



ONE ASEAN
ONE RESPONSE

ROADMAP FOR ENHANCING ASEAN EMERGENCY LOGISTICS TO 2020

DECEMBER 2017





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ONE RESPONSE

ROADMAP FOR ENHANCING ASEAN EMERGENCY LOGISTICS TO 2020

ASEAN COORDINATING CENTRE
FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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DECEMBER 2017





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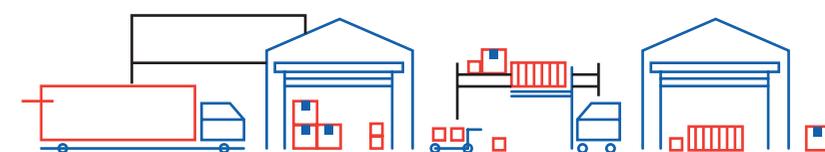
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS



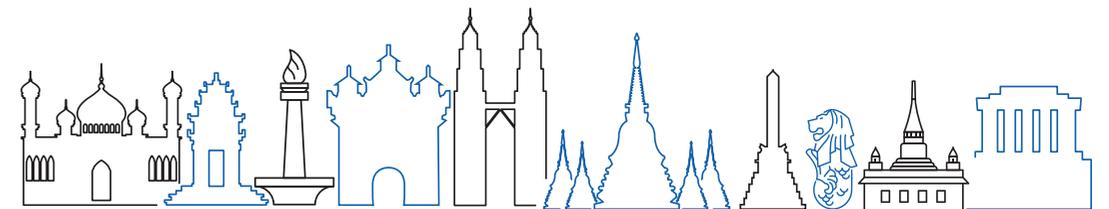
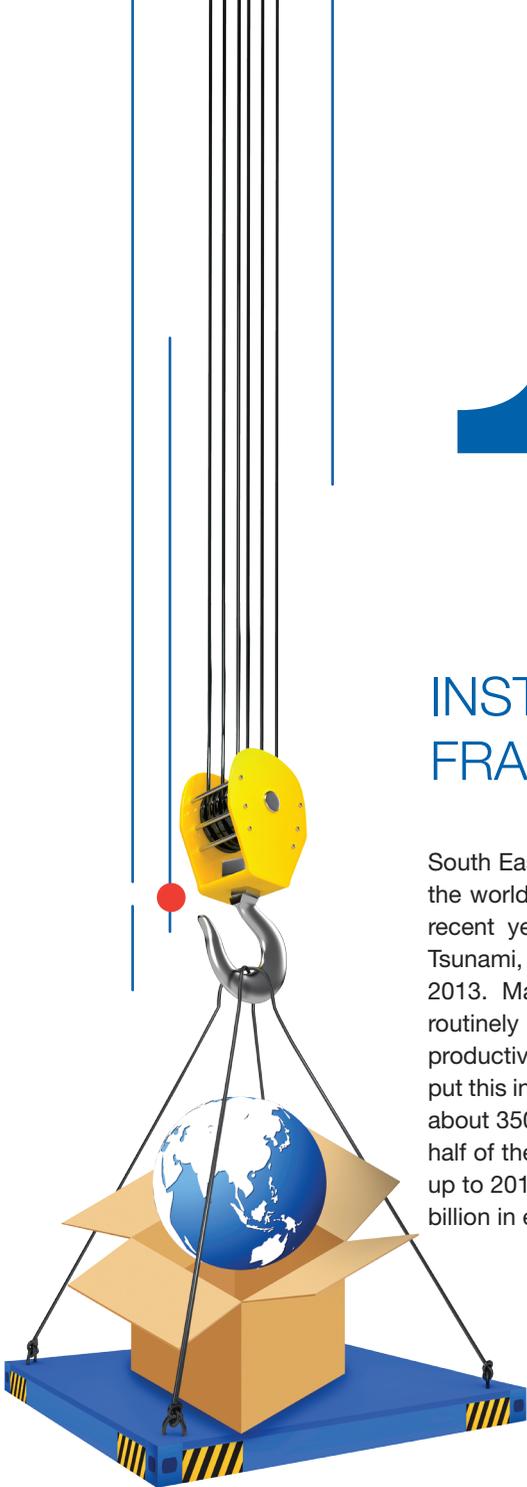
1

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

South East Asia is one of the most disaster-prone regions of the world, regularly hit by major natural calamities. In more recent years these have included the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, Cyclone Nargis in 2008 and Typhoon Haiyan in 2013. Many more, though somewhat less damaging, events routinely occur in the region leading to loss of life, loss of productive assets and protracted economic disruption. To put this in perspective, in recent years the region has suffered about 350,000 disaster-related fatalities annually - more than half of the global total, and over the ten years period leading up to 2014 natural disasters have caused more than USD 90 billion in economic losses to the region.

Consequently, as a region and as an institution, ASEAN has placed disaster management and response amongst its highest priorities. As part of its ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management, it was recognised that “... the region faces a continued evolution of the humanitarian landscape and nature of disasters. While ASEAN has progressed in terms of cooperation and collaboration, it is evident that the mechanisms to respond to these new challenges need to be further developed.” The conclusion being that ASEAN must recognise and adapt to these changes in innovative ways that also position it as a global reference in the sphere.

Further informing ASEAN's approach to disaster management, the ASEAN Declaration on *One ASEAN, One Response: ASEAN Responding to Disasters as One in the Region and Outside the Region* - was endorsed by Heads of Government/ State in September 2016. It aims to achieve faster response, mobilise greater resources and establish stronger coordination to ensure a collective response to disasters. The declaration also provides for ASEAN to eventually respond to disasters outside the region in partnership with other entities.



AADMER

The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) came into force in December 2009, setting the foundation for regional cooperation, coordination, technical assistance, and resource mobilisation in all aspects of disaster management and emergency response. AADMER remains the policy backbone and common platform for the implementation of the ASEAN Vision. The new AADMER Work Programme for 2016-20 outlines eight priority programme components that support the Vision.

AHA CENTRE

The AHA Centre was established in November 2011 to facilitate cooperation and coordination amongst ASEAN governments and with the United Nations and other international organisations. It is ASEAN's primary coordinating agency for disaster management and emergency response and aims to complement national capacities. The Centre is responsible for materialising the AADMER Work Programme.



ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



ONE ASEAN, ONE RESPONSE VISION FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT - 2025



Faster response, greater resource mobilisation, stronger coordination in collective response to disasters



ASEAN to become a global reference in disaster management as skills of regional experts are enhanced to international standards and innovative approaches are adopted



Capacity to respond both within and outside regional borders



AADMER: IMPLEMENTATION PLATFORM PRIORITIES – 2016-20



Improve the risk awareness of the ASEAN community



Build safe ASEAN infrastructure and essential services



Promote a disaster resilient and climate adaptive ASEAN community



Protect economic and social gains of ASEAN community integration through risk transfer and social protection



Transform mechanisms for ASEAN's leadership in response



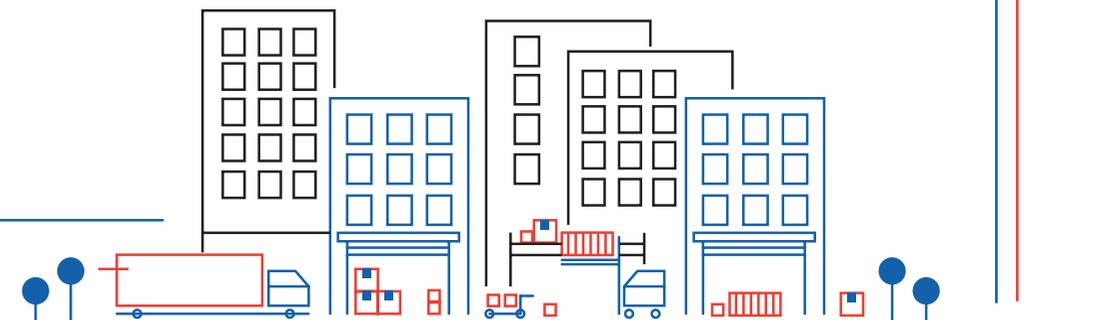
Enhance capacities for One ASEAN, One Response



Enhance ASEAN's resilience to recovery



Pursue ASEAN's leadership for excellence and innovation in disaster management.



