

Compilation of National Progress Reports on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action:

HFA Priority 1, core indicator 1.2:

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Know the Risks and Take Action

Reporting period: 2007-2009

This document has been compiled from the national progress reports provided by 76 countries through the HFA Monitor.

Note that these extracts are provided for convenience only.
National HFA progress reports should be considered in their entirety and can be found at:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/framework/progress/>

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

Africa

Algeria (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Au niveau politique, le processus d'allocation de ressources pour les programmes de réduction des risques de catastrophes suit un cheminement diversifié.

Tout d'abord, des subventions de fonctionnement et d'équipement sont allouées par le gouvernement annuellement aux organismes spécialisés dans ces domaines, dans le cadre du budget annuel de l'Etat. Par ailleurs, des crédits sont alloués à des programmes d'études, de recherche, de formation ou d'information concernant ces domaines et entrepris par les organismes cités précédemment ou par d'autres, pour le compte des ministères ou autres institutions concernées. Dans certains cas, les wilayas (départements) allouent des crédits pour des programmes de réduction des risques de catastrophes qui les concernent directement.

A cela, il y a lieu d'ajouter le complément de financement que constitue le système d'assurance contre les effets des catastrophes naturelles. Par ailleurs, il y'a lieu de noter l'engagement de plus en plus marqué de la part des grandes entreprises pour la prévention des risques industriels dans le cadre de leur politique HSE (Hygiene Securite Environnement).

Context & Constraints:

Au stade de développement actuel des programmes de réduction des risques de catastrophes, qui est un processus de longue durée, aucune contrainte financière n'a encore été réellement ressentie au vu du niveau de la sensibilisation des autorités à ces questions. Néanmoins, avec la systématisation des actions qu'implique la mise en œuvre de la loi 04-20, les enveloppes budgétaires seront nécessairement plus importantes et constitueront une contrainte significative qui exigera des mécanismes de gestion appropriés.

Angola (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Existe um compromisso institucional, todavia, os ganhos alcançados não são amplos nem consideráveis, pela necessidade de uma integração efectiva da gestão dos riscos de desastres e sua cabimentação financeira de forma sistemática na promoção do desenvolvimento sustentável nacional.

Context & Constraints:

Existe compromisso institucional para a alocação de recursos para os planos e actividades em todos os níveis administrativos, contudo a coordenação entre os vários actores (estatais e não-estatais) é ainda insuficiente para uma maior universalização desta matéria incluindo integração dos planos de gestão ambiental.

Burkina Faso (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial

resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Le Burkina Faso connaît depuis plusieurs décennies la récurrence des catastrophes. Ce qui amène le Gouvernement à déployer des efforts pour l'accroissement des ressources financières pour l'exécution des programmes sectoriels intégrant la RRC (Santé, Action sociale, Ressource animales, Environnement, Universités et Instituts de recherche).

Context & Constraints:

Les principales contraintes que rencontre le CONASUR dans l'exécution de ses missions concernent :

-L'insuffisance des moyens financiers, humains et logistiques.

Burundi (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

- Existence du cadre stratégique de lutte contre la pauvreté
- Programme et Politiques Nationaux de sécurité alimentaire
- programme national de lutte contre le VIH/ SIDA
- Plan National d' Adaptation aux changements climatiques
- Existence des plans de contingences multi sectoriels

Context & Constraints:

- Manque de synergie à travers les interventions
 - Ressources financières insuffisantes
 - Coordination insuffisante des interventions
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Cote d'Ivoire (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

Des ressources sont allouées surtout pour la protection civile, mais elles restent bien insuffisantes. On peut donc dire qu'il n'y a pas de ressources adéquates allouées pour instaurer des politiques et des plans de réduction du risque à tous les niveaux administratifs. Quand elles existent, elles sont fondues dans les programmes d'investissement.

Context & Constraints:

Le manque criard de moyens dû à notre état de pays en voie de développement, exacerbé par la situation de crise que la Côte d'Ivoire vit depuis 2002, constitue le défi majeur à relever.

Aussi, l'avènement de la plateforme RRC qui est un cadre institutionnel de gestion de la RRC présentera l'opportunité d'une élaboration de politiques et programmes précis auxquels qui pourraient bénéficier de financements non seulement de l'Etat, mais aussi de partenaires au développement.

Egypt (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

Examples include the Environment Protection Fund (EPF) assigned for the Egyptian EEAA, to enhance, among several activities, strategies for environmental disaster risk reduction. The Ministry of Health has an annual budget for disaster management. The Social Fund for Development (SFD) has several success stories in alleviating the impacts of natural disasters.

Also the ministry of social solidarity has special funds in its budget for humanitarian affairs, such as compensation of affected communities and relief operations in case of major disasters.

Context & Constraints:

Resources are not adequate at national or local levels; nor is it dedicated to the preparedness level.

Therefore, resources either financial or human are to be further strengthened. Adequate funds are to be earmarked in dedicated budget lines and reflected in the budgets.

Human resources although available at all levels, yet they are not well trained to cope with the needs of the disaster management and risk reduction, and capacity building is to be further strengthened in all sectors and levels.

Ghana (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

Through budgetary allocations, funds are made available for disaster management including disaster prevention and risk reduction at all levels of government. The official and private attitude towards disaster management does not merit priority description. The structural, rather than institutional basis has so far served as the basis for the implementation of disaster risk reduction. Unaware of benefits of the concept and practice of Disaster Risk Reduction, many institutions fail to pay the due attention to it.

Context & Constraints:

At the present, Disaster Risk Reduction cannot be considered as a priority since it does not have the required recognition and implementation level at all levels of government. Institutions implementing development projects do not still see the immediate benefits in Disaster Risk Reductions. Others are not prepared for the extra cost to be incurred to ensure DRR, Rules/Regulators are strictly enforced for lack of understanding, especially at the local or community level where development projects are sited and where disaster risk reduction is therefore implemented.

Kenya (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

National Focal Points have suggested budgetary allocations for DRR activities.

Context & Constraints:

So far no budgetary allocations has been provided for DRR activities for Line Ministries.

Madagascar (in French)**Level of Progress achieved:**

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Les ressources financières allouées à la RRC sont insuffisantes. Quelques projets appartenant aux partenaires allouent de ressources adéquates mais elles sont insuffisantes pour toucher la majorité de la population malagasy. Les intervenants et acteurs de développement sont actifs dans les circonscriptions administratives de leurs interventions. Ils appuient dans le développement des politiques et des plans de RRC en priorisant leurs domaines d'intervention, ce qui dilue considérablement le secteur GRC.

