ASEAN SUSTAINABLE RESILIENCE STRATEGIES

one vision
one identity
one community

ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies

An Initiative by ACDM Indonesia as a follow-up to the ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Sustainable Resilience. This document was adopted by the AMMDM through ad-referendum on 6 November 2026.

The ASEAN Secretariat
Jakarta

ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The Member States of the Association are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam.

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ASEAN: A Community of Opportunities for All

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Foreword
Chair of AMMDM 2026

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) stands at a pivotal juncture. As we navigate an increasingly complex risk landscape defined by intensifying climate change, environmental degradation, and systemic global shocks, the safety and prosperity of our community demand far more than traditional disaster response. We are called upon to fundamentally redefine our approach to risk—shifting from reactive emergency management to proactive, holistic resilience.

In 2023, our Leaders laid the foundation for this paradigm shift through the ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Sustainable Resilience. Recognising that the compounding challenges of our time cannot be managed in isolated institutional silos, they mandated the creation of a comprehensive, cross-sectoral blueprint. It is with great pride that I introduce the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies, the definitive realisation of that high-level commitment.

The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies represents a historic policy convergence. By seamlessly aligning the priorities of the Sendai Framework, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Paris Agreement, it equips our region with a unified strategy to safeguard our hard-earned development gains. As we look toward the post-2030 global horizon and the realisation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2045, this document ensures that our economic, socio-cultural, and political-security pillars operate in absolute synergy. It is the definitive vehicle through which we elevate our foundational pledge to "One ASEAN One Response: Resilience for All".

I wish to extend my deepest appreciation to the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), the diverse ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, the ASEAN Secretariat, and our dialogue partners for their unwavering dedication. The finalisation of the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies stands as a testament to the enduring spirit of ASEAN solidarity and cross-pillar cooperation.

However, a framework is only as powerful as the action it inspires. I strongly encourage all ASEAN Member States, alongside our partners across the pentahelix spectrum, to fully embrace the institutional and fiscal innovations detailed within these pages. By working collaboratively to implement these eight strategic pillars, we will not only future-proof our region against the uncertainties of tomorrow but also firmly establish ASEAN as a global standard-setter in integrated risk governance.

Together, let us build a resilient, innovative, and sustainable ASEAN Community where no one is left behind.

H. E. Lieutenant General Kristomei Sianturi, S.Sos., M.Si. (Han)
Head of National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB), Government of Indonesia
Chair of AMMDM 2026

Executive Summary

The ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Sustainable Resilience provides the mandate tasking the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) with overseeing the development of a comprehensive strategy designed to strengthen a resilient ASEAN Community. Crucially, this mandate instructs the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) to proactively identify and cooperate with other relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies and organs engaged in climate change, disaster management, and sustainable development. This specific, high-level instruction also provides the definitive foundation for the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies' cross-pillar architecture. It ensures that the resulting strategies transcend traditional emergency management, serving instead as a binding, multi-sectoral blueprint that unites diverse institutional actors to build a cohesively resilient region fully equipped to navigate the compounding crises of the future.

The mandate to establish the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies is fundamentally rooted in the region's ambition to assert itself as the global leader in disaster management. As articulated in the ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Sustainable Resilience, achieving this leadership requires a paradigm shift driven by collaboration, innovation, and a resolutely people-centred approach. The Declaration explicitly dictates that ASEAN must enhance its capacity to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters by inextricably linking these efforts to both sustainable development and climate change adaptation.

The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies elevates and transforms the region's foundational disaster management pledge from "One ASEAN One Response" into a proactive, inclusive, and forward-looking "One ASEAN One Response: Resilience for All," ensuring that long-term prosperity and security leave no community behind towards the ASEAN 2045. This will be attained through eight pillars, each with its own strategic objectives, strategic outcomes, strategic measures, key enablers, and enabling environment for implementation:

1. **Risk Intelligence and Anticipatory Action**
2. **Prevention, Mitigation, and Climate Adaptation**
3. **Community Resilience and Inclusive Action**
4. **Resilient Infrastructure and Sustainable Recovery**
5. **Risk Financing and Resilient Economy**
6. **Science, Technology, Innovation, and Industrialisation**
7. **Preparedness, Emergency Response, and Humanitarian Cooperation**
8. **Governance, Partnership, and Regional Leadership**

The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies introduces several groundbreaking features and distinct characteristics that set it apart from traditional regional blueprints, making it implementable, reinforcing existing ASEAN disaster management institutional architecture, while redefining ASEAN's approach to risk governance:

1. **Unification and Policy Convergence**: Moving away from parallel, fragmented reporting systems, the Strategies serves as the primary regional vehicle to operationalise the ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Sustainable Resilience. It promotes greater coherence by converging the priorities of the Sendai Framework (SFDRR), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Paris Agreement into a single, synchronised regional mandate.

2. **Expansion Beyond Traditional Emergency Response**: The Strategies explicitly answers high-level political mandates directing the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) to venture beyond reactive, short-term emergency management. Grounded in the Declaration on Institutionalising the Resilience of ASEAN and Its Communities and Peoples to Disasters and Climate Change and the Bandar Seri Begawan Declaration (ASEAN SHIELD), it transforms the ACDM's role into a proactive driver of cross-sectoral, multi-hazard risk governance. This enables the committee to integrate climate change adaptation, low-carbon industrialisation, and macro-economic continuity across all three ASEAN pillars.

3. **A Strategic Post-2030 Horizon**: The Strategies is explicitly designed to future-proof the region as global targets approach their 2030 finish line. Substantively, the concept of Sustainable Resilience is positioned as the definitive regional baseline and a viable alternative to unify the post-2030 international development architecture. Geopolitically, it positions ASEAN as a major, proactive player able to support and host relevant international processes, as appropriate, and actively shape successor global frameworks beyond 2030, rather than passively responding to external international policy vacuums.

4. **The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Initiatives (ASEAN-SRI)**: A key signature feature is the institutionalisation of the ASEAN-SRI. Functioning as an agile, pentahelix knowledge and innovation network, it bridges the gap between scientific research and operational policy. By combining the expertise of universities and research institutes of ASEAN and relevant ASEAN centres and facilities, it transforms the region into a sovereign producer and exporter of green resilience technologies.

5. **Administrative and Fiscal Innovation:** To ease transaction costs, the Strategies introduces two unique operational mechanisms: the "Shared Indicator Matrix" and "Resilience Budget Tagging". By employing a "collect once, report thrice" data pipeline, it automates global compliance reporting to relieve the administrative burden on both national and local governments. Concurrently, its fiscal tagging principle allows Member States to execute and tag domestic spending as direct regional contributions, removing the necessity of pooling new, centralised capital while maintaining absolute national fiscal autonomy.

The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies represents a decisive evolution in regional cooperation—transforming collective ambition into a unified, future-ready system of action. By aligning respective national interests, institutional innovation, and cross-sectoral execution, ASEAN is not only strengthening its own resilience but positioning itself as a global standard-setter for integrated risk governance. The moment now calls for sustained commitment and coordinated implementation to translate this vision into lasting security, inclusivity, and prosperity for all.

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List of Abbreviations and Definitions

Abbreviation / Terminology	Full term and selected annotations
AADMER	ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
AATHP	ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution
ACC THPC	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Transboundary Haze Pollution Control
ACCC	ASEAN Centre for Climate Change
ACCSAP	ASEAN Climate Change Strategic Action Plan
ACDM	ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management
ACRF	ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework
ACSDSD	ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Dialogue
ACSS	ASEAN Community Statistical System
ADF	ASEAN Development Fund
ADME	ASCC Database for Monitoring and Evaluation
ADMER	ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Relief
ADRP	ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AHA Centre	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIDDR	ASEAN Interregional Dialogue on Disaster Resilience
AJDRP	ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan
AMMDM	ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management
AMS	ASEAN Member States
APMCDRR	Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
APSC	ASEAN Political-Security Community
AR6	Sixth Assessment Report
ARDEX	ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercises
ASCC	ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
ASCEND	ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN-SRI	ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Initiatives
CAT	Catastrophe
CBDRR	Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation

Abbreviation / Terminology	Full term and selected annotations
CDRI	Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure
DELSA	Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN
Disaster	A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts.
DM	Disaster Management
	The organisation, planning and application of measures preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters.
DMRS	Disaster Monitoring and Response System
Disaster Risk	The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.
DRFI	Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
	DRR is the policy objective of disaster risk management, and its goals and objectives are defined in disaster risk reduction strategies and plans. DRR is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.
DRG	Disaster Risk Governance
	The system of institutions, mechanisms, policy and legal frameworks and other arrangements to guide, coordinate and oversee disaster risk reduction and related areas of policy.
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
	Disaster risk management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses.
Eco-DRR	Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENSO	El Niño–Southern Oscillation
ETN	Emergency Telecommunication Network
ETR	End-Term Review
EWS	Early Warning Systems
GGA	Global Goal on Adaptation
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOD	Indian Ocean Dipole
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Abbreviation / Terminology	Full term and selected annotations
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
L&D	Loss and Damage
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NbS	Nature-Based Solutions
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessments
PGI	Protection, Gender, and Inclusion
R&D	Research and Development
Resilience	The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.
RBM	Results-Based Management
SASOP	Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEADRIF	Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Insurance Facility
SEOM	Senior Economic Officials Meeting
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SPDDM	ASEAN Strategic Policy Dialogue on Disaster Management
SR	Sustainable Resilience
	Sustainable Resilience is "...an enabling framework to enhance collaboration in strengthening climate and disaster resilience for sustainable development by aligning key initiatives related to the implementation of the SFDRR [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction], the SDGs [Sustainable Development Goals] and the Paris Agreement at the national and local levels."
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

