

Strategic Plan 2021-2030

Strategy 2030: A Resilience Movement for Asia



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Background

Working across the Triple Nexus Plus (TN+)

The Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN) is a network of civil society organizations in the Asia region currently spanning Afghanistan to Indonesia. It was established in 2001 with the vision of **"Safe Community Environments and Disaster Resilient Societies"** and the recent strategy document 2016-2020 called for **"Transforming Asia to be the Most Resilient Region by 2030"**. Significant transformation of resilience in the region is still required given its status of being the most disaster-prone region in the world.

ADRRN continues to play a key role in the Asian humanitarian ecosystem, through the work of its members, strategic partners and wider stakeholder network. Target-2030, articulated in the 2016-2020 strategy, remains relevant to guide this 2021-2030 strategy – for **"ADRRN to strive to work towards transforming Asia as the most disaster-prone region to being the most resilient region through various initiatives and activities of CSOs by 2030"**.

The strategic vision for 2021-2030 will build on the good work that continues to be done, but reflecting the very changed world and more complex, multi-dimensional humanitarian challenges in the region, and globally, in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, more severe climate events and a global economic downturn – all of which will impact during this strategic period.

THE FACE OF DISASTERS 2020, a sober analysis published by a founder member of ADRRN, has highlighted the changing profile of hazard risks in the region. Disasters are increasingly unpredictable, their intensities are growing and 'unprecedented' events have become the new norm. Cyclone Fani in India in May 2019 was the strongest storm in 20 years and Typhoon Hagibis which hit Japan in October 2019, was the strongest the country had seen in 60 years.

Slow-onset disasters, including drought and coastal erosion, are putting people increasingly at risk. Sea level rises threaten entire areas becoming uninhabitable in the near future. Asia is projected to be home to the most people on land who will be vulnerable to the rise in average annual coastal flood levels by 2050. This is being exacerbated by land subsidence (where the ground is falling), partly caused by excessive groundwater extraction. At the same time, Day Zero – doomsday owing to water stress – is all too real for many cities in the Asia-Pacific region.

The environment around us is changing. The temperature will continue to rise, significantly affects rainfall patterns, which our 20th century infrastructure and ways of living are not coping with. There is evidence that extremes at the both ends of the water spectrum are increasing – from widespread water scarcity in some areas and more frequent flooding in others, as well as unprecedented levels of heat waves.

These cause populations to migrate, and many are losing their safe place to call home. Disaster risks are intensifying in urban areas, and the increase in shocks and stresses from climate risks lead to further political and social risks that deteriorate security situations. We share our planet, and therefore, we also share risks, which require a thinking of co-existence instead of competition. Through our renewed strategy, ADRRN will strive to achieve tangible resilience in this New Normal.

ADRRN aims to be in a position to support its members, act as an amplifier for learning and will be focusing much of its energies on anticipatory action so as to reduce risk for communities and adverse impacts on livelihoods in order to face these heightened challenges. Asia has made great strides in its humanitarian response and disaster risk reduction in terms of reducing loss of life, but there are consequences that both the sector and the region struggle with – migration, economic resilience to rebuild both infrastructure and livelihoods, food insecurity – some of which might be considered traditionally more within the ‘development’ sphere.

ADRRN will work across the Triple Nexus Plus (TN+) – Humanitarian, Development, Peace-Building, Climate Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction – operating on a more holistic basis to address the increasing complexity and multi-faceted nature of hazards, their causes and their disastrous impacts. ADRRN will be working towards its vision for the region up to 2030 but will review at key milestone points along the journey – during 2024 and 2027 – to ensure the vision, mission and strategic direction remain fit for purpose.

The last couple of years have convincingly taught us that things can change very quickly, with devastating consequences and ADRRN needs to remain nimble in its ability to respond to the needs of its members and the sector more broadly in the region.

Review

Looking Back at Strategy 2020

Through the implementation of ADRRN's strategy 2020, significant progress has been made. ADRRN serves as a civil society convener in ministerial conferences on disaster risk reduction, has forged strategic partnerships with various institutions including the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), the Climate and Humanitarian Crisis Initiative (CHC), Elrha's Humanitarian Innovation Fund (HIF), the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR), the Humanitarian Leadership Academy (HLA), International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), Japan CSO Coalition for Disaster Risk Reduction (JCC-DRR), MapAction, Network for Empowered Aid Response (NEAR), UN Office for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), and with academia through a program such as Sajag Nepal.