Context & Constraints:

Il manque une coordination des actions de RRC et d'intégration de la RRC dans le développement. Il manque aussi un outil de planification qui soit en cohérence avec la SNGRC.

Un mécanisme financier durable pour soutenir les activités de RRC est également à développer. Et les capacités au niveau local ont encore besoin d'être renforcées.

Malawi (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Adequate funds for DRR are not available at national and district level from government. DoDMA budgets for DRR activities but the funds allocated to the department are not adequate. District Assemblies who do the actual implementation do not have a budget for DRR. Most of the DRR activities being implemented are funded by donors. It is, however, expected that government will start allocating more funds for DRR to DoDMA as a result of giving priority to DRR.

Context & Constraints:

1.Lack of adequate funds for DRR at national and district level. At national level, only DoDMA gets funds for DRR, although these are inadequate. All other ministries and departments and District Assemblies do not have budgets for DRR. There is, therefore, need for budget lines for DRR to be created in government ministries and departments and District Assemblies.

Mauritius (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

The Cyclone and Other Natural Disaster Committee, located under the Prime Minister's Office has a long experience (since 1960s) in disaster risk reduction. The country has a strong institutional framework both at central and local government. Hazard risks are generally taken into consideration in developing critical infrastructures in the Island. Standard cyclone procedures have been developed and implemented at various level in almost all institutions.

Context & Constraints:

The absence of proper legislation is one of the main challenges. For example, often people go outdoor even when there is a cyclone warning in force because there is no law that prohibits them not to do so. At other times people would not build in vulnerable areas (landslide risk areas) because of absence of laws prohibiting them to do so. This situation is especially difficult in villages where people have low level of education.

Mozambique (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Resources allocation for all Government sectors activities is made according the Medium Term Fiscal Framework, which aims to establish equilibrium between government revenues and expenditure and determines the ceilings budgets to each government sector or government levels

Since 2005, DRR became a central issue for national development. As a result, since 2007 government resources allocation to DRR registered significant increments directed to investment, mainly for CENOE establishment and for arid zones development activities. Since 2007, annual budget directly committed to INGC reached US\$ 4.5 millions for current expenditure and investment. In other hand, there's direct resources allocation to provinces and districts plans, as according to the Decentralization Law, 8/2003 of 19th May, this local levels are responsible on planning and budgeting allocation in their unities.

The third mechanism is through big projects or activities under responsibility of national government, such as dams, irrigation schemes, water supply activities, environment protection and similar.

Context & Constraints:

As there are many government sectors and, all provinces and districts are involved in DRR activities implementation, resources are made available directly to each of those institutions. There is still a difficulty to estimate the global government funding allocated to DRR activities in the country. Nevertheless, there's full recognition that there is quite a high funding gap for full and quick implementation of the Master Plan, while the Contingency Plan remains funded mostly by international partners.

In other hand there is still no national indicators and annual goals which establishes links between DRR sectors activities and the general objectives of the 5 Year Government Programme (2005-2009), the 2nd PRSP (2006-2009) and the Master Plan for Disasters Prevention and Mitigation. Yet, DRR activities in all those strategic and operational plans are not budgeted. Budgeting key DRR activities is strategically important to commit and mobilize more resources. It could also be critically used as a mechanism to monitor progress during the DRR process implementation through the fulfillment of the DRR objectives formulated in the national strategic and operational plans.

Senegal (in French)**Level of Progress achieved:**

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Le Sénégal a réussi, avec l'appui du Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD), à mettre en place un projet dénommé « Projet d'Appui au Programme National de Prévention, de Réduction des Risques Majeurs et de Gestion des Catastrophes Naturelles dans le contexte de réduction de la pauvreté au Sénégal ». Depuis son démarrage en juillet 2007, le projet s'est vite distingué avec des résultats considérables : l'adoption de la plateforme nationale de RRC, l'élaboration du plan de contingence nationale, l'étude sur la réforme des textes législatifs et réglementaires en vue de rendre efficace la RRC, etc., sont à son actif.

Context & Constraints:

Le projet en cours est un projet de conception et, en ce sens, ne dispose que de ressources limitées destinées à la formulation du programme de RRC. Ainsi, son appui pour rendre opérationnelle la plateforme nationale de RRC et la DPC (en tant que point focal) du CAH reste insuffisant.

Sierra Leone (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

LEVEL THREE· Stakeholder institutions are committed but are limited in their activities due to poor resources· Disaster Risk Reduction is still a relatively new phenomenon in Sierra Leone. More needs to be done to educate the public on the whole concept. This venture will certainly require funds and road worthy vehicles for stakeholders to move around the country to educate the public on DRR. The absence of this means that limited areas will be accessed in rural communities, which are the areas most vulnerable to risk. · Stakeholder institutions are still waiting for Government's formal endorsement of the National Disaster Management Policy and the National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan· Government is yet to dedicate specific emergency funds for the effective functioning of the National Disaster Management programme. · The negative interaction of people with the environment is continue to pose a problem to the over all activities of DRR in Sierra Leone.

Context & Constraints:

Since the adoption of disaster risk reduction in Sierra Leone, National or state authorities have been grappling with the problem of resource mobilization for effective implementation of DRR. The national budget is meant to address key issues such as payment of salaries, food security health, education and other social amenities. In this situation of limited resources, government finds it difficult prioritise dedicating a separate budget for Disaster Risk Reduction. This has slowed down preparedness measures by way of capacitating communities for slow on-set or sudden disasters. Though development partners have been doing their bit in addressing Disaster Risk Reduction at the level of their institutions, yet it is expected that Government should take the lead in the overall process. However, at this point in time, Government cannot fully meet such obligation. In respect of the above, it is therefore recommended that a special disaster fund be set aside for risk reduction activities in the country. It is also recommended that more personnel be trained for DRR activities in the country.

Swaziland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

- Same as in Core indicator 2.
- Funds for effective DRR are not enough. As a result the Government has mainly prioritized short term interventions such as disaster relief and recovery programmes
- Government has made commitment to fund the new NDMA Secretariat office
- Collaborating Partners like UN agencies willing to provide technical and financial assistance on Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives
- UNDP has been involved in providing assistance (technically and financially) on the development and implementation of disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all levels.
- UNICEF has pledged to provide training of Regional Disaster Management Committees and Focal Point officers for Government ministries and Departments, municipalities and communities

Context & Constraints:

Government constrained in terms of resources to establish all structures and systems for effective DRR interventions.