AHA CENTRE PRIORITIES - 2016-20



PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE



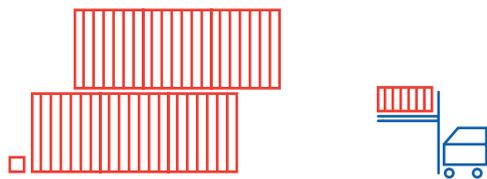
CAPACITY BUILDING AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT



RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND COMMUNICATIONS



MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION



PILLARS OF THE AHA CENTRE'S LOGISTICS ROADMAP - 2016-20

RESPONSE

PREPAREDNESS



LOGISTICS SYSTEMS

Enhance logistics systems including the regional warehouse network and other mechanisms needed to mobilise response items



HUMAN RESOURCES

Identify ASEAN emergency logistics experts to effectively respond to disasters and become the future global reference in Disaster Emergency Logistics



TRAINING

Develop a comprehensive, regionally certified, training programme to enhance professional skills of ASEAN emergency logistics personnel



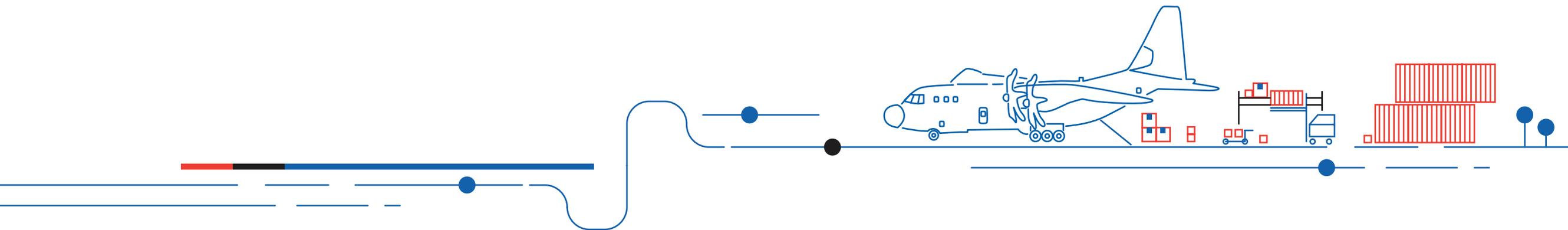
INNOVATION

Create the environment to stimulate innovation to transform the delivery of Disaster Emergency in the ASEAN region



As a relatively young organisation, the AHA Centre has taken on an array of tasks to fulfil its mandate. Important accomplishments to date have included establishing the Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA) which, with the support of the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) and in cooperation with the UNHRD, delivers emergency relief supplies within the region; implementing a six-month programme to train selected NDMO managers in disaster management; and strengthening Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT) capabilities. In support of the ASEAN Declaration on One ASEAN, One Response, the ASEAN Vision to 2025, the AADMER Work Programme 2016-20, and the resulting expectations placed upon it, the AHA Centre has developed its own Work Plan for 2016-20.

The AHA Centre Work Plan reflects the responsibilities given to the Centre as well as its evolving role as “Network Manager” which entails: (i) identifying and pulling together the required expertise and other support from partners with comparative strengths; and (ii) building expertise within the Member States that may be deployed throughout the region and, eventually, beyond. Consequently, apart from the DELSA, the Centre is generally not expected to develop its own implementation capacities, but rather promote coordination and capacity-building that satisfies these needs. The interventions developed to achieve this are set out in this Logistics Roadmap, for which the AHA Centre is both the architect and custodian.



2

ROADMAP OBJECTIVES

The current Roadmap is a multi-purpose tool for use by the AHA Centre during the current planning cycle of 2016-20. It is a living document that should evolve as implementation proceeds. Its principle aims are to:



ONE

Focus the Centre's efforts on enhancing ASEAN emergency logistics preparedness and response capabilities by setting out the key activities critical to success in a systematic plan, which can then be followed by AHA Centre management.

TWO

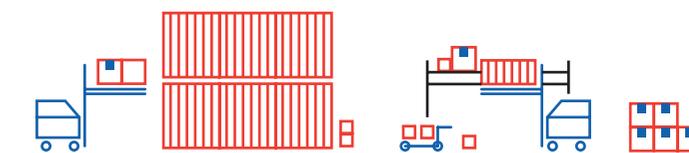
Consolidate the various activities into implementable component/output packages with common objectives, which might then be developed into funding proposals for consideration by prospective donors.

THREE

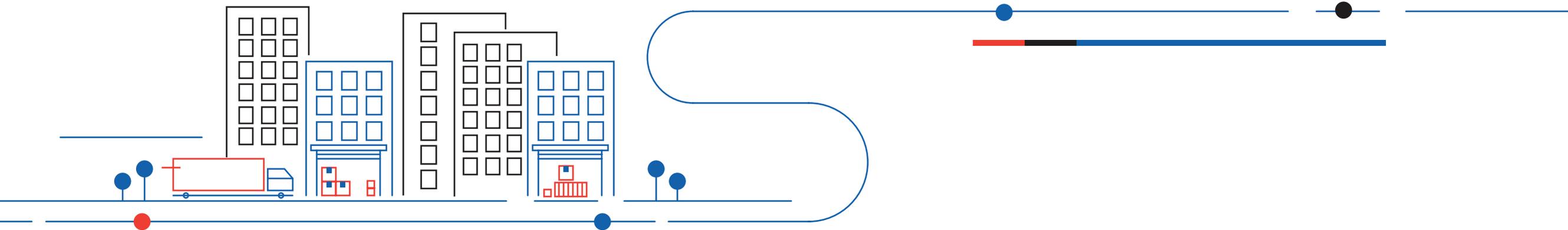
Define the interventions in terms of implementation timeframe, cost and, where possible, likely implementation partner(s).

FOUR

Facilitate the monitoring of progress so that timely corrective actions might be taken to ensure timelines are met and budgets are maintained.



This Roadmap has been developed to align with the AHA Centre Work Plan that extends to 2020, with the immediate objectives being to help the Centre achieve faster response and access to greater resources. While it is expected that continual adjustments will need to be made to activities, budgets and timelines as implementation proceeds, it is also envisaged that the Roadmap will be extended beyond 2020 as the subsequent AHA Centre Work Plan is introduced (2020-25) with a focus on preparing ASEAN to become a global reference in disaster management, with the capacity to also respond outside the region.



3

ROADMAP PRINCIPLES

The principles set out below have guided the development of the Roadmap to ensure it delivers both a valuable and implementable programme of activities consistent with the ASEAN Vision and the responsibilities of the AHA Centre.

A FOCUS ON THE ASEAN VISION

Although the ASEAN Vision looks to 2025, and even beyond, the AADMER Work Programme, the Work Plan of the AHA Centre and, consequently, the Logistics Roadmap, cover only the period to 2020. However, within the 2016-20 planning cycle the Roadmap aims to advance ASEAN's longer-term Vision in the following ways:



Faster response, more resources and stronger coordination for collective response – Working through the AADMER platform for the implementation of One ASEAN, One Response, and with the AHA Centre as the primary regional coordinating agency for disaster management and emergency response, the Roadmap will help ASEAN build upon, and accelerate, its efforts to ensure emergency response personnel are of the highest standard, and will put in place mechanisms that allow for more rapid and robust logistics interventions as disasters occur.





ASEAN as a global reference in disaster management

– Building on the enhancements to staff capabilities, the Roadmap will help introduce innovations in collective response, coordination, partnerships and technology which will distinguish ASEAN as an international leader in disaster management.



Capacity to respond both within and outside regional borders

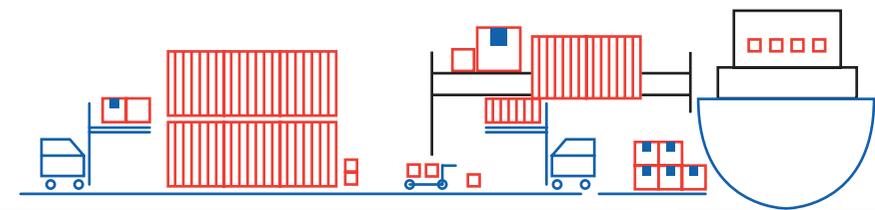
– As ASEAN emerges as a global reference in disaster management the Roadmap will help ensure that the advances made in logistics response position the organisation to avail its capabilities, not only within the region, but also outside the region.