1 Introduction

1.1. The Genesis of Sustainable Resilience

The ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Sustainable Resilience provides the mandate tasking the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) with overseeing the development of a comprehensive strategy designed to strengthen a resilient ASEAN Community. Crucially, this mandate instructs the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) to proactively identify and cooperate with other relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies and organs engaged in climate change, disaster management, and sustainable development. This specific, high-level instruction also provides the definitive foundation for the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies' cross-pillar architecture. It ensures that the resulting strategies transcend traditional emergency management, serving instead as a binding, multi-sectoral blueprint that unites diverse institutional actors to build a cohesively resilient region fully equipped to navigate the compounding crises of the future.

The mandate to establish the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies is fundamentally rooted in the region's aspiration to strengthen its leadership in global disaster management. As articulated in the ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Sustainable Resilience, achieving this leadership requires a paradigm shift driven by collaboration, innovation, and a resolutely people-centred approach. The Declaration explicitly dictates that ASEAN must enhance its capacity to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters by inextricably linking these efforts to both sustainable development and climate change adaptation. By officially adopting sustainable resilience as the overarching regional paradigm, the Leaders have mandated that empowering local communities and strengthening multilateral cooperation can no longer occur in isolated thematic silos but must be holistically integrated to systematically reduce underlying systemic vulnerabilities.

1.2. The Evolving and Systemic Risk Landscape

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is situated in one of the most disaster-prone regions globally, currently confronting an escalating uncertainty and complexity within its disaster risk landscape due to intensifying climate change impacts, and delays and gaps in some aspects of development. The region's stability and development are increasingly threatened by interconnected transboundary risks and threats, driven by multi-layered, compounding natural hazards and exponentially increasing systemic risks.

These hazards no longer occur in isolation. They are intensified by interrelated challenges, including a growing population, rapid urbanisation, the severe impacts of climate change, and the unsustainable utilisation of land resources, all of which culminate in profound negative environmental, social, and economic consequences. Furthermore, the region must simultaneously navigate parallel systemic crises, such as the persistent impacts from pandemics, transboundary air and plastics pollution, severe soil degradation, and accelerating global warming. Addressing this requires a fundamental paradigm shift to understand disaster risk in all its dynamic dimensions—encompassing hazards, exposure, intersectional vulnerability, and capacity—while acknowledging its systemic, cascading, and compounding nature.

Recognising that traditional, reactive disaster management is insufficient to safeguard the region's future and that a siloed approach between key post-2015 global frameworks is counter-productive, ASEAN has formally adopted the concept of 'sustainable resilience' (SR). The ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Sustainable Resilience responds to the escalating complexity of disaster risks in the region, which are driven by multi-layered natural hazards, rapid urbanisation, climate change, and environmental degradation, as well as systemic crises like pandemics and pollution. It formally adopts SR as the guiding framework to harmonise the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Paris Agreement, aiming to relieve the administrative burden of duplicative reporting on local communities.

The shift towards SR is fundamentally supported by a growing scientific consensus: the era of managing hazards in isolation is obsolete. Contemporary global risks are inherently systemic, driven by complex, interdependent networks of social, technological, environmental, and economic systems.[1] Climate change, rapid urbanisation, and ecological degradation no longer act as standalone threats; rather, they produce compounding and cascading impacts that rapidly undermine human health, economic development, and national security.[2] Furthermore, the depletion of natural resources and ecosystem services may severely diminish a region's adaptive capacity, a structural vulnerability that is heavily exacerbated during unprecedented socio-economic shocks such as global health pandemics.[3]

Consolidating these multidimensional challenges within a unified SR paradigm is therefore a scientific, policy, and practical imperative. Because the rapid accumulation of risk is currently outstripping traditional DRR efforts, the economic development process itself can inadvertently become a major driver of new vulnerabilities if risks are not holistically integrated.[4] Research demonstrates that effectively managing the complex interactions between human and natural systems requires disaster risk reduction to be explicitly woven into the broader pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including foundational objectives like socio-political peacebuilding and stability. By transitioning from a reactive, single-hazard approach to systemic risk-informed development, Sustainable Resilience provides the necessary framework to ensure that economic progress, environmental restoration, and societal stability mutually reinforce one another against future uncertainties.

Sustainable Resilience acts as an enabling framework that enhances collaboration by more effectively balancing the opportunities and risks associated with livelihoods, infrastructure, social welfare, and the environment. It mandates the integration of key principles—namely resilience, protection, gender equality, and absolute inclusivity—to construct a more resilient, inclusive, and prosperous future for the ASEAN region, ensuring that no one is left behind. It represents a paradigm shift from a reactive "bouncing back" to a proactive "bouncing forward," ensuring systems are adaptable and regenerative.

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1 See Keys, P. W., Galaz, V., Brooks, M., et al. (2019). Anthropocene risk. *Nature Sustainability*, 2(8), 667-673; and Centeno, M. A., Nag, M., Patterson, T. S., Shaver, A., & Windawi, A. J. (2015). The emergence of global systemic risk. Annual Review of Sociology, 41, 65-85.

2 See Raymond, C., et al. (2020). Understanding and managing connected extreme events, Nature Climate Change, 10(7), 611-621; Lawrence, J., Blackett, P., & Cradock-Henry, N. A. (2020). Cascading climate change impacts and implications, *Climate Risk Management*, 29, 100234.

3 See Di Marco, M., et al. (2020). "Sustainable development must account for pandemic risk." Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS), 117(8), 3888-3892.

4 See Peduzzi, P. (2019). The Disaster Risk, Global Change, and Sustainability Nexus. Sustainability, 11(4), 957.; Peters, K., & Peters, L. E. R. (2021). Terra incognita: the contribution of disaster risk reduction in unpacking the sustainability–peace nexus. *Sustainability Science*, 16, 1173-1184

The ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Sustainable Resilience mandates a proactive, inclusive approach that leverages science and technology, enhances financial and infrastructure resilience, and centralises local wisdom and vulnerable groups (leaving no one behind). To operationalise these goals, **the declaration tasks the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) and the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) to collaborate with other relevant sectoral bodies to develop a comprehensive strategy and framework that reinforces ASEAN's vision as a global leader in disaster management**.[5]

1.3. Strategic Positioning within the ASEAN Architecture

Within the regional institutional architecture, the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies acts as a high-level, cross-sectoral and cross-pillar bridge. While it honours the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) as the legally binding policy backbone for regional cooperation, it transcends the traditional boundaries of disaster management to embed resilience across the entire geopolitical, socio-cultural, and economic spectrum, including on climate change and the broader sustainable development endeavour of ASEAN.

The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies serves as the critical integrative blueprint that unifies and amplifies the region's existing disaster management architecture, ensuring that previous commitments are not only honoured but elevated to meet compounding future risks. It builds directly upon the foundation of the AADMER, and its four Work Programmes, transforming its mandate from reactive emergency response to proactive, cross-sectoral resilience. Furthermore, the Strategies operationalises **the 2015 ASEAN Declaration on Institutionalising the Resilience of ASEAN and Its Communities and Peoples to Disasters and Climate Change** by providing the concrete, multi-sectoral mechanisms needed to finally bridge the gap between disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation. The Strategies will also provide an extended meaning to **the 2016 ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on One ASEAN One Response**.

By embedding localised, anticipatory, and inclusive strategies across the broader ASEAN community, the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies also acts as the operational vehicle for several key ASEAN declarations and commitments. Sustainable resilience embraces the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework (**ACRF**) in restoring livelihoods, infrastructure, social welfare, and the environment. It fulfils the mandate of the Bandar Seri Begawan Declaration (**ASEAN SHIELD**) by operationalising a true "whole-of-Community approach" to emergencies, ensuring that economic, socio-cultural, and political sectors share the responsibility of ensuring preparedness. Concurrently, it advances the Ha Long Ministerial Statement on the Strengthening of ASEAN Anticipatory Actions in Disaster Management and ASEAN Framework on Anticipatory Action by institutionalising forecast-based financing and multi-hazard early warning systems. By prioritising "Build Back Better" principles and inclusive protection systems, it actively drives the goals of both the **ASEAN Ministerial Declaration on Building a Resilient ASEAN Through Inclusive and Sustainable Disaster Recovery and the ASEAN Regional Framework on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion in Disaster Management 2021-2025**. It also incorporates the recommendations from the **ASEAN Disaster Resilience Outlook**: Preparing for a Future beyond 2025 by integrating key principles of resilience, protection, gender equality, and inclusivity to build a more resilient, inclusive, and prosperous future for the ASEAN region.