Tanzania, United Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

For effective realization of disaster risk management the responsibilities are decentralized to sub national authorities and communities. There are reciprocal committees established in the regions, districts, ward and village levels and their roles and responsibilities are stipulated in the policy document including being a focal point for implementation and resources mobilization for disaster management.

Tanzania always maintains budget for disaster response (through National Disaster Relief Fund) under the Prime Ministers Office. When a national disaster occurs, funds will be released from national treasury for intervention. In addition, disaster Management Department in Prime ministers office has a budget for public awareness. For the case of Local Government Authorities has its own power and mandate to fund its activities. Communities and individuals have a role of using their own capacities to safeguard their lives and property against disasters.

Through out its presence in Tanzania UNICEF has supported the GOT in sudden and long-term emergencies by providing life-saving assistance and assured protection for children in emergencies. UNICEF has responded both in man-made and natural disasters using resources through its health, water and sanitation, protection, education and HIV/AIDS programmes.

Context & Constraints:

Funding and resources are generated as a response to specific events but these funds and resources are time bound while government resources are not available in quantities sufficient enough to allow for consistency and continuity. Disaster management capacities are well developed at least at the national level (with National relief fund), but the capacities are not transformed into a capability to respond to a disaster efficiently and effectively on the ground (without relief fund on ground). Regional, Local Government Authorities and communities are first responders; some effort has been made to build capacities in the districts but so far this has been limited due largely to lack of resources. But still there is a particular need to strengthen capacities on sub national levels and in communities.

The challenge with all support to disaster risk management in the country is that it has been project based. Once projects have finished the resources are no longer available. The disaster management department in Tanzania has not been able to rely on consistent support from donors while Government has only recently been in a position to allocate regular resources to the Disaster Management Department.

Togo (in French)**Level of Progress achieved:**

1 - Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Description:

les préoccupations en matière de prévention des catastrophes sont très récentes et datent de de 2007. l'administration n'a pas encore prévu une ligne budgétaire consacrée à la mise en oeuvre de la politique dont la volonté est manifeste dans la cadre sur l'environnement.

Context & Constraints:

les contraintes financières.

Zambia (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

The national budget has components of DRR activities in various Ministries such as agriculture; health; Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources; education and the Office of the Vice President under the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit. DMMU has opened District Disaster Management Accounts in a number of districts to help the district and sub-district levels mount first level responses.

The Government is through, decentralization policy in the process of devolving the disaster response and risk reduction interventions to local authorities.

Context & Constraints:

Resources to adequately address the DRR activities in most of the line Ministries are inadequate.

Americas

Anguilla (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Strong support for institutionalising DRR, movement in educational commitment, harmonisation committee for environmental , disaster and planning agencies led buy the Deputy Governor and Permanent Secretaries.

Context & Constraints:

Limited staffing across government

Very limited internal budget, primarily donor dependent for this year

Argentina (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

Si bien áreas importantes de gobierno y sociedad civil han tomado conciencia de la situación e implementan políticas acordes a la RRD, en muchas otras áreas de gobierno y/o de la sociedad civil en general, ese grado de conciencia es insuficiente y en algunos casos nulos.

Esta situación en oportunidades compromete las políticas de los que sí han asumido los compromisos, por cuestiones de necesidades interjurisdiccionales, intersectoriales o multidisciplinarias, que al no tener al conjunto de la red al mismo nivel de compromiso/conciencia, impide un progreso mayor y constante

Context & Constraints:

Elevar el nivel de conciencia sobre la problemática de la RRD, tanto a nivel gubernamental como no gubernamental, con ello promover el compromiso suficiente y la implementación de las políticas acordes. Se estima que la consolidación de la Plataforma Nacional coadyuvará a ello

Bolivia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

La actual Constitución Política del Estado, en su artículo 148 numeral I, indica: "I. El Presidente de la República, con acuerdo del Consejo de Ministros, podrá decretar pagos no autorizados por la ley de Presupuesto, únicamente para atender necesidades impostergables derivadas de calamidades públicas, de conmoción interna o del agotamiento de recursos destinados a mantener los servicios cuya paralización causarían graves daños. Los gastos destinados a estos fines no excederán del uno por ciento del total de egresos autorizados por el Presupuesto Nacional".

Además se cuenta con el Fondo de Reducción de Riesgos y Atención de Desastres (FORADE), con un fondo de emergencia (hasta el 0,15% del presupuesto consolidado de la nación a partir del 2003). Los últimos 2 años (2007 y 2008) se ha podido acceder a una parte de estos recursos debido a las limitaciones

económicas que tiene el Estado.

Recientemente se ha creado el Fondo para la reconstrucción, el apoyo productivo y la seguridad alimentaria, con un cantidad de recursos de 600 Millones de Dólares. Este fondo cuenta con recursos de créditos transferidos de las reservas del Banco Central de Bolivia - BCB al Tesoro General de la Nación

Context & Constraints:

Es necesario que el Sistema Nacional de RRD cuente con un presupuesto que no dependa únicamente de la ocurrencia de los desastres, sino que se disponga de forma permanente para la atención de los desastres y emergencias menores y comunitarias. Además, se debe establecer e institucionalizar la disponibilidad de recursos para las tareas de prevención en todos los ámbitos sectoriales.

Debe reforzarse el presupuesto de funcionamiento del Viceministerio de Defensa Civil y Cooperación al Desarrollo Integral, debido a la responsabilidad institucional de construir y establecer las herramientas nacionales para la RRD.

También es necesaria la complementación de los diferentes fondos establecidos los últimos años, dado que se nota una dispersión de los esfuerzos financieros, particularmente en el contexto de la fase post desastres o reconstrucción.

British Virgin Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

Local capacity exists within the DDM and throughout the National Emergency Organization to allow for further implementation of sustainable projects that would allow for achievement of the goal of reducing risks from all hazards.

Context & Constraints:

Increased capacity within the technological and financial support is required to facilitate and support the needs within the Department.

Cayman Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

A. National Budget Allocation

Government has funded the office, staff and programs of Hazard Management Cayman Islands.

There is also a budget allocation for the preliminary phase of the construction of the new National Emergency Operations Centre.