COHERENCE IN RESPONSE

In planning and implementing the range of activities for the Roadmap, consideration must be given to other initiatives being undertaken within the region's Member States to avoid overlap, duplication and inconsistencies in approach. Collaboration with the NDMOs in the states is required to ensure there is coherence between what is being introduced through the Roadmap and the activities implemented at the national level, especially where international partners might be involved. Closer links between the AHA Centre and key partners - such as OCHA and WFP - will also foster consistency.

SUSTAINABLE INTERVENTIONS

Attention has been given to ensuring that the Roadmap interventions will have continuity, and have lasting impact without imposing an unaffordable financial burden on either the Member States or ASEAN institutions. This is addressed through establishing lasting partnerships as well as seeking a long-term approach to meeting recurrent costs, especially as they occur through the physical logistics network and more permanent training facilities.



RESOURCING EXPECTATIONS

Although a multitude of activities might be developed to enhance ASEAN logistics capabilities, a realistic assessment of resourcing expectations must be made to inform programme design. To date the Government of Japan has been the largest contributor to the AHA Centre's activities, providing USD 20 mn over a five-year period, mainly for the Disaster Emergency Logistic System (DELSA) and the Centre's ICT requirements. In addition to the annual contribution from the ASEAN Member States, Australia, China, the EU, New Zealand and the USA have also made important contributions. While the AHA Centre will continue to work with these contributors, it is also interested in expanding its donor base. This may involve taking advantage of both new and existing collaboration with other agencies (e.g. WFP/UNHRD), to jointly resource for selected activities. However, it is not possible at this point to gauge how successful resource mobilisation might be over the life of the current Work Plan, especially when considering competing needs from both other AHA Centre programmes and those outside. Consequently, a prudent approach to resourcing is necessary to avoid setting objectives that are unlikely to be met.

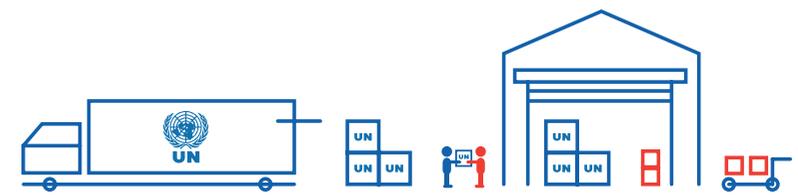
COORDINATION CAPACITIES

Though relatively new, the AHA Centre has been steadily evolving to address its mandate and the expectations placed on it. The Centre's technical oversight capacities have also expanded and have thus far been able to keep up with the growing demands. Nonetheless, the increased expectations, particularly as the Centre grows into the role of emergency logistics "Network Manager" for ASEAN, are expected to bring yet additional burdens. To ensure the Centre remains up to the tasks placed upon it, care must be taken to avoid taking on an overly ambitious programme of work that stretches coordination capacities, even after accounting for the temporary provision of supplemental support.

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERSHIPS

The AHA Centre is principally a coordinating entity which seeks to bring together the various components of disaster response as a seamless deliverable. This implies partnership with implementing bodies to deliver programme components. Importantly, ASEAN and UN partners are already closely working together on disaster management and emergency response and have developed a third iteration of the Joint Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management (JSPADM). The current JSPADM outlines the mutual intentions and commitments of both ASEAN and the UN in support of the current AADMER Work Programme.

Although WFP has been designated the lead UN agency for Preparedness and Response in this context, and would therefore be expected to take on important implementation responsibilities within the Roadmap, there are other entities both from within the UN system and outside that may also be appropriate partners. Therefore, one of the keys to the success of the Roadmap is to identify the most suitable partners and to put necessary agreements in place in the most expedient manner. In addition, to ensure that one of the key underlying elements of the Vision is addressed – placing ASEAN as a global reference in disaster management – the Roadmap seeks to engage not only with traditional authorities in the sphere, but importantly with private enterprise and academia, both within and outside the ASEAN region.



4

THE ROADMAP AND ITS PILLARS

The Logistics Roadmap to 2020 will help move ASEAN along the path toward its Vision for Disaster Management for 2025, as described in section 1. The Roadmap is comprised of four pillars – two supporting Preparedness, and two Response. The pillars comprise multiple components, the accompanying outputs and the activities necessary to achieve the outputs. Information on the interventions, including a description of the activities, cost estimation, implementation timeline, and likely implementation partners are shown in the Roadmap attached to this document. It is expected that these elements will provide the basis for funding proposals.

PILLAR 1: LOGISTICS SYSTEMS

Key to response is enhancement of the regional Logistics Systems, for which considerable progress has already been made during the past five years. The principle component of the Pillar focuses on continuation of the DELSA initiative, providing a fully-integrated regional warehouse system to support ASEAN emergency response, complete with functional tracking and management systems and trained network personnel. This includes extending the warehouse system beyond Subang in Malaysia to the Philippines and Thailand, and perhaps other countries in the region.

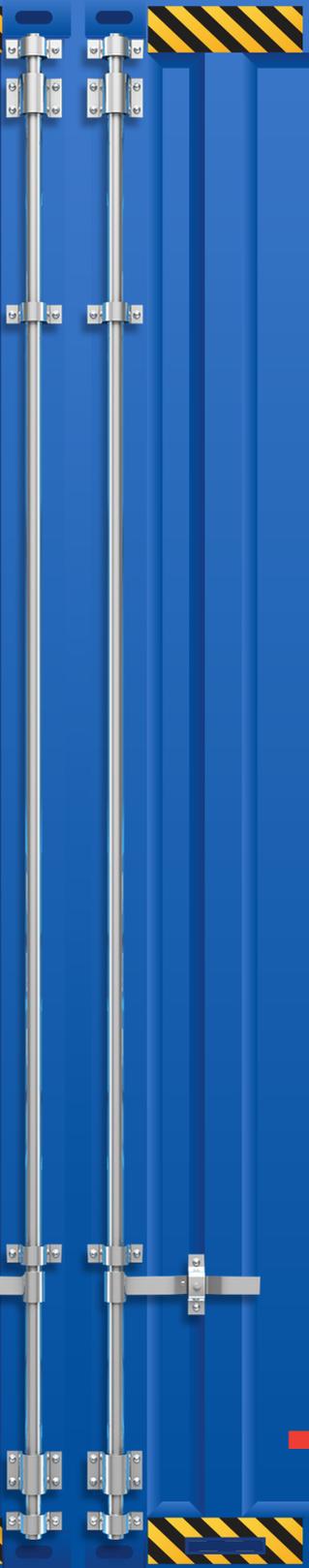
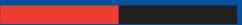
A second component aims at ensuring a reliable and cost efficient supply of relief items are continuously available. This not only provides for a network of suppliers for relief items, associated transport and handling services with long term, pre-negotiated supply agreements to ensure that the warehouse network remains adequately stocked, but also examines the efficacy of direct delivery of relief items from suppliers to emergency locations without the need to pass through the physical warehouse network.

The final component of the Pillar addresses the need to enhance regional logistics information and response capacities. This will be achieved through the periodic assessment of capacity elements within each Member State, identifying strengths, shortcomings and remedial measures. This will be done periodically and in collaboration between the AHA Centre and the respective NDMOs. In addition, regional coordination capacities will be assessed by conducting joint simulation exercises encompassing the entire region.

As of this writing the estimated cost of undertaking Pillar 1 through 2020 stands at  8.3 mn.

