the urgent and pressing issues related to disaster management at the regional and global levels;
- Implementing multi-sectoral and cross cutting initiatives generated from the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Forum;
- Identifying pathways for enhancing resource mobilisation to support efforts to advance disaster management in the region;
- Providing avenues to support the realisation of ASEAN wide disaster management initiatives such as ASEAN SHIELD; and
- Support to the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator (SG-AHAC).

Means of Deliberation

The performance of the functions of the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform requires two means of deliberation (Table 4.1). These are the biannual Platform Meetings for decision-making on operational issues, and the biennial ASEAN Disaster Resilience Forum, to bring in fresh ideas and new partners.

The ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform will meet biannually (twice per year) with the purpose of reviewing current initiatives of HADR in the three pillars of ASEAN community and planning joint initiatives. The Platform should also plan for the next ASEAN Disaster Resilience Forum to deliver on its potential for resource mobilisation in the region, using findings from this mapping exercise and to implement an effective communication strategy. A range of activities have been proposed by various parties that could support implementation of the AWP 2021-2025 (Table 4.3).

The ASEAN Disaster Resilience Forum is proposed to be held biennially (once every two years) on a thematic basis with participation from ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN as well as non-ASEAN organisations. The potential themes are in line with the AWP 2021-2025 and were strongly supported during the survey. They include:

- Community practices on disaster management;
- Large-scale post-disaster recovery;
- Climate trends and extreme weather events;
- Multi-hazard assessments and post COVID-19 recovery;
- Economic and financial planning for disaster management;
- Disaster risk financing and insurance;
- Women and vulnerable groups;
- Disaster risk governance;
- Climate-Change-Health-Disaster-Economy Nexus⁶⁷⁾;
- Critical infrastructure resilience - cost and planning; and
- Future proofing through digital transformation and ICT.



67) ESCAP (2021). Resilience in a Riskier World Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2021. United Nations, Bangkok.
<https://www.unescap.org/kp/2021/asia-pacific-disaster-report-2021>

Table 4.3 Some ideas on possible joint activities in strengthening disaster management identified from the Consultative Meeting (11 August 2021), Brainstorming Workshop (2 June 2021) and surveys

No	Possible Joint Activities
1	Developing a common work plan that is aligned with the respective sectoral plans to enhance coordination among Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN.
2	Developing a communication strategy that supports sharing of updates and key activities of Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN to enhance participation, promote multi-linguistic communication, etc.
3	Identifying environmental issues and role of nature-based solutions in disaster management; ecosystem-based disaster management solutions; and raising biodiversity literacy.
4	Identifying civil societies with cross-linkage with ASEAN works; and regular engagement of civil societies for synchronization of the activities.
5	Building capacity in space technology and geoinformatics for disaster management through workshops, seminars, overseas internships, etc.
6	Incorporating a health component in ASEAN disaster response and strengthening of SG-AHAC.
7	Establishing a communication centre hub in disaster management and more engagement in collaboration for affected countries.
8	Promoting user-friendly design of digital products and services to enhance digital participation, engagement, and enthusiasm among citizens.
9	Developing an online repository for disaster management to link to other bodies, share historical data of disasters, link outside of ASEAN, etc.
10	Promoting regional data sharing to ensure the resilience of telecommunication in all the phases of disaster management.
11	Initiating a global call for a competitive program to address disaster challenges, using the digital platform.
12	Developing a “Banner Program” for sectoral bodies that is aligned with the three pillars of ASEAN.
13	Developing inclusive and coordinated platforms for networking and collaboration with communities.
14	Promoting investment in local communities and local authorities to ensure that community-based organisations are resilient and play an important role in disaster management.
15	Improving multi hazard-based predictive modelling at the local level and knowledge sharing on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
16	Generating a registry of disaster cases for countries, alongside extending services for post-disaster development scenarios, mainly as assistance in the pre-deployment of aids and services.
17	Enhancing the disaster emergency response by distributing stockpiled rice to AMS during natural disasters and emergencies; providing information on agriculture commodity outlook and early warning on key commodities.

No	Possible Joint Activities
18	Further integrating safe-school initiatives into national education, monitoring systems, and regional coordination mechanisms through policy dialogues.
19	Fostering youth's contribution and leadership in areas prevention, response, and post-recovery through capacity building, volunteerism and social entrepreneurship.
20	Promoting protection of cultural heritage in the time of crisis including digitisation of cultural heritage and other cultural-related efforts on disaster management through research and capacity building.
21	Contributing to the efforts on enhancing disaster prevention, disaster mitigation, disaster preparedness, disaster emergency responses, and post-disaster recovery through collaboration on a warning system, information management and dissemination at the time of crisis.
22	Developing guidelines and training material on crisis communication to prepare government personnel and those working in the public information sector to be equipped with strategic communication in the time of crisis and to learn best practices from other AMS and external partners.
23	Establishing a network of media professionals which will contribute to timeliness and accuracy of information shared among ASEAN Member States and external partners.
24	Building smallholder farmers' knowledge and skills in developing and/or selecting seed varieties that suit their own preferred traits and local conditions; promotion of diversified farming systems aimed at minimizing the impacts of disasters and improving resilience of farming communities.
25	Developing an ecosystem that would encourage intensive research and development, facilitate technology transfer and increase the commercial viability of nascent innovative and research breakthroughs in disaster management.





5. CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

The project on “ASEAN Mapping Exercise to Promote Synergy with Other Relevant Sectoral Bodies and Entities Associated with ASEAN on Disaster Management” has revealed several findings that could be used to strengthen the JTF on HADR and promote a whole-of-ASEAN approach in disaster management. Key findings and recommendations are as follows:

- The JTF on HADR has played an important role in facilitating smooth collaboration among the ASEAN Member States in disaster preparedness and response by bringing together representation from the ASEAN Political-Security Community and Socio-Cultural Community. In order to enable a whole-of-ASEAN approach, participation is required from Sectoral Bodies and Centres that are linked to all three pillars of the ASEAN community as well as Entities associated with ASEAN. In addition, the coverage has to be expanded to cover all aspects of disaster management with more inclusive partnerships.
- About 26 of the 46 ASEAN Sectoral Bodies are relevant to disaster management, of which five are already members of JTF on HADR. Nine of the 16 ASEAN Centres have functions relevant with disaster management. These Sectoral Bodies and Centres represent all three pillars of the ASEAN Community. In addition, 20 out of the 77 Entities are relevant to the JTF on HADR. Collectively, the Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities that have been identified deal with all phases of disaster management. In addition, the ASEAN Foundation, as an ASEAN organ, has been identified as highly relevant for cooperation to promote a whole-of-ASEAN approach in disaster management.
- The way forward is by rebranding and expanding the JTF on HADR as the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform, with its associated ASEAN Disaster Resilience Forum. It is recommended that the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform be presided by the Chair of the ACDM with support from three vice chairs, each representing the three pillars of the ASEAN community. The members will comprise Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities that are permanent, and invited based on themes, covering the broad spectrum of disaster management. The purpose of the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform is to promote synergy and coordination among the relevant Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN as well as ASEAN external partners, UN agencies, private sector, or other non-ASEAN organisations related to disaster management. The biennial ASEAN Disaster Resilience Forum is a strategic and important stage to potentially deliver fresh ideas and new resources for disaster management in ASEAN.

Future Outlook

As an immediate step, the current Terms of Reference of JTF on HADR could be reviewed to allow establishment of the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform. The outreach to the relevant Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN should be initiated, to inform and invite them to engage in the new ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform. Upon establishment, the inaugural meeting of the Platform could be held back-to-back with the first ACDM Meeting in 2022. In order to address the need of raising the profile of the Platform and engaging the Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN and other non-ASEAN organisations, the focus of the first ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform could be on the following three key agendas:

- (i) Communication strategy;
- (ii) ASEAN Disaster Resilience Forum 2022; and
- (iii) Pilot initiative for joint implementation of activities.

The communication strategy should be finalised with a specific goal, target audience and range of communication channels. The strategy should ensure a high profile for the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform and position the Forum as the premier regional event for ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, Entities and Centres involved or interested in disaster management.

The inaugural Forum may be held just before the second meeting of the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform in 2022. The Forum may focus on all phases of disaster management covering topics such as climate trends, impacts of extreme weather events, or the climate-change-health-disaster-economy nexus. These topics would be highly relevant for the region as it will be after the global release of the Synthesis Report of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in mid-2022. All relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities and non-ASEAN organisations could be invited (see Annex 3 for the full listing).

The pilot initiative to be developed by the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform may cover short (1-2 years) and medium (2-5 years) term activities. The activities should aim to deliver outputs and outcomes specified in the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025, with potential partners from SB/C/E associated with ASEAN that would like to participate. A potential activity that could be considered is the development of an online platform or web-based infrastructure to enhance communication and easy coordination between the members of the platform.

ANNEX 1. DETAILS ON THE APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The ASEAN Mapping exercise was conducted using an institutional assessment framework to achieve its objectives. A contextualized approach was taken where the term institution refers to an abstract entity as represented by a formal association and its practices as opposed to a physical organisation. The ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities are considered as institutions for the purpose of this assessment. Five key dimensions of an institution are assessed based on a review of documents and academic publications, survey and input from stakeholders. These relate to whether they have: (i) provisions in the Terms of Reference (ToR) and/or Work Plan which are related to disaster management; (ii) activities/programmes/projects related to disaster management; (iii) resources which can be made available for supporting disaster management; and (iv) networks and partnerships related to disaster management. All of these then provide an insight into their relevance to be involved in efforts to promote a whole-of-ASEAN approach in disaster management.

The first dimension covers strategic vision and mission of organisations where relevant as well as terms of reference and work programs that are aligned to or informed by the global and regional policy landscape of disaster management, sustainability, and climate change action. In this assessment, a key question is whether a sectoral body has provisions in the ToR or action lines in the work plan relevant to disaster management. In the case of centres and entities, the vision and mission provides an important insight.

The second dimension of core functions examines the key roles and responsibilities the institution plays or can play across different phases of disaster management and what major functions (e.g. policy making, dialogue, implementation, advisory, knowledge management, etc.) can the institution lead or support. A key question is whether the sectoral body, centre or entity associated with ASEAN conduct activities related to disaster management.

The third dimension of functional capacities analyzes the human, physical, technical and financial resources, expertise, and capacities that the institution has to effectively support and perform the earlier identified core functions of the institution. A key question here relates to the state of potential resources of the sectoral body, centre or entity associated with ASEAN with respect to disaster management.

The fourth dimension of network and partnerships studies the mechanisms for cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration, existing platforms, and forums supporting such mechanisms. A key question is whether the sectoral body, centre or entity associated with ASEAN has networks and partnerships in or relevant with disaster management. The response aids in strengthening the current platform - JTF on HADR towards disaster management in the context of knowledge sharing and management as per the objectives of the study.

The fifth dimension of processes and mechanisms provides an overarching assessment of existing institutional mechanisms for planning, functioning, and monitoring of the institution including the aspects of decision making, risk-informed budgeting, risk-informed governance. This enables fortification of the existing multi-sectoral collaboration in disaster management in HADR. In the context of this assessment, it provides insights on the relevance of a sectoral body, centre or entity associated with ASEAN to promote a whole-of-ASEAN approach in disaster management.