A new C.I. \$85 million Government accommodation building is being constructed with a projected life span of 65 years. The building will be constructed to resist hurricanes and earthquakes, and with the first floor at a level of 14.6 feet, it will also be highly resistant to flooding.

The five-storey building will feature 185,000 square feet of air-conditioned space, plus an underground parking structure and a service deck. The building is being constructed to LEED specifications to make it

environmentally friendly and energy efficient. The office building is scheduled to open in January 2011. This will replace the Tower Building which was severely impacted by Hurricane Ivan in September 2004 (and subsequently abandoned and knocked down) and the current Government Office Building (the Glass House) which was built in 1974-1975, before Cayman had a building code.

B. Cayman Islands National Archive:

The Archive has a comprehensive document management plan that includes the removal and safe storage of Government documents and records across many departments, ministries, authorities and agencies when the nation is facing imminent threat of impact from a major hurricane. Hurricane Ivan provided many opportunities for learning through experience and the Cayman Islands is better prepared to preserve and restore water (flood)damaged documents and records.

All public authorities are in the process of implementing a records management system that involves identifying vital records. This process is expected to be complete by January 2009.

C. The Health Services Authority (HSA):

Like many other Government entities, the HSA has its own disaster response plan. This plan is tested in annual disaster exercises. Last year the simulated exercise revolved around a plane crash and a private hospital was included in the drill.

D. Emergency Generators:

A comprehensive programme of increasing the resilience and capacity of back up emergency power generation has been conducted across the range of Government institutions. The pads (on which the generators sit) have been elevated in instances where they were vulnerable to flooding and hurricane related storm surge.

E. The shuttering of government buildings:

Every year the Public Works Department practices shuttering Government buildings. In addition Government buildings that previously did not have shutters have now been retrofitted to include them.

F. Road Network Storm Defense System:

Government has embarked on a program of protecting vulnerable and critical coastal road corridors with sea walls. These walls are over a foot wide and include concrete and steel sheeting.

G. New Schools, Civic Centres and other Government Buildings:

Government has increased available shelter space by over 50 percent since the passage of Hurricane Ivan and the shelters are now equipped with emergency power and water.

Context & Constraints:

Government tries to appropriately balance risk reduction strategies within existing budget constraints.

New shelters are being built to withstand category five hurricanes however a number of older shelters are still rated to category three only.

Following Hurricane Ivan a number of schools were damaged and this affected normal scheduled classes. While more resilient new schools are in the process of being constructed, a number of the older establishments remain vulnerable and regular classes may once again be disrupted.

Cayman is a relatively small country and budgetary considerations do not permit a full scale burn unit which may be necessary in the event of certain disasters that are associated with fire.

Colombia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Se cuenta con asignaciones presupuestales importantes en el nivel nacional (sectores) y en ciudades donde el tema es sensible (no necesariamente porque hayan sido afectadas por desastres de gran magnitud, como el caso de Bogotá). Tanto en el Decreto 919 de 1989, como en la legislación específica sobre competencias de los entes territoriales (Departamentos y Municipios), se establece la necesidad de apropiar recursos para la prevención y atención de desastres, no obstante no se definen porcentajes o montos determinados y significativos con lo que el nivel de apropiación queda a discreción de las autoridades departamentales y municipales. A nivel nacional es tradicional la asignación de recursos por vía de proyectos de inversión y por vía de recursos de funcionamiento para entidades como la Dirección de Prevención y Atención de Desastres - DPAD - y la Defensa Civil Colombiana, por ejemplo. No obstante dicha asignación normalmente resulta insuficiente, situación que tradicionalmente ha debido sortearse a través de sucesivas adiciones de presupuesto al Fondo Nacional de Calamidades - FNC -, dependiendo de la gravedad de la situación. Por ley las entidades públicas del orden nacional y territorial son los responsables de tener los recursos dedicados y adecuados para ejecutar las acciones relacionadas con la Gestión del Riesgo.

Context & Constraints:

No en todas las administraciones públicas se realiza la reserva presupuestal para el tema de Gestión del Riesgo, a su vez, la inclusión de decisiones estructurales en los planes de desarrollo y el Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial POT el tema de Gestión del Riesgo es baja, debido especialmente en la capacidad técnica con la que cuentan los entes municipales la identificación de escenarios de riesgo con sus respectivas acciones para la no generación y reducción de riesgos. Baja prioridad del tema por parte de algunos entes territoriales, quienes a pesar de experimentar situaciones recurrentes de emergencia, sistemáticamente ignoran su responsabilidad frente a la destinación de recursos para el tema en sus presupuestos. Finalmente, dada la coyuntura económica del país, las asignaciones presupuestales a través de las transferencias los mecanismos de distribución de las mismas y dada las prioridades de los municipios tendencialmente son muy bajas por no decir nulas para el tema en cuestión, de igual forma, la generación de recursos propios por parte de los entes municipales en especial en municipios pequeños 87% del país, no son suficientes para realizar las inversiones necesarias para invertir en la reducción del riesgo.

Costa Rica (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

“Hay disponibles recursos exclusivos y adecuados para implementar planes y actividades para la reducción del riesgo de desastres en todos los niveles administrativos”

Nivel alcanzado: 4

La Ley Nacional de Emergencias (Ley 8488) aporta recursos para la prevención y atención de Desastres: El Presupuesto Nacional asigna recursos y el 3% del superávit de las instituciones públicas anualmente

pasa al Fondo Nacional de Emergencias para financiar labores de prevención y el desarrollo del Sistema Nacional, por parte de la CNE.

Bajo declaratoria de Emergencia las instituciones quedan autorizadas a trasladar sin permisos previos recursos de sus presupuestos al Fondo Nacional de Emergencia e igual son posibles los préstamos y donaciones para atender la emergencia. En tanto se mantienen en el Fondo, estos recursos pueden ser invertidos por la CNE para generar intereses que son destinados tanto a labores ordinarias de prevención como a la atención de emergencia.

Adicionalmente, la misma Ley establece la obligación de todas las instituciones, bajo la fiscalización de la Contraloría General de la República, de asignar anualmente recursos en sus presupuestos para las labores propias de cada una de las instituciones de prevención y de atención de emergencias.