LOGISTICS SYSTEMS

PILLAR 1



COMPONENT

- 1 Providing a fully-integrated regional warehouse system to support ASEAN emergency response

- 2 Ensuring a reliable and cost efficient supply of relief items are available

- 3 Enhancing regional logistics information and response capacities

TOTAL: 03

OUTPUTS

- 1 Satellite warehouses established and operational in Thailand and the Philippines

- 2 Additional satellite warehouses operational in other ASEAN states

- 3 A fully functional tracking and management system, including receipt, warehousing, dispatch and onward tracking for all satellite warehouses

- 4 A potentially expanded warehouse and training facility at Subang

- 5 Sustainable flow of relief items for the entire warehouse network

- 1 A regional network of ASEAN suppliers for provision of relief and operational items

- 1 Comprehensive, up to date information on the logistics network, capacities and constraints for each Member State and the region overall

- 2 A thorough, up to date understanding of regional logistics coordination capacities and shortcomings

08

KEY ACTIVITIES

- 1 Formalise agreements with host Governments for the full operationalisation of the satellite warehouses
- 2 Monitor operationalisation of the agreements
- 3 Determine initial stock and equipment requirements and arrange procurement and delivery
- 4 Recruit the outposted AHA warehouse liaison officer and requisite logistics staff (if, and as, agreed with the host Government)

- 1 Assess feasibility of potential additional satellite warehouses and follow-up on earlier recommendations to include Indonesia and Myanmar
- 2 Where deemed feasible, proceed with negotiations with host Governments to establish and operationalise (follow steps as above for initial satellite warehouses)

- 1 Evaluate potential management systems, including that being developed through UNHRD (to ensure compatibility)
- 2 Procure/develop and introduce the new system
- 3 Train staff in the use of the new system and related procedures

- 1 Assess the feasibility of the potential expansion at Subang
- 2 If deemed feasible, proceed with negotiations with the Malaysian Government and identify complementary funding

- 1 Develop and put in place a stock replacement and deployment mechanism for the entire warehouse system
- 2 Identify funding requirements and ensure resourcing is in place

- 1 Assess the capacities of potential regional suppliers for relief items, equipment, transport and handling services
- 2 Negotiate long-term agreements for provision of relief items, equipment, transport and handling services
- 3 Examine the potential for Direct Delivery of relief items and negotiate agreements with selected suppliers to complement items held in stock in the warehouses

- 1 Develop, or adopt from WFP, a comprehensive logistics check-list that systematically describes logistics network capacities of Member States
- 2 Assist Member States to conduct periodic assessments using the check-list and provide quality control of the exercise
- 3 Making use of the checklist data to assess the response readiness of NDMOs and suggest remedial actions as necessary

- 1 Develop and periodically conduct simulation exercises to measure coordination capacities
- 2 Evaluate results and recommend remedial actions

21

COST (USD) | FUNDED

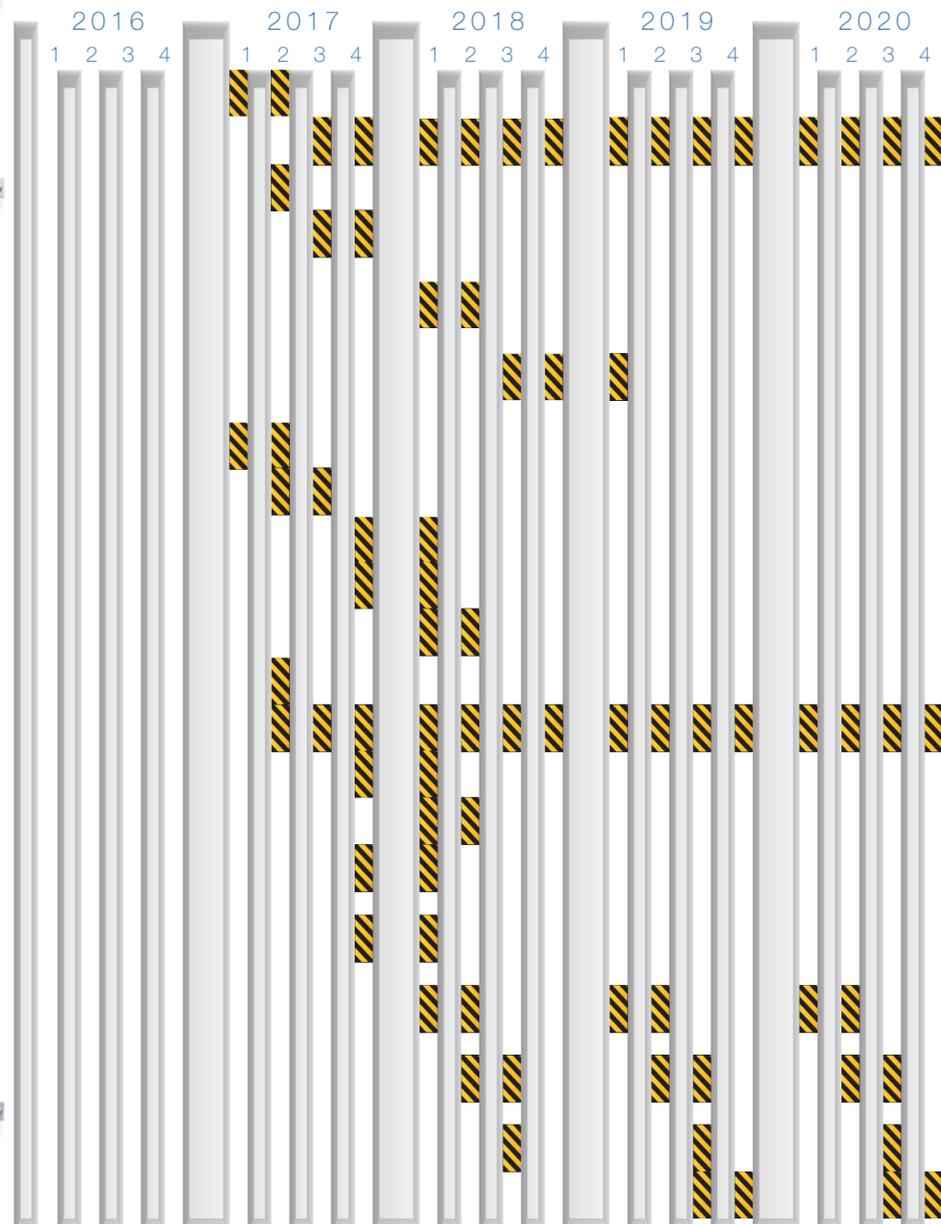
| ESTIMATED | AMOUNT | BY | GAP | IMPLEMENTING |
|-----------|-----------|-----|---------|-------------------|
| 33,000 | 33,000 | GoJ | 0 | AHA Centre |
| n/a | | | | AHA Centre |
| n/a | | | | AHA Centre |
| 119,000 | 119,000 | GoJ | 0 | AHA Centre |
| 150,000 | 150,000 | GoJ | 0 | AHA Centre |
| 33,000 | 33,000 | GoJ | 0 | AHA Centre |
| n/a | | | | AHA Centre, UNHRD |
| 450,000 | 450,000 | GoJ | 0 | AHA Centre, UNHRD |
| 60,000 | 60,000 | GoJ | 0 | AHA Centre, UNHRD |
| 50,000 | 0 | | 50,000 | AHA Centre |
| n/a | | | | AHA Centre |
| 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 | GoJ | 0 | AHA Centre |
| 100,000 | 0 | | 100,000 | AHA Centre, UNHRD |
| n/a | | | | AHA Centre, UNHRD |
| n/a | | | | AHA Centre, UNHRD |
| 35,000 | 0 | | 35,000 | AHA Centre, WFP |
| 80,000 | 0 | | 80,000 | AHA Centre |
| n/a | | | 0 | AHA Centre |
| 150,000 | 150,000 | GoJ | | AHA Centre, WFP |
| n/a | | | | AHA Centre |

