

Australia providing assistance to Pacific Islands in times of disasters

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Emergency Management Australia



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Attorney-General's Department

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Asia Pacific vulnerabilities to natural disaster



16 million people live in low-lying coastal areas exposed to tsunami



200 million people live within 50kms of a volcano



480 million people live in areas with high to very high earthquake risk



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WHAT DETERMINES A CRISIS

- Affects Australia's national interests
 - humanitarian, security, political, health etc
- Exceed national capacity
 - requiring regional or international support
- Slow onset vs rapid onset



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Australian Government Crisis Management Framework

Minister for Foreign Affairs has responsibility for leading the government's response to ALL overseas crises

DFAT leads the whole-of-government response

- In 2013, the Asia-Pacific accounted for 90% of the world's disaster victims.



Single Crisis Response Protocol

Ensures coordinated and coherent departmental response to an international consular, humanitarian or political/security incident.

Admin Circular P1194 (8 July 2014) refers



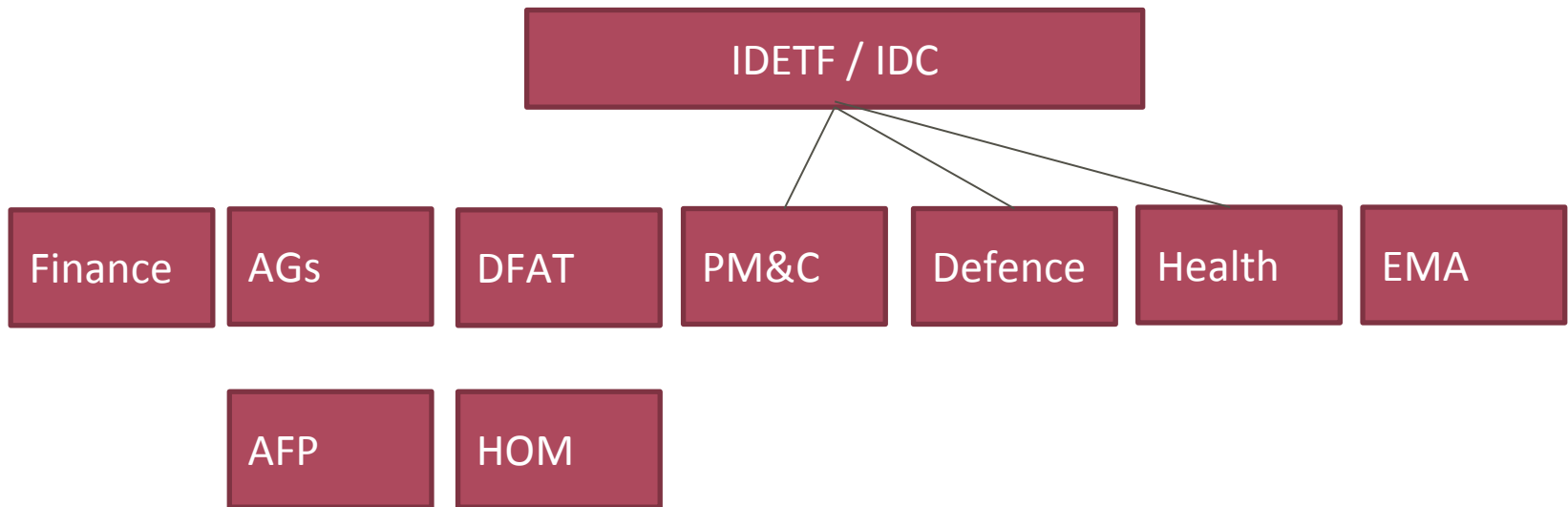
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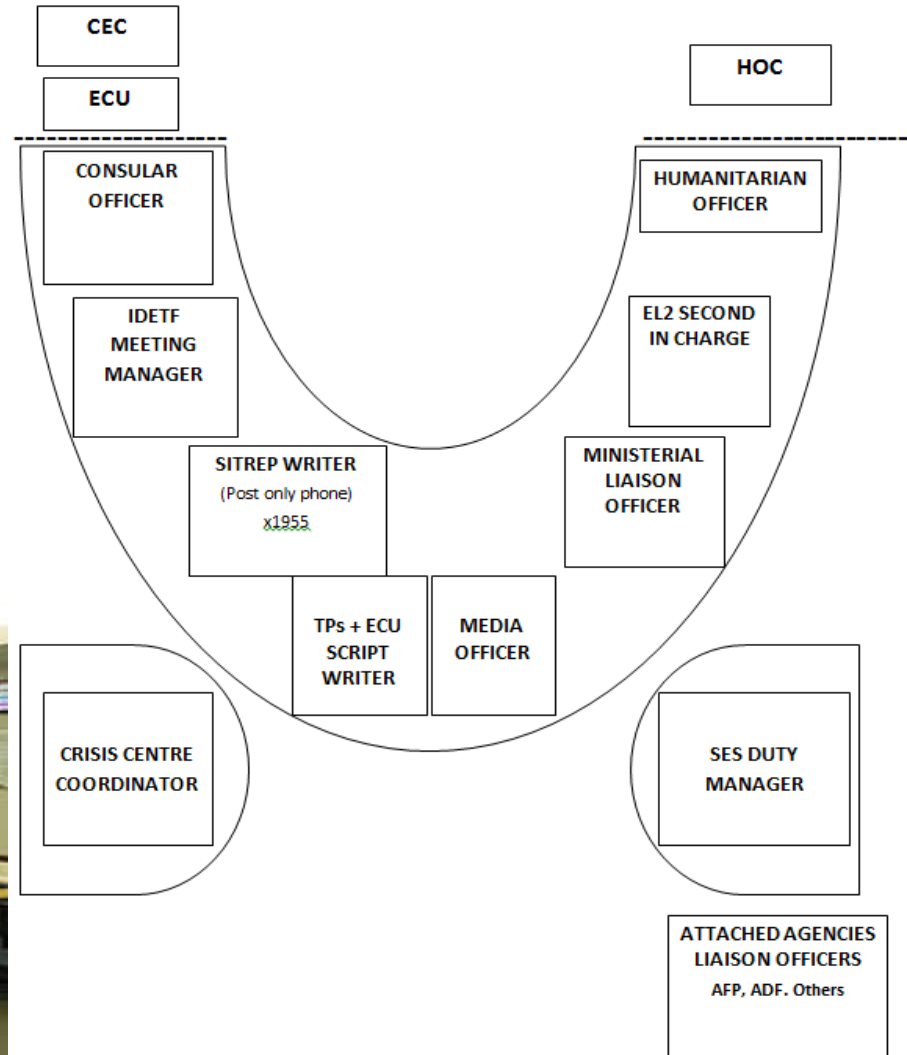
Whole of Government (WoG) decision making structure



