

Camp management is about the provision of assistance and protection for displaced populations living in camps, according to legal protection frameworks and minimum humanitarian standards. Speaking with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) we found that there are 13 key activities involved in Camp Coordination and Camp Management.

- 1 Activation of evacuation camp.** Proper coordination with property owners and authorities in charge of the structures to be used must be conducted.
- 2 Establishment of operations centre.** Operations centre must be at an easily visible location for the command post and/or evacuation support desk. There must be visible signs to guide Internally Displaced People (IDP) entering the evacuation centre.
- 3 Registration, profiling and master-listing.** The intake of families must be facilitated. Groups with special needs need to be identified, and unaccompanied minors and children must be recorded and reported.
- 4 Organising families and camp leaders.** Families need to be organised into clusters with leaders as contact persons for each. Camp leaders also need to have regular meetings with IDP camp committee heads.
- 5 Assessment of accommodation.** During the intake of IDPs, sleeping areas/shelters need to be assigned appropriately. Facilities of the shelters must be assessed to determine whether they comply with safety measures and whether they are well-maintained.
- 6 Food and nutrition.** Families in the evacuation centre need to be registered to allow camp managers to ensure that all IDPs receive food.
- 7 Non-food items and relief distribution.** Camp managers should assist in the transition of food distributions from cooked meals to food packs. They must also check if all IDPs have cooking utensils prior to transition.
- 8 Non-food items and relief distribution.** Camp managers need to estimate the required minimum amount of water by checking the total population of individuals inside the camp. They should also make an inventory of available water source.
- 9 Proper latrines and bathing cubicles.** Functioning facilities must be available and accessible to all individuals in the camp, and they must be maintained regularly.
- 10 Health concerns.** IDPs must have access to health facilities. Camp managers and coordinators need to facilitate the establishment of a health station or clinic in the site, and coordinate with relevant health service providers.
- 11 Education concerns.** Camp managers and coordinators need to ensure that Child Friendly Space/Temporary Learning Spaces are established. The Education cluster needs to determine and provide for the needs of the school children.
- 12 Security and protection concerns.** Camp managers and coordinators need to identify, monitor, prevent and respond to protection threats and abuse through locally mandated structures and social and legal protection. They must also be aware of general protection concerns including human rights framework, protection concerns for women, children, elderly, and people with disabilities.
- 13 Camp closure activities.** Criteria for the closure of the camp, such as the readiness of the resettlement site and normalcy of the situation, must be established.

"When disaster occurs, it is not the business and responsibility of just one organisation or one institution, but everybody's. Everybody needs to participate and contribute," said Mr. Said Faisal, Executive Director of AHA Centre. The involvement of all parties in the case of natural disasters helps bring the necessary assistance to those in need. This helps push forward the vision of 'One ASEAN One Response', which hopes to ensure that ASEAN respond both effectively and efficiently to regional disasters.

After the first successful roadshow, AHA Centre conducted the second 'One ASEAN One Response' roadshow on 8 June 2015 in Aryaduta Hotel, Jakarta, Indonesia. Attendees of the second roadshow mostly comprised of individuals from the media, the private sector, civil society organisations (CSOs), and academicians, who all play equally important roles in achieving the vision. As illustrated by Mr. Faisal, academicians play a significant role in terms of research and development in the disaster management field, the private sector has significant assets that can be mobilised when a disaster occurs, and the media has power in disseminating information on disasters to the public.

The 'One ASEAN One Response' vision is strongly supported by the Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB), who was again present at the roadshow, represented by Mr. Sugiharto, BNPB's Head of Legal and Cooperation Bureau.

Speaking at the roadshow, Head of Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance Division of the ASEAN Secretariat, Ms. Adeline Kamal, explained the inception of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER), which aims to:

- Reduce disaster losses in ASEAN region
- Jointly respond to disaster emergencies