Context & Constraints:

Los recursos del Fondo de Emergencia son insuficientes para la atención de las emergencias, específicamente para la reconstrucción. El traslado de recursos por parte de las instituciones está supeditado a la voluntad política de los jefes. La Ley no prevé mecanismos financieros para hacer sostenible la existencia de recursos en el Fondo de Emergencia. Además, la planificación de la reconstrucción por lo general solo considera las obras e inversión que se pueden desarrollar mediante los recursos del Fondo de Emergencia y el mecanismo de excepcionalidad de la Declaratoria de Emergencia, sin consideración de procesos ordinarios del desarrollo local que pueden ser ejecutados por otras vías y bajo responsabilidad de otros entes distintos a la CNE.

Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

Existen recursos humanos/técnicos limitados dentro de las instituciones públicas que con la capacidad de tomar en cuenta el riesgo en las decisiones de inversión para el desarrollo y en el diseño de proyectos.

El interés del gobierno dominicano en el financiamiento de proyectos de cooperación en gestión de riesgos es muy positivo.

Context & Constraints:

- Es necesario tener asegurada la voluntad política al más alto nivel para poder asumir acciones y políticas para la prevención de los desastres.

- Es necesario el establecimiento de un mecanismo de implementación del Fondo Nacional para la Prevención, Mitigación y Respuesta, que permita el financiamiento de actividades de reducción de riesgo a todos los niveles (nacional, provincial y local).

Ecuador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

Nivel de avance: 3

Hay cierto compromiso y capacidades institucionales para lograr la RRD, Existe un compromiso sistemático para recopilar y procesar los datos sobre las amenazas, vulnerabilidad y riesgo pero hay un bajo nivel de concientización sobre las necesidades de contar con datos para determinar los factores de

vulnerabilidad, al igual que una falta de planificación sistemática y de destrezas operativas”.

Context & Constraints:

AVANCE

Elevar la gestión de riesgos a Política de Estado

La Constitución 2008 es el punto desde el cual la gestión de riesgos se convierte en Política de Estado.

Según lo que ella establece, el Estado es responsable de proteger a las personas, las colectividades y la naturaleza frente a los efectos negativos de los desastres de origen natural o antrópico. En concordancia, las acciones que se han desarrollado buscan transversalizar este enfoque en todas las políticas sectoriales.

Con esta línea de acción se busca en un plazo de cinco años, que la mayor parte la ciudadanía e instituciones públicas y privadas hayan incorporado la gestión de riesgos en su planificación, gestión y acción cotidiana.

El Salvador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

Existen recursos, pero no son exclusivos y los existentes no siempre tienen el enfoque de RRD.

Los recursos no son adecuados ni suficientes ya que se requiere más investigación, tecnología, estudios, obras de mitigación, etc.

Hay un fondo exclusivo de acuerdo a la Ley de protección civil, pero no es adecuado y está orientado para la atención de emergencias y no para la prevención.

Context & Constraints:

Priorizar la importancia de disponer de recursos económicos para la prevención y RRD en la inversión pública nacional y cooperación internacional.

Elaborar una política de cooperación internacional que incluya este tema como prioridad, para que haya coordinación, evitando la dispersión y mejor uso de los recursos.

Jamaica (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

The organization has always recognized the need for plan development and has always incorporated risk reduction plans and activities in its strategic plan. However, attaining the necessary resources to effectively deliver has been a challenge.

Until December 2005, when the Hazard Risk Reduction Policy was passed by Cabinet, the only overarching framework guiding the process was the National Disaster Plan and this explains the absence of a national or regional plan to address disaster risk reduction. Notwithstanding several efforts have been made at mitigation in several sectors albeit a disjointed approach.

Context & Constraints:

Challenges

- Absence of national, parish and community plans to implement disaster risk reduction activities.
- Absence of dedicated budgetary allocation at the local level to expedite risk reduction programme.
- Absence of substantial annual allocations to the National Disaster Fund.
- Absence of a Risk Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan

Recommendations

- The implementation Plan for the Hazard Risk Reduction Policy is already receiving attention and support from key government agencies. It is hoped that at the end of the exercise Disaster Risk reduction plans will be complete and ready for implementation.
 - Central government to provide the requisite allocation to the local authorities to effect risk management programme. NGO's
 - Disaster Risk Reduction Mainstreaming Process to be continued.
-

Panama (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Existen avances en el tema, hay recursos disponibles para la ejecución pero el recurso es institucional y no siempre esta claramente definido o asignado exclusivamente para la implementación; para la ejecución de programas, planes y proyectos que permitan el avance en el tema a nivel nacional; por lo cual la mayor parte de nuestras instituciones requieren del respaldo económico

En casos como la ACP si hay recursos disponibles dedicados para implementar planes y actividades para la reducción del riesgo de desastres por lo menos en el área correspondiente a su comunidad en riesgo y en el tema de seguridad.

La CSS por lo pronto ha dado los primeros pasos en materia presupuestaria y ya se están canalizando recursos para la RRD en las unidades Ejecutoras. Pero no son lo suficiente para decir que la institución tiene un alcance autónomo.

Las instituciones muchas veces se organizan realizando autogestión, con lo cual obtienen recurso a través de donaciones, programas, proyectos y asistencias internacionales.

Context & Constraints:

En la actualidad el recurso existente, es el establecido institucionalmente a través de presupuestos institucionales; al igual que el recurso humano y el equipo institucional. Por ende muchas actividades no tienen el respaldo completo, ya que en algunos casos las funciones son paralelas a las regulares y con equipo que en ocasiones esta limitado a las acciones.

Existe instituciones cuya naturaleza de actividades tienen algo de presupuesto "asignado" para al tema, pero aun a nivel de nación se requiere un presupuesto institucional diseñado para este fin.

Ejemplo algunas limitaciones:

- En la actualidad existe la necesidad de contratación de más recursos humano que este especializado en la materia.
- Falta concienciar a nivel político (directores ejecutivos, ministros, alcaldes, presidente, diputados) en Gestión del Riesgo, para que se logre asignar recursos para el desarrollo de la gestión de reducción de riesgos de desastres.
- Se requiere realizar mayor gestión de financiamiento con organismos nacionales e internacionales.
- Crear y/o fortalecer en nuestras instituciones, los departamentos con funciones dentro del tema, para el desarrollo de programas y proyectos.
- Es importante que las instituciones proyecten sus necesidades en este tema mediante la solicitud clara

de los mismos para ese fin; pero la principal limitantes es que al colocar esos recursos como “exclusivos” si no se desarrollan esos recursos se pierden, o no pueden ser reasignados.