Canberra Crisis Centre

Key Products

- IDETF minutes
- Media releases
- Talking Points
- SITREPs
- NSC briefing



Why does the Australian Government provide humanitarian assistance?

“...save lives, alleviate suffering and enhance human dignity during and in the aftermath of conflict, natural disasters and other humanitarian crises, as well as to reduce risks from and strengthen preparedness for the occurrence of such situations.”



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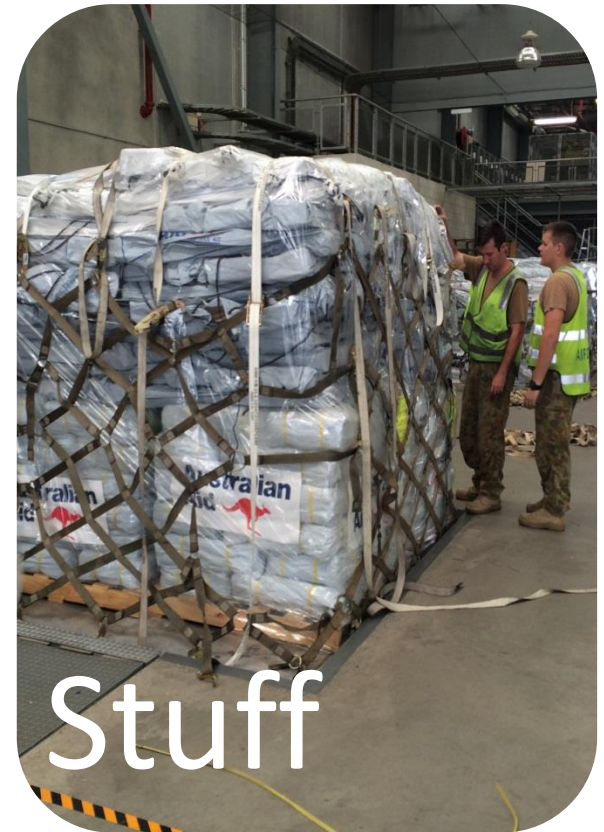
Determining Australia's humanitarian response to a crisis