The assumption when applying the method is that all information is available in the public domain to conduct an objective assessment. Rigorous application of the dimensions of the assessment, particularly with respect to the mission and vision, occasionally results in the non-relevance of a sectoral body, centre or entity associated with ASEAN for strengthening the existing multi-sectoral collaboration in disaster management. This is particularly so when open-source information on the sectoral body, centre or entity is not available. This limitation is addressed through surveys and stakeholder input. In the case of entities, an additional phase of screening was conducted based on expert judgement to delineate potential contributors to the various phases of the disaster management cycle. The purpose is to build awareness of this group regarding their role in disaster management. With time and more engagement, ASEAN could leverage their resources to strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration in disaster management.

Information for the Mapping Exercise was obtained using several methods. Primary sources of information included a preliminary survey of Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN and review of documents and academic literature. Stakeholder input was also obtained from two workshops: Brainstorming Workshop held on 2 June 2021 and Consultative Meeting held on 11 August 2021, both involving relevant Sectoral Bodies, Centres and Entities associated with ASEAN. Interviews with targeted stakeholders and participation in the 15th Meeting of the JTF on HADR on 10 June 2021 via videoconference provided additional insights. Initial findings and recommendations of the ASEAN Mapping Exercise were validated at the Consultative Meeting of 11 August 2021 through live feedback and a post-session survey involving all ASEAN Sectoral Bodies and Centres.

ANNEX 2. SUMMARY MATRIX OF THE FIVE KEY DIMENSIONS ASSESSED FOR ASEAN SECTORAL BODIES, CENTRES AND ENTITIES ASSOCIATED WITH ASEAN (TABLES A, B AND C)

Table A: Matrix summarizing results of the five key dimensions assessed for the 46 ASEAN Sectoral Bodies. The legend is at the bottom.

ASEAN PILLARS	NO	NAME OF SECTORAL BODIES	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE PROVISIONS IN THE TOR OR ACTION LINES IN THE WORKPLAN RELEVANT TO DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E CONDUCT ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DM?	HOW IS THE STATE OF POTENTIAL RESOURCES OF ASB/C/E FOR DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE NETWORKS AND PARTNERSHIPS IN OR RELEVANT WITH DM?	HOW RELEVANT IS THE ASB/C/E TO PROMOTE A-WHOLE-ASEAN APPROACH IN DM?
POLITICAL-SECURITY COMMUNITY	1	ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (ASEAN SOM)	Yes	Yes	High	Available	High (All Phases)
	2	ASEAN Defence Senior Officials Meeting (ADSOM)	Yes	Yes	High	Available	High (All Phases)
	3	ASEAN Regional Forum Senior Officials Meeting (ARFSOM)	Yes	Yes	High	Available	High (All Phases)
	4	ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights, (AICHR)	No	Yes	High	No	Moderate (P&M)
	5	Commission on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ Commission)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	6	ASEAN Senior Law Officials Meeting (ASLOM)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	7	Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	8	Directors-General of Immigration Departments and Heads of Consular Affairs Divisions of Ministries of Foreign Affairs Meeting (DGICM)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	9	ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	10	Senior Officials' Meeting of the Central Authorities on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (SOM-MLAT)	No	No	Low	No	Low

ASEAN PILLARS	NO	NAME OF SECTORAL BODIES	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE PROVISIONS IN THE TOR OR ACTION LINES IN THE WORKPLAN RELEVANT TO DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E CONDUCT ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DM?	HOW IS THE STATE OF POTENTIAL RESOURCES OF ASB/C/E FOR DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE NETWORKS AND PARTNERSHIPS IN OR RELEVANT WITH DM?	HOW RELEVANT IS THE ASB/C/E TO PROMOTE A-WHOLE-ASEAN APPROACH IN DM?
ECONOMIC COMMUNITY	11	ASEAN Finance Deputies Meeting (AFDM)	Yes	Yes	High	No	High (RA&M, P&M, RR)
	12	Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation (COSTI)	Yes	Yes	High	Available	High (RA&M, P&M, P&R)
	13	ASEAN Digital Senior Officials Meeting (ADGSOM)	Yes	Yes	High	Available	High (RR)
	14	Senior Economic Officials Meeting (SEOM)	No	Yes	High	Available	High (RR)
	15	ASEAN Senior Level Committee (SLC) on Financial Integration	Yes	Yes	High	No	Moderate (P&R)
	16	ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry (ASOF)	Yes	Yes	Moderate	No	Moderate (P&M)
	17	Senior Transport Officials Meeting (STOM)	No	Yes	Moderate	No	Moderate (P&R)
	18	ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS) Committee	No	Yes	Moderate	No	Moderate (RA&M)
	19	ASEAN Central Bank Deputies Meeting (ACDM)	No	Yes	No	No	Low
	20	ASEAN Finance Central Bank Deputies Meeting (AFCDM)	No	Yes	No	No	Low
	21	Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF)	No	Yes	Moderate	Available	High (P&M, P&R)
	22	Senior Officials Meeting on Energy (SOME)	No	No	No	No	Low
	23	ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Minerals (ASOMM)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	24	ASEAN telecommunications Regulators' Council (ATRC)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	25	Meeting of the ASEAN National Tourism Organisations (ASEAN NTOs)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	26	ASEAN Coordinating Committee on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (ACCMSME)	No	Yes	Moderate	No	Moderate (P&R)
	27	ASEAN Directors-General of Customs Meeting (Customs DG)	No	No	Low	No	Low

ASEAN PILLARS	NO	NAME OF SECTORAL BODIES	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE PROVISIONS IN THE TOR OR ACTION LINES IN THE WORKPLAN RELEVANT TO DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E CONDUCT ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DM?	HOW IS THE STATE OF POTENTIAL RESOURCES OF ASB/C/E FOR DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE NETWORKS AND PARTNERSHIPS IN OR RELEVANT WITH DM?	HOW RELEVANT IS THE ASB/C/E TO PROMOTE A-WHOLE-ASEAN APPROACH IN DM?
ECONOMIC COMMUNITY	28	ASEAN Mekong Basin Development Cooperation Steering Committee (AMBDC SC)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	29	Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD)	No	No	Low	No	Low
SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY	30	Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD)	Yes	Yes	High	No	High (P&M, P&R)
	31	Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development (SOMHD)	Yes	Yes	High	Available	High (P&M, P&R)
	32	ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM)	Yes	Yes	High	Available	High (All Phases)
	33	Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (SOMRDPE)	No	Yes	High	No	Moderate (P&M)
	34	Senior Officials Meeting for the ASEAN Cooperation on Civil Service Matters (ACCSM SOM)	Yes	Yes	High	No	High (All Phases)
	35	ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC)	Yes	Yes	High	No	High (P&M)
	36	Senior Officials Meeting for Culture and Arts (SOMCA)	Yes	Yes	Low	No	Moderate (P&M)
	37	Senior Officials Meeting on Education (SOM-ED)	No	Yes	High	No	Moderate (P&R)
	38	ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment (ASOEN)	No	Yes	High	No	Moderate (P&M)
	39	Senior Officials Meeting Responsible for Information (SOMRI)	No	Yes	High	No	Moderate (P&R)
	40	Senior Officials Meeting on Youth (SOMY)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	41	Committee (COM) under the COP to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution under Conference of the Parties to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (COP)	No	Yes	High	No	Moderate (RA&M)

ASEAN PILLARS	NO	NAME OF SECTORAL BODIES	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE PROVISIONS IN THE TOR OR ACTION LINES IN THE WORKPLAN RELEVANT TO DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E CONDUCT ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DM?	HOW IS THE STATE OF POTENTIAL RESOURCES OF ASB/C/E FOR DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE NETWORKS AND PARTNERSHIPS IN OR RELEVANT WITH DM?	HOW RELEVANT IS THE ASB/C/E TO PROMOTE A-WHOLE-ASEAN APPROACH IN DM?
SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY	42	Senior Labour Officials Meeting (SLOM)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	43	ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW)	Yes	Yes	High	No	Moderate (P&M, P&R)
	44	ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Sports (SOMS)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	45	ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information (COCI) (Information Sector)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	46	ASEAN Committee on the Implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (ACMW)	No	No	Low	No	Low
				Highly relevant to JTF on HADR, further analysis required to confirm viability			
				Moderately Relevant to JTF on HADR			
				High potential in the individual dimensions that were assessed			

In addition to the above, the ASEAN Foundation, as an ASEAN organ, has been identified as highly relevant for cooperation to promote a whole-of-ASEAN approach in disaster management, particularly in the phases of prevention and mitigation, and preparedness and response.

Table B: Matrix summarizing results of the five key dimensions assessed for the 16 ASEAN Centres. The legend is at the bottom.

ASEAN PILLARS	NO	NAME OF ASEAN CENTRES	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE PROVISIONS IN THE TOR OR ACTION LINES IN THE WORKPLAN RELEVANT TO DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E CONDUCT ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DM?	HOW IS THE STATE OF POTENTIAL RESOURCES OF ASB/C/E FOR DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE NETWORKS AND PARTNERSHIPS IN OR RELEVANT WITH DM?	HOW RELEVANT IS THE ASB/C/E TO PROMOTE A-WHOLE-ASEAN APPROACH IN DM?
POLITICAL	1.	ASEAN Center of Military Medicine (ACMM)	Yes	Yes	High	No	High (P&R)
	2.	ASEAN Hydroinformatics Data Centre (AHC)	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Available	High (P&M)
ECONOMIC	3.	ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC)	No	Yes	High	No	High (RA&M)
	4.	ASEAN Earthquake Information Centre (AEIC)	Yes	Yes	High	Available	High (RA&M)
	5.	ASEAN Insurance Training and Research Institute (AITRI)	No	Yes	High	No	Moderate (RR)
	6.	ASEAN Research Center for Space Technology and Applications (ARTSA)	Yes	Yes	High	Available	High (RA&M, P&M)
	7.	ASEAN Council on Petroleum (ASCOPE)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	8.	ASEAN Centre for the Development of Agriculture Cooperatives (ACEDAC)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	9.	ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	10.	ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	11.	ASEAN EC Management Centre	No	No	Low	No	Low
	12.	South East Asian Central Banks (SEACEN)	No	No	Low	No	Low
CULTURAL	13.	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre)	Yes	Yes	High	Available	High (All phases)
	14.	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Transboundary Haze Pollution (ACC THP)	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Available	High (RA &M)

ASEAN PILLARS	NO	NAME OF ASEAN CENTRES	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE PROVISIONS IN THE TOR OR ACTION LINES IN THE WORKPLAN RELEVANT TO DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E CONDUCT ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DM?	HOW IS THE STATE OF POTENTIAL RESOURCES OF ASB/C/E FOR DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE NETWORKS AND PARTNERSHIPS IN OR RELEVANT WITH DM?	HOW RELEVANT IS THE ASB/C/E TO PROMOTE A-WHOLE-ASEAN APPROACH IN DM?
CULTURAL	15.	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)	No	Yes	Moderate	No	Moderate (P&M)
	16.	ASEAN University Network (AUN)	No	No	Low	No	Low
				Highly relevant to JTF on HADR, further analysis required to confirm viability			
				High potential for JTF on HADR, but with no mandate related to disaster management, further analysis required to identify entry points			
				High potential in the individual dimensions that were assessed			

Table C: Matrix summarizing results of the five key dimensions assessed for the 77 entities associated with ASEAN. The legend is at the bottom.