8,260,000
13,640,000

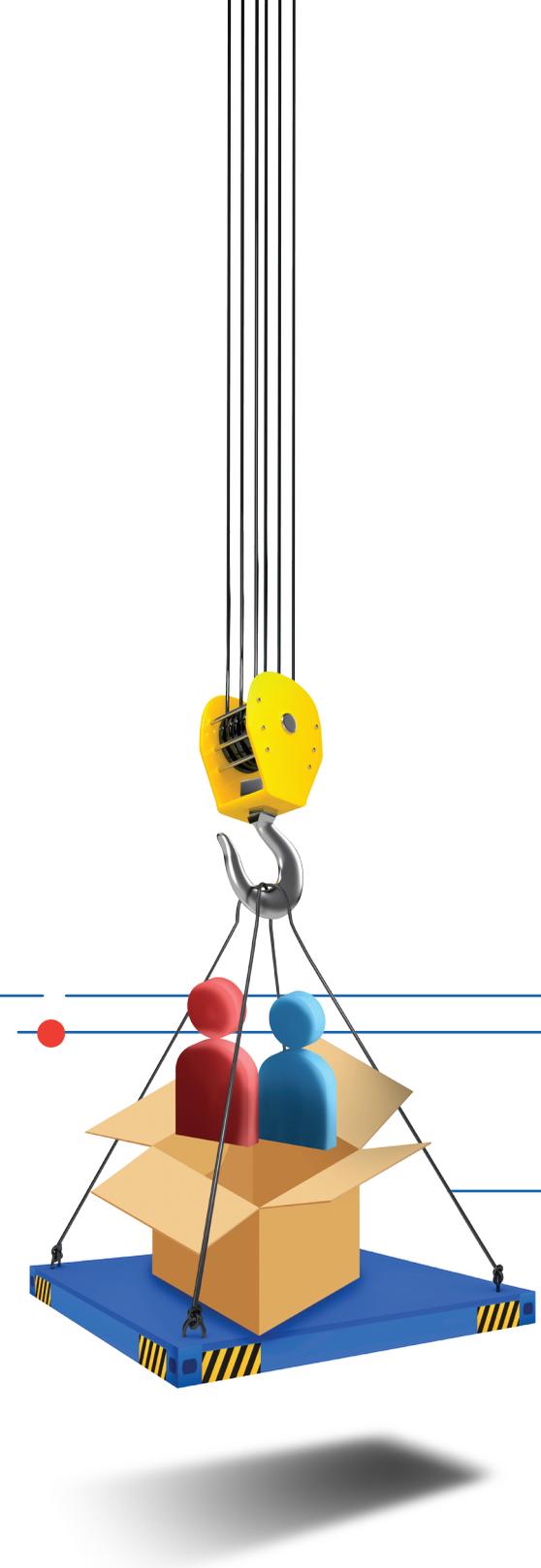
7,995,000

265,000

TIMEFRAME



2020

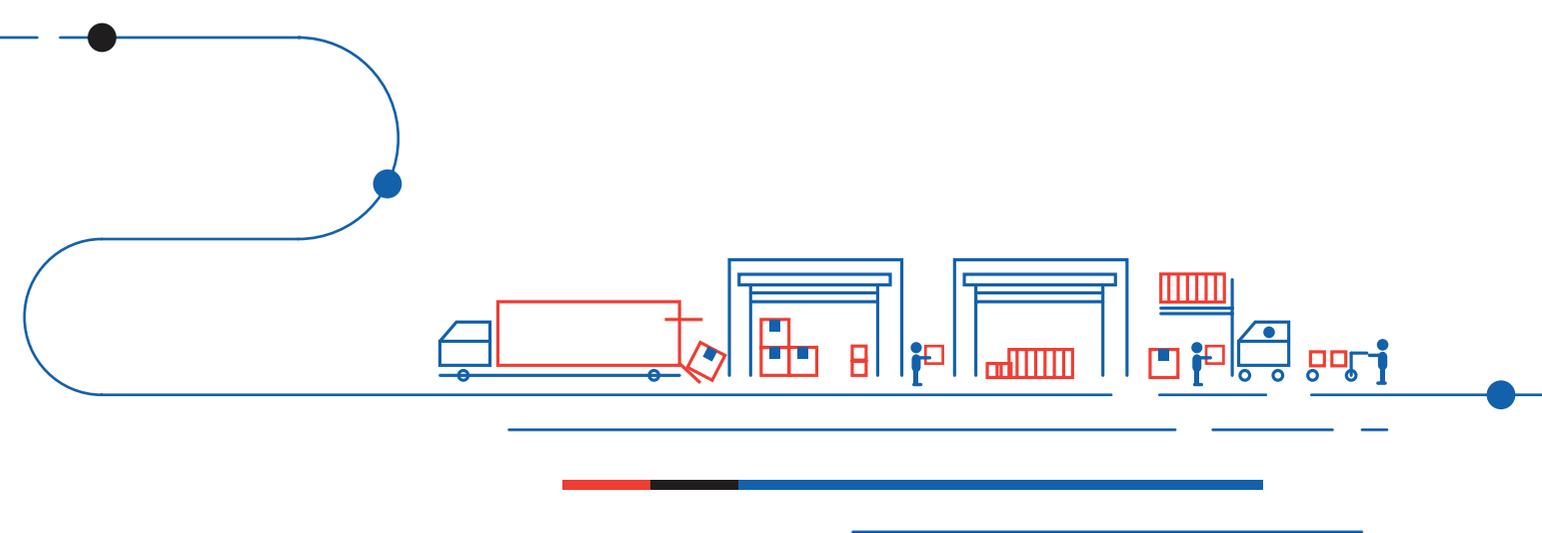


PILLAR 2: HUMAN RESOURCES

The HR Pillar is also response-oriented and is concerned with appropriately qualified staffing. The first component aims at ensuring there is sufficient coordination and advisory capacities within the AHA Centre itself to undertake the range of logistics activities set out in the Centre's Work Plan, including implementation of the Roadmap. This necessitates ensuring the AHA Centre has sufficient technical logistics personnel on staff, as well as providing for supplemental, temporary support for the implementation of the Roadmap.

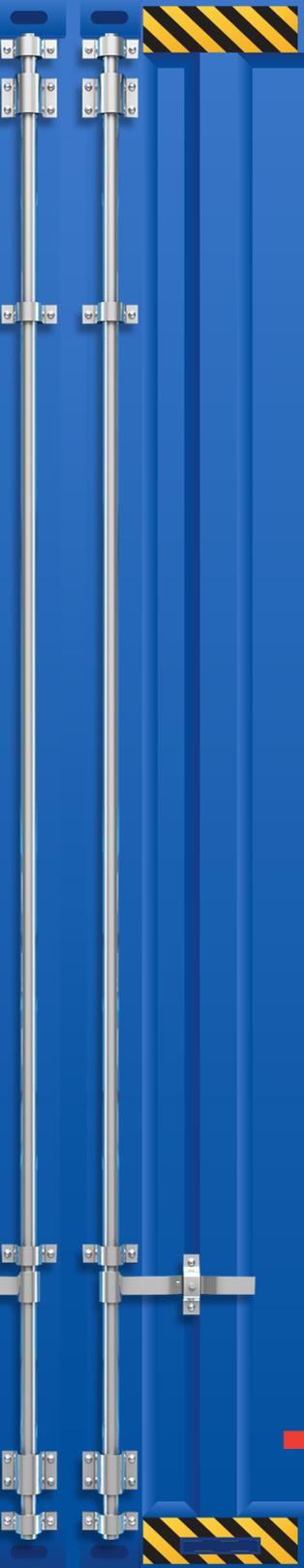
A second component seeks to enhance logistics response capabilities throughout the region. The main outputs centre on ensuring there is an adequate pool of capable logistics staff within ERAT and that necessary funds are available to support the deployment of these staff as and when required. There is also provision to provide specialist staff through partners to meet short-term emergency response demands.

The estimated cost through 2020 for Pillar 2 activities stands at ₪ 2.2 mn, although this is subject to adjustment as more details become available.



HUMAN RESOURCES

PI.LLAR 2



COMPONENT

1  Ensuring sufficient logistics coordination and advisory capacities are available within the AHA Centre

2  Enhancing regional logistics response capacities

TOTAL: 02

OUTPUTS

1  An adequately staffed AHA Centre to handle logistics coordination demands

2  Supplemental capacity to support the implementation of the Logistics Roadmap

1  An adequate pool of appropriately equipped operational logistics staff included within ERAT

2  A pool of operational funds established to support deployment of ERAT logistics specialists

3  Adequate specialist technical skills available through partners to meet emergency response demands

05

KEY ACTIVITIES

1 Assess the capacity within the AHA Centre to ensure necessary skills are available to coordinate all logistics activities

2 Fill any gaps through recruitment or secondment

1 Determine the skill sets required

2 Seek and obtain necessary Technical Assistance to fill any gaps identified

1 Determine the necessary skill sets and complementary tools required for ERAT logistics specialists - both Level 1 and 2 training

2 Determine the number of logistics specialists that will be needed to adequately staff the ERAT in each country

3 Develop and deliver appropriate training modules for ERAT logistics specialists - included under Pillar 3

1 Estimate deployment needs and the associated costs

2 Devise an appropriate funding mechanism, seek and obtain resources

1 Evaluate potential partners/contributors from all sectors (international organisations, private enterprise, government)