- Australia's national interest
- Needs of the affected population
- Scale of the disaster and affected government response capacities, including whether a request for assistance has been made
 - Funding and plans of other donors
- Capacity and activities of humanitarian partners on the ground
 - Geographic location
 - Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship
- Ensuring our response is consistent with the principles and approaches we advocate for internationally.
 - Lessons learned by us and our partners





Response Options



Humanitarian response options: MONEY - Funding to partners



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EMA coordinated response capabilities:

- Australian Medical Assistance Team (AUSMAT)
- Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART)
- Emergency Management Assistance Team (EMAT)

ADF response capabilities:

- Army
- Navy
- Air Force

Humanitarian response options: PEOPLE - Deploying personnel



- DFAT Crisis Response Team, including humanitarian officers
- Australian search and rescue teams
- Australian medical assistance teams
- Australian Civilian Corps (ACC)
- RedR Australia



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Humanitarian response options: STUFF: Prepositioned supplies



- DFAT maintains relief supplies in **Sydney, Brisbane, Port Moresby, Lae and Jakarta.**
- We store non-food items such as tarpaulins, plastic sheeting, mosquito netting, water containers/tanks/purifiers and blankets.
- DFAT has standby arrangements with warehousing, transport and logistics companies to procure and transport relief supplies.



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2016 DEFENCE WHITE PAPER:

The ADF's enhanced maritime forces and amphibious capability set out in the 2016 Defence White Paper means the ADF will have more capability and will be more responsive and flexible in providing assistance to our neighbours when requested.