Through the above partnerships, key flagship programs were developed such as the Asian Local Leaders Forum for Disaster Resilience (ALL4DR), Community Led Innovation Partnership (CLIP), and Asia Pacific Regional NGO Partnership Week, as well as the catalyzation of the creation of seven thematic hubs on:

1. Localization
2. Innovation
3. Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
4. Quality and Accountability
5. Earthquake Risk Management
6. Disaster Preparedness
7. Surge Capacity

ADRRN was part of the regional steering group for the World Humanitarian Summit, and it has continuously advocated on the importance of local actors, which has evolved into a localization movement. Building on the above achievements, ADRRN will pursue its journey further towards its vision of transforming the Asian region into the most resilient region in the world by 2030.

Disaster risks are ever increasing, and there are emerging risks that cascade into one another, with ever-changing intensity, complexity and critical interdependencies. In such a complex risk landscape, it requires ADRRN members and governance to enhance the understanding of existing and emerging risks, co-create tangible solutions to mitigate the risks with the communities-at-risk, and adapt to the changing climate and risk scenarios.

About

Introducing Strategy 2030

This document outlines the strategic vision for ADRRN through to 2030. It builds on the Strategy 2020 that covered the period 2016–2020 and responds to the recommendations outlined in a report commissioned by ADRRN, ICVA and UN OCHA following on from the Asia NGO Regional Partnership Events¹ held during November and December 2020 – all still focused on the trajectory towards 2030. These recommendations were broken down into 5 broad areas:

1. Response and Preparedness
2. Financing
3. Risk Analysis and Reduction
4. Localization and Inclusivity
5. Regionalized and Globalized Response

The recommendations are the voice of civil society colleagues across the region who share the same vision of building resilience in the Asian region, and these voices have informed the conceptualization of this renewed strategy of ADRRN significantly.

1. Response and Preparedness

Strengthen an integrated approach to response and preparedness in the region, particularly a common understanding of needs and roles in addressing issues such as climate change, which stand to overwhelm the currently structured ‘traditional’ humanitarian system if not better linked to resilience, DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) and development efforts.

- Forge a mechanism in which anticipatory action is linked with humanitarian, DRR, climate change adaptation and development efforts. In such an effort to anticipate, identify potential risks together with local leaders, organizations and mutual aid groups, who are traditionally not included in the humanitarian sector, so that they become embedded in any response planning.
- Work towards creating a holistic approach that connects and harmonizes the efforts of resilience, DRR and humanitarian actors to reduce the risk and impacts of climate change. This will require shifts in coordination and financing mechanisms.
- Work towards a common understanding of humanitarian need through recognition and analysis of need across all contexts, better recognition of emerging or unrecognized humanitarian needs even in “middle and high” income contexts with high-levels of inequality.

¹ Cranshaw, J & Hill, F, (2021) Building a Healthy Humanitarian Ecosystem in Asia-Pacific, ADRRN, ICVA and OCHA.

2. Financing

Currently financial systems struggle to discern how much is flowing to local actors and how much is contributed by local actors or those outside the international humanitarian system. This gives an inaccurate picture of the scale of need, who is meeting those needs and the opportunities to invest in local financial mechanisms. Additionally, the current siloed funding mechanisms are not suited to the more holistic and inclusive approach now required.

- Work with national, regional and international actors to improve accounting of humanitarian financial needs and flows in the region, including mobilizing more regional and national sources that allow for quality, flexible funding and transparency.
- Intentionally link climate risk funding with DRR and preparedness efforts in the region.
- Renew support for efforts to ensure humanitarian funding mechanisms are simplified and foster due diligence standards that are more accessible for local organizations so that more granular and nuanced mitigation actions are taken at scale. This should include incorporating risk sharing, rather than a risk transfer, model.
- Create systems to monitor funding flows that account for contributions made by national and local entities to highlight the true costs of humanitarian need in the region that are intentionally linked with international finance data.
- While continuing to advocate for increased humanitarian, development and climate funding from high-income countries, identify and help operationalize alternative sources of funding that are more regionalized and reliable, allowing for long-term planning and sustainability and reduce dependence on resourcing from outside of the region.