5 ASEAN, 2023, ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Sustainable Resilience.

The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies is indispensable in meeting the vision of AADMER Work Programme 2026-2030 "***a region of disaster-resilient nations, where disaster losses in lives, social, and environmental assets are substantially reduced through concerted national efforts, intensified regional and global cooperation and leadership, in pursuit of safer communities and sustainable resilience***". It will also serve as the guiding star for the creation of a long-term vision plan of ASEAN in disaster management, the successor of the ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management.

The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies serves as a transformative mechanism that accelerates the region's environmental and climate change agendas and cooperation. Crucially, the Strategies directly operationalises the ASEAN Climate Change Strategic Action Plan **(ACCSAP) 2025–2030** by synergising climate mitigation and adaptation efforts to drive the net-zero ASEAN Climate Vision 2050. It actively delivers on ACCSAP's core mandates by establishing consolidated regional climate data systems, promoting an adaptation tracker to measure progress against the Global Goal on Adaptation, and supporting the operationalisation of the ASEAN Centre for Climate Change (ACCC). By championing Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) and climate-smart spatial planning, the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies also reinforces the Framework for Circular Economy for the ASEAN Economic Community, ensuring that resource efficiency and low-carbon practices are practically embedded into post-disaster "Build Back Better" reconstruction.

In addressing complex and compounding environmental threats, the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies provides vital operational support to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (AATHP) by enhancing multi-hazard early warning systems, anticipatory action, and collaborative ecosystem management to mitigate cross-border crises. Additionally, it actively fortifies the ASEAN Blue Economy Framework (ABEF) by systematically promoting hybrid coastal defence systems and large-scale mangrove rehabilitation to mitigate coastal vulnerabilities. Furthermore, the Strategies strategically pre-positions the region to successfully implement the incoming ASEAN Loss and Damage Roadmap. By drawing on relevant existing initiatives, including SEADRIF, and fostering links among disaster risk financing, pre-arranged financing, and adaptive social protection, it could help Member States address post-disaster liquidity needs, close financial protection gaps, and anticipate immense financial strains brought by potential climate shocks.

The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies also serves as a critical structural catalyst for the region's SDG implementation by actively dismantling the institutional silos between disaster management, climate action, and broader development. While the ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Dialogue (ACSDSD) and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) historically steer the broader SDG agenda, the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies accelerates these efforts by embedding risk-informed planning directly into the Economic (AEC) and Political-Security (APSC) pillars. By treating resilience as a prerequisite for sustainable development, the Strategies directly advances key global targets—such as climate action (SDG 13), industry and infrastructure (SDG 9), and poverty eradication (SDG 1)—through actionable regional strategies like green financing, adaptive social protection, and climate-smart spatial planning.

Operationally, the Strategies significantly streamlines the bureaucratic mechanisms of SDG implementation, particularly at the national and local levels. A core mandate of the Strategies is to harmonise the reporting and monitoring commitments of the SDGs alongside the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement. This integrated approach directly supports the ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS) and the Working Group on SDG Indicators by driving toward a unified regional monitoring architecture. Ultimately, by relieving the administrative burden of duplicative reporting, the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies allows local governments and national planning agencies to redirect scarce resources away from bureaucratic compliance and toward the actual on-the-ground execution of the 2030 Agenda.

Ultimately, the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies is designed to be a primary catalyst for the realisation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2045: "*Resilient, Innovative, Dynamic, and People-Centred ASEAN*" and the *Kuala Lumpur Declaration on ASEAN 2045*. By deliberately aligning its strategic objectives with the ASEAN **Political-Security Community Strategic Plan, the ASEAN Economic Community Strategic Plan 2026-2030, the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Strategic Plan, and the ASEAN Connectivity Strategic Plan**, the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies ensures that resilience is not an isolated sectoral pursuit, but the shared bedrock of ASEAN's long-term regional stability and prosperity.

The concept of Sustainable Resilience acts as the crucial cross-pillar nexus required to fully realise the ASEAN 2045: Our Shared Future. By systematically shifting the region from reactive disaster management to proactive, risk-informed development, Sustainable Resilience provides a unified framework to operationalise the strategic plans of all three ASEAN pillars without duplicating administrative efforts. Within the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC), it enhances regional stability by strengthening civil-military coordination and building collective preparedness against transboundary crises and climate-induced instability. For the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), it secures macroeconomic stability and supply chain continuity by mainstreaming climate-responsive policies, driving the green transition, and deploying innovative disaster risk financing. Concurrently, within the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC), it guarantees that economic and structural development leaves no one behind by empowering vulnerable populations, fortifying health systems against compounding shocks, and localising global commitments like the SDGs and the Paris Agreement. Ultimately, Sustainable Resilience dismantles institutional silos, ensuring that ASEAN's regional initiatives are jointly fortified against complex, interconnected megatrends, thereby safeguarding the region's long-term prosperity and global competitiveness.

The **Figure** below illustrates the positioning of the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies amidst other ASEAN strategic documents.

Figure 1 The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies amidst other ASEAN strategic documents

Instrument	Level of Governance	Primary Function in the Ecosystem	Timeframe
ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Sustainable Resilience (2023)	Highest Political Level	The Catalyst: Provides the political mandate, urgency, and core principles	Point-in-time commitment
ASEAN Vision 2045 and the 3 ASEAN Pillars' Strategic Plan	Overarching ASEAN Community	The North Star: Dictates the 20-year end-state for the region across all three ASEAN pillars	Long-term (20 years)
ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies	**Cross-Sectoral Architecture**	**The Bridge: The structural blueprint that fuses DRR, climate, and development into one integrated agenda**	**Mid-to-long-term (10-20 years)**
Sectoral work plans (such as AADMER Work Programme 2026-2030)	Sectoral (Disaster Management)	The (latest) Engine: The 5-year, funded, granular action plan executing the disaster-specific goals of the Strategies	Short-term (5-year cycles)



1.4. Alignment with Global Strategic Frameworks

The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies serves as the primary regional vehicle to support and accelerate the implementation of core global commitments. It is explicitly aligned with the SFDRR, the SDGs, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement, and the Asia-Pacific Action Plan 2021-2024. Furthermore, its mandates are heavily informed by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the New Urban Agenda. The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies is also forward looking in preparing the region beyond 2030 as the critical global juncture when the target periods of the SFDRR and the SDGs conclude, and the Paris Agreement transitions into its next major phase of long-term climate action.

The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies and these global frameworks are symbiotic. Efforts to reduce disaster risk (SFDRR) directly contribute to sustainable development (SDGs), while climate change mitigation and adaptation (Paris Agreement) reduce the frequency and intensity of climate-related hazards. In heeding the calls to action from the Co-Chairs' Statement of the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (APMCDRR) 2024, this concept of SR prioritises scaling up disaster risk reduction as a fundamental climate emergency solution, ensuring early warning for all, securing sustainable financing, and integrating risk reduction into regional business models and supply chains.

Crucially, the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies acknowledges the immense administrative burden placed upon communities at the lowest levels of administration, who are often forced to navigate poorly coordinated, duplicative monitoring and reporting requirements for these various global agreements. Therefore, a core rationale of the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies is to relieve this burden by rationalising these global commitments into one harmonised approach, reducing transaction costs and maximising scarce resources at the point of delivery.

As the 2030 horizon approaches and international discussions evolve, institutionalising the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies today proactively safeguards the region's momentum. The Strategies will equip ASEAN Member States with deeply entrenched, cross-sectoral modalities—such as anticipatory risk governance, hybrid green infrastructure, and sovereign disaster risk financing—that transcend specific global target dates and remain operationally relevant regardless of shifting international goalposts. By 2030, Sustainable Resilience will serve as the definitive regional baseline, empowering ASEAN to project a unified, authoritative voice to shape the post-2030 global resilience architecture rather than passively adapting to it. Ultimately, while other nations may stall their progress amidst global policy debates, this document ensures ASEAN maintains an uninterrupted, proactive trajectory toward the ASEAN Community Vision 2045, safeguarding its socio-economic development from international policy vacuums. Furthermore, the subsequent creation of post-2030 global frameworks may also leverage the experience of the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies and its implementation.

2 Guiding Principles

Guiding principles are foundational values, beliefs, or fundamental rules that dictate how ASEAN's frameworks, strategies or policies operate and make decisions. They serve as the moral and operational compass that remains constant regardless of changes in specific goals, resources, or leadership.