ASEAN PILLARS	NO	NAME OF ASEAN ENTITIES	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE PROVISIONS IN THE TOR OR ACTION LINES IN THE WORKPLAN RELEVANT TO DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E CONDUCT ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DM?	HOW IS THE STATE OF POTENTIAL RESOURCES OF ASB/C/E FOR DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE NETWORKS AND PARTNERSHIPS IN OR RELEVANT WITH DM?	HOW RELEVANT IS THE ASB/C/E TO PROMOTE A-WHOLE-ASEAN APPROACH IN DM?
PARLIAMENTARIANS & JUDICIARY	1	Council of ASEAN Chief Justices (CACJ)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	2	ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA)	No	Yes	Moderate	Available	High (P&R)
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATION	3	ASEAN Disability Forum (ADF)	No	Yes	High	Available	High (P&R, P&M)
	4	ASEAN Federation of Mining Association (AFMA)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	5	Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (AsiaDHRRA)	No	Yes	Moderate	No	Moderate (RR)
	6	Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment (SEARICE)	No	Yes	Moderate	No	Moderate (P&M)
	7	AirAsia Foundation	No	Yes	High	No	Moderate (P&R)
	8	ASEAN Tourism Research Association (ATRA)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	9	Maybank Foundation	Yes	Yes	Moderate	No	High (P&R, RR)
	10	ASEAN Academy of Engineering and Technology (AAET)	No	Yes	High	No	Moderate (P&M, RR)
	11	ASEAN Association of Radiologists (AAR)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	12	ASEAN Chess Confederation (ACC)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	13	ASEAN Confederations of Employers (ACE)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	14	ASEAN Confederation of Women's Organisation (ACWO)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	15	ASEAN Constructors Federation (ACF)	Yes	Not available	High	Available	High (RR & P&M)
	16	ASEAN Council for Japan Alumni (ASCOJA)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	17	ASEAN Council of Teachers (ACT)	No	Yes	High	No	Moderate (P&R)

ASEAN PILLARS	NO	NAME OF ASEAN ENTITIES	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE PROVISIONS IN THE TOR OR ACTION LINES IN THE WORKPLAN RELEVANT TO DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E CONDUCT ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DM?	HOW IS THE STATE OF POTENTIAL RESOURCES OF ASB/C/E FOR DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE NETWORKS AND PARTNERSHIPS IN OR RELEVANT WITH DM?	HOW RELEVANT IS THE ASB/C/E TO PROMOTE A-WHOLE-ASEAN APPROACH IN DM?
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATION	18	ASEAN CSR Network (ACN)	No	Yes	High	No	Moderate (P&R)
	19	ASEAN Federation of Accountants (AFA)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	20	ASEAN Football Federation (AFF)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	21	ASEAN Oleochemical Manufacturers Group (AOMG)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	22	ASEAN Orthopaedic Association (AOA)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	23	ASEAN Paediatric Federation (APF)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	24	ASEAN Para Sports Federation (APSF)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	25	ASEAN Thalassaemia Society (ATS)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	26	ASEAN Neurosurgical Society (ANS)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	27	ASEAN Valuers Association (AVA)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	28	ASEAN Autism Network (AAN)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	29	Committee for ASEAN Youth Cooperation (CAYC)	No	Yes	Moderate	Available	High (P&R)
	30	ASEAN Music Industry Association (AMIA)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	31	Federation of ASEAN Shipowners' Association (FASA)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	32	International Federation of Non-Government for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse (IFNGO)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	33	Southeast Asia School Principals Forum (SEASPF)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	34	Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program (SEASREP) Foundation	No	No	Low	No	Low
	35	Southeast Asian Directors of Music Association (SEADOM)	No	No	No	No	Low

ASEAN PILLARS	NO	NAME OF ASEAN ENTITIES	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE PROVISIONS IN THE TOR OR ACTION LINES IN THE WORKPLAN RELEVANT TO DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E CONDUCT ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DM?	HOW IS THE STATE OF POTENTIAL RESOURCES OF ASB/C/E FOR DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE NETWORKS AND PARTNERSHIPS IN OR RELEVANT WITH DM?	HOW RELEVANT IS THE ASB/C/E TO PROMOTE A-WHOLE-ASEAN APPROACH IN DM?
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATION	36	Traditional Textile Arts Society of Southeast Asia Foundation (TTASSEA)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	37	Medical Association of Southeast Asian Nations Committee (MASEAN)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	38	Veterans Confederation of ASEAN Countries (VECONAC)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	39	ASEAN Federation of Electrical Engineering Contractors (AFEEC)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	40	ASEAN Federation of Engineering Organization (AFEO)	No	Yes	Moderate	No	Moderate (P&M)
	41	ASEAN Federation of Forwarders Association (AFFA)	No	Yes	Moderate	No	Moderate (P&M)
	42	ASEAN Federation of Land Surveying and Geomatics (ASEAN FLAG)	Yes	Yes	Moderate	No	High (RA&M)
	43	ASEAN Forest Products Industry Club (AFPIC)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	44	ASEAN Handicraft Promotion and Development Association (AHPADA)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	45	ASEAN Alliance of Health Supplement Association (AAHSA)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	46	ASEAN Kite Council (AKC)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	47	ASEAN Law Association (ALA)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	48	Federation of ASEAN Consulting Engineers (FACE)	No	Yes	High	Available	High (P&M, RR)
	49	ASEAN Automotive Federation (AAF)	No	No	Low	No	Low
BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS	50	ASEAN Bankers Association (ABA)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	51	ASEAN Business Advisory Council (ASEAN-BAC)	No	Yes	High	No	Moderate (RR)
	52	ASEAN Chemical Industries Council (ACIC)	No	No	Low	No	Low

ASEAN PILLARS	NO	NAME OF ASEAN ENTITIES	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE PROVISIONS IN THE TOR OR ACTION LINES IN THE WORKPLAN RELEVANT TO DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E CONDUCT ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DM?	HOW IS THE STATE OF POTENTIAL RESOURCES OF ASB/C/E FOR DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE NETWORKS AND PARTNERSHIPS IN OR RELEVANT WITH DM?	HOW RELEVANT IS THE ASB/C/E TO PROMOTE A-WHOLE-ASEAN APPROACH IN DM?
BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS	53	ASEAN Cosmetics Association (ACA)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	54	ASEAN Federation of Textile Industries (AFTEX)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	55	ASEAN Furniture Industries Council (AFIC)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	56	ASEAN Insurance Council (AIC)	Yes	Yes	Moderate	No	High (P&R)
	57	ASEAN Intellectual Property Association (ASEAN IPA)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	58	ASEAN Iron & Steel Council (AISC)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	59	ASEAN Ports Association (APA)	No	Yes	Moderate	No	Moderate (P&R)
	60	ASEAN Tourism Association (ASEANTA)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	61	EU-ASEAN Business Council (EU-ABC)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	62	Federation of ASEAN Economic Associations (FAEA)	No	Yes	Low	No	Low
	63	US-ASEAN Business Council (US-ABC)	No	No	Low	No	Low
THINK TANK & ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS	64	ASEAN Institute for peace and reconciliation (AIPR)	No	No	Moderate	No	Low
	65	ASEAN Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS Network)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	66	Association of Southeast Asian Teacher Education Network (ASTEN)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	67	Passage to ASEAN (P2A)	No	No	Moderate	No	Low

ASEAN PILLARS	NO	NAME OF ASEAN ENTITIES	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE PROVISIONS IN THE TOR OR ACTION LINES IN THE WORKPLAN RELEVANT TO DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E CONDUCT ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DM?	HOW IS THE STATE OF POTENTIAL RESOURCES OF ASB/C/E FOR DM?	DOES THE ASB/C/E HAVE NETWORKS AND PARTNERSHIPS IN OR RELEVANT WITH DM?	HOW RELEVANT IS THE ASB/C/E TO PROMOTE A-WHOLE-ASEAN APPROACH IN DM?
OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	68	ASEAN Supreme Audit Institutions (ASEANSAI)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	69	ASEAN Regional Mine Action Center (ARMAC)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	70	ASEANAPOL ASEAN Chiefs of Police	No	No	Low	No	Low
	71	ASEAN Mayors Forum (AMF)	No	Yes	High	No	Moderate (P&M)
	72	ASEAN Parties Against Corruption (ASEAN-PAC)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	73	ASEAN Quality Assurance Network (AQAN)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	74	Grow Asia	No	Yes	Moderate	No	Moderate (P&M)
	75	Working Group for ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism (ASEAN HRMECH)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	76	Federation of Institutes of Food Science and Technology in ASEAN (FIFSTA)	No	No	Low	No	Low
	77	South East Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC)	No	No	Low	No	Low
				Highly relevant to JTF on HADR, further analysis required to confirm viability			
				High potential for JTF on HADR, but with no mandate related to disaster management, further analysis required to identify entry points			
				High potential in the individual dimensions that were assessed			

ANNEX 3. LISTING OF SECTORAL BODIES, CENTRES AND ENTITIES ASSOCIATED WITH ASEAN

ASEAN PILLAR	NO	ASEAN SECTORAL BODIES	CONTACT DETAILS (Note: ASEAN Sectoral Body can be contacted through the concerned division at the ASEAN Secretariat)
POLITICAL SECURITY	1	ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (ASEAN SOM)	Political Cooperation Division 2 <PoliticalCooperationDivision2@asean.org>
	2	ASEAN Defence Senior Officials Meeting (ADSOM)	ADMM ASEAN Secretariat <admm@asean.org>
	3	ASEAN Regional Forum Senior Officials Meeting (ARFSOM)	ARF Unit <ARFUnit@asean.org>
	4	ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)	Human Rights Division <HumanRights@asean.org>
	5	Commission on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ Commission)	Political Cooperation Division 2 <PoliticalCooperationDivision2@asean.org>
	6	ASEAN Senior Law Officials Meeting (ASLOM)	Treaty Division <TreatyDivision@asean.org>
	7	Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC)	SCD1-SOMTC <SOMTC@asean.org>
	8	Directors-General of Immigration Departments and Heads of Consular Affairs Divisions of Ministries of Foreign Affairs Meeting (DGICM)	SCD1-DGICM <dgicm@asean.org>
	9	ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD)	SCD1-SOMTC <SOMTC@asean.org>
	10	Senior Officials' Meeting of the Central Authorities on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (SOM-MLAT)	Treaty Division <TreatyDivision@asean.org>
ECONOMIC	11	ASEAN Finance Deputies Meeting (AFDM)	Finance Integration Division <FinanceIntegrationDivision@asean.org>
	12	Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation (COSTI)	Science & Technology Division <Science&TechnologyDivision@asean.org>
	13	ASEAN Digital Senior Officials Meeting (ADGSOM)	ICT - Unit <ICTDiv@asean.org>
	14	Senior Economic Officials Meeting (SEOM)	eed <eed@asean.org>
	15	ASEAN Senior Level Committee (SLC) on Financial Integration	Finance Integration Division <FinanceIntegrationDivision@asean.org>
	16	ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry (ASOF)	Food, Agriculture & Forestry Division <NRU@asean.org>
	17	Senior Transport Officials Meeting (STOM)	Transport <Transport@asean.org>
	18	ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS) Committee	Statistics <Statistics@asean.org>
	19	ASEAN Central Bank Deputies Meeting (ACDM)	Finance Integration Division <FinanceIntegrationDivision@asean.org>
	20	ASEAN Finance Central Bank Deputies Meeting (AFCDM)	Finance Integration Division <FinanceIntegrationDivision@asean.org>
	21	Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF)	Food, Agriculture & Forestry Division <NRU@asean.org>
	22	Senior Officials Meeting on Energy (SOME)	Energy & Minerals <EnergyMinerals@asean.org>