3. Risk Analysis and Reduction

We have learned hard lessons that risk forecasting and analysis need to take account of the systemic and intersectional nature of risks, which when compounded, multiplies the impact of any standalone risk and is often borne by those least in a position to bear those risks. Therefore, we want to ensure during this strategy period to 2030, that:

- Local leaders, organizations, women's groups and mutual aid groups and others groups, who are traditionally not included in the humanitarian sector, must be part of the risk analysis and planning to effectively identify risk mitigation and management strategies.
- Risk analysis should be effectively communicated to communities so as to support early action.
- Risk analysis should be informed by multi-sectoral evidence that takes into accounts for both the causes of hazards and the factors which affect communities' responses to them.

- Preparedness and contingency planning should consider the psychological impacts of crisis.
- There should be more investment in monitoring systems without violating privacy and individual rights (Do No Harm principle).

4. Localization and Inclusivity

One of the costly lessons learnt, further confirmed by the COVID-19 pandemic, was the reality that humanitarian coordination and response mechanisms should reflect and be built on the existing ecosystems at national and sub-national levels. We must engage those who don't consider themselves as humanitarians but who mobilize and respond during crises at local and national levels.

More inclusive language is needed in the region to better reflect the diversity of actors involved in DRR and response, as well as improve understanding of strengths, weaknesses and needs in each context. In these conditions, ADRRN will put efforts to achieve the following:

- International organizations should re-organize their structures and roles around the principle of 'as local as possible, as international as necessary' to better support their commitments to the World Humanitarian Summit and more specifically, the Grand Bargain.
- Greater significance should be given to national and sub-national recognition and definitions of crises to provide a more accurate analysis of humanitarian needs and locally led responses in the region, many of which will not require international or regional assistance.
- More concise and proactive efforts are required to map the existing capacities of local and national actors during non-emergency times to support more effective and timely scale up during response.
- Create tangible connecting points between local, national and regional stakeholders, through connecting networks with strategic collaborative areas. While doing so, identify local champions and concentrate on proliferating their expertise to scale; and consider these support functions as one of the key roles for INGOs and international organizations in the region.
- Harness and better coordinate the wealth of technical specialism around specific hazards in the region, such as earthquakes, volcanoes and typhoons to scale across the international

humanitarian system – there is a role here for regional networks such as ADRRN and ICVA. In light of the increasing importance of local NGOs, networks such as ADRRN and ICVA can act as an interlocutor between CSOs in the region and regional agencies such as the AHA Center and UN agencies.

- Promote the importance of more equitable partnerships between international, national and local organizations within the humanitarian ecosystem that share financial, security, risk and legal elements rather than just 'service delivery'.
- Foster more regional collaboration on humanitarian issues. Risks and hazards are increasingly borderless, thus regional networks have an important role in facilitating improved understanding of common risks and impacts and supporting collaborative, harmonized approaches – noting that countries tend to look to neighbors for experience and approaches.
- The language used to describe humanitarian work in the region should be more inclusive. Many organizations that contribute to humanitarian action do not identify as humanitarians, and thus do not see themselves as part of the ecosystem. For improved coordination, language needs to better reflect ground realities vs. global institutions.

5. Regionalized and Globalized Response

At the same time as more localization is required, there is a need for greater levels of global and regional collaboration to meet the ever-increasing transboundary emergency response needs such as pandemics, climate change driven disasters, and displacement as individual countries are not in a position to decide for other countries. ADRRN will therefore strive towards ensuring that:

- Regional coordination and collaboration should be activated to complement country level initiatives on issues that are or have potential transboundary impacts.
- Regional humanitarian bodies and networks should foster more dialogue and solidarity on core cross-cutting issues such as humanitarian civic space, human rights, humanitarian principles and public health.
- Investment in DRR and humanitarian action is strengthened in truly globalized preparedness and risk-sharing, including around pandemics and public health, but also for specialized capacity to address cross-border challenges and climate change effects.
- Global advocacy is strengthened adequately to protect against the shrinking of civil society space in all countries as a universal value, building on humanitarian principles and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The background image shows a scene of destruction with a large pile of rubble, including wooden planks and concrete blocks. In the lower right, two people are visible: one wearing a green patterned shirt and another in a light-colored shirt. The entire image has a warm, orange-brown color overlay.