Implementation of the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies by ASEAN Member States (AMS) and relevant ASEAN bodies is guided by the following core principles:

1. **ASEAN Centrality and Voluntary Cooperation**: Collaboration is driven by regional solidarity and shared responsibility. Implementation remains on a voluntary basis, respecting national sovereignty, diverse capacities, and the unique institutional contexts of each Member State.
2. **Harmonisation and Administrative Relief**: Policy coherence aligns DRR, climate action, and sustainable development. The Strategies rationalises global and regional commitments to relieve the administrative burden on communities at the lowest levels of administration, maximising resources at the point of delivery.
3. **Integrated and Risk-Informed Development**: Resilience is a prerequisite for sustainable development. Planning must be multi-hazard, cross-sectoral, and climate-responsive to prevent the creation of new systemic risks.
4. **Inclusivity and Equity (Leave No One Behind)**: Resilience-building requires centralising the needs, voices, and protection of vulnerable groups—including women, children, youth, the elderly, the poor, and persons with disabilities—in all strategies.
5. **"Resilience is Local"**: Local communities are the first line of defence. The Strategies champions localisation, empowering community participation and integrating indigenous knowledge and unique cultural wisdom into formal strategies.
6. **Pentahelix Collaboration**: Managing systemic risk requires a whole-of-society approach anchored in inclusive, transparent, and trust-building engagements. Active synergy and shared responsibilities among national government, local government, academia, the private sector, civil society, the media and international partners are essential to advance innovation, public awareness, and collective resilience action.
7. **Anticipatory Action and Forward-Looking Innovation**: The region must shift to proactive preparedness driven by science, technology, and evidence-based innovation, ensuring recovery adheres to the "Build Back Better" principle.
8. **Intergenerational Equity and Strategic Foresight**: By formally embedding intergenerational equity into regional planning, ASEAN ensures that children and youth are positioned not merely as beneficiaries, but as empowered, active co-creators in climate action, DRR, and long-term sustainable resilience guided by shared strategic foresight across generations.

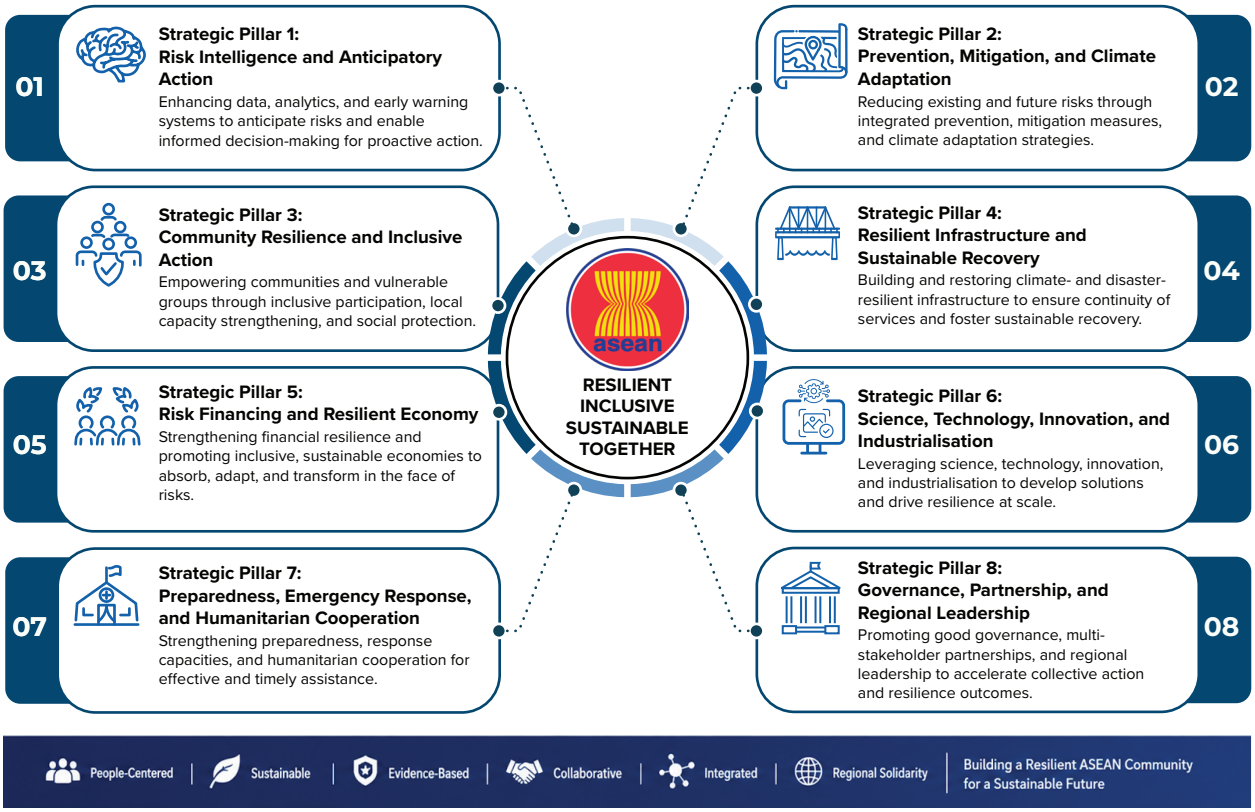
3 The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies

Vision: *"A resilient, inclusive, innovative, and sustainable ASEAN Community where disaster and climate risks are systematically reduced through anticipatory, integrated, and people-centred resilience systems."*

Strategic Objective: To strengthen ASEAN's collective capacity to prevent, reduce, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters through integrated Sustainable Resilience approaches that connect disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, sustainable development, humanitarian action, and economic resilience, while reinforcing the transformation of "One ASEAN One Response" looking beyond 2030.

The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies consists of eight strategic pillars. The eight strategic pillars represent a decisive paradigm shift in how the region confronts an increasingly complex landscape of compounding and systemic risks. Recognising that climate change, environmental degradation, and natural hazards can no longer be managed within isolated institutional silos, this comprehensive architecture inextricably links DRR with climate adaptation and sustainable economic development. By embedding anticipatory, technology-driven, and highly localised strategies across the political, economic, and socio-cultural spectrums, the document harmonises the three major global frameworks—SFDRR, Paris Agreement, and SDGs—into a single, actionable regional mandate. **Ultimately, these pillars serve to elevate and transform the region's foundational disaster management pledge from "One ASEAN One Response" into a proactive, inclusive, and forward-looking "One ASEAN One Response: Resilience for All," ensuring that long-term prosperity and security leave no community behind towards the ASEAN 2045.**

Figure 2 Pillars of the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies



The structure of the eight Sustainable Resilience pillars is deliberately designed to bridge the gap between high-level vision and actionable implementation by having a structured hierarchy of strategic objectives, expected outcomes, strategic measures, key enablers and relevance, and an enabling environment for implementation. This rigorous formatting serves a critical function as it **aligns the Strategies' direction with the operational realities of ASEAN's sectoral bodies**. By explicitly defining expected outcomes and concrete strategic measures, the **Strategies translates broad concepts of resilience into distinct, measurable actions that can be seamlessly mapped onto, and counted towards, the deliverables of various sector work programmes** (such as the AADMER Work Programme 2026–2030) and the broader ASEAN Community Vision 2045 Strategic Plans. Furthermore, this systematic classification allows these resilience actions to be directly mapped against the ASEAN Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance, serving as a critical reference framework to align the Strategic Pillars with sustainable finance initiatives and attract green investments across the region.

The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies operates on a strategic 10-year timeframe (2026–2035). This duration provides distinct added value by serving as a mid-range bridge between the tactical, shorter-term 5-year cycles of sectoral work plans and the expansive 20-year horizon of the overarching pillar Strategic Plans. **This 10-year span ensures continuity beyond the critical 2030 milestone—when current global framework targets culminate—equipping ASEAN with a persistent, stable mandate to navigate the transition into the post-2030 global resilience architecture**. Finally, each strategic pillar is complemented with an "enabling environment for implementation" section to support ASEAN Member States in finding leverage points for implementation of the Strategies.

3.1 Strategic Pillar 1: Risk Intelligence and Anticipatory Action

Strategic Objective: To strengthen ASEAN's collective ability to understand, monitor, and anticipate interconnected disaster and climate risks through integrated regional data systems, transitioning the region from reactive response to proactive, climate-informed anticipatory action.

Strategic Outcomes:

1. A risk-informed ASEAN progressively supported by consolidated regional data systems on climate, high-quality risk maps, and an operational adaptation tracker.
2. Strong, interoperable multi-hazard end-to-end early warning systems (EWS) that account for both sudden-onset disasters and slow-onset climate impacts (e.g., sea-level rise, prolonged droughts).