2 Conclude stand-by arrangements with selected partners for rapid mobilisation

3 Activate stand-by arrangements as required

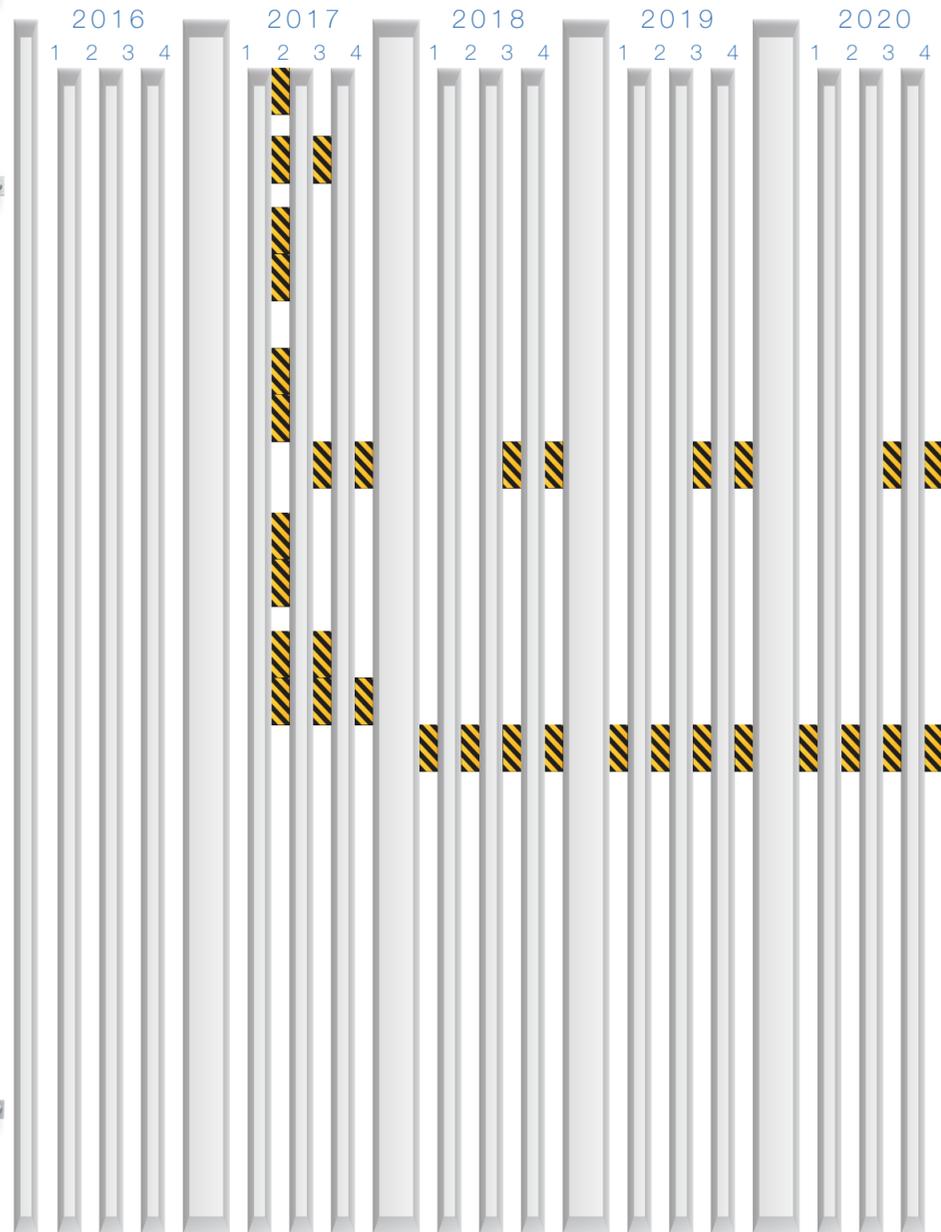
12

COST (USD) | FUNDED

| ESTIMATED | AMOUNT | BY | GAP | IMPLEMENTING |
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| n/a | 0 | | 630,000 | AHA Centre |
| 630,000 | 0 | | 630,000 | AHA Centre |
| n/a | 0 | | 1,050,000 | AHA Centre, WFP |
| 1,050,000 | 0 | | 1,050,000 | AHA Centre |
| 35,000 | 0 | | 35,000 | AHA Centre, WFP |
| n/a | 0 | | 500,000 | AHA Centre |
| 500,000 | 0 | | 500,000 | AHA Centre |
| n/a | 0 | | 0 | AHA Centre |
| n/a | 0 | | 0 | AHA Centre |
| n/a | 0 | | 0 | AHA Centre |

2,215,000 0 2,215,000

TIMEFRAME

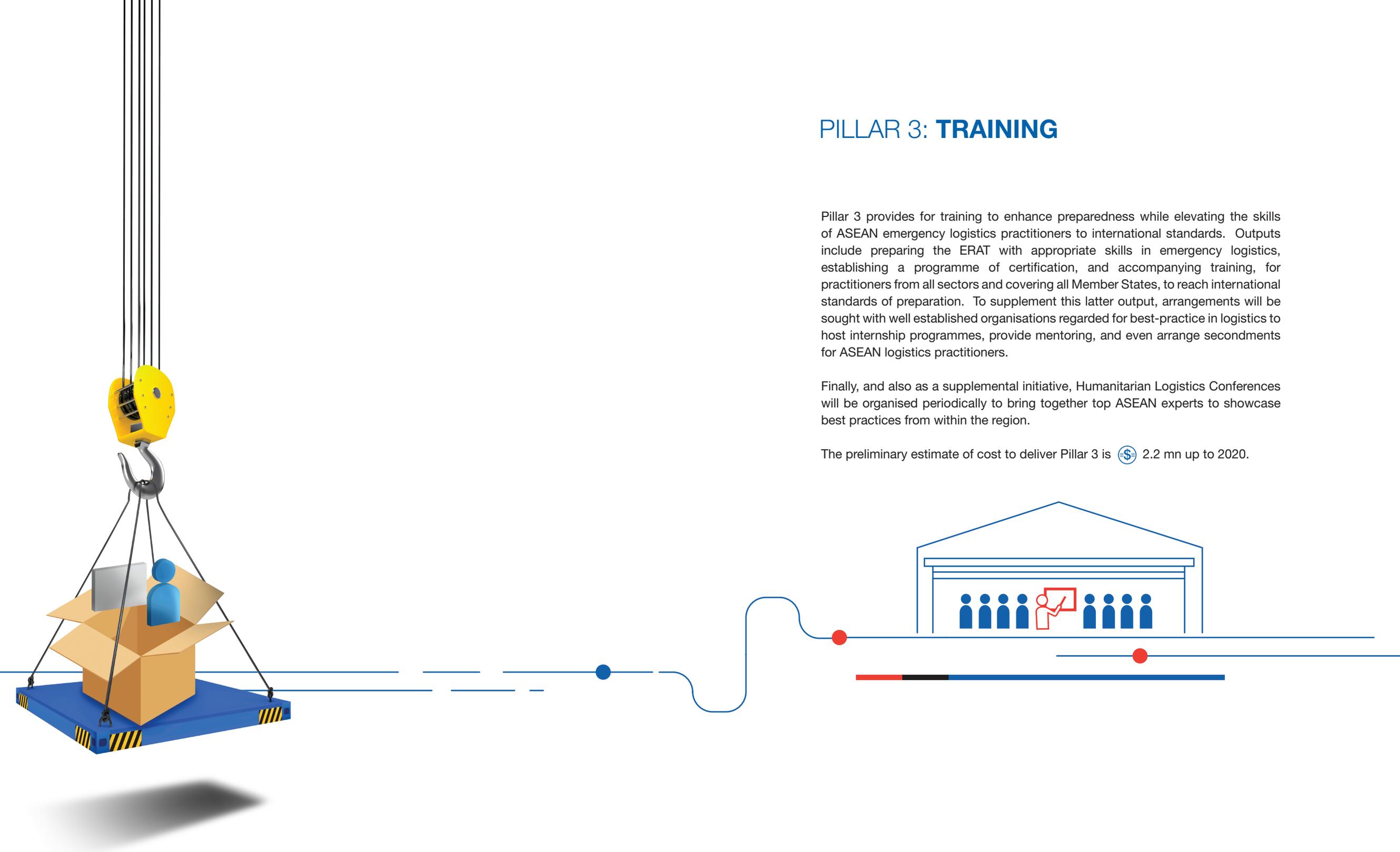


PILLAR 3: TRAINING

Pillar 3 provides for training to enhance preparedness while elevating the skills of ASEAN emergency logistics practitioners to international standards. Outputs include preparing the ERAT with appropriate skills in emergency logistics, establishing a programme of certification, and accompanying training, for practitioners from all sectors and covering all Member States, to reach international standards of preparation. To supplement this latter output, arrangements will be sought with well established organisations regarded for best-practice in logistics to host internship programmes, provide mentoring, and even arrange secondments for ASEAN logistics practitioners.