Vision towards 2030

Transforming Asia to become the most resilient region in the world by 2030

“Resilience will not be achieved by simply implementing projects. Rather, awareness and everyday actions of citizens at a grassroots level in Asia need to be geared towards resilience. Disaster Risk Reduction should not be something special; it needs to be embedded in our lives.

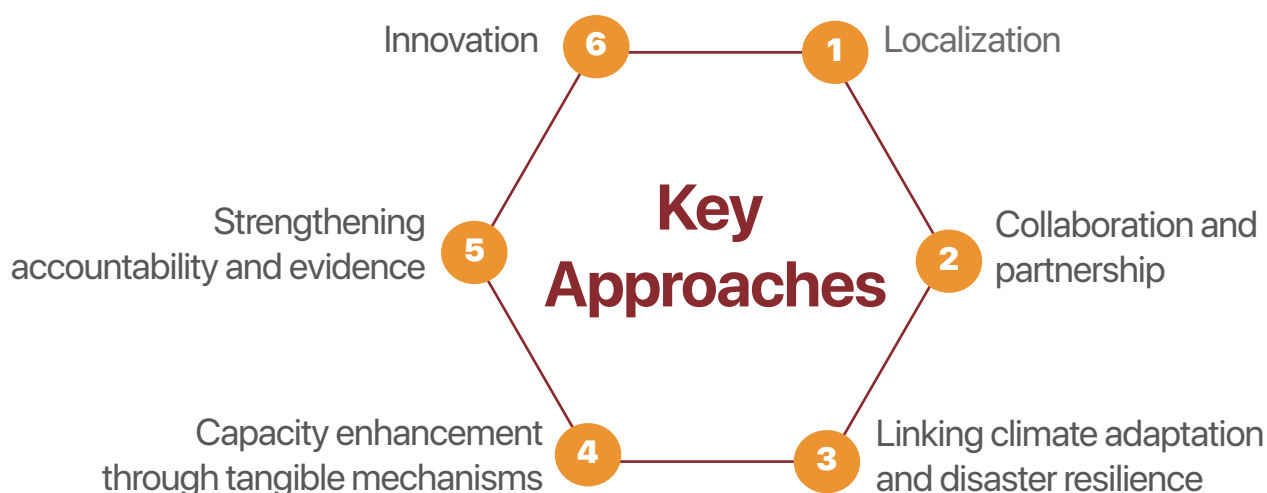
ADRRN aims to be a catalyst in creating such a ‘movement of resilience’, being the platform where members and stakeholders can co-learn, co-plan, and co-produce solutions to ever increasing disaster risks in the region.”

Vision towards 2030

Strategic Objectives



Strategic Action Areas



Vision towards 2030

Strategic Objectives

This strategy has tightened up the following three strategic objectives articulated in the 2016-2020 strategy:

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

Continue to be a **leading Asian representative platform** on disaster resilience with increased outreach involving larger numbers of NGOs and local CSOs in the region.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

Facilitate **effective implementation of global frameworks** at the national and local level, and facilitate early action, disaster risk governance, integration of climate adaptation and disaster resilience as well as enhance accountability.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

Enhance the range of **local knowledge and practice on resilience** through linking science and practice.

Action Areas and Key Approaches

To achieve these strategic objectives, ADRRN is focusing on three key strategic action areas of that are encapsulated through six key approaches.

STRATEGIC ACTION AREAS

- 1. Professionalization of the network through the Hubs**
- 2. Initiation of Flagship Programs**
- 3. Strengthening solidarity and the ADRRN Network**

KEY APPROACHES

- 1. Localization**
- 2. Collaboration and partnership**
- 3. Linking climate adaptation and disaster resilience**
- 4. Capacity enhancement through tangible mechanisms**
- 5. Strengthening accountability and evidence**
- 6. Innovation**

From Strategy to Action

Key Approaches

This strategy document will act as a guiding framework that will be supported by a more detailed strategic action areas and action plan for each of the timeframe blocks (2022-24, 2025-27 and 2028-2030).