- En el caso de los recursos obtenidos mediante donaciones es importante organizarse con el Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas de forma que esos ingresos al presupuesto operacional de la institución, sigan todas las normativas existentes para evitar caer en errores administrativos.
 - La realidad es que presupuestar para la RRD es algo difícil e intangible y que no ofrece representatividad inmediata, en los aspectos políticos institucionales o locales, esto es una de las mayores limitaciones.
-

Peru (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

Hay cierto progreso, pero sin políticas sistemáticas y/o un compromiso institucional, el mismo que se traduce en la falta de asignación de recursos para implementar los planes de RRD. Se reconocen aspectos como:

- No hay propuesta concertada, solo propuestas sectoriales.
- Algunos sectores están desarrollando la política de atención y prevención de desastres, por sus mismas funciones.

Context & Constraints:

- > Desde el año 2007 en el Clasificador Funcional Programático, se incluye el
 - > Programa 024 : Prevención y Atención de Desastres.
 - > Subprograma : 0066 Defensa Civil.
 - > Actividad : 1.029433 Prevención y Mitigación de Desastres.
 - > 1.029434 Atención de Desastres y Apoyo a la Rehabilitación y la Reconstrucción.
 - > Desde el 2007 Incorporación del Análisis del Riesgo en los Proyectos de Inversión Publica
 - > Desde el 2008, el instructivo del Presupuesto Participativo a nivel nacional reconoce la importancia de la reducción del riesgo de desastres e identifica como agentes participantes a los componentes del SINADECI
 - > Partidas que están en proceso de implementación, especialmente a nivel de los Gobiernos Regional.
 - > Propiamente la RRD no esta definida como política de estado sin embargo esta incluida en la Política de Lucha contra la Pobreza en el Acuerdo Nacional.
-

Saint Lucia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Direct annual budget for DRR actives is approximately EC\$500,000 which is the recurrent budget for the National Emergency Management Organization's administration, Support Agencies such as the Ministry of Physical Development and the Ministry of Communications & Works would have budgetary allocations which would indirectly address some DRR concerns.

Being signatory to the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Relief Agency (CDERA) Agreement which calls for contributions to an Emergency Assistance Fund, Saint Lucia has stated financial and other obligations to make to impacted Participating States of CDERA.

Context & Constraints:

In the National Budget negotiations various departments are vying for very limited available resources and

thus many programs and activities do not attract funding support. Further, staffing constraints limit the ability of NEMO to develop funding proposals for seeking funding support from external sources.

United States of America (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

The United States has made significant investments in disaster risk reduction from warning systems to pre-disaster mitigation grants for communities to disaster-resilient design of critical infrastructure. The experience of Hurricane Katrina, however, underscores that significant challenges remain to building a fully disaster-resilient society.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

La mayoría de las instituciones cuentan con presupuestos ordinarios para el desarrollo de actividades propias de su sector, más no están destinados exclusivamente a la RRD y no son adecuados para implementar planes y actividades, relacionados con la materia. Sin embargo, algunas de las instituciones contemplan implícitamente la variable riesgo, ya que se rigen bajo normativas nacionales e internacionales para el cumplimiento de sus funciones.

El Estado ha designado recursos económicos para la RRD en localidades donde se llevan a cabo trabajos de reconstrucción, a través de un fideicomiso asignado a los proyectos propuestos por los representantes estatales y aprobados por las autoridades Nacionales, en el marco de la antigua Comisión Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos.

La Dirección Nacional de Protección Civil y Administración de Desastres cuenta con recursos orientados a establecer estrategias dirigidas a la RRD, al preparar a las comunidades para enfrentar emergencias y desastres en sus diferentes fases y etapas

Organizaciones No Gubernamentales, como Caritas y Cruz Roja de Venezuela a través del V Plan de Acción de DIPECHO (Preparación de Desastres de la Oficina para Ayuda Humanitaria de la Comisión Europea) así como CESAP, han destinado recursos para la ejecución de acciones orientadas a la RRD, a nivel de las comunidades.

Context & Constraints:

Incluir la variable riesgo en la formulación de planes, programas y proyectos de desarrollo, en los distintos niveles administrativos de las instituciones públicas, privadas y ONGs en el ámbito nacional, estatal y municipal.

Disponer de recursos financieros exclusivos y adecuados en los presupuestos ordinarios para implementar planes nacionales, estatales y municipales orientado a la RRD.

Sensibilizar a la alta gerencia de las instituciones públicas y privadas sobre la importancia y necesidad de

asignación de recursos para la RRD.

Establecer a través de un marco jurídico la contribución económica de las empresas públicas y privadas a un fondo para impulsar la RRD.

Asia

Bahrain [\(in English\)](#)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

- Resources (Funding) are made available but on an “ad hoc” basis.
- However, good physical resources are in place such as a modern National Emergency Control Centre; Emergency Services Response Vehicles and equipment are also state-of-the-art.
- Funding will be made available in the event of major emergencies. (See Core Indicator 3 of HFA Priority 5)
- NCDM will coordinate funding issues with all involved and give support to justified requirements (Single and Multi - Agency) for funding for all areas.

Context & Constraints:

- Systematic (budgeted) Funding for DRR is required rather than “ad-hoc” arrangements.
 - A central formal Emergency Fund should be emplaced
-

Bangladesh [\(in English\)](#)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

There is an increasing trend of revenue allocation and expenditure in the area of disaster management, which continued throughout the reporting period. Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Fund established in 2004 from government revenue budget continued in the same period, which reached to an average annual allocation of USD 12 million. GoB also established specific programme to reduce seasonal unemployment in specific 12 food insecure districts. In mid 2008 GoB has launched a new national-scale 100 days employment generation programme with a total portfolio of around USD 300 million. For disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation GoB has declared a billion climate change fund with a total annual allocation of round USD 45 million. Under the CDMP initiative of the MoFDM USD 3.2 million were spent to implement small scale community level risk reduction projects involving NGOs and local level disaster management committees. A good number of DRR projects were implemented in this reporting period by the NGOs with external support.

There has been an increasing commitment for resources from various development partners i.e. DFID, DANIDA, EC, SIDA, the World Bank and UN agencies to support national DRR initiatives. At the same time, more number of donors are increasing their engagement on DRR.

Context & Constraints:

However, allocated resources are far from adequate in the highly populous country with multiple hazards. The potential to utilise various resources allocated under different various ministries and departments needs to be explored. Often, limited coordination in funding allocation (by different government and non-government sources) limits optimisation of available resources.