Strategic Measures:

1. Upgrade regional monitoring tools (e.g., ASEAN Disaster Monitoring and Response System/ DMRS) to integrate long-term climate forecasting models (such as ENSO/IOD) for tracking hydrometeorological shifts, frontier geophysical hazards and their cascading effects, and slow-onset environmental changes.
2. Develop a consolidated regional climate and disaster data system, alongside a regional "climate mitigation and climate adaptation tracker," to measure progress against the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).
3. Support, where appropriate, the development of forecast-based financing and anticipatory action protocols across relevant actors to facilitate early interventions ahead of forecastable shocks, such as by encouraging Member States, as appropriate, to establish or strengthen domestic legal bases for pre-disaster declarations (such as a 'State of Imminent Disaster' or equivalent trigger mechanism) and by developing voluntary ASEAN guidelines exploring the appropriate linkage of validated early warning triggers to pre-agreed financing and disbursement arrangements, pre-emptive evacuations, and prepositioning of humanitarian items.
4. Establish seamless cross-border data-sharing agreements among national meteorological and hydrological services to enhance regional predictive analytics.
5. Design and deploy context-specific, highly localised disaster and climate risk communication products to build a culture of grassroots preparedness.

Key enablers and relevance:

1. **ACCSAP 2025-2030:** Measures 1 and 2 directly deliver on the mandate to develop consolidated regional data systems on climate and operationalise an adaptation tracker.
2. **AADMER Work Programme 2026-2030:** Fulfils Priority Programme 1 (Risk Assessment, Monitoring, and Early Warning).
3. **SDG 13 (Climate Action**): Contributes to Target 13.3 by improving institutional capacity for climate change early warning.

Enabling environment for implementation

The escalating complexity, compounding nature, and transboundary reach of disaster and climate risks demand a systemic transition from reactive emergency response to proactive risk management. As highlighted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), shifting hydrometeorological baselines require immediate adaptation. This strategy emphasises the critical need to integrate predictive analytics, climate forecasting, and geospatial intelligence into regional data ecosystems. Consistent with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) "Early Warnings for All" initiative and ASEAN EWS study of 2024, ASEAN therefore promotes the enhancement of interoperable, multi-hazard early warning systems capable of tracking both sudden-onset disasters and slow-onset climate impacts. Establishing this enabling environment requires robust scientific data-sharing protocols across Member States, the integration of scientific forecasting into policy, and the institutionalisation of anticipatory action triggers that allow governments and communities to act before a crisis unfolds.

3.2 Strategic Pillar 2: Prevention, Mitigation, and Climate Adaptation

Strategic Objective: To reduce underlying vulnerabilities by seamlessly integrating Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), greenhouse gas reduction and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into spatial planning across urban, peri-urban, and rural areas, as well as transboundary ecosystem governance, including through ecosystem-based DRR/CCA.

Strategic Outcomes:

1. Risk governance is strengthened through the cohesive integration of DRR and CCA, actively driving the transformative pathway toward a resilient and net-zero ASEAN.
2. Reduced exposure to coastal, urban, peri-urban, rural areas, volcanic areas, and transboundary risks through scaled environmental restoration and the protection of carbon sinks.

Strategic Measures:

1. Mainstream climate-smart spatial planning into regional development to prevent high-risk urban expansion and ensure synergistic benefits between adaptation and mitigation.
2. Implement Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) and Nature-based Solutions (NbS), such as large-scale mangrove and peatland restoration, serving simultaneously as protective barriers and carbon sinks.
3. Strengthen collaborative transboundary environmental governance to manage shared ecosystems, river basins, and cross-border risks like haze and marine pollution.
4. Formulate regional guidance for integrating climate and disaster risk assessments into Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for all major public and private infrastructure projects.
5. Launch targeted regional capacity-building programmes to support ASEAN Member States in achieving the goals of their NDCs, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and national DRR Plans. This will be driven by systematically integrating climate adaptation into cross-sectoral development planning, mainstreaming inclusive dimensions (such as gender and youth), and mobilising diverse domestic, private, and international climate finance.

Key enablers and relevance:

1. **ACCSAP 2025-2030**: Operationalises the mandate to synergise adaptation and mitigation to drive the ASEAN Climate Vision 2050.
2. **SDG 13 (Climate Action)**: Directly fulfils Target 13.2 by integrating climate change measures into national policies and planning.
3. **SDG 15 (Life on Land)**: Supports Target 15.1 through the conservation and restoration of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems.

Enabling environment for implementation

Underlying disaster vulnerabilities across the region are fundamentally driven by environmental degradation, unsustainable land use, and the escalating impacts of climate change. ASEAN recognises that prevention and mitigation must be inextricably linked with greenhouse gas reduction and ecological restoration to protect long-term development gains. Guided by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions and relevant United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity frameworks and references on Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR), the region promotes a decisive shift towards climate-smart spatial planning and the protection of vital carbon sinks. Creating this enabling environment requires cohesive transboundary environmental governance, policy alignment between adaptation and mitigation targets, and regulatory frameworks that prioritise the preservation of mangroves, peatlands, and watersheds as natural, cost-effective protective barriers.

3.3 Strategic Pillar 3: Community Resilience and Inclusive Action

Strategic Objective: To empower communities at the frontline of climate change and disaster risks by centralising locally led adaptation initiatives, inclusive protection systems, and traditional ecological wisdom into formal governance.

Strategic Outcomes:

1. Vulnerable populations—including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities—are transformed into active agents of climate and disaster resilience.
2. Disaster management and climate adaptation are strengthened through localisation, adaptive social protection, and gender inclusion.

Strategic Measures:

1. Scale up locally led adaptation initiatives and Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) models, improve capacity of local leaders, and provide direct funding access to local groups.
2. Systematically integrate indigenous ecological knowledge and local wisdom into formal climate resilience policies and early warning protocols.
3. Establish dedicated Disability Service Units (DSU) within local disaster management agencies to tailor preparedness plans and ensure inclusive data collection.
4. Mainstream Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) by mandating women's leadership roles in regional and national climate adaptation and disaster response frameworks.

5. Strengthen adaptive social protection mechanisms and volunteer networks in each ASEAN Member State to rapidly safeguard livelihoods and alleviate poverty exacerbated by climate-induced economic shocks.
6. Strengthen youth participation and leadership in community-based disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation initiatives by leveraging existing regional youth platforms and centres to ensure coordinated, context-specific action.
7. Foster seamless synergy between grassroots community leadership and local/municipal governments, leveraging existing regional models (such as the ASEAN Mayors Forum) to channel local resilience inputs directly to national and regional policymakers.

Key enablers and relevance:

1. **ACCSAP 2025-2030:** Advances the cross-cutting themes of social inclusion and locally led climate adaptation.
2. **ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Strategic Plan**: Fulfils the mandate to build a caring, participatory, and inclusive society.
3. **SDG 1 (No Poverty):** Contributes heavily to Target 1.5 by building the resilience of the poor and reducing their exposure to climate-related extreme events.
4. **ASEAN Work Plan on Youth 2026–2030 and ASEAN Declaration on Empowerment of Youth in Climate Action and Disaster Resilience (2026)**: Enables cross-sectoral collaboration between ACDM and the Senior Officials' Meeting on Youth (SOMY) in advancing youth-inclusive disaster and climate resilience.

Enabling environment for implementation

Local communities consistently serve as the first responders, bear the most disproportionate impacts, and act as the central agents in building sustainable resilience. This strategy emphasises a people-centred approach, ensuring that marginalised populations—including women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities—are actively integrated into risk governance rather than treated merely as passive victims. Anchored in the scientific consensus on social vulnerability and guided by frameworks of ASEAN, United Nations, and IFRC on inclusive DRR, ASEAN promotes the systemic inclusion of indigenous ecological wisdom, localised adaptation planning, and adaptive social protection. The enabling environment relies on shifting institutional support to empower local actors, building resilience literacy, and institutionalising gender-responsive policies that address the specific, differentiated impacts of climate and disaster shocks.

3.4 Strategic Pillar 4: Resilient Infrastructure and Sustainable Recovery

Strategic Objective: To ensure that physical infrastructure development is low-carbon, disaster and climate-impact ready, with robust post-disaster recovery mechanisms that "bounce forward", safeguarding long-term sustainable development.

Strategic Outcomes:

1. ASEAN's human settlements and critical infrastructure are fortified against compounding climate and disaster shocks.
2. Post-disaster recovery actively accelerates the green transition, replacing damaged assets with sustainable, energy-efficient alternatives.

Strategic Measures:

1. Develop and enforce ASEAN resilient and low-carbon infrastructure standards, promoting risk-informed public investment in critical sectors like transport, renewable energy grids, and WASH.
2. Implement circular economy principles in post-disaster reconstruction, mandating resource efficiency and the use of sustainable, recycled materials to minimise ecological degradation.
3. Establish pre-arrangements for sustainable recovery between ASEAN and partners to rapidly deploy green resources (e.g., modular eco-housing, off-grid solar tech) during reconstruction.
4. Enhance regional capacity for Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA) utilising advanced big data, space-based observations, and spatial analytics to inform green recovery plans.
5. Deploy smart grids equipped with AI-triggered isolation systems and distributed renewable energy or water generation to ensure essential service continuity during disasters.