1. Localization

- a. ADRRN will ensure that its actions and activities are centered on the needs of local communities affected by crises, as guided by its membership.
- b. ADRRN will act as a bridge and interlocutor between these local needs and in translating the global frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for DRR, World Humanitarian Summit/Grand Bargain, SDGs in terms of their relevance for ADRRN members.
- c. ADRRN will play an advocacy role in bringing the voices of its members to these global platforms.
- d. ADRRN will develop and practice metrics for measuring compliance and achievements of the stipulations of the global frameworks on DRR and development and turn them into a locally-led movement.

2. Collaboration and partnership

- a. ADRRN will continue to develop strategic partnerships relevant for its activities that will complement its strengths and enhance its ability to attract more funding.
- b. ADRRN will encourage the Hubs to seek out specific strategic partnerships relevant to each Hub's thematic area.
- c. ADRRN will strive towards developing and achieving 'model partnership arrangement' in close collaboration and mutually beneficial agreements with national, regional, global institutional entities.

3. Linking climate adaptation and disaster resilience

- a. ADRRN is in an ideal position within the Asia region to work across this nexus, through the emphasis on anticipatory action, building on the extensive expertise of its members in these fields and working with strategic partners.
- b. Building strategic alliances with key stakeholders in the climate adaptation sphere to elide ADRRN's expertise on disaster resilience with that of climate adaptation.

4. Capacity enhancement through tangible mechanisms

- a. Enabling the Hubs to enhance/build their capacity / bandwidth to act as Centers of Excellence within the Asia region and share learning, experience, tools and knowledge.
- b. Build up ADRRN's capacity as a grant maker in the region, building on the on-granting work of the CLIP/Innovation Hub.

5. Strengthening accountability and evidence

- a. ADRRN will seek to build up bodies of evidence around effective anticipatory action and local leadership while promoting/acknowledging the role of local leaders.
- b. ADRRN will act as an advocate for the shifting of power within the international donor community to provide more accessible funding for smaller, local NGOs and CSOs in the region while maintaining accountability mechanisms and procedures.

6. Innovation

- a. Build on this to foster a cross-ADRRN innovation mind-set, challenging 'business as usual' and looking at innovative ways of delivering anticipatory action and innovative ways of financing such action.

From Strategy to Action

Strategic Action Areas towards 2024

1. Professionalization of the network through the Hubs

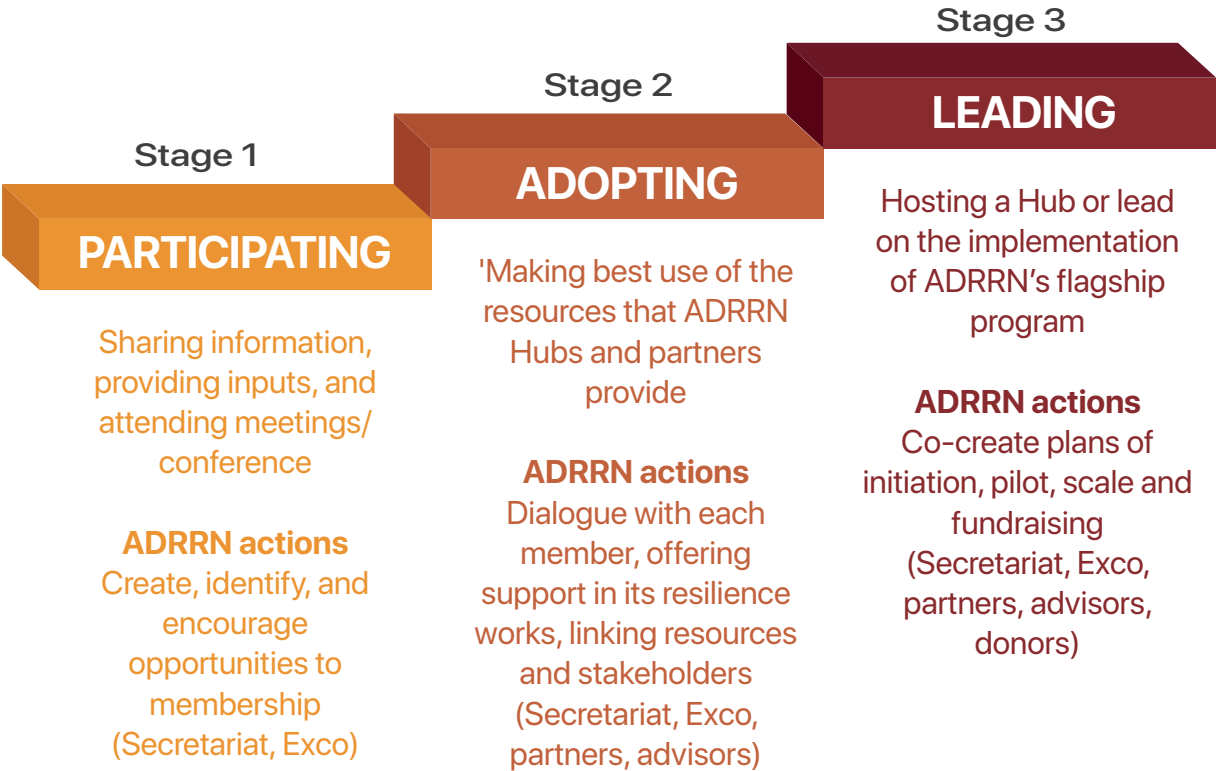
- a. Each of the Hubs will co-create services for the membership and strategic partnership activities
- b. The Secretariat will support the Hubs to co-convene, develop programs of activity and fundraise
- c. Applying the 'science into practice' approach of Strategic Objective 3, the Hubs will become Centers of Excellence for the Asia region and beyond