ASEAN PILLAR	NO	ASEAN SECTORAL BODIES	CONTACT DETAILS (Note: ASEAN Sectoral Body can be contacted through the concerned division at the ASEAN Secretariat)
ECONOMIC	23	ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Minerals (ASOMM)	Energy & Minerals <EnergyMinerals@asean.org>
	24	ASEAN Telecommunications Regulators' Council (ATRC)	ICT - Unit <ICTDiv@asean.org>
	25	Meeting of the ASEAN National Tourism Organisations (ASEAN NTOs)	Tourism <Tourism@asean.org>
	26	ASEAN Coordinating Committee on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (ACCMSME)	Enterprise and Stakeholder Engagement Division <ESED@asean.org>
	27	ASEAN Directors-General of Customs Meeting (Customs DG)	TFD-Customs <TFD-Customs@asean.org>
	28	ASEAN Mekong Basin Development Cooperation Steering Committee (AMBDC SC)	Finance Integration Division <FinanceIntegrationDivision@asean.org>
	29	High Level Finance Committee (HLFC)	Finance Integration Division <FinanceIntegrationDivision@asean.org>
SOCIO-CULTURAL	30	Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD)	Poverty Eradication and Gender Division <PEGD@asean.org>
	31	Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development (SOMHD)	Health Division <Health@asean.org>
	32	ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM)	Disaster, Management & Humanitarian Assistance Div <dmha.div@asean.org>
	33	Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (SOMRDE)	Poverty Eradication and Gender Division <PEGD@asean.org>
	34	Senior Officials Meeting for the ASEAN Cooperation on Civil Service Matters (ACCSM SOM)	Labor and Civil Service Division <LCSD@asean.org>
	35	ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC)	Poverty Eradication and Gender Division <PEGD@asean.org>
	36	Senior Officials Meeting for Culture and Arts (SOMCA)	Culture & Information Division <CID@asean.org>
	37	Senior Officials Meeting on Education (SOM-ED)	Education Youth & Sports Division <EYSD@asean.org>
	38	ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment (ASOEN)	Environment <Environment@asean.org>
	39	Senior Officials Meeting Responsible for Information (SOMRI)	Culture & Information Division <CID@asean.org>
	40	Senior Officials Meeting on Youth (SOMY)	Education Youth & Sports Division <EYSD@asean.org>
	41	Committee (COM) under the COP to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution under Conference of the Parties to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (COP)	Environment <Environment@asean.org>
	42	Senior Labour Officials Meeting (SLOM)	Labor and Civil Service Division <LCSD@asean.org>
	43	ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW)	Poverty Eradication and Gender Division <PEGD@asean.org>
	44	ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Sports (SOMS)	Education Youth & Sports Division <EYSD@asean.org>
	45	ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information (COCI) (Information & Culture Sector)	Culture & Information Division <CID@asean.org>
	46	ASEAN Committee on the Implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (ACMW)	Labor and Civil Service Division <LCSD@asean.org>

PILLAR	NO	CENTRES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
POLITICAL	1	ASEAN Center of Military Medicine (ACMM)	The mission of the ACMM is to establish practical, effective, and sustainable cooperation among the military medical services of the ADMM-Plus Countries, both in normal and crisis situations.	http://acmm-asean.org/	acmm-asean@acmm-asean.org
ECONOMY	2	ASEAN Hydroinformatics Data Centre (AHC)	<p>The functions of the ASEAN Hydroinformatics Data Centre (AHC) are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the implementation of STI regarding hydroinformatics and related technologies for efficient water management and disaster risk reduction within ASEAN; • Creating an active web-based information system for ASEAN water and disaster risk management; and • Strengthening capacity in applying hydroinformatics data among ASEAN member states (AMS). <p>The scope of work of AHC shall be, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acting as the ASEAN centre of water, weather and disaster risk data by implementation of science, technology and innovation (STI); • Strengthening ASEAN capacity on water, weather and disaster risk management for climate change adaptation and sustainability; and • Sharing and broadening countries' learnings, experiences and good practices through active networking and collaboration. 	https://www.hii.or.th/en/inter-cooperation/asean-hydroinformatics-data-centre-ahc-2/	Jittiporn Chantarojsiri jittiporn@hii.or.th; iaf@hii.or.th
	3	ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC)	<p>ASMC key roles are in the following three areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as a regional centre for monitoring land/forest fires and haze for ASEAN, including provision of an operational service for early warning of transboundary haze, • Provide regional weather and climate outlook and undertake research and development to improve scientific understanding and prediction of weather and climate systems of significance to the region; and • Conduct regional capability. 	https://asmc.asean.org/home/	Eugene Chong ASMC_Enquiries@nea.gov.sg
	4	ASEAN Earthquake Information Centre (AEIC)	<p>To rapidly disseminate information on earthquakes and their associated events occurring in various parts of ASEAN countries to relevant authorities and public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide communication tools for NSCs in ASEAN to exchange earthquake data. • To build an earthquake data bank accessible to NSCs in ASEAN. • To undertake research and training programmes for improving the capability of the member countries to monitor and locate earthquakes, and to understand the earthquake mechanism and tectonic behaviour in the region. • To undertake collaborative work with seismological centres in other regions with the aim of accelerating the transfer of knowledge and technology into the region. 	http://aeic.bmkg.go.id/	Dr Muhammad Sadly Deputy for Geophysics E-mail : Muhammad.sadly@bmkg.go.id

PILLAR	NO	CENTRES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
ECONOMY	5	ASEAN Insurance Training and Research Institute (AITRI)	The objective of the ASEAN Insurance Training and Research Institute is to play a leading role in capacity building for the insurance sector in ASEAN and the region for the insurance sector in ASEAN and the region by providing training & education as well as promoting research studies to the Insurance Supervisors and Insurance Industry.	http://www.aitri.org/	hazreen@mii.org.my
	6	ASEAN Council on Petroleum (ASCOPE)	Key Roles and/or Functions of Task Forces in ASCOPE: 1. Pursue the strategies and objectives of ASCOPE towards realizing the new ASCOPE vision in each respective area of business development, technology and service; 2. Plan, identify, evaluate and recommend to the Council members areas of cooperation and new business opportunities/projects for Member Countries' consideration; 3. Seek Council members's approval on specific areas of cooperation among Member Countries or business joint venture projects to be pursued, particularly those that would require funding; 4. Report and update the Council members on the progress of initiatives pursued by the working committees; 5. Seek the Council members's decision on Member Countries equity participation in the recommended business project, which could be undertaken either on a multilateral or bilateral arrangement; and 6. Set up task forces/business joint teams comprising representatives of member countries participating in each of the business joint venture, as and when required.	http://www.ascope.org/	Tran Hong Nam ASCOPE Secretary-In-Charge namth@ascope.org
	7	ASEAN Research Center for Space Technology and Applications (ARTSA)	It aims to increase ASEAN personnel capacity in the area of space technology and geo-informatics applications, and raise awareness for all levels as well as strengthen the network of academic knowledge and research collaboration.	http://artsacenter.org/	ARTSA Coordinator Ms.Sutinee Sihirunwong sutinee@gistda.or.th
	8	ASEAN Centre for the Development of Agriculture Cooperatives (ACEDAC)	The functions of ACEDAC are: a. To provide fora for exchanging information and improving agricultural cooperatives development; b. To gather, analyse, compile and disseminate information through various media; c. To promote, foster and encourage joint project activities related to agricultural and related cooperatives within the framework of supporting specific development policies and programmes, promoting intra-ASEAN trade, and enhancing cooperatives and ASEAN's competitive edge regionally as well as internationally; d. To initiate joint efforts in human resource development and management, especially in education and training.	No website available	adrilapradja@yahoo.co.id
	9	ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC)	1. Enhance awareness programs on the dangers of ERW among affected communities; 2. Facilitate appropriate medical and rehabilitation assistance for victims of ERW, upon request from the affected ASEAN Member States; and 3. Assist interested ASEAN Member States (AMS) in research and knowledge sharing on the effects of ERW and efforts to address them, including through writing proposals for technical assistance projects and funding, at their specific and individual request.	https://aseanmineaction.org/	info@aseanmineaction.org

PILLAR	NO	CENTRES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
ECONOMY	10	ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE)	In order to fulfil its mandate, ACE produces outputs as per 3 critical roles: catalyst, knowledge hub, and think tank. Details on each role are: 1. Catalyst: To unify and strengthen ASEAN Energy Cooperation by providing a platform for sharing, policy advisory, best practices, and capacity building. 2. Knowledge Hub: To provide a knowledge repository for ASEAN Member States (AMS) and services through data management, publication and dissemination. 3. Think tank: To assist AMS on research and identifying practical & specific solutions on policies, legal & regulatory frameworks, technologies, and innovative solutions.	https://aseanenergy.org/	secretariat@aseanenergy.org
	11	ASEAN-EC Management Centre (AEMC)	Information not available	No website available	
	12	South East Asian Central Banks (SEACEN)	The SEACEN Centre has established its unique regional position in serving its membership of central banks in the Asia-Pacific region through its learning programmes, research work, and networking and collaboration platforms for capability building in central banking knowledge.	https://www.seacen.org/	enquiries@seacen.org
SOCIO-CULTURAL	13	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre)	The AHA centre facilitates cooperation and coordination of disaster management amongst ASEAN Member States.	https://ahacentre.org/	info@ahacentre.org
	14	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Transboundary Haze Pollution (ACC THP)	1. Establish and maintain regular contact with the respective National Monitoring Centres regarding the data, including those derived from satellite imagery and meteorological observation, relating to: a) Land and/or forest fires; b) Environmental conditions conducive to such fires; and c) Air quality and levels of pollution, in particular haze arising from such fires. 2. Receive from the respective National Monitoring Centres (NMC) or Focal Points the data above, consolidate, analyse and process the data into a format that is easily understandable and accessible. 3. Facilitate cooperation and coordination among the Parties to increase their preparedness for, and to respond to, land and/or forest fires or haze pollution arising from such fires. 4. Facilitate coordination among the Parties, other States and relevant organisations in taking effective measures to mitigate the impact of land and/or forest fires or haze pollution arising from such fires. 5. Establish and maintain a list of experts from within and outside of the ASEAN region who may be utilised when taking measures to mitigate the impact of land and/or forest fires or haze pollution arising from such fires, and make the list available to the Parties.	No website available	This centre is not yet physically established. All queries should be addressed to the Environment Division of the ASEAN Secretariat as the Interim Centre