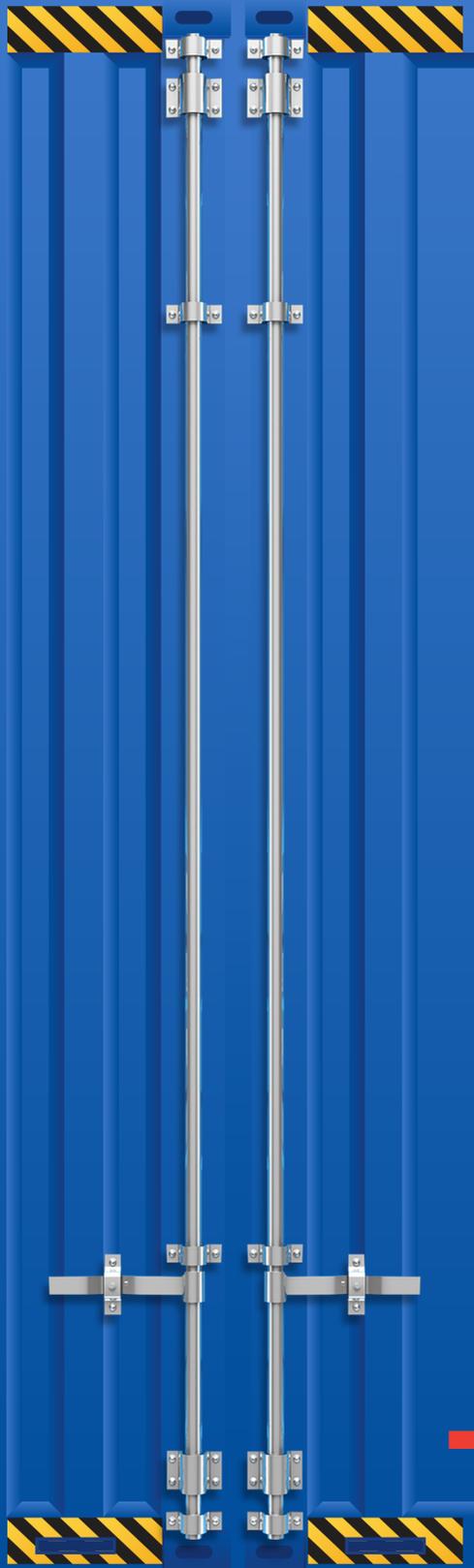
Finally, and also as a supplemental initiative, Humanitarian Logistics Conferences will be organised periodically to bring together top ASEAN experts to showcase best practices from within the region.

The preliminary estimate of cost to deliver Pillar 3 is  2.2 mn up to 2020.



TRAINING

PILLAR 3



COMPONENT

1  Preparing ASEAN logistics practitioners to respond both domestically and regionally to emergencies at international standards of performance

2  Elevating the skills of regional logistics personnel to international standards

TOTAL: 02

OUTPUTS

1  A regional training programme to prepare ERAT staff for emergency logistics deployment (see Pillar 2: 2.1)

2  A regional certification training programme for emergency logistics personnel from all sectors

1  An internship programme for logistics experts to gain field experience from best-practitioner organisations

2  Periodic Humanitarian Logistics Conferences to draw top experts together and showcase best practices from within the region

04

KEY ACTIVITIES

- 1 Estimate the number of regional personnel that will need to be trained in logistics as part of the ERAT programme
- 2 Review the existing specialisation module for logistics (ACE) and recommend adjustments/enhancements to better meet ERAT requirements
- 3 Identify an appropriate institution or pool of trainers to develop and deliver the new skill-based module
- 4 Develop and deliver appropriate training modules for ERAT logistics specialists
- 5 Monitor the delivery of the training for its effectiveness

- 1 Identify an appropriate institution or pool of trainers to develop and deliver the skill-based training modules
- 2 Develop the requisite training programme
- 3 Commence delivery of the training modules and monitor effectiveness

- 1 Establish a mechanism for selecting and managing the deployment of logistics experts to host organisations
- 2 Create a global network of partner organisations to host ASEAN logistics experts as interns
- 3 Initiate internship placements and monitor effectiveness

- 1 Identify a pool of international standard logistics experts from all sectors
- 2 Prepare selection criteria for participants
- 3 Arrange periodic conferences

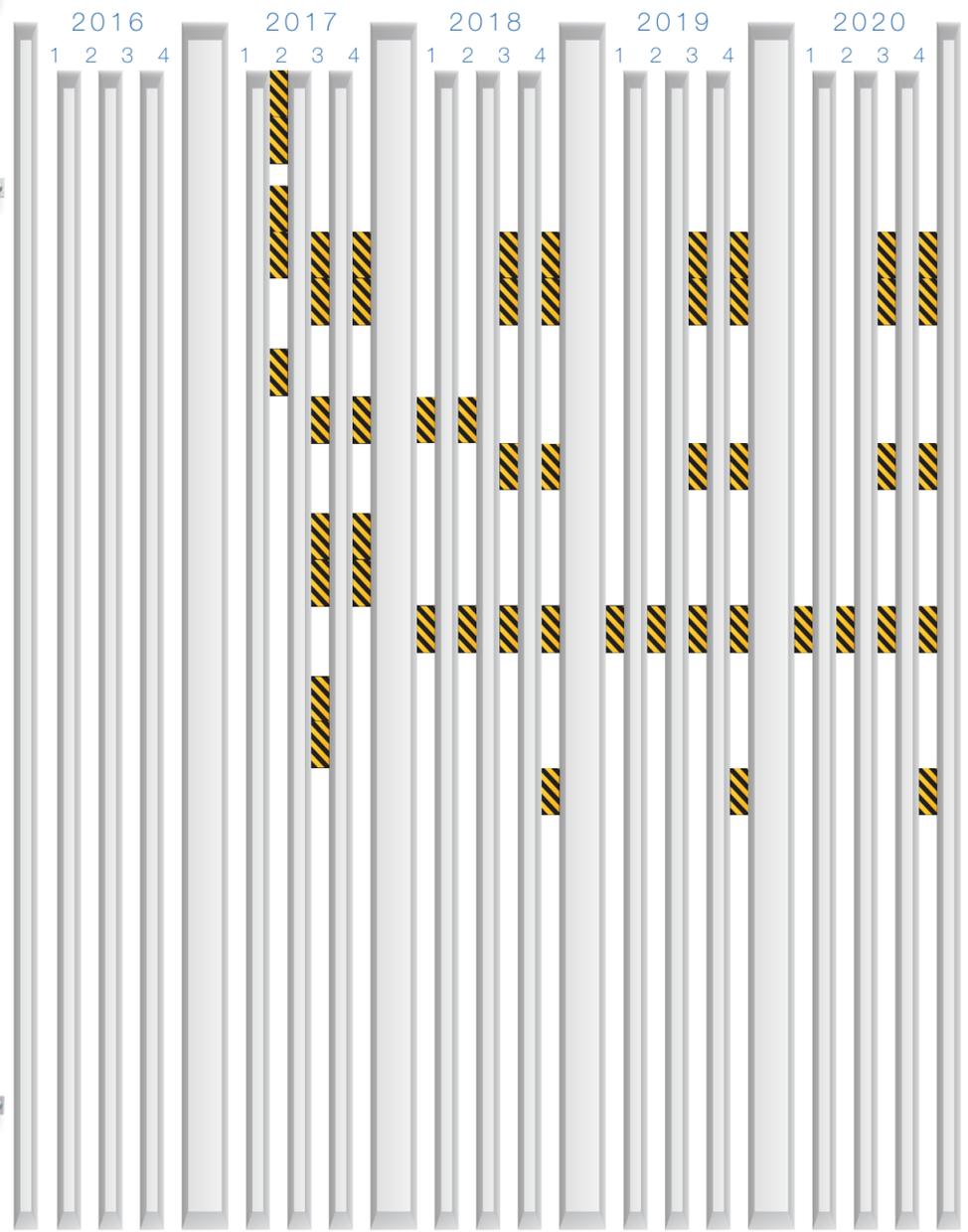
14

COST (USD) | FUNDED \$

| ESTIMATED | AMOUNT | BY | GAP | IMPLEMENTING |
|-----------|--------|----|-----------|---------------------------|
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| n/a | | | | AHA Centre |
| n/a | | | | WFP, UNHRD, IFRC |
| 400,000 | 0 | | 400,000 | AHA Centre |
| n/a | | | | AHA Centre |
| n/a | | | | Bioforce, Fritz Institute |
| n/a | | | | AHA Centre |
| 1,000,000 | 0 | | 1,000,000 | AHA Centre |
| n/a | | | | AHA Centre |
| n/a | | | | AHA Centre |
| 600,000 | 0 | | 600,000 | AHA Centre |
| n/a | | | | AHA Centre |
| n/a | | | | AHA Centre |
| 180,000 | 0 | | 180,000 | AHA Centre |