2. Initiation of Flagship Programs

- a. Through ADRRN's strategic partnerships and the Hubs, build a portfolio of projects that will underpin ADRRN's Strategic Objective 2 to facilitate anticipatory/early action and local leadership, integration of mapping, climate adaptation and share these experiences and learnings throughout its membership
- b. Build on the work already in place with its strategic partners Elrha and GNDR on innovation and expand activities in other Hub themes and/or key focus area of each member
- c. Consider ADRRN's unique role as a convenor in the region and working towards Strategic Objective 3, design a programme that brings academic institutions and humanitarian/ DRR practitioners together to ensure the usefulness of research and ground research in reality
- d. Act as a grant manager for smaller, participatory grantmaking for ADRRN members through the development of a strategic partnership with one major donor in the region

3. Strengthening solidarity and the ADRRN Network

- a. Increase resources for the Secretariat so that it is in a position to provide more support to the Hubs, fundraise and place ADRRN on a secure, sustainable financial footing
- b. Strengthen ADRRN’s partnership with stakeholders to bridge science and practice
- c. Broaden the membership and deepen membership engagement (see Figure 1 below)



Target: • All members engage at Stage 1 • More members are recruited & engaged at Stage 2 and 3

Timeline and Milestones

In order to keep such a long-term strategy on track and fit for purpose, reviews will take place in 2024 and 2027 where the Strategic Action Areas will be revisited to assess progress against the objectives and realign if needed.

Recommendations and Alignment Matrix

'Building a Healthy Humanitarian Ecosystem in Asia-Pacific' Recommendations - ADRRN Strategic Objectives mapping

1. Response and Preparedness



Recommendations

	Strategic Objective 1	Strategic Objective 2	Strategic Objective 3	Relevance for ADRRN
Forge a mechanism in which anticipatory action is linked with humanitarian, DRR, climate change adaptation and development efforts. In such an effort to anticipate, identify potential risks together with local leaders, organizations and mutual aid groups, who are traditionally not included in the humanitarian sector, so that they become embedded in any response planning.		●		ADRRN Flagship program
Work towards creating a holistic approach that connects and harmonizes the efforts of resilience, DRR and humanitarian actors to reduce the risk and impacts of climate change. This will require shifts in coordination and financing mechanisms.			●	ADRRN Hubs and research/ science collaborations
Work towards a common understanding of humanitarian need through recognition and analysis of need across all contexts, better recognition of emerging or unrecognized humanitarian needs even in "middle and high" income contexts with high-levels of inequality.	●			Amplify local voices in regional/ global forums
Strive towards making humanitarian tools and services more scalable, from very small local responses to overwhelming mega-disasters. Greater recognition and funding allocation for smaller disasters will help reduce the compound loss of resilience and mitigate the impact of more severe events in the future.		●		ADRRN Flagship program
Strive towards close integration of hyper-local civil society, mutual aid groups and other structures into response mechanisms and contingency planning.			●	ADRRN Hubs and Innovation program