PILLAR	NO	CENTRES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
SOCIO-CULTURAL			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and maintain a list of equipment and technical facilities from within and outside of the ASEAN which may be made available when taking measures to mitigate the impact of land and/or forest fires or haze pollution arising from such fires, and make the list available to the Parties. Establish and maintain a list of experts from within and outside of the ASEAN region for the purpose of relevant training, education and awareness-raising campaigns, and make the list available to the Parties. Establish and maintain contact with prospective donor States and organisations for mobilising financial and other resources required for the prevention and mitigation of land and/or forest fires or haze pollution arising from such fires and preparedness of the Parties, including fire-fighting capabilities. Establish and maintain a list of such donors, and make the list available to the Parties. Respond to a request for or offer of assistance in the event of land and/or forest fires or haze pollution resulting from such fires by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Transmitting promptly the request for assistance to other States and organisations; Coordinating such assistance, if so requested by the requesting Party or offered by the assisting Party. Establish and maintain an information referral system for the exchange of relevant information, expertise, technology, techniques and know-how, and make it available to the Parties in an easily accessible format. Compile and disseminate to the Parties information concerning their experience and any other practical information related to the implementation of the Agreement. Assist the Parties in the preparation of standard operating procedures (SOP). 		
	15	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)	The ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB), established in 2005, is ASEAN's response to the challenge of biodiversity loss. It is an intergovernmental organization that facilitates cooperation and coordination among the 10 ASEAN Member States (AMS) and with regional and international organizations on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of such natural treasures.	https://aseanbiodiversity.org/about-acb/	Carlo Carlos cmcarlos@aseanbiodiversity.org
	16	ASEAN University Network (AUN) Secretariat	<p>The AUN's strategic focus is built on those identified by ASEAN to facilitate regional cooperation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen the existing network of cooperation among universities in ASEAN and beyond; To promote collaborative study, research and educational programmes in the priority areas identified by ASEAN; To promote cooperation and solidarity among scholars, academicians and researchers in the ASEAN Member States; To serve as the policy-oriented body in higher education in the ASEAN region. 	http://www.aunsec.org/	aun.secretariat@gmail.com

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
PARLIAMENTARIES & JUDICIARY	1	ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA)	<p>AIPA's stance is as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is of paramount importance that AIPA Member Parliaments adopt laws, approve the budgets and national-level projects and programs to respond to needs relative to disaster management issues; Provide legal framework and parliamentary support at national and international levels for people-to-people assistance in disaster preparedness, disaster relief and control, and rehabilitation Strengthen AIPA – ASEAN cooperation in identifying respective laws, relevant strategies and regional action plan; Improve public awareness and increase community preparedness through educational efforts as a foundation to minimize the risk of disasters, including promoting the inclusion of disaster risk reduction efforts and climate change in educational curriculum in the effort of building public capacities to adapt to climate change; Strengthen the efforts to explore local values and practices, and harness them in the context of environmental preservation, and climate change, in order to increase public awareness regarding disaster risk, adaptation, and mitigation efforts; and Support ASEAN Member States and other stakeholders in taking responsive steps and coordinating the communities in the effort of building public awareness and disaster-resilience communities. 	https://aipasecretariat.org/	PuGit Chandra Lubis pugit@aipasecretariat.org / aipa@aipasecretariat.org
	2	Council of ASEAN Chief Justices (CACJ)	The Council of ASEAN Chief Justices (CACJ) was formerly known as the ASEAN Chief Justices Meeting (ACJM). Established in Singapore on 23 August 2013, it aims to bring the ASEAN legal jurisdictions to the world, by providing a portal through which the world can learn more about the judiciaries and legal environments of ASEAN Member States.	https://cacj-ajp.org/	CACJ_Secretariat@supcourt.gov.sg
BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS	3	ASEAN Automotive Federation (AAF)	The ASEAN Automotive Federation was first established in 1976, but activities ceased in 1983 as the National Automotive Associations in each ASEAN country focused their efforts to develop their respective national automotive industry. In 1996 with the implementation of AFTA and its schemes, the ASEAN Automotive Federation was revived as a common platform to work with ASEAN governments and the ASEAN Secretariat towards achieving AFTA.	https://www.asean-autofed.com/	gaikindo@gaikindo.or.id; secretariat@asean-autofed.com; aaf.philsecretariat@gmail.com

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS	4	ASEAN Bankers Association (ABA)	The ASEAN Bankers Association was founded in 1976. From the original five members, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, it became six when Brunei Darussalam became a member in 1984. In 1995, Vietnam was admitted as the seventh member; in May 1999, Cambodia became the eighth member and July 2001 saw Myanmar as the ninth member. In 2004, Lao Bankers' Association was admitted as the tenth member thus making the constituent membership of the Association complete.	http://www.aseanbankers.org/	admin@aseanbankers.org; aba@afcmb.com
	5	ASEAN Business Advisory Council (ASEAN-BAC)	The ASEAN Business Advisory Council (ASEAN-BAC) was established by the ASEAN Heads of State and Government (HOSGs) at the 7 th ASEAN Summit in November 2001 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam. Launched in April 2003, ASEAN-BAC was set up with the mandate to provide private sector feedback and guidance to boost ASEAN efforts towards economic integration. Aside from providing private sector feedback on the implementation of ASEAN economic cooperation, the Council also identifies priority areas for consideration of the ASEAN Leaders. Accordingly, ASEAN-BAC activities are primarily focused on reviewing and identifying issues to facilitate and promote economic cooperation and integration.	https://www.asean-bac.org/ ; https://www.asean-bis.com	aseanbac@asean.org; secretariat@asean-bac.org
	6	ASEAN Chemical Industries Council (ACIC)	Information not available	No website available	secretariat@scic.sg / secretariat@cicm.org.my
	7	ASEAN Cosmetics Association (ACA)	The ASEAN Cosmetics Association, Inc. (ACA) consists of organisations from different countries that aim to harmonise and maintain cosmetics regulations, upgrade the standards of technical competence and scientific expertise in the local industries and expand the cosmetics trade in ASEAN.	https://aseancosmetics.org/	susan.neo@aseancosmetics.org; asean@acal.com
	8	ASEAN Federation of Textile Industries (AFTEX)	AFTEX is a regional industry body whose membership comprises the national textile and garment-related industry associations from the 10 ASEAN countries.	www.sourceasean.com	project.mtma@gmail.com; sekretariat@bpnapi.org
	9	ASEAN Furniture Industries Council (AFIC)	The ASEAN Furniture Industries Council (AFIC) was established in 1987 as a regional trade organisation to promote the interests of the furniture industries of each ASEAN country and are certified by their respective ASEAN Chamber of Commerce and Industries or its equivalent.	https://www.aseanfurniture.org/	aficphilippines@gmail.com; afic@www.aseanfurniture.org

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS	10	ASEAN Insurance Council (AIC)	A regional platform for insurance leaders, professionals and practitioners to network, share knowledge and expertise in various areas of the insurance business for the development of the insurance industry in the ASEAN region, especially in welcoming the ASEAN Economic Community 2015. The AIC comprises different insurance industry associations from the 10 member countries of ASEAN. These associations represent the life insurance and non-life insurance or general insurance sectors. Within the AIC, they are grouped in several committees such as the Education Committee, the Council of Bureaux, the ASEAN Natural Disaster Research Work Sharing (ANDREWS) and the ASEAN Reinsurance Working Group.	https://www.aseaninsurance.org/	AIC2020PH@gmail.com
	11	ASEAN Intellectual Property Association (ASEAN IPA)	The ASEAN IPA comprises individual members who are citizens of, or persons domiciled in, an ASEAN country as well as organisation members which are registered or incorporated or otherwise legally recognized as carrying on business or having a presence in an ASEAN country, and concerned with intellectual property. The objectives of the ASEAN IPA are to foster ties of mutual friendship, cooperation and understanding among those in the private sector, and through such ties to promote the development and protection of intellectual property in the ASEAN countries.	https://www.aseanipa.org/	Mrs. Darani Vachanavuttivong President Email: darani.v@tilleke.com
	12	ASEAN Iron & Steel Council (AISC)	The South East Asia Iron and Steel Institute (SEAISI) was incorporated in 1971 under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). It is registered as a limited company in the Republic of Singapore. Previously in Singapore and then Manila, the Secretariat is now permanently based in Shah Alam, Malaysia. SEAISI is a technical institute and its main objective is to promote the iron and steel industry in the South East Asian region. It achieves its objectives by facilitating technology transfer from around the world, especially from Australia, Japan, Korea and Taiwan. Established within SEAISI is the ASEAN Iron and Steel Council (AISC) which is an autonomous body dedicated to deal with economic and trade matters.	https://www.seaisi.org/	seaisi@seaisi.org

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS	13	ASEAN Ports Association (APA)	The ASEAN Port Authorities Association (APAA), now ASEAN Ports Association, was conceived to provide a venue for port officials concerned to meet and share experiences that may lead to finding solutions to identified problem areas and emerging issues affecting the port sector. The APA was originally envisioned as an organisation that could provide the proper forum for the achievement of the following broad objectives: exchange of information, harmonisation of trade practices, and promotion/facilitation of trade among ASEAN ports.	https://apaport.org/	Angelina A. Llose, Permanent Secretary, aallose@ppa.com.ph
	14	ASEAN Tourism Association (ASEANTA)	ASEANTA was formed on 27 March, 1971 as a non-profit tourism association comprising 35 members from both public and private tourism sector organisations, such as national travel associations, national hotel associations, airlines and National Tourism Organisations from ASEAN countries. ASEANTA plays an integral role in shaping travel and tourism development within the ASEAN region in line with the ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan.	https://aseanta.org/en	ASEANTA Door A, Level 6, Ministry of Tourism, Arts & Culture Malaysia, No. 2, Tower 1, Jalan P5/6, Precinct 5, 62200 Federal Territory of Putrajaya, Malaysia
	15	EU-ASEAN Business Council (EU-ABC)	The EU-ASEAN Business Council (EU-ABC) is the primary voice for European Business within the ASEAN region. The overarching objective of the EU-ABC is to promote changes in policies, rules and regulations so that European businesses can more easily invest and develop their businesses in ASEAN, benefiting not only their own shareholders but local economies and populations as well.	https://www.eu-asean.eu/	info@eu-asean.eu
	16	Federation of ASEAN Economic Associations (FAEA)	The Federation of ASEAN Economic Associations (FAEA) is a union of economic societies and associations in Southeast Asia and currently comprises the respective economic societies of Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. It aims to promote the study of economics and its implications, and foster cooperation in research and intellectual discourse among member countries.	https://pesfaea2018.wordpress.com/about-faea/	pes.eaea@gmail.com
	17	US-ASEAN Business Council (US-ABC)	For more than 35 years, the US-ASEAN Business Council has been the premier advocacy organisation for U.S. corporations operating within the dynamic Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), serving as the leading voice of the U.S. private sector in promoting mutually beneficial trade and investment relationships between the United States and Southeast Asia.	https://www.usasean.org/about/what-we-do	mail@usasean.org

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
THINK TANKS & ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS	18	ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (AIPR)	The ASEAN-IPR is mandated to be the ASEAN institution for research activities on peace, conflict resolution, reconciliation and post-conflict peace building. In dealing with these issues, the Institute is given the flexibility to reach out and collaborate with relevant stakeholders, ranging from government institutions, academic institutions, civil society, and youth groups. To fulfil this mandate, the Institute is given five functions: (i) research; (ii) capacity building; (iii) pooling expertise; (iv) networking; and, (v) dissemination of information.	https://asean-aipr.org/	I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja; secretariat@asean-aipr.org; aipr.secretariat@gmail.com; ADMIN@asean-aipr.org
	19	ASEAN Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS Network)	The Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) is a founding institute of the ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN ISIS) and acts as its secretariat. The group has established a series of meetings that have become a major venue for exchanges of ideas, not only amongst Southeast Asians but also with experts and government officials from other parts of the world.	https://www.csis.or.id/institutional-partnership-regional/asean-isis	csis@csis.or.id
	20	Association of Southeast Asian Teacher Education Network (ASTEN)	The Association of Southeast Asian Teacher Education Network (ASTEN) is a network of premier leading Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs) of the countries in the ASEAN. Its goal is to address issues, challenges, and concerns relevant to teacher education programs, practices and policies in the region. It also serves as a vehicle for collaboration in both academic and research endeavors within and across member institutions that will ultimately benefit the ASEAN nations and peoples.	https://www.asten1.org/#about	astensecretariatphils@pnu.edu.ph
	21	Passage to ASEAN (P2A)	P2A is a non-profit network that was officially formed in June 2012 during the First Assembly of Representatives hosted by Rangsit University in Thailand and attended by Duy Tan University in Vietnam and other ASEAN Institutions. During this time, the concepts of P2A were established, which were based on the vision of the ASEAN Charter: "One Vision, One Identity" and creating "one caring and sharing community". Passage to ASEAN is driven by the need for regional solidarity and a shared responsibility towards people and society as a whole. P2A was initiated with the principle that higher education should be a leader in the development of society.	http://www.p2a.asia/	secretariat@p2a.asia, david@p2a.asia