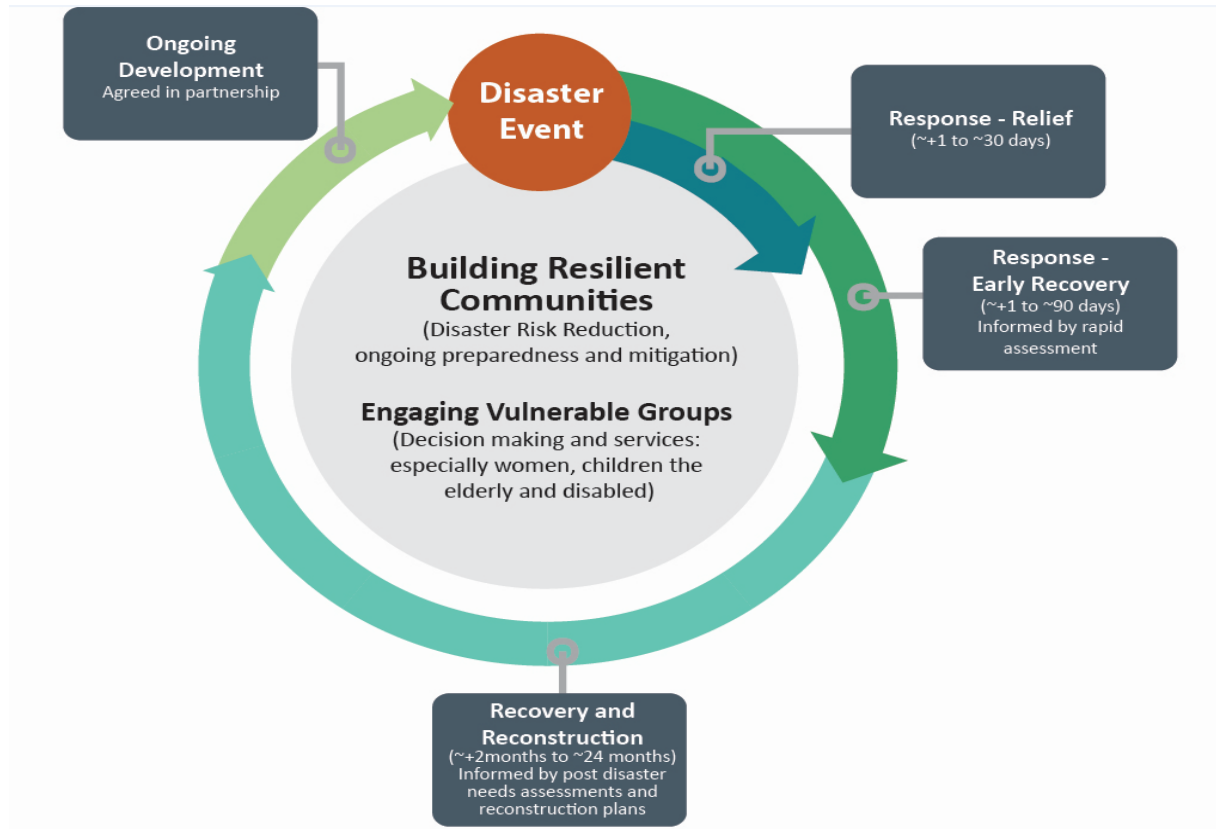
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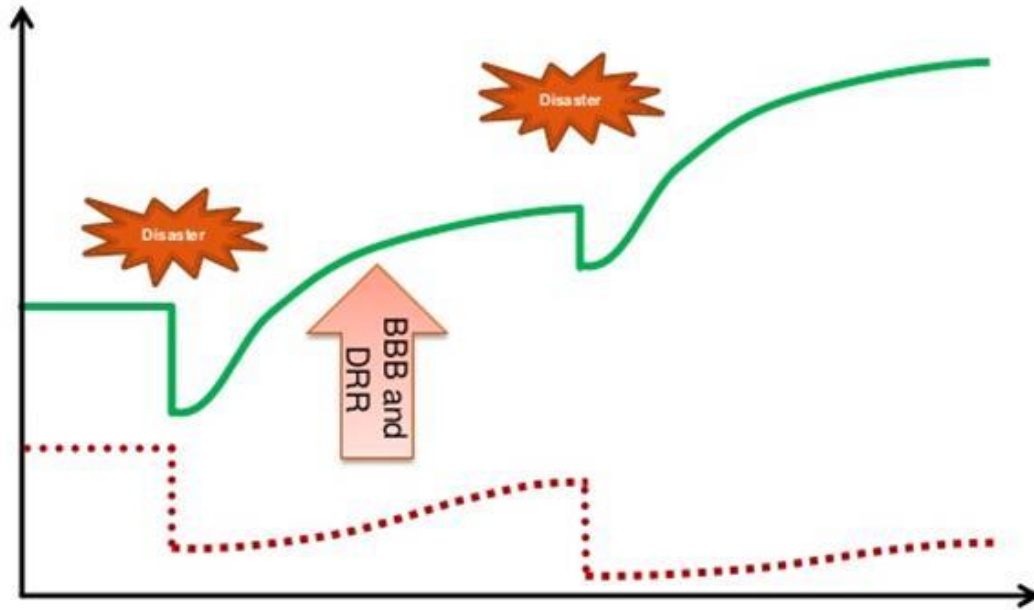
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Early Recovery: central to Australia's Humanitarian Response



Resilience of the community

Build Back Better



Build back better and disaster risk reduction make the community more resilient

Division of International Cooperation for Disaster Medicine



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Prioritise the restoration of basic services:



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Support the resuscitation of markets and livelihoods:



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Support protection measures:



Photo: Safe housing provided after the 2015 Nepal Earthquake - IOM



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