Key enablers and relevance:

1. Framework for Circular Economy for the AEC: Integrates circularity into post-disaster reconstruction.
2. SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure): Directly advances Target 9.1 (develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure) and 9.4 (upgrade infrastructure for sustainability).
3. SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities): Contributes to Target 11.b by implementing holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

Enabling environment for implementation

Rapid urbanisation, population growth, and economic expansion have significantly amplified the exposure of Southeast Asia's critical infrastructure to extreme climate events. To safeguard long-term development, ASEAN acknowledges the absolute necessity of embedding low-carbon, risk-informed principles throughout the entire lifecycle of physical assets, ensuring they can withstand, adapt to, and rapidly recover from systemic shocks. Guided by the global and regional guidelines on circular economy models and resilient recovery, the region champions the rigorous implementation of the "Build Back Better" approach in post-disaster recovery. Establishing this enabling environment requires the enforcement of stringent regional building codes, the integration of big data and spatial analytics into PDNA, and the utilisation of recycled, sustainable materials in reconstruction to minimise future ecological footprints and prevent maladaptation.

3.5 Strategic Pillar 5: Risk Financing and Resilient Economy

Strategic Objective: To enhance regional financial resilience and preparedness against disasters and climate-related shocks through nationally appropriate, risk-layered financing strategies, supported by suitable risk-transfer instruments, climate finance initiatives, and coordinated approaches to Loss and Damage.

Expected Outcomes:

1. ASEAN Member States strengthen their capacity to assess fiscal risks and, as appropriate, access a suitable mix of pre-arranged disaster risk financing instruments, climate finance, and regional knowledge-sharing and risk-pooling initiatives.
2. Economic continuity is secured for MSMEs, big, and multi-national companies, safeguarding livelihoods and stabilising the regional supply chain against systemic volatility.

Strategic Measures:

1. Accelerate the creation of regional climate finance, scalable insurance and risk pooling mechanisms tailored to AMS needs (e.g., SEADRIF) and promote AMS-specific disaster pooling funds, where appropriate.
2. Operationalise financing architectures to support the incoming ASEAN Loss and Damage Roadmap, ensuring rapid fund disbursement for unavoidable climate impacts.
3. Deploy targeted blended finance initiatives to facilitate corporate transition toward net-zero and climate-resilient business continuity planning, thereby safeguarding the economic stability of MSMEs embedded within broader regional supply chains.
4. Promote risk-informed fiscal and public investment planning, including the assessment of disaster-related contingent liabilities and the development of nationally appropriate, risk-layered financing strategies that combine budgetary reserves, contingent financing, and risk-transfer mechanisms.
5. Assess, where appropriate, the suitability of catastrophe bonds for disaster risk transfer, alongside green, resilience, and sustainability-linked bonds or sukuk to scale up adaptation finance for eligible resilience investments, engaging securities regulators and central banks to foster an enabling regulatory environment, taking account of national regulations, cost-effectiveness, fiscal conditions, and debt sustainability.

Key enablers and relevance:

1. **ACCSAP 2025-2030:** Directly delivers on the priority to create regional climate finance and insurance mechanisms.
2. **ASEAN Loss and Damage Roadmap (Incoming):** Provides the structural risk-transfer methodologies required to fund L&D.
3. **SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth):** Protects economic productivity and MSME growth (Target 8.3) from environmental shocks.

Enabling environment for implementation

The escalating frequency and intensity of disasters and climate hazards impose severe fiscal burdens on national budgets, disrupt livelihoods, and threaten regional supply chains. In response, ASEAN views proactive disaster risk financing as a strategic prerequisite for economic continuity and sustainable development. Aligned with the international financial norms and standards, this strategy promotes a comprehensive, layered financial protection strategy. Depending on country circumstances, this may combine risk reduction, budgetary allocations and contingency reserves, contingent financing, and suitable insurance or capital-market risk transfer (such as sovereign catastrophe risk pooling), while facilitating blended finance to enhance financial preparedness among MSMEs. The enabling environment depends on embedding climate and disaster risk valuations into national economic planning and fostering strong public-private partnerships to buffer the region against severe macroeconomic shocks. This implementation must be supported by reliable risk data, the assessment of contingent fiscal liabilities, sound governance of pre-arranged financing, clear disbursement arrangements, and seamless coordination among ministries of finance, NDMOs, central banks, insurance regulators, and relevant financial-sector partners.

3.6 Strategic Pillar 6: Science, Technology, Innovation, and Industrialisation

Strategic Objective: To catalyse the industrialisation of disaster and climate technologies, transitioning ASEAN from a net consumer of global technology to a highly competitive producer and exporter of green and resilient solutions.

Strategic Outcomes:

1. Rapid growth of green jobs and a robust domestic manufacturing sector for climate adaptation and DRR technologies.
2. Advanced technological capacity, through high-tech and low-tech, to accelerate ASEAN's progress in meeting its national DRR plans, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

Strategic Measures:

1. Establish an ASEAN disaster and climate technology marketplace to support the localisation, industrialisation, and regional procurement of early warning and other climate-related sensors, rescue-related technologies, renewable micro-grids, and other climate adaptation technologies.
2. Form regional resilience innovation hubs to fund joint R&D between ASEAN universities and the private sector, prototyping locally engineered climate adaptation and DRR hardware/software.
3. Promote regional collaboration on Artificial Intelligence (AI), big data, and geospatial intelligence for predictive climate modelling, precision and climate-resilient agriculture, and operational disaster response.
4. Facilitate cross-border technology transfer to ensure all ASEAN Member States have access to the engineering and manufacturing skills needed for a low-carbon transition and resilient infrastructure.
5. Strengthen the ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management (ASCEND) to build a highly qualified, tech-literate human resource base for the evolving green economy.

Key enablers and relevance:

1. **AEC Strategic Plan 2026-2030**: Drives the creation of new sources of economic competitiveness and green manufacturing.
2. **SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)**: Fulfils Target 9.5 (enhance scientific research and industrial innovation) and 9.b (support domestic technology development).
3. **SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production)**: Promotes sustainable industrialisation.

Enabling environment for implementation

Technological sovereignty and science-based innovation are rapidly becoming the primary drivers of disaster resilience in an era of complex and evolving risks. ASEAN recognises the strategic need to transition the region from a net consumer of global technologies to a highly competitive producer and exporter of green, resilient solutions. Driven by the UNDRR Science and Technology Roadmap for DRR, guided by innovation metrics from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), ASEAN regional knowledge management study, and ASEAN Capacity Building Roadmap, the region promotes regional collaboration on Artificial Intelligence (AI), geospatial mapping, and the localisation of early warning hardware manufacturing. Creating this enabling environment requires robust cross-border technology transfers, optimisation of AHA Centre as regional knowledge hub for innovation diffusion, and deliberate investments in engineering and technical capacity building to transform cutting-edge academic research into deployable, scalable industrial products.

3.7 Strategic Pillar 7: Preparedness, Emergency Response, and Humanitarian Cooperation

Strategic Objective: To advance operationalisation of the One ASEAN One Response principle by strengthening collective preparedness and green humanitarian logistics to manage the escalating frequency of climate-induced emergencies.

Strategic Outcomes:

1. High-level regional preparedness against large-scale, transboundary, and compounding climate and disaster emergencies.
2. Emergency response operations are swift, cohesive, and actively minimise their own environmental footprints.

Strategic Measures:

1. Enhancement of ASEAN EOCs through regional assessment capabilities, effective information management and surveillance, multi-hazard early warning, continuous digital transformation and linkage with broader coordinating mechanisms, including the Public Health Emergency Operations Centre (PHEOC).
2. Continuous improvement and enhancement of ASEAN human resources for multi-hazard emergencies due to natural hazards, public health emergencies, and other climate-related threats, including those managed under ASEAN-ERAT, Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs), ASEAN's protocol for radioactive response assistance network, search and rescue teams for aviation and maritime emergencies, and other sectoral focus responders.
3. Expand the Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA) network, integrating green supply chain innovations, sustainable packaging, renewable-powered regional logistics hubs, resilient medical supply chains and strategic stockpiles to prevent equipment shortages during concurrent biological threats and climate-induced natural hazards.
4. Enhance the readiness of the Emergency Telecommunication Network (ETN) to maintain connectivity during severe hydrometeorological events and climate shocks.
5. Conduct regular ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercises (ARDEX) tailored to complex, transboundary, and compounding climate-shock scenarios.
6. Strengthen civil-military coordination using the SASOP and AJDRP frameworks to ensure swift deployment of relief during mega-disasters and climate emergencies.

Key enablers and relevance:

1. **AADMER Work Programme 2026-2030**: Fulfils Priority Programme 3 (Preparedness and Response).
2. **Bandar Seri Begawan Declaration (ASEAN SHIELD)**: Enhances the whole-of-ASEAN approach to compounding crises.
3. **SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)**: Contributes to Target 11.5 by significantly reducing the number of deaths and people affected by disasters.

Enabling environment for implementation

The sheer scale, complexity, and transboundary nature of modern mega-disasters and climate emergencies frequently exceed the response capacities of individual nations. Consequently, this strategy emphasises the absolute operationalisation of the One ASEAN One Response principle through highly coordinated, sustainable humanitarian logistics and joint emergency preparedness. Guided by all humanitarian standards, ASEAN promotes the expansion of interoperable, low-carbon response tools, such as the DELSA logistics network and the Emergency Telecommunication Network (ETN). The enabling environment requires continuous joint simulation exercises (ARDEX), seamless cross-border coordination protocols, and strategic stockpiling to ensure rapid, effective, and environmentally conscious relief deployment.