Recommendations and Alignment Matrix

2. Financing

Recommendations

	Strategic Objective 1	Strategic Objective 2	Strategic Objective 3	Relevance for ADRRN
Work with national, regional and international actors to improve accounting of humanitarian financial needs and flows in the region including mobilizing more regional and national sources that allow for quality, flexible funding and transparency.				ADRRN Flagship program
Intentionally link climate risk funding with DRR and preparedness efforts in the region.				Joint advocacy with partners
Renew support for efforts to ensure humanitarian funding mechanisms are simplified and foster due diligence standards more accessible for local organizations so that more granular and nuanced mitigation actions are taken at scale, this should include incorporating more of a risk sharing, rather than a risk transfer model.				Scale localized due diligence mechanism
Put efforts towards creating systems to monitor funding flows that account for contributions made by national and local entities to highlight the true costs of humanitarian need in the region that are intentionally linked with international financial data.				N/A
While continuing to advocate for increased humanitarian, development and climate funding from high-income countries, identify and help operationalize alternative sources of funding that are more regionalized and reliable, allowing for long-term planning and sustainability.				Joint advocacy with partners

Recommendations and Alignment Matrix

3. Risk Analysis and Reduction

Recommendations

	Strategic Objective 1	Strategic Objective 2	Strategic Objective 3	Relevance for ADRRN
There should be more investment in monitoring systems without violating privacy and individual rights (Do No Harm principle).				N/A
Local leaders, organizations, women's groups and mutual aid groups, who are traditionally not included in the humanitarian sector, must be part of the risk analysis and planning to effectively identify risk mitigation and management strategies.	●	●		Local Leaders Forum, ADRRN Hubs
Risk analysis should be effectively communicated to communities so as to support early action.			●	ADRRN Hubs and research/science collaborations
Risk analysis should be informed by multi-sectoral evidence that accounts for both the causes of hazards and the factors which affect communities' responses to them.			●	ADRRN Hubs and research/science collaborations
Preparedness and contingency planning should consider the psychological impacts of crisis.		●		ADRRN Flagship program

Recommendations and Alignment Matrix

4. Localization and Inclusivity

Recommendations

	Strategic Objective 1	Strategic Objective 2	Strategic Objective 3	Relevance for ADRRN
Greater significance should be given to national and sub-national recognition and definitions of crises to provide a more accurate analysis of humanitarian needs and locally led responses in the region, many of which will not require international or regional assistance.	●			Amplify local voices in regional/global forums
More concise and proactive efforts are required to map the existing capacities of local and national actors during non-emergency times to support more effective and timely scale up during response.			●	Strengthening network and information sharing
Create tangible connecting points between local, national and regional stakeholders, through connecting networks with strategic collaborative areas. While doing so, identify local champions and concentrate on proliferating their expertise to scale; and consider these support functions as one of the key roles for INGOs and international organizations in the region.	●			Amplify local voices in regional/global forums, Regional Humanitarian Partnership Week
Harness and better coordinate the wealth of technical specialism around specific hazards in the region such as earthquakes, volcanoes and typhoons to scale across the international humanitarian system – there is a role here for regional networks such as ADRRN and ICVA. In light of the increasing centrality of local NGOs, networks such as ADRRN and ICVA can act as an interlocutor between CSOs in the region and regional agencies such as the AHA Center and UN agencies.			●	ADRRN Hubs and Innovation program