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS	22	AirAsia Foundation	AirAsia Foundation is the philanthropic arm of the AirAsia Group and aims to help effect social change through entrepreneurship.	https://www.airasiafoundation.com/	AirAsia (L) Foundation LAF00048 RedQ, Jalan Pekeliling 5, Kuala Lumpur International Airport 2 (KLIA2) 64000 KLIA, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia foundation@airasia.com
	23	ASEAN Academy of Engineering and Technology (AAET)	ASEAN Academy of Engineering and Technology (AAET) was founded in 2004 and registered with the ASEAN Secretariat as an ASEAN Secretariat-affiliated Civil Society Organization (CSO) in 2007. Its main objective is to contribute the combined intellect and experience of its members in academia, government and industry for the economic advancement of the ASEAN region and its people in a sustainable manner.	https://aaet-asean.org/	fokkukfai@gmail.com; kbchoo@yahoo.com
	24	ASEAN Association of Radiologists (AAR)	Its objectives are: a) To stimulate basic and clinical research to advance the development of radiology; b) To improve the quality and technique of radiological procedures and to improve members' skills in this respect; c) To stimulate interest in and to provide guidelines for the practice, teaching and post-graduate training in radiology; d) To facilitate the exchange of scientific information; and e) In furtherance of the above mentioned objectives, the Society may organise congresses, courses, lectures and cooperate with other scientific organisations.		Secretariat Office Information: Kantor PDSRI Pusat Menteng Square, 3 rd Floor, Tower A/AO-07 Jl. Matraman No. 30E, Skybridge Jakarta Pusat 10510 Phone: +62 21 391 3656
	25	ASEAN Chess Confederation (ACC)	The ASEAN Chess Confederation (ACC) is a regional chess organisation which intends to further the interests of chess in ASEAN, as well as the interests of its member federations. The ACC is established to coordinate the activities of its members and organise competitions, in particular, the SEA Games and the ASEAN Age-Group Championships.	https://aseanchess.org/constitution/	
	26	ASEAN Confederations of Employers (ACE)	The ASEAN Confederation of Employers (ACE) was established and represented by the Employers' Organisations in ASEAN, to optimise liaison, cooperation and representation in the fields of labour and social legislation, industrial relations and practices among themselves, and in relation to the international community.	http://aseanemployers.com/ace_website/	ecot@ecot.or.th; zakri@mef.org.my

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS	27	ASEAN Confederation of Women's Organisation (ACWO)	ACWO envisions an ASEAN Community having strong networks of women's organisations with varying cultural, religious, traditional and historical contexts that distinguish the ASEAN region; cooperating in friendship, sincerity, harmony, mutual respect and trust; contributing meaningfully to gender equality, and the advancement of ASEAN societies and the regional integration process.	https://acwo.asia/	husna.sulaiman@gmail.com; info@acwo.org
	28	ASEAN Constructors Federation (ACF)	The ASEAN Constructors Federation (ACF) was established on 30 th May 1985 with its inaugural meeting held in Jakarta, Indonesia. Its objectives: a. To provide a forum for dialogue among the construction contractors in the ASEAN region through which to evolve a collective and more effective role for the construction industry in the economic development of the ASEAN region; b. to foster closer cooperation among the construction contractors in the ASEAN region and thereby promote joint ventures and joint operations for enhancement of their construction contracting capabilities through complementation and/or supplementation; c. o promote mutual consultation among construction contractors in the ASEAN region and thereby encourage exchange of information and know-how for improvement of construction technology and management, upgrading of construction labour skills and standards, and ultimately, advancement of the construction industry in the ASEAN region; and d. to unify efforts of the construction contractors in the ASEAN region in promoting export of construction services to countries outside of the ASEAN region, and to pool resources, if necessary or desirable, to attain the goal.	http://www.aseanconstructorsfederation.org/	Mr Eric Yong, Secretary-General c/o Master Builders Association Malaysia, ed@mbam.org.my; acfsecretariat@gmail.com
	29	ASEAN Council for Japan Alumni (ASCOJA)	In 1974, the "Reunion of Southeast Asian Graduates from Japanese Universities" invitation program was launched out of the initiative of the late Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda (Minister of Finance at the time). ASCOJA was established in June 1977 by participants who had deepened their relationships in the "Reunion" for the purpose of continuing the exchange of information and experiences among member countries.	https://www.studyinjapan.go.jp/en/network/people/ascoja/	infoja@jasso.go.jp

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS	30	ASEAN Council of Teachers (ACT)	This organisation was formed to foster concepts and aims of ASEAN, especially in the field of education and culture. It aims at promoting closer relationships between teachers in ASEAN countries. The formation of ACT was inspired by the initiative of the 1976 World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession which discussed the "Role of Teachers Organisations in Five ASEAN Countries in Promoting the Philosophy and Concept as well as the Aims and Objectives of ASEAN." Since the first Convention of 1979, the key words representing ACT concerns are Solidarity, Awareness, Development, Cooperation, Change, and Value Education.	https://act1korea.wixsite.com/act1eng/act	kfta21@gmail.com; fru@ksp.or.th
	31	ASEAN CSR Network (ACN)	In 8 December 2010, the ASEAN CSR Network (ACN) was established with support from the ASEAN Foundation and the Japan-ASEAN Solidarity Fund, in line with the achievement of an ASEAN Community in 2015. Under the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community blueprint, a document signed by all of ASEAN heads of states, 'Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)' is identified as an integral strategy in ensuring sustainable and inclusive socioeconomic development in ASEAN.	https://www.asean-csr-network.org/c/about-us	info@asean-csr-network.org
	32	ASEAN Disability Forum (ADF)	The ASEAN Disability Forum (ADF) is a network composed by Organisation of Persons with Disabilities (DPOs) of the ASEAN region. It is a platform, where DPOs coordinate actions to advocate for disability-inclusive policy formulation and implementation. ADF works in all areas, aiming to the mainstream and the needs of people with Disabilities to enter their perspectives in the policy framework of ASEAN. The main goal is to represent the disability movement from the ASEAN region, provide opportunities for DPOs to build their advocacy and organisational capacity to facilitate the sharing of mutual support and information.	https://www.aseandisabilityforum.com/about	secretariat@aseandisabilityforum.org adfsecretariat9@gmail.com
	33	ASEAN Federation of Accountants (AFA)	The ASEAN Federation of Accountants (AFA) was established in March, 1977, to serve as the umbrella organisation for ASEAN. AFA originally had only five founding member bodies. These were the national accountancy bodies of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Currently, AFA membership comprises all 10 ASEAN member countries.	http://www.afa-accountants.org/home	afa@afa-accountants.org; afasecretariat@iaiglobal.or.id

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS	34	ASEAN Football Federation (AFF)	The ASEAN Football Federation (AFF) is a smaller organisation within the greater Asian Football Confederation (AFC), and centres on Southeast Asia; founded in 1984 by the nations of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Although ASEAN stands for Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the AFF also includes Australia and East Timor, who are both currently not a part of ASEAN.	https://www.aseanfootball.org/v3/	gensec@aseanfootball.org
	35	ASEAN Federation of Electrical Engineering Contractors (AFEEC)	The ASEAN Federation of Electrical Engineering Contractors (AFEEC) was formed on 5 th August 1979 at the Batulao Village Club, Batangas, Philippines with the firm belief and conviction that ASEAN solidarity, strength and cooperation in the world economic struggle for survival, progress and development is indispensably necessary. As an NGO recognised and affiliated to the ASEAN, AFEEC looks forward to the standardisation of electrical engineering contracting practices in the five ASEAN member countries, and building a higher level of professionalism in the industry. AFEEC is a member of The Federation of Asian and Pacific Electrical Contractors Associations (FAPECA); it is also affiliated to the International Association of Electrical Contractors (AIE) and the International Forum of Electrical Contractors (IFEC).	http://www.afeec.org/about.htm	secanet@singnet.com.sg; dppakli@indoesat.net.id; aat.rusiadi@yahoo.com
	36	ASEAN Federation of Engineering Organization (AFEEO)	AFEEO has its beginnings in 1973, from the engineering convention held between The Institution of Engineers Malaysia (IEM) and The Institution of Engineers Singapore (IES) which was held primarily for the purpose of promoting interaction and rapport for their members in view of their common historical background and geographical similarities. IEM and IES took turns to host the convention. The 3 rd IEM/ IES Engineering Convention in April 1977 included participants from other ASEAN engineering bodies with the exception of Brunei. This gave birth to the Convention of Engineering Institutions of South East Asian Nations (CEISEAN) and with it a "Ten-Point Principles" was adopted; the 1 st CEISEAN was held in Kuala Lumpur in 1978 and the 2 nd CEISEAN in Manila in 1979. In 1998, AFEEO embarked on a very important mission with the aim to spearhead and facilitate the mobility of engineers within the ASEAN Free Trade Area, i.e. AFTA with the formation of the ASEAN Engineers Register i.e. the AER. This is in line with the AFTA AFAS – programming for the liberalisation of professional services within ASEAN to prepare for globalisation under the World Trade Organisation (WTO) initiative.	https://afeo.org/	aer@iem.org.my; beooi@iem.org.my; sec@iem.org.my; secretariat@aer.afeo.org

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS	37	ASEAN Federation of Forwarders Association (AFFA)	The ASEAN Federation of Forwarders Associations (AFFA) is a regional intergovernmental organisation promoting freight forwarding through intergovernmental cooperation and facilitating cargo transport through tri-service transport amongst its members and Asian states. Since its formation on 7 December 1991 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Brunei and Thailand, its membership has expanded to include Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam. Today, AFFA stands strong with a total of 10 members.	https://www.affa-asean.org/hive/affa	info@affa-asean.org Iman Gandhi iman941202@yahoo.com
	38	ASEAN Federation of Land Surveying and Geomatics (ASEAN FLAG)	Being aware of the different systems in the practice of land surveying and geomatics in the ASEAN region, the ASEAN Federation of Land Surveying and Geomatics (The ASEAN FLAG) was established with the following aspirations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To realise close cooperation among members of the same profession and associated services in the ASEAN member nations in order to help promote the aspirations, objectives and principles of the ASEAN in accordance with the 1967 Bangkok Declaration, the 1976 Declaration of ASEAN Concord and the 1976 Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South East Asia; and - To help maintain peace and promote prosperity in the ASEAN region through mutual cooperation and the advancement of the profession, whereby, ASEAN countries with expanding economic and cultural relations will create more demand on institutions involved in land surveying and geomatics. 	https://aseanflag.org/	secretariat.pejuta@gmail.com; sisv.info@sisv.org.sg
	39	ASEAN Federation of Mining Association (AFMA)	AFMA is formed mainly to provide a forum to discuss problems and issues of common interest affecting the mineral industry and promote trade and investment in minerals in ASEAN.	http://www.mcom.com.my/index.php/afma	Mr Muhamad Nor Muhamad Secretary General muhd_nor@mcom.com.my; mcom@mcom.com.my
	40	ASEAN Forest Products Industry Club (AFPIC)	AFPIC aims to promote interests and global trade of forest products of the member countries of ASEAN.	https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/images/Memorandum%20of%20Understanding%20on%20ASEAN%20Co%20operation%20in%20agriculture%20and%20forest%20products%20promotion%20scheme.pdf	info@mtib.gov.my; rahilah@mtib.gov.my; erin@mtib.gov.my