3.8 Strategic Pillar 8: Governance, Partnership, and Regional Leadership

Strategic Objective: To cement ASEAN's position as a global thought leader by fostering pentahelix partnerships, driving policy coherence, and harmonising the implementation of post-2030 global climate and disaster frameworks.

Strategic Outcomes:

1. Complete operational alignment between AADMER, ACCSAP, and the SDGs, reducing administrative burdens on Member States.
2. ASEAN's distinct adaptation and resilience models shape the development of international frameworks beyond Sendai and Paris.

Strategic Measures:

1. Support the operationalisation of the ASEAN Centre for Climate Change (ACCC) and ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Transboundary Haze Pollution Control (ACC THPC) by fostering deep collaboration with the AHA Centre to merge climate and disaster knowledge hubs. The accumulation of the knowledge from the three centres will be consolidated into the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Initiatives (ASEAN-SRI).
2. Study and rationalise global commitments (SDGs, SFDRR, Paris Agreement) into a single, harmonised resilience reporting system, relieving the administrative reporting burden on local and national governments, in preparation for a post-2030 world.
3. Institutionalise pentahelix collaboration (governments, academia, business, civil society, and media) to mobilise cross-sectoral climate finance and scale successful local resilience models to the global stage.

4. Consistently produce and channel ASEAN's native disaster and climate knowledge products into post-SFDRR, post-Paris Agreement, post-SDGs, and other relevant global policy formulation spaces beyond 2030.
5. Facilitate high-level strategic policy dialogues (e.g., SPDDM, AIDDR) to project ASEAN's adaptation and resilience models into inter-regional and multilateral negotiations.

Key enablers and relevance:

1. **ACCSAP 2025-2030**: Directly supports the establishment of the ASEAN Centre for Climate Change (ACCC) and regional network building.
2. **ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Sustainable Resilience**: Fulfils the explicit mandate to relieve administrative burdens through harmonised global commitments.
3. **SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)**: Advances Target 17.9 (capacity building for SDG implementation) and 17.14 (enhance policy coherence for sustainable development).

Enabling environment for implementation

Multidimensional, systemic disaster and climate risks can no longer be effectively managed through isolated institutional silos. To address this, ASEAN champions policy coherence, multi-stakeholder governance, and the consolidation of global commitments (SDGs, SFDRR, Paris Agreement) into a singular, harmonised regional mandate. Grounded in earth system governance, this strategy institutionalises "pentahelix" partnerships by establishing concrete pathways for collaboration: aligning regulatory frameworks across governments, integrating evidence-based research from academia, mobilising private sector resilience investments beyond altruistic motivation and as part of economic growth efforts, empowering civil society in locally-led implementation, and partnering with the media to drive public awareness. The enabling environment relies on streamlining reporting mechanisms to reduce administrative burdens, empowering centralised knowledge hubs like the AHA Centre and the ASEAN Centre for Climate Change, and asserting ASEAN's authoritative, evidence-based leadership to shape post-2030 global resilience architectures.

4 Institutional Structure, Implementation Strategies, and Monitoring and Evaluation

To translate the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies into actionable outcomes, strong cross-sectoral governance and regional leadership are required, operating within the established ASEAN institutional structure and taking into account Member States' respective national contexts, priorities, capacities, and existing mechanisms.

4.1 Institutional Structure

As mandated by the ASEAN Leaders, the AMMDM shall oversee the implementation of the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies, while the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management shall identify and cooperate with relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies and organs engaged in climate change, disaster management and sustainable development to advance the Strategies and strengthen the resilience of the ASEAN Community.

The ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) will utilise the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform (ADRP) to orchestrate cross-pillar implementation with 13 ASEAN Sectoral Bodies. The ADRP will serve as the indispensable cross-pillar engine for implementing the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies. Chaired jointly by the ACDM, SOM (Political-Security), and SEOM (Economic), and comprising 13 key Sectoral Bodies across all three ASEAN Community pillars, the ADRP possesses the comprehensive structural mandate required to dismantle institutional silos. To foster greater coherence and complementarity, AMS are encouraged to mirror this cross-sectoral approach domestically by engaging relevant line ministries—such as finance, environment, economy, and infrastructure—in the execution of these regional strategies.

The ADRP will drive the implementation by acting as the primary venue for multi-sectoral planning, coordinating joint initiatives, and mobilising resources to ensure that DRR, climate adaptation, and sustainable development are seamlessly integrated across the region's geopolitical, economic, and socio-cultural agendas. By convening the biennial ASEAN Regional Disaster Resilience Forum, the ADRP will also facilitate the crucial "pentahelix" collaboration with external partners, UN agencies, the private sector, and civil society, directly operationalising the goal of fostering a whole-of-ASEAN approach to systemic risk governance.

4.2 The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Initiatives

The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies is intended to stay ahead of the curve beyond 2030 and requires a comprehensive knowledge management and innovation. This will be spearheaded by the initiatives towards establishing the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Initiatives (ASEAN-SRI) as a regional network of universities and research institutes. The proposed initiative would serve as the premier regional nexus for advanced research, predictive modelling, and the incubation of climate and disaster technologies, effectively bridging the intellectual gap between disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and sustainable economic development. This initiative builds directly upon the foresight of expanding the scope beyond traditional emergency management to encompass systemic, long-term climate resilience. By synthesising indigenous ecological wisdom, academic research, and private-sector technological innovation, ASEAN-SRI aims to transition the region from a net consumer of global resilience knowledge to a sovereign, highly competitive producer of world-class and locally tailored resilience solutions.

To operationalise the ASEAN-SRI while mitigating the risk of administrative redundancy, the following are three initial institutional pathways for its establishment:

1. First, an organic, network-based initiation of ASEAN-SRI that ensures equitable representation from all ASEAN Member States. Recognising that NDMOs do not exercise direct authority over academic institutions, NDMOs will instead invite and encourage the voluntary participation of national universities and research institutes. This pathway could leverage the existing ASEAN University Network (AUN) modality and deepen cooperation with the ACDM by inviting academic representatives to contribute their findings through Open Sessions at the ACDM meetings and the ADRP meeting or the ADRF.

2. Second, the ASEAN-SRI functions as a flexible knowledge-sharing mechanism rather than a rigid new institution. When necessary conditions are met, it may act as a Technical Working Group (TWG) under the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform (ADRP) and report its progress to relevant ACDM WGs. Under this modality, participating academic institutions could be appointed as Knowledge Partners for specific ACDM/ADRP events, fostering agile, pentahelix collaboration on knowledge and innovation without the immediate need for a new physical entity.

3. Third, the ASEAN-SRI will coordinate and build upon the AHA Centre's mandate as the regional knowledge hub. This highly synergistic approach would organically expand the AHA Centre's role by integrating the climate action and sustainable development portfolio. To utilise existing platforms effectively, participating academic institutions will be encouraged to serve as editors and contributors to existing AHA Centre publications, such as the ASEAN Risk Monitor and Disaster Management Review (ARMOR). The ASEAN-SRI also distinguishes itself from the AHA Centre's efforts in advancing the network of training institutes in the region and broader capacity building efforts, by concentrating strictly on bridging universities and research institutes for sustainable resilience.

Subject to the maturity of ASEAN-SRI activities, relevant ASEAN bodies may evaluate and explore the feasibility of transforming the ASEAN-SRI into a single and independent ASEAN centre or facility or absorbed into an existing ASEAN centre or facility.

4.3 Resource Mobilisation

Implementation of the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies requires a robust, diversified, and sustainable resource mobilisation strategy that transcends traditional disaster relief mechanisms, such as the ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Relief (ADMER) Fund. To finance the extensive cross-pillar initiatives mandated by this document, ASEAN will actively leverage broader regional financing instruments, including tapping into the ASEAN Development Fund (ADF) to support comprehensive, cross-sectoral resilience and climate adaptation projects.

Furthermore, the Strategies establishes a strategic avenue for enhanced collaboration with ASEAN Dialogue Partners, Sectoral Dialogue Partners, and multilateral development banks. By channelling external financial support and technical assistance through established, ASEAN-managed cooperation trust funds, the region can efficiently operationalise joint innovations in science, technology, and green infrastructure without creating redundant financial architectures.