2,180,000 0 2,180,000

TIMEFRAME



20

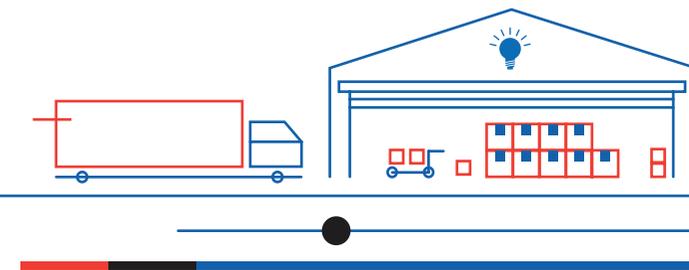


PILLAR 4: INNOVATION

The fourth Pillar, also supporting preparedness, establishes a mechanism for collaborative research and development. This involves working together with humanitarian practitioners to promote the transformation of ASEAN logistics delivery to a world-class standard. The aim is to create an environment conducive to the stimulation of new approaches and the adoption of new technologies for the delivery of disaster emergency logistics. Key to the approach is expanding contacts with relevant private enterprises, academic and research institutions, as well as the military, both within and outside the ASEAN region.

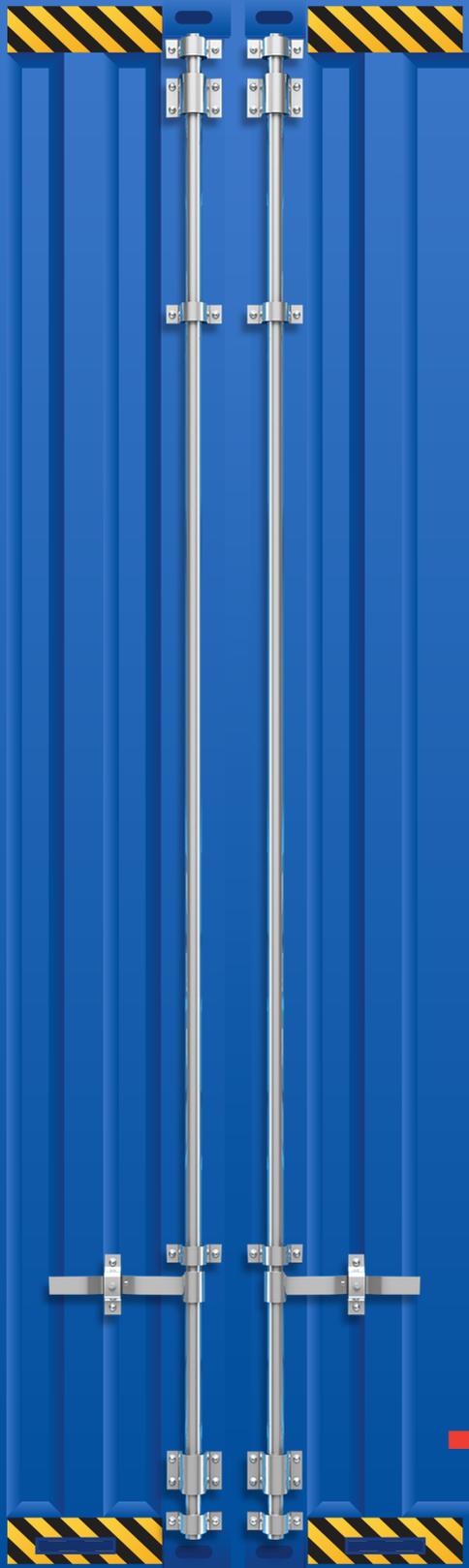
Following detailed feasibility assessments there is also provision for the possible establishment of a regional Centre for Logistics Excellence (CLE). At this point the ideal form of the CLE is not yet apparent, though it may already be concluded that it would not necessarily take the form of a new, physical facility. For example, within the existing regional mechanism (DELSA) the CLE might be established within the AHA Centre as a cross-organisational initiative to transform the delivery of emergency logistics by adapting new technologies that will improve the efficiency of the logistics response by, amongst other things, testing new concepts including innovative training approaches. It is assumed that the CLE would not come into operation until after the current Work Plan period.

The initial cost estimate to deliver Pillar 4 up to 2020 is € 1.0 mn.



INNOVATION

PILLAR 4



COMPONENT

1 Establishing a mechanism for collaborative research and development, together with humanitarian practitioners, private enterprise, universities and research institutes to promote the transformation of ASEAN logistics delivery to a world class standard

TOTAL: 01

OUTPUTS

- 1 A collaboration mechanism for research and development aimed at enhancing regional logistics practitioners and systems
- 2 New approaches and technologies aimed at improving logistics delivery in ASEAN, and beyond
- 3 An ASEAN Centre for Logistics Excellence established within the region

03

KEY ACTIVITIES

- 1 Review current humanitarian and relief standards, shortcomings and challenges
 - 2 Carry out in-depth studies on enhancing regional emergency logistics mechanisms and document the findings
 - 3 Develop and share ASEAN quality and validity standards for relief items and humanitarian response
 - 4 Conduct an assessment for possible collaboration with the ASEAN Emergency Rice Reserve (APTEER) to support rice prepositioning at DELSA warehouses
-
- 1 Carry-out a study to improve delivery of relief items including establishing kitting centres at key locations
 - 2 Engage with innovation centres to adopt new tools and digital technology for fundraising
-
- 1 Develop the concept of a Centre for Logistics Excellence, including objectives, potential locations and partnerships
 - 2 Undertake a detailed feasibility of the initiative and prepare recommendations for implementation, including resourcing

08

COST (USD) | FUNDED (\$) ESTIMATED

| ESTIMATED | AMOUNT | BY | GAP | IMPLEMENTING |
|----------------|----------|----|----------------|--------------|
| n/a | 0 | | 300,000 | AHA Centre |
| 300,000 | 0 | | 300,000 | AHA Centre |
| n/a | 0 | | 150,000 | AHA Centre |
| 150,000 | 0 | | 150,000 | AHA Centre |
| 35,000 | 0 | | 35,000 | AHA Centre |
| n/a | 0 | | 500,000 | |
| 500,000 | 0 | | 500,000 | |
| 985,000 | 0 | | 985,000 | |

TIMEFRAME



2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| AADMER | ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response |
| ACE | AHA Centre Executive Programme |
| AHA (Centre) | ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management |
| ASEAN | Association of Southeast Asian Nations |
| CLE | Centre for Logistics Excellence |
| DELSA | Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN |
| ERAT (ASEAN) | (ASEAN) Emergency Response and Assessment Team |
| EU | European Union |
| GoJ | Government of Japan |
| JAIF | Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund |
| JSPADM | Joint Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management |
| mn | million |
| mt | metric tonne |
| NDMO | National Disaster Management Organisation |
| OCHA | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNHRD | United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot(s) |
| USD | United States Dollar |
| WFP | World Food Programme (of the United Nations) |



**ONE ASEAN
ONE RESPONSE**





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ASEAN COORDINATING CENTRE
FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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THE AHA CENTRE

Graha BNPB, 13th Floor
Jl. Pramuka Kav. 38
Jakarta-13120
INDONESIA

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