Cambodia [\(in English\)](#)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

There are some available resources for disaster risk reduction plans in the county, but the resources are mainly borne by partner agencies, who are working on disaster risk reduction in the country. They are: ADPC, MRC, LWF, CWF, Concern Worldwide, Care International, World Vision, ZOA, Action Aid, CRC, Oxfam GB, Oxfam America, Oxfam Australia, DCA, Save the Earth and other local NGOs etc. The partner agencies are funded by funding agencies, including ECHO, GTZ, World Bank, ADB, AusAID, USAID, OFDA and others.

The government also allocated some fund, but it could only be utilized for emergency relief and response operation when the disaster occurred.

Context & Constraints:

- > The level of progress on disaster management in the country is limited due to many factors contribute to, including:
 - o Disaster management is not become a systematic and institutional mechanism due to Disaster Management Offices at all levels are not become the institutions which enable them to have their own budget for ensuring their programmes implementation and functions
 - o DM is not institutionalized.
 - o Capacity of institutions at all levels are limited in terms of human resources, administrations, and financial resources for ensuring their functions

Recommendations to Overcome

- Strengthening institutions at all levels enable them to institutionalize disaster management into sectors and mobilize resources to ensure their functions and mechanism on disaster risk management.
- Strengthening capacities of institutions at all levels enable them to manage and implement the policies, and legal framework on disaster risk management and disaster management.

India (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

There is an increasing trend of revenue allocation and expenditure in the area of disaster risk reduction in recent period. For post disaster immediate relief and response Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) are available. There are several individual schemes and programmes of different ministries which have inbuilt disaster risk reduction elements and the investments made under these programmes contribute significantly towards reducing disaster risks. The 13th Finance Commission of Government of India has convened a study on disaster funding mechanisms in India to provide recommendations on constitution of dedicated funds for disaster response and mitigation. There has been also increasing commitment for resources from various development partners like World Bank, Asian Development Bank and United Nation's Development Programme to support national DRR initiatives. Several Civil Society Organizations are also implementing small scale disaster risk reduction projects.

Some of the key programmes being implemented by Government of India which contribute towards Disaster Risk Reduction are as follows:

- The National Disaster Management Programme.
- Capacity Building Programmes on earthquake risk management for architects and engineers (2004-2010).
- National Scheme on Revamping of Civil Defense.

Special Scheme on upgradation of National Civil Defence College .
Disaster Risk Management Programme with financial assistance from United Nation Development Programme.
Upgradation of fire services in states and union territories across the country.
Disaster Management Support Programme .
India Meteorological Department Modernization Programme.
Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission.
National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
National Watershed Development Projects for rainfed areas.
Special Central Assistance to the State plan Scheme on Watershed Development Project in shifting cultivation areas in north east states.

Context & Constraints:

Competing priorities of the national and state governments create challenges to mobilise dedicated resources for disaster risk reduction or mitigation. Also Mitigation projects which essentially aim at reducing risks have longer gestation periods and often associated with operational and implementation hurdles. The Disaster Management Act emphasizes on integration of disaster risk reduction elements into the relevant ongoing development programmes. The National Executive Committee and the State Executive Committee which are statutory bodies constituted at the national level and state level under the DM act monitor, coordinate and give directions to the respective ministries and departments in this regard.

Indonesia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

There has been some progress in the implementation of disaster risk reduction programs, but the availability of financial resources to carry out DRR plans and activities at the different government levels will still need to be increased. Disaster risk reduction needs further advocacy in order that it can become development priority and enter the national and local budgets with clear budget item.

Budgets for disaster management in most departments and local governments generally are allocated for response/emergency activities. Many disaster risk reduction activities implemented by the different stakeholders have not been built on the same framework, so that the implementation is more or less sectoral in nature, not structured and not integrated. This has made it difficult to allocate special resources, i.e. human resources, financial resources or physical resources that are sufficient at all levels of government, in line with the situations and conditions of every region.

Resources for disaster management in the civil society usually come from international assistance, donor agencies, the government or the people's own resources that are collected through the help of media campaign or humanitarian agencies. Actually there are still many untapped resources due to the minimal socialization to the community on how to mobilize resources for disaster risk reduction programs and activities. Moreover, many parties from the private sector have started to be involved in disaster management, particularly through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs, but the majority still too much preoccupied with emergency response and they are meant more not to alleviate the people's sufferings but to promote their visibility. If these CSR programs also hold "risk management" paradigm, they can contribute significantly in increasing the availability of special resources needed for disaster risk reduction activities.

BNPB is on the way of developing a disaster data and information system (called the DIBI) that can be used in planning DRR activities. In order that the regions can benefit from the system, sufficient financial

and human resources will be needed.

Context & Constraints:

Indonesia still faces some challenges in earmarking disaster risk reduction budgets in the national and regional budget (APBN/APBD) allocations. There are many disaster risk reduction plans and activities that are not integrated, systematic and coordinated, and confusing for parties interested in contributing resources. Besides, the absence of mechanism or technical implementation guidelines for resource mobilization and the use and distribution of assistance from donor agencies has also obstructed efforts to ensure the availability of resources for disaster risk reduction activities.

To ensure the coordinated, systematic and integrated conduct of disaster risk reduction plans and programs, efforts will need to be done to increase the capacity to formulate Disaster Management Plans. Awareness of the importance of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development plans has to be raised in all levels and sectors. It is expected that by way of this systematic mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction, special resources required for the planning and implementation of disaster risk reduction activities could be made available and allocated sufficiently.

Furthermore, since the coordination among DRR stakeholders at national and local level still needs to be strengthened, the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation system for the implementation of DM and DRR policy must be enhanced so that the implementation of DRR can bring more positive impacts. One of the required systems is one that has the accountability principle to ensure the utilization of non-government funding can be accountable.