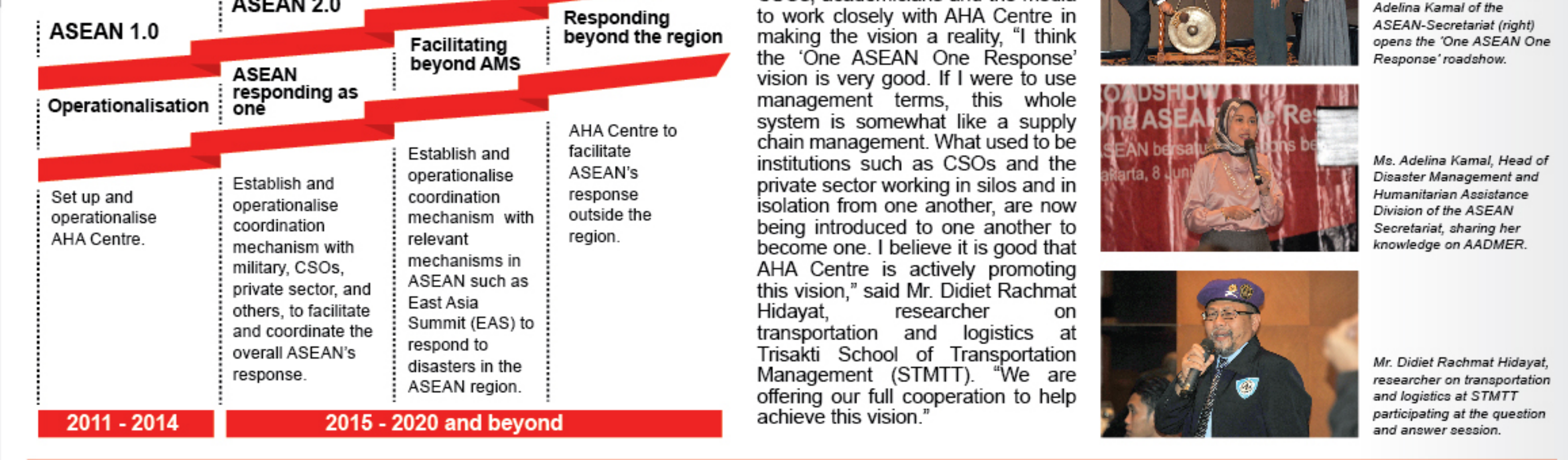
Therefore, the AADMER serves as a legal framework for all ASEAN Member States and is a common platform in responding to disasters within ASEAN and in helping one another.

Ms. Kamal asserts the importance of synergy and coordination among the relevant internal ASEAN mechanisms related to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, using AADMER as the regional policy backbone and common platform as it works towards the 'One ASEAN One Response' vision.

Mr. Arnel Capili, Head of Operations at AHA Centre, reiterated the vision of the five-year plan up until 2020. Moving forward, 'One ASEAN One Response' will move towards ASEAN responding to disasters as one, both inside as well as outside the region.



One-ASEAN One Response five-year plan

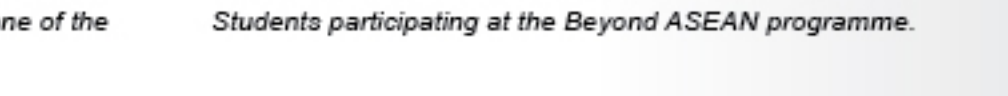
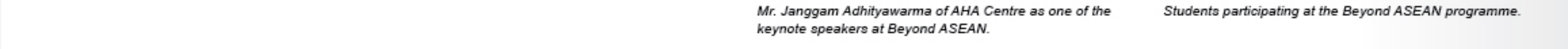


Beyond ASEAN: Be a Young Hero on Disasters ASEAN

A 2006 study by Penrose and Takaki estimated that 66.5 million children are affected annually by disasters. Most references also suggest that there are higher morbidity and mortality rates among children because of extreme events and climate stresses. There is a dire need for youth to be educated and empowered in regards to disaster prevention and mitigation.

Be a Young Hero on Disasters (BEYOND) ASEAN is a regional project that recognises this need. The project, which was funded by the US State Department, has three primary objectives:

- 1** To enhance the youth's understanding on disaster prevention and mitigation, emerging threats from climate change, as well as existing efforts by local authorities and NGOs in disaster-prone areas, such as Bandung, Indonesia and Manila, Philippines.
- 2** To nurture a core group of committed youth leaders in Indonesia and the Philippines who will develop an array of ground-up initiatives for disaster prevention and mitigation, which will complement existing efforts by local authorities and NGOs.
- 3** To foster civic engagement by facilitating collaborations on disaster prevention and mitigation between youth leaders, local authorities and NGOs.



Overall, it was evident through the second roadshow that there was a resounding commitment and eagerness from the private sector, CSOs, academicians and the media to work closely with AHA Centre in making the vision a reality. "I think the 'One ASEAN One Response' vision is very good. If I were to use management terms, this whole system is somewhat like a supply chain management. What used to be institutions such as CSOs and the private sector working in silos and in isolation from one another, are now being introduced to one another to become one. I believe it is good that AHA Centre is actively promoting this vision," said Mr. Didiet Rachmat Hidayat, researcher on transportation and logistics at STMTT. "We are offering our full cooperation to help achieve this vision."



THE OTHER SIDE



With genuine passion for humanitarian work, Ms. Puspasari Indra, Programme Manager of AADMER Partnership Group (APG), finds solace in the outcomes of her work when she sees disaster affected communities begin to rebuild their lives again. APG is a consortium of seven civil society organisations, including Oxfam, formed to assist the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). The operationalisation of AHA Centre has been made possible with the support from APG as one of their several dialogue partners. Speaking to The Column, Ms. Puspasari Indra talked about how her work in the humanitarian field began, the challenges associated with it, and her personal aspirations to help ASEAN achieve the 'One ASEAN One Response' vision.