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS	41	ASEAN Handicraft Promotion and Development Association (AHPADA)	AHPADA is a NGO associated with ASEAN that works to create an awareness of Southeast Asian craft products and its artisans; it acts as a regional forum for craft organisations and practitioners in the ASEAN member states to address issues concerning the revitalisation, promotion and development of crafts. AHPADA activities include the organisation of seminars and workshops to educate on Southeast Asian craft traditions and practice and to deliberate on heritage preservation, craft innovation and product development and promotion. It also organises and participates in craft-related exhibitions and trade fairs.	https://www.ahpada.com/	thamrin.asehipusat@gmail.com; ahpadaajt@hotmail.com; babyjurmawati@asephi.id
	42	ASEAN Alliance of Health Supplement Association (AAHSA)	<p>AAHSA was created in 2006 to work with the regulatory bodies of ASEAN to achieve harmonisation in health supplements across the region. Today AAHSA brings together seven national health supplement associations which work closely with their national authorities on legislation and collaborate on regional issues.</p> <p>AAHSA recognises that its role in the ASEAN harmonisation process is to provide access to its extensive regional and international scientific, technical expertise and to provide guidance on how any regulatory framework being developed will impact the market.</p> <p>AAHSA is committed to regional harmonisation to help create a 'domestic market' with the scale to allow ASEAN companies to compete effectively in the global marketplace, and to make ASEAN an even more attractive location for companies to place their regional or global manufacturing and research and development facilities.</p>	http://www.aahsa.org.sg/	info@aahsa.org.sg
	43	ASEAN Kite Council (AKC)	Established in 2004, with 7 original members, it has now grown to connect all the Southeast Asian countries to preserve and promote their kite traditions. Its aims are to improve relations in the kite associations of these countries, associate with the ASEAN Secretariat to disseminate kite information, collaborate in kite programming, raise funds for its activities.	https://drachen.org/event/kite-associations/	Orlando Ongkingco, Deputy President II; kiteasia@yahoo.com

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS	44	ASEAN Law Association (ALA)	The ASEAN Law Association had its origin in a conference, "Legal Development in ASEAN Countries", hosted by the Indonesian Government in Jakarta in February 1979. The conference was attended by legal luminaries from the original five ASEAN countries. The ALA Constitution and By-laws were drafted by a working committee in May 1979, promulgated in Kuala Lumpur and adopted at the First General Assembly of the ALA held in Manila in November 1980 at the Philippine International Convention Centre in Manila. The First General Assembly also saw Senator Angara and Dr Teuku Mohammad Radhie elected as President and Secretary-General, respectively, of the ALA. The ALA Governing Council and the ALA Secretariat also convened for the first time.	https://www.aseanlawassociation.org/	ala_sg@supcourt.gov.sg
	45	ASEAN Music Industry Association (AMIA)	AMIA is represented by the Malaysian National Group of the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI). IFPI is the voice of the recording industry worldwide. IFPI and its National Group network represents the interests of some 8,000 members across the globe. The mission includes: 1) To promote the value of recorded music by demonstrating its economic value in creating growth, jobs and investment and its cultural value to society and people's lives; 2) To campaign for the rights of record producers to make sure that the rights of members who create, produce and invest in music, are properly protected and enforced; 3) To expand the commercial uses of recorded music by helping members license and generate commercial value for music through every available channel across the world.	https://rim.org.my/about-us/	ASEAN MUSIC INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION c/o IFPI (South East Asia) Ltd. 22/F Shanghai Industrial Investment Bldg. No. 48-62 Hennessy Rd., Wanchai, Hong Kong Tel: (852) 2866-6862/2866-5467 Fax: (852) 2865-6326; Email: info@rim.org.my
	46	ASEAN Neurosurgical Society (ANS)	ASEAN Neurosurgical Society consists of members of the national neurosurgical societies in the ASEAN countries. The society was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok by the five original Member Countries; it organises the ASEAN Congress of Neurological Surgery once every two years with the national neurosurgical society of the host country. It is a common society organisation (CSO) registered with ASEAN and the WHO. It was founded in 1972 by neurosurgeons from the ASEAN countries.	http://www.aasns.org/	Secretary.aasns@gmail.com; ps.aseanns@gmail.com

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS	47	ASEAN Oleochemical Manufacturers Group (AOMG)	<p>The objective of AOMG is to represent the oleochemical industry wherever necessary. It also seeks to promote the formation of reliable and responsible production of oleochemicals without prejudicing normal competition between companies and countries.</p> <p>The objectives of the AOMG are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to promote cooperation and coordination among the oleochemical manufacturers in the ASEAN region; - to initiate, encourage and coordinate the preparation and implementation of programmes, plans and projects that will accelerate and harmonise the growth and progress of the oleochemical industry in the ASEAN region; - to promote closer relations and cooperation between the oleochemical manufacturers in the region with other national, regional and international organisations with similar aims and objectives; - to formulate and develop recommendations on measures to encourage the development of applications of oleochemical products in the region; and - to compile, disseminate information of common concern as well as provide facilities for consultation and exchange of views between and among members. 	https://www.aomg.org.my/index.php/about-aomg/introduction	secretariat@aomg.org.my; jean@fmm.org.my
	48	ASEAN Orthopaedic Association (AOA)	<p>The AOA has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To establish and maintain an association of orthopaedic surgeons, not for pecuniary profit but for the benefit of humanity by advancing the science of orthopaedic surgery and the ethical and competent practice of its art. - To engage in scientific research to determine the cause, nature and cure of diseases through each national association. - To promote friendship and camaraderie among the members by frequent exchange of fellows through scholarships, travelling fellowships, and regular scientific and social intercourse in the ASEAN and other regions of the world. - To contribute to the stability, peace and progress in the ASEAN region through the science and technology of the orthopaedic specialty. - To be at par with first world countries in the field of orthopaedic by beginning of the 21st century. - To encourage healthy competition as well as cooperation among members to promote closer ties and friendship. - To accept possible future members of AOA, from among the other ASEAN countries. 	https://www.aseanorthopaedics.org/about	mike.74.villanueva@gmail.com; orthopod@singnet.com.sg

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS	49	ASEAN Paediatric Federation (APF)	The Asean Paediatric Federation is the professional paediatric organisation of the South East Asian nations. Its membership currently consists of 8 of the 10 ASEAN member countries.	https://apf-online.webs.com/	apfsecretariat.sg@gmail.com; secretariat@sps.org.sg
	50	ASEAN Para Sports Federation (APSF)	VISION: "Equality in Sporting Endeavours and Active Lifestyle". MISSION: "Providing Opportunities for Greater Participation, Involvement and Integration into the ASEAN Family". PHILOSOPHY: "One Vision, One Mission, A Commitment for the ASEAN Para Sports Federation".	https://www.aseanparasportsfed.org/homepage-fast-news/about-apsf/vision-mission/	parasportsasean@gmail.com; apsf.secretariat@gmail.com
	51	ASEAN Tourism Research Association (ATRA)	ATRA was established in November 2013 by a group of Institutions of Higher Learning from the ASEAN region with a research interest in Tourism. It aims to support the ASEAN integration policies through tourism research and innovation. In this role, ATRA supports the objectives expressed in the ASEAN Tourism Structure Plan 2015-2025 (ATSP).	https://www.atrasecretariat.com/about-atra	atra.secretariat@gmail.com
	52	ASEAN Thalassaemia Society (ATS)	Information not available	No website available	thalassaemia_ind@indo.net.id; info@thalassaemia-yti.net
	53	ASEAN Valuers Association (AVA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To promote closer relations, cooperation and mutual understanding amongst valuers in the ASEAN countries. b. To provide the organisational framework for regional cooperation in the study and research in the harmonisation of relevant fields of valuation among the ASEAN countries, as required by the social and economic development of the region and more particularly; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. to provide a framework whereby valuation organisations, teaching institutions, research centres and similar bodies in ASEAN countries can coordinate their activities and conduct collaboration projects; II. to promote research and studies in various fields of valuation among the ASEAN countries; III. to promote, exchange and disseminate information about the land and land tax laws, valuation systems and valuation development of the ASEAN countries; IV. to publish journals, newsletters or bulletins for the furtherance of the aforementioned objectives; V. to organise conferences, meetings, symposia or seminars in furtherance of the aforementioned objectives; c. To cooperate with international, regional, national and other organisations in the furtherance of the aforementioned objectives. 	http://www.aseanvaluers.org/	Ms. Zuhana Bte Zamri at zuhana@jp-ph.gov.my

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS	54	ASEAN Autism Network (AAN)	<p>VISION: Family support groups to collaborate, cooperate, coordinate, and unite in developing a holistic autism curriculum that would be local, affordable and accessible. Strategies and intervention programmes would be non-discriminatory in support of families, including those economically challenged. More importantly, the extended family structure on which the ASEAN community is based would remain the basis of any developmental programme and strategy.</p> <p>Autism advocacy in ASEAN. It would work at the national and sub-regional levels to promote the rights of persons with autism. Self-advocates could be supported to form their own groups at the community level.</p> <p>Discussion of autism-related issues to promote information sharing and facilitate common approaches.</p> <p>MISSION: To support, assist, facilitate and enhance autism-related family support groups in collaboration with other stakeholders in the ASEAN region and globally.</p> <p>OBJECTIVE: To educate, develop, and provide opportunities for family support groups, helping them to grow towards achieving global standards with reference to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and other international and regional instruments relating to autism. The Network was completed as 10 member countries when Singapore joined in 2016. Every member is moving actively to promote and protect the rights of persons with Autism in their country.</p>	http://dev.apcdfoundation.org/index.php/en/asean-autism-network-aan	aan@apcdfoundation.org
	55	Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (AsiaDHRRA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human resource enablers/developers in the countryside. 2. Development catalyst, advocate and change-facilitator. 3. Development innovator. 	https://asiadhrra.org/	Marlene D. Ramirez asiadhrra@asiadhrra.org; partnerships@asiadhrra.org
	56	Committee for ASEAN Youth Cooperation (CAYC)	CAYC plays a leading role in establishing a firm foundation for common action to promote regional cooperation and understanding, a sense of belonging to the ASEAN society, equality and justice among youth and youth organisations in the region.	https://aseanforyouth.org/drr/	cayc.sec.gen@gmail.com