Recommendations and Alignment Matrix

4. Localization and Inclusivity contd.

Recommendations

	Strategic Objective 1	Strategic Objective 2	Strategic Objective 3	Relevance for ADRRN
Promote the importance of more equitable partnerships between international, national and local organizations within the humanitarian ecosystem which share financial, security, risk and legal elements rather than just 'service delivery'.	●			Joint advocacy with partners
Foster more regional collaboration on humanitarian issues. Risks and hazards are increasingly borderless thus regional networks have an important role in facilitating improved understanding of common risks and impacts and supporting collaborative, harmonized approaches - noting that countries tend to look to neighbors for experience and approaches.	●			Amplify local voices in regional/global forums
The language used to describe humanitarian work in the region should be more inclusive. Many organizations who contribute to humanitarian action do not identify as humanitarians and thus do not see themselves as part of the ecosystem. For improved coordination, language needs to better reflect ground realities vs. global institutions.				N/A
International organizations should re-organize their structure and roles against the principle of as 'local as possible, as international as necessary' to better support their commitments to the World Humanitarian Summit and more specifically, the Grand Bargain.	●			Joint advocacy with partners

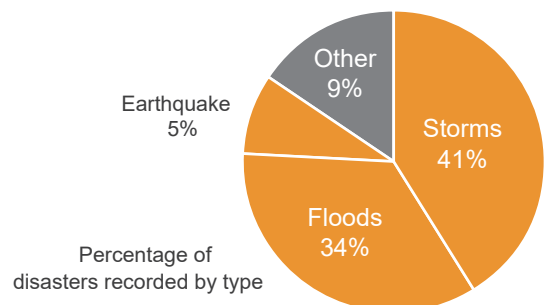
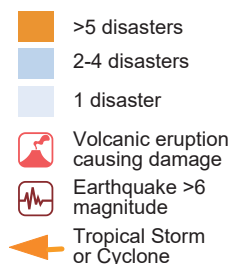
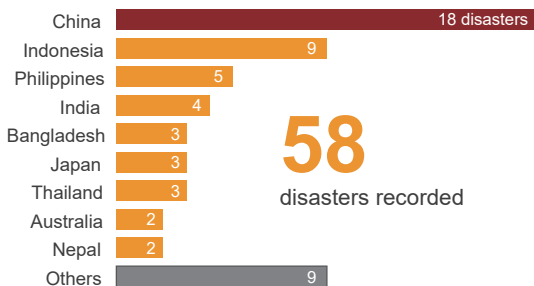
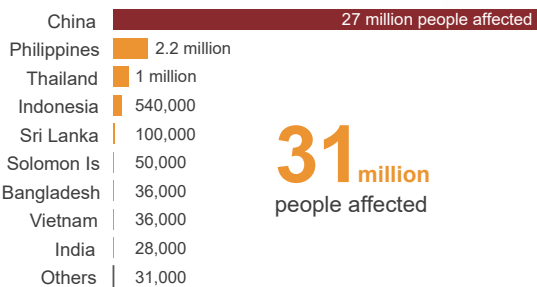
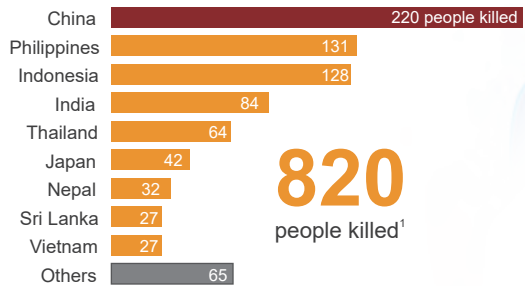
Recommendations and Alignment Matrix

5. Regionalized and Globalized Response

Recommendations

	Strategic Objective 1	Strategic Objective 2	Strategic Objective 3	Relevance for ADRRN
Regional coordination and collaboration should be activated to complement country-level initiatives on issues that have potential transboundary impacts.	●			Regional Humanitarian Partnership Week
Regional humanitarian bodies and networks should foster more dialogue and solidarity on core cross-cutting issues such as humanitarian civic space, human rights, humanitarian principles and public health.	●			Regional Humanitarian Partnership Week
Investment in DRR and humanitarian action is strengthened in truly globalized preparedness and risk-sharing, including around pandemics and public health, but also for specialized capacity to address cross-border challenges.	●			Joint advocacy with partners
Global advocacy is strengthened adequately to protect against the shrinking of civil society space in all countries as a universal value, building on humanitarian principles and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	●			Joint advocacy with partners

Disasters in Asia-Pacific



Sources: www.unocha.org, and www.reliefweb.int

adrrn.net

ASIA. LET'S MAKE IT RESILIENT.