Can you share with us how you began working in the humanitarian field?
 My first encounter working within the humanitarian field was in 2006 when I joined Oxfam for their emergency response team. My area of expertise is in food security and livelihoods; hence I became the Regional Adviser for Oxfam's Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods team. My humanitarian experience varies from being a field worker – I started out taking care of all the basics of field work – to being a technical adviser for Oxfam's humanitarian work in the Asian region. My job was to ensure the quality of response in the area of Food Security and Livelihoods. This included being one of the first responders when a disaster occurs in the region.

Was it through Oxfam that you were first exposed to disaster management?
 Yes, my exposure to disaster management was through the earthquake in Jogjakarta in 2006. I was both a victim and a responder during that particular disaster. Other than that I was also involved in the Padang earthquake. I was sent to do a number of response activities during disaster occurrences in Viet Nam, Cambodia, Pakistan, and Philippines to name a few. For example in the Philippines during the Typhoon Haiyan disaster, I occupied many roles. I conduct the assessment, design the response, distribute aid, as well as coordinate the response efforts on behalf of Oxfam.

When responding to a humanitarian issue, or more specifically being involved in disaster management, what is the most important thing to remember?
 It's very important to remember that the affected communities are impacted differently by disasters. They all have varying needs; there is no one single solution for all, therefore, humanitarian workers need to listen to the people and consult with the community.

It is also important to acknowledge that each community has their own set of local capacities that needs to be supported during disaster response. For example, when I was involved in the disaster management efforts of the Yogyakarta earthquake, I saw that within one week of the disaster, the community was learning to recover on their own. I saw that the role of humanitarian workers is not just to bring assistance, but also to look at the community's capacity and strengthen it. We cannot ever underestimate the local community's capacity.

Knowing that you have a vast background in the humanitarian field, what are the main challenges for you personally working in this area?
 There are a lot of uncertainties involved with working in the humanitarian field. For instance, in disaster response, you never really know when they will deploy you to the field. It becomes even more complicated when you have to deal with multiple disasters at the same time. All of this becomes a challenge to my personal life as well. It's always a struggle at least in the first few days when I leave my daughter for an emergency assignment. Nevertheless, despite these challenges, I feel that working in the humanitarian field gives me tremendous reward.

Could you elaborate on what's the most rewarding thing being able to work in the humanitarian field?
 Over the years, I learned that the reward doesn't come from just bringing in the humanitarian assistance, but the reward is when you see the affected community not only recover but also rise again and take their lives back. When you meet the people you help, and you see their families whole, the parents and their children, the grandparents and the siblings, it is all very rewarding.

Do you have any aspirations of your own in the context of the humanitarian field?
 Right now, there are many different players involved in the humanitarian field. For instance, in disaster management alone, there are so many different parties operating as a standalone. I want to be more involved in coordinating that, and helping these different parties and organisations connect with one another, network with one another for the benefit of the people. This is related to my strong belief in the importance of the 'One ASEAN One Response' vision. I want to be more involved in ensuring that this vision comes true. Having worked as programme manager for APG, it helped expand my network within civil society organisations (CSOs), meeting many different people from various backgrounds. I think I can put that to good use by introducing these organisations to one another. I dream of a well-coordinated humanitarian response where all of the local, national, regional, as well as international humanitarian actors work together for the better good. I think we are progressing well towards this path.

Do you have any advice for people who aspire to become humanitarian workers?
 Obviously doing humanitarian work, there is a humane and compassionate aspect to the field. And there are a lot of consequences and sacrifices involved in working within the humanitarian field. Therefore, I believe it's important to be sincere and genuine in your willingness to help others.

One ASEAN One Response

5th ASEAN-ERAT Induction Course

NEWS STORY INSIGHTS The Second One ASEAN One Response Roadshow | Be A Young Hero On Disasters ASEAN 13 Key Activities in Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Talk To Us:
 www.ahacentre.org
 @ahacentre
 aha centre

AHA CENTRE
 Badan Pengkajian dan Penerapan Teknologi (BPPT) 1st Building, 17th Floor
 Jl. MH. Thamrin No.8 Jakarta 10340
 INDONESIA
 Tel : +62 21 230500 6

ABOUT AHA CENTRE
 The AHA Centre is an inter-governmental organisation established on 17 November 2011, through the signing of the Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) by ASEAN Foreign Ministers, witnessed by the ASEAN Heads of States, from 10 ASEAN Member States: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The Centre was set-up to facilitate the cooperation and coordination among ASEAN Member States and with the United Nations and international organisations for disaster management and emergency response in the ASEAN region.

ABOUT AADMER
 The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) is a legally-binding regional multi-hazard and policy framework for cooperation, coordination, technical assistance and resource mobilisation in all aspects of disaster management in the 10 ASEAN Member States. The objective of AADMER is to provide an effective mechanism to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in social, economic and environmental assets, and to jointly respond to emergencies through concerted national efforts.

AHA CENTRE
 ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management

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