In alignment with the principles of voluntary cooperation, resource mobilisation under this document fundamentally reimagines Member States' contributions to relieve both financial and administrative burdens. Rather than mandating Member States to pool new, centralised capital into the ASEAN Secretariat or regional centres, the Strategies pioneers a "Resilience Budget Tagging" principle. Under this approach, ASEAN Member States are encouraged to execute and finance disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and sustainable infrastructure projects domestically, utilising their own sovereign national budgets. Voluntary tagging could help Member States map and report eligible domestic resilience expenditures, consistent with national budget classifications and reporting systems, without creating new funding commitments or replacing existing regional financing arrangements. This innovative mechanism minimises the administrative friction of cross-border fund transfers, maximises the use of scarce resources at the point of delivery, and seamlessly aligns domestic development spending with regional and global resilience targets. Furthermore, this mechanism encourages AMS to explore diverse funding avenues, mobilising domestic resources alongside private-sector participation and international climate finance, to support the implementation of national and regional adaptation priorities.

4.4 Strategic Outreach for Shaping Post-2030 Frameworks

The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies is the cornerstone of ASEAN's efforts in shaping the post-2030 global agenda and frameworks. Consistent and strategic engagement will be undertaken by promoting and ensuring the sustainable resilience discourse as the anchor in evaluating the end results of the SFDRR, SDGs, and Paris Agreement. ASEAN through ACDM and relevant sectoral bodies will also promote sustainable resilience as the potential alternative that could tie the DRR, climate action, and sustainable development efforts beyond 2030 as a single and unified concept.

Furthermore, by having the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies, the region elevates its readiness to support and host relevant international processes, as appropriate, towards post-2030 global agendas/frameworks. It could also pave the way for institutional reforms towards transformative multi-level governance at the global and regional levels.

In order to maintain the momentum and expand the strategic outreach and promotion of sustainable resilience, as tasked by the ASEAN Leaders, therefore, it is important to consider the Global Forum on Sustainable Resilience (GFSR) as an ASEAN event and regular forum to renew commitment and implementation of the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies. In doing so, the host country of the GFSR may receive support from the ASEAN Secretariat and the AHA Centre for its implementation as well as all types of ASEAN External Partners.

4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

Unified regional monitoring efforts will track AMS progress against the targets and indicators of relevant ASEAN sectoral plans (such as AADMER Work Programme 2026-2030 and ACCSAP 2025-2030); APSC, AEC, and ASCC Strategic Plans; as well as the SFDRR, the SDGs, and the Paris Agreement simultaneously. This harmonised reporting system directly answers the Leaders' Declaration mandate to reduce the administrative burden on local governments, ensuring transparency and continuous learning. A structured reporting mechanism will regularly communicate implementation progress, challenges, and lessons learned to relevant stakeholders, thereby enhancing transparency, accountability, and knowledge-sharing across ASEAN.

Rather than creating a redundant and burdensome standalone bureaucracy, the monitoring and evaluation of the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies will be efficiently embedded within the existing machinery of the ASEAN Community Vision 2045. The Strategies will leverage the ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS) to track economic and infrastructure metrics, alongside the ASCC Database for Monitoring and Evaluation (ADME) System to track socio-cultural and demographic indicators. Furthermore, to ensure strong alignment with both sectoral and overarching pillar strategies, the Strategies will operate on a strict Results-Based Management (RBM) system aligned with the region's broader review cadence. It will conduct a Mid-Term Review (MTR) in 2030, aligning with the 2030 target horizon of the SDGs and the SFDRR End-Term Review (ETR) and mirroring the strategic timelines of the AADMER Work Programme 2026–2030 and ensuring seamless accountability across the ASEAN Economic, Socio-Cultural, and Political-Security Communities.

To achieve seamless monitoring across SFDRR, SDGs, and the Paris Agreement, the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies will also implement a unified "shared indicator matrix." Because these global agreements share profound thematic overlaps, the region must transition to a "collect once, report thrice" methodology. By establishing a harmonised data pipeline, relevant data already collected through existing national and regional systems could be mapped, where definitions and methodologies permit, to related reporting needs, while respecting country-led processes and differences across the three frameworks.

Annexes

Annex 1. The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies Plan of Action Matrix

A working document containing Table 1 the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies Plan of Action Matrix has been developed and archived with the ASEAN Secretariat for guiding the implementation of the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies. Table 1 below exhibits the structure of the Plan of Action Matrix.

Table 1 The ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies Plan of Action Matrix.

SR Strategic Pillar	Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Measures	Priority activities	ACDM WG in-charge	Other ASEAN Bodies & Centres	Potential External Partners	Link to ASEAN Sectoral Work Plans & Strategic Plans	Link to SFDRR, Paris Agreement, and SDGs Indicators
Strategic Pillar 1								
Strategic Pillar 2								
Strategic Pillar 3								
Strategic Pillar 4								
Strategic Pillar 5								
Strategic Pillar 6								
Strategic Pillar 7								
Strategic Pillar 8								

Annex 2. Terms of Reference for the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Initiatives

A. BACKGROUND

The ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Sustainable Resilience formally adopted "sustainable resilience" as the enabling framework to harmonise the cross-sectoral implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Paris Agreement, aiming to build a resilient, innovative, dynamic, and people-centred ASEAN Community looking beyond 2030.

The ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Sustainable Resilience mandates a proactive, inclusive approach that leverages science and technology, enhances financial and infrastructure resilience, and centralises local wisdom and vulnerable groups (leaving no one behind). To operationalise these goals, the declaration tasks the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) and the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) to collaborate with other relevant sectoral bodies to develop a comprehensive strategy and framework that reinforces ASEAN's vision as a global leader in disaster management.

As part of the operationalisation of the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Strategies, a comprehensive regional knowledge management and innovation initiative is imperative for implementing and promoting sustainable resilience beyond 2030, spearheaded by the initiatives to establish the ASEAN Sustainable Resilience Initiatives (ASEAN-SRI). To stay ahead of the curve beyond 2030 and dismantle institutional silos, the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), through the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform (ADRP), supported the operationalisation of the ASEAN-SRI as an agile regional network of universities, research institutes, and key functional centres.

B. PURPOSE

The objectives of the ASEAN-SRI are to:

1. Serve as the premier regional nexus for advanced research, predictive modelling, and the incubation of climate and disaster technologies, effectively bridging the intellectual gap between disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and sustainable economic development.

2. Coordinate and build upon the existing mandates of the AHA Centre as the regional disaster knowledge hub, the ASEAN Centre for Climate Change (ACCC), the ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Dialogue (ACSDSD), and other relevant ASEAN Centres and Facilities to consolidate a sovereign regional knowledge base.

3. Transform the region from a net consumer of global resilience models into a highly competitive, self-reliant producer of world-class, locally tailored resilience solutions.

C. STRUCTURE

The ASEAN-SRI shall operate as an expert network with the following core composition:

1. Academic and Research Network: One premier university and/or research institute nominated by each ASEAN Member State's (AMS) National Disaster Management Organisation (NDMO).

2. Institutional Core Centres: Core technical representatives from the AHA Centre, the ASEAN Centre for Climate Change (ACCC), and the ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Dialogue (ACSDSD).

3. Sectoral Permanent Organs: Representatives from the ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation (WG P&M), the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC), and the Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation (COSTI).

4. Secretariat Support: The division in charge of disaster management within the ASEAN Secretariat shall serve as the primary Secretariat to the institute network.

D. FUNCTIONS AND PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

The primary functions of the ASEAN-SRI include:

1. Joint R&D and Prototyping: Catalysing regional research and development between universities and the private sector to prototype localised early warning sensors, rescue robotics, and climate-resilient agricultural technologies.

2. Data Harmonisation and Tracking: Tracking the degree of harmonisation and coherence among the regional tools towards unified data, information, and knowledge on DRR, climate action, and SDGs.

3. Science-Policy Capacity Building and Dialogue: Translating frontier scientific findings into actionable policy guidelines for NDMOs, accelerating the integration of risk intelligence into spatial and development planning.

4. Global Thought Leadership: Consistently producing academic publications and policy-oriented knowledge products to channel ASEAN's disaster and climate knowledge products into post-SFDRR, post-Paris Agreement, and post-SDG global policy formulation spaces to shape international agendas beyond 2030.

E. MECHANISMS

The ASEAN-SRI shall utilise the following operational modalities:

1. Institutional Governance: The network shall function as a Technical Working Group (TWG) reporting directly to the ASEAN Disaster Resilience Platform (ADRP) and regularly informing the relevant ACDM Working Groups on its progress.

2. Co-Chairmanship: Meetings of the ASEAN-SRI network shall be co-chaired by a nominated academic representative from the host country of the current ACDM Chair, alongside a technical representative from the AHA Centre.

3. Meetings and Coordination: The ASEAN-SRI network shall meet at least twice a year, ideally held back-to-back with the regular meetings of the ADRP or ACDM Working Groups, or on an ad-hoc basis as determined by regional research demands.

4. Financing: Participation within the network shall be on a self-financing or voluntary basis via Member States' domestic budgets or supplemented by the ASEAN Development Fund (ADF) and Dialogue Partner cooperation trust funds.

5. Evolutionary Clause: Subject to the maturity and scaling of its outputs, the ADRP and ACDM shall periodically evaluate the feasibility of transitioning the ASEAN-SRI from a regional network into a single, independent, and physically centralised ASEAN centre or facility.