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS	57	Federation of ASEAN Consulting Engineers (FACE)	The main objectives of the Federation are to promote the advancement of the consulting engineering industry in the ASEAN region; to pool the professional resources, expertise and experience of ASEAN consulting engineers for the undertaking of projects; enhance understanding, goodwill and cooperation amongst ASEAN consulting engineers; to build relationships and cooperation with other regional and international organisations with similar interests and to mobilise the engineering consulting industry in the region for the advancement of the social, economic and industrial development of the ASEAN region.	http://face.inkindo.org/overview/ ; https://www.acem.com.my/	sec@acem.com.my
	58	Federation of ASEAN Shipowners' Association (FASA)	The objectives of FASA are : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To foster, develop and maintain close cooperation and coordination between and among the members on shipping policy and other relevant matters of mutual and/or collective interest; - To extend assistance to any member, upon request, consistent with its policies and capability; - To formulate a common stand on ASEAN and international matters concerning FASA members, especially in creating a balance of rights and responsibilities between the developed and developing countries in maritime transport; - To improve or assist in improving shipping services and conditions, particularly in the Southeast Asian region, in order to achieve equitable, adequate, efficient and economic carriage of goods and passengers to, from and among the member states, and promote the optimum growth of international trade; - To represent the members in their collective dealing with the shippers' councils, port authorities, government, international and other organisations. 	https://www.fasa.org.sg/?page_id=398	office@fasa.org.sg
	59	International Federation of Non-Government for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse (IFNGO)	<p>COLLABORATIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of collaborative and productive interactions among NGOs regionally and internationally with a view to identifying the issues and needs of services implementing diversified programs to prevent drug use, and reducing the potential harm from drug use. <p>MONITORING MECHANISM AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of a shared monitoring mechanism and communication system for the collection and collation of drug use information and research data for efficient analysis and dissemination to members and other relevant organisations. 	https://ifngo.info/2019/01/17/about-ifngo/	ifngo@streamyx.com

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CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS			MOBILISATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mobilisation of necessary resources needed to support IFNGO activities to prevent drug use and reducing the potential harm from drug use. ATTAINMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The attainment of concerted action by member organisations in the development and implementation of drug policies (communication, education, prevention, harm reduction, treatment and law enforcement) within their respective countries, as well as internationally. ORGANISING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The organising of regional and international conferences, seminars, workshops, etc. to further the understanding of and to create awareness of policies and programs designed to prevent drug use and reduce the potential harm from drug use, as well as sharing evidence of best practices and issues of concern. PROMOTION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of cooperation and collaboration between Government Organisations and NGOs at National, Regional and International Levels. 		
	60	Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment (SEARICE)	SEARICE is a regional non-government organisation that promotes sustainable agro-ecological production systems, with emphasis on the conservation and development of agricultural biodiversity; and advocates for policies that recognise, support, strengthen, and institutionalise community initiatives on agro-ecological production systems. It has implemented projects in partnership with government agencies, civil society organisations, academic institutions, and local governments in Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Timor Leste.	https://www.searice.org.ph/	searice@searice.org.ph
	61	Southeast Asia School Principals Forum (SEASPF)	In its activities and events, SEASPF builds networks with non-member countries, such as Timor Leste and the Republic of Korea, as observers and/or Prominent Speakers.	No website available	seaspf_sec@yahoo.com
	62	Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program (SEASREP) Foundation	The SEASREP Foundation aims to promote Southeast Asian studies through various research, study and exchange grants and establish a network of scholars in the region through universities and other channels.	www.seasrepfoundation.org	seasrep@pltdsl.net

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS	63	Southeast Asian Directors of Music Association (SEADOM)	<p>Aims of the Association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To facilitate cooperation at regional level and represent the interests of the professional music training sector in Southeast Asia. - Celebrate the richness and diversity of music in the region. - Promote the role and importance of professional music training in Southeast Asian societies. - Provide a platform for sharing of expertise, developments and best practices at institutional, national and regional levels. - Encourage exchange and collaborations between institutions and nations. - Organise an annual conference for its members, encompassing areas of research, music education, composition, ensemble playing, Southeast Asian traditions and performance. <p>SEADOM missions and aims are realised through their working themes.</p>	https://www.seadom.org/page/history-mission-and-aims	contact@seadom.org
	64	Traditional Textile Arts Society of Southeast Asia Foundation (TTASSEA)	First founded in 2009 as ASEAN Traditional Textile Arts Community (ASEAN TTAC) at the 2nd ASEAN Traditional Textile Symposium. The current title was adopted 2016. The TTASSEA Foundation is registered in accordance with Indonesian law: AHU 0027929.AH.	No website available	Jakarta Textile Museum Jl. Ks. Tubun No.2-4, RT.4/RW.2, Kota Bambu Sel., Palmerah, Kota Jakarta Barat, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 11420
	65	Maybank Foundation	Maybank Foundation was inaugurated as the main vehicle for corporate responsibility across MAYBANK GROUP. Its mandate is to identify programmes that will have the most tangible and sustainable results - efforts that will bring measurable change over the long term.	https://www.maybankfoundation.com/	Mezzanine Floor, Menara Maybank 100 Jalan Tun Perak, 50050 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
	66	Medical Association of Southeast Asian Nations Committee (MASEAN)	<p>The main objectives of MASEAN are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To promote close ties among the national medical associations and physicians in ASEAN. - To foster the study and dissemination of all aspects of medical knowledge. - To study and report on the problems which confront the profession in the region. - To establish common policies in attaining the highest possible level of healthcare for the people. 	https://masean.net/	masean@sma.org.sg
	67	Veterans Confederation of ASEAN Countries (VECONAC)	<p>To promote cooperation among veterans organisations in ASEAN Countries to further increase the prosperity of its members in the field of socioeconomy as well as status.</p> <p>To enhance solidarity among ASEAN organisations of veterans.</p>	http://www.veconac.org/about-us	veconac@veteranri.go.id; mblvri@veteranri.go.id

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	68	ASEANAPOL ASEAN Chiefs of Police	OBJECTIVES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the effective implementation of all resolutions adopted at the ASEANAPOL Conferences. - Serve as a coordination and communication mechanism to allow members to establish and to maintain all channels of interaction amongst members. - Foster mutual assistance and cooperation amongst members. - Endeavour to increase regional cooperation efforts against transnational crime. 	http://www.aseanapol.org/about-aseanapol/objectives-and-functions	aseanapolsec@aseanapol.org; aseanapol_secretariat@rmp.gov.my
	69	ASEAN Mayors Forum (AMF)	The AMF facilitates cooperation amongst cities and local governments and is the only network of local governments affiliated with ASEAN. It allowed provincial, regent and cities leaders to establish a platform geared towards accelerating the sub-regional integration process in the region. Not only can local governments leaders share their experiences (including best practices) and network with each other, they can even engage in important collective actions such as providing feedback to the national governments and the ASEAN Secretariat.	https://uclg-aspac.org/en/programme-coordinator-for-asean-mayors-forum/	ASEAN Mayors Forum Secretariat c/o United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific Jakarta Capital City Government Office (City hall of Jakarta) Building E, 4 th Floor Jl. Medan Merdeka Selatan No. 8-9 Jakarta 10110, Indonesia Tel: +62 21 389 01 801 Fax: +62 21 389 01 802
	70	ASEAN Regional Mine Action Center (ARMAC)	ARMAC was formed to facilitate cooperation within and between ASEAN Member States (AMS) and relevant institutions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance awareness programs on the dangers of ERW among affected communities; - Facilitate appropriate medical and rehabilitation assistance for victims of ERW upon request from the affected ASEAN Member States; - Assist interested AMS in research and knowledge sharing on the effects of ERW and efforts to address them, including through writing proposals for technical assistance projects and funding, at their specific and individual requests. 	https://aseanmineaction.org/	info@aseanmineaction.org
	71	ASEAN Parties Against Corruption (ASEAN-PAC)	Two main objectives of ASEAN-PAC: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To establish and strengthen collaborative efforts against corruption among the parties; 2) To increase capacity and institutional building among the parties in preventing and combating corruption. 	http://www.asean-pac.org/?page_id=4223	hasrina.jamil@acb.gov.bn

CATEGORY	NO	ENTITIES	ROLES/FUNCTIONS	WEBSITE	CONTACT DETAILS
OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	72	ASEAN Supreme Audit Institutions (ASEANSAI)	<p>The objectives of ASEANSAI include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To build capacity and promote cooperation and understanding among the members of ASEANSAI through the exchange and sharing of knowledge and experiences in the field of public sector auditing so as to strengthen the audit institutions; - To provide a conducive environment and facilities to promote research, training, and continuous education among the members of ASEANSAI through the sharing of best practices and exchange of lessons learned; and - To serve as a centre of information and as an ASEANSAI link with other international organisations and institutions in the field of public sector auditing. <p>The functions of ASEANSAI include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To create and maintain a data bank of best practices, standards, and methodologies in field of public sector auditing; - To organise seminars, workshop, studies, or other activities related to the exchange of knowledge and experiences in the field of public sector auditing; - To undertake other activities that will promote good governance and cooperation among members of ASEANSAI. 	http://www.aseansai.org/strategic-plan/	international@bpk.go.id; aseansai@bpk.go.id.
	73	ASEAN Quality Assurance Network (AQAN)	<p>Vision: A pillar in quality assurance that advances mutual cooperation and recognition in higher education across Southeast Asian region and beyond.</p> <p>Mission: To serve as a platform for collaborative efforts for quality assurance in higher education, capacity building, recognition of qualifications and cross-border mobility throughout the region, and the development of a harmonised regional quality assurance framework.</p> <p>Purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to enhance and sustain the higher education system in the Southeast Asia region through quality assurance practices; - to seek closer harmonisation of the national quality assurance frameworks of the member countries; - to promote and share good practices of quality assurance in higher education in the region; - to collaborate on capacity building of quality assurance in higher education in the region; 	https://aqan.org/?page_id=248	aqan@mqa.gov.my

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OTHER STAKEHOLDERS			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to share information on higher education and facilitate exchanges and mutual recognition of qualifications within the region, and between it and other parts of the world; and - to ensure effective association with other international quality assurance networks and higher education organisations. 		
	74	Federation of Institutes of Food Science and Technology in ASEAN (FIFSTA)	Aim to enhance development of food science technology as a profession; support development of the food industry in the ASEAN region.	No website available	Singapore Institute of Food Science and Technology c/o Singapore Professional Centre (SPC) 93 Toa Payoh Central #05-01 Toa Payoh Community Building Singapore 319194 Tel: (65) 67721120, 65501523 Fax: (65) 62524533
	75	Grow Asia	<p>Grow Asia's mandate is to work with organisations/ partners to increase the productivity, profitability and environmental sustainability of smallholder agriculture. It is governed by four operating principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Smallholder-focused, keeping the farmer at the center of all initiatives and investments; 2) Country-led and locally-driven, owned by stakeholders and aligned with national plans, strategies and goals; 3) Multistakeholder and inclusive, engaging government, private sector, international organisations, civil society, farmer organisations and others; and 4) Market-based, focusing on catalyzing and expanding sustainable, inclusive investments and market-based activities. 	https://www.growasia.org/	info@growasia.org
	76	South East Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC)	The Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) is an autonomous intergovernmental body established in 1967. The mission of SEAFDEC, considered and adopted by the Special Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council 2017, is "To promote and facilitate concerted actions among the Member Countries to ensure the sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture in Southeast Asia."	http://www.seafdec.org/	secretariat@seafdec.org
	77	Working Group for ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism (HRMECH)	The Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism ("Working Group") is an informal coalition of individuals and groups from the Southeast Asian region, working in the field of human rights. Its primary objective is the establishment and development of credible and effective human rights mechanisms in Southeast Asia.	https://aseanhrmech.org/	info@aseanhrmech.org

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