Iran, Islamic Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

The National Disaster Management organization of Iran has started its activities at present ,the organization has a dedicated budget line for disaster risk reduction and management .According to the annual budget Act, each year , Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management have a budget line that must be approved by the Islamic consultative assembly of Iran .The forecast and estimation of annual budget is made by the organization based on the plans and project that are proposed by national and provincial authorities .Distribution of funds is also made by NDMO. Being approved by the Parliament of Iran, NDMO distributes budget among the entire provinces of the country for implementation of plans and projects proposed by various sectors and also for compensation of damages resulted from disasters. for the current Iranian year started from 21 March 2008 a total of 600.000.000 us \$ has been allocated for disaster reduction plans out of which about %2 is dedicated for research and studies on disaster risk reduction .In addition , due to an extreme drought that occurred this year in the country , the Parliament of Iran approved a budget of 2500.000.000 us\$ for compensation of damages incurred by this unprecedented phenomena .The government of the Islamic Republic of Iran allocates %1public budget of the country to disaster reduction and disaster management activities each year.

Context & Constraints:

Iran is especially prone to major natural disasters. Earthquakes, floods, droughts and the like .Some disasters, floods and droughts for example, have become more frequent and destructive partly because of global climate change, partly because of local environmental damage. And others , particularly earthquakes, pose great threats owing to the high population concentration in major cities, three quarters of which are in potential major earthquakes zones .each more powerful than 7 on the Richter scale have occurred in Iran in the last century .while the probability of earthquakes is always high, the probability of floods has increased during recent decades and has affected more people than earthquakes .While Iran has no control over increasingly intense rains caused , perhaps global warming , it can and must give

attention to flood management and measures of flood avoidance ,most importantly those which stop the deterioration of the water retention properties of the land and vegetation through deforestation and the degrading of rangeland Draught represents another global warming danger and has affected large parts of the country this year. The draught has caused direct damage alone estimated at over 1200 billion Us \$.

The challenges of improving disaster preparedness and reduction has many elements :

- Minimizing overlap of responsibilities between different administrative bodies.
 - enforcing more efficiently the urban building codes designed to make building more earthquake-resistant and extending controls to the smaller towns and the countryside.
 - campaigning through schools, the media and local authorities for great public awareness of the danger of disaster and of how ordinary citizen can participate in prevention and relief.
 - developing a national drought mitigation strategy.
 - developing the great amount of work which has already been don on earthquake micro-zoning and Extending this to the mapping of flood risk.
-

Japan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

The Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures clearly specifies responsibilities of organizations involved in disaster risk reduction. The Basic Act stipulates the basic principles of taking budgetary steps by the organizations responsible for the implementation of disaster preparedness and response measures defined in the Act.

In the fiscal year 2008, the national budget for disaster management was approximately 2.1 trillion yen. The budget was allocated to the fields of i) scientific technology research (9 billion yen); ii) disaster prevention and preparedness (0.7 trillion yen); iii) national land conservation (1.2 trillion yen); and iv) disaster recovery and rehabilitation (0.2 trillion yen).

At the Prefectural level, for example, Hyogo Prefectural government allocated 1.3 billion yen in the fiscal year 2008 for i) formulation of the regional disaster management plan, ii) improvement of safety measures for social infrastructure and buildings, iii) promotion of protection by mutual aid system for housing reconstruction, iv) dissemination of lessons learnt from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, and v) improvement of disaster management system.

Similarly, at the City level, for example, Kobe Municipal government earmarked the budget for disaster management activities including i) establishment of emergency response center, ii) promotion of renovation for earthquake-resistant structures of buildings, iii) improvement of public infrastructure, and iv) flood and storm surge countermeasures.

Context & Constraints:

Due to financial crisis, many local governments have faced to difficulty to allocate enough amount of budget for taking sufficient measures, and have no other choices to maintain minimum requirement.

Kazakhstan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

For measures of prevention and liquidation of ES the national and local (Akimats) budget are annually

specified. If necessary these budgets may be corrected. In case of ES there is a Governmental Reserve of unplanned expenditures which provide immediate financing in a current fiscal year. This Reserve including local budgets can not be used for other purposes and is annually formed considering a number of all ES. The Budget Code includes a financing of fire ES by regional and municipal Akimats and communities without a national fire service.

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Korea, Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Total of 63 laws and regulations related to disaster management have been amended and newly established.

For instance, the Water and Wind related Disaster Insurance Act provides legal background for disaster insurance program and amended Natural Disaster Countermeasures Act provides legal base for the Disaster Mitigation Pre-Consideration Regulation.

Also, earthquake disaster prevention comprehensive countermeasures was proposed with other programs such as disaster management system assessment program, safety incident forecast program for citizens, pan-governmental disaster management network, integrated radio communication system, and etc.

Context & Constraints:

US\$ 2.8 billion, which is about 67% of annual recovery costs, is from national budget annually. There is an argument that burden of the national budget is too much and the budget efficiency is not proved.

Budgets for mitigation activities and programs need to be increased. Also, improved recovery programs instead of simple recovery need to be promoted.

Kyrgyzstan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Funds for mitigation of disaster consequences are allocated in the republican budget and in the budget of administrative-territorial division (provinces, cities, districts, etc.) every year.

These funds are distributed by the Inter-agency Commission on prevention and mitigation of emergency situations upon submission of the supporting documents prepared by emergency commissions in the fields.

The documents are submitted to the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) of the Kyrgyz Republic via its structural subdivisions, further to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to be considered by the Inter-agency Commission on prevention and mitigation of emergency situations.

Moreover, funds are allocated for training of the heads of ministries and authorities, local executive authorities, economy objects, pupils, students, local community and other strata of the society on the natural and man-made disaster preparedness.

Context & Constraints:

Funds allocated by the Government for prevention and mitigation of emergency situations are insufficient and make max. 10% of the damage caused by disasters to the population and the country economy. Little funds are allocated for implementation of bank-strengthening and preventive activities in the most dangerous areas; this makes only a small part of the planned activities.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

1 - Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Description:

During emergencies, the Government allocates following resources;

1. MLWS can propose to use the KR1 budget and about 456 tons of rice stocks
2. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) makes 100 to 200 tons of seeds available for immediate distribution while it allocates a budget of around USD 1.87 million to repair irrigation systems and rehabilitate production areas
3. The Ministry of Public Work and Transportation allocate a budget of around USD6.68 million to repair roads and bridges affected by disasters
4. The Ministry of Defence mobilizes army forces, mobile houses, equipments, transportations, etc

Other resources available during the disaster situation are as follows;

1. Lao Red Cross has stocked relief items in warehouses at central, northern and southern parts
2. MLSW has also stocked the emergency assistance materials at the national as well as at the province level in the whole country. However, the assistance materials are not sufficient and they often do not reach to the requirement when a disaster occurs.

Context & Constraints:

Although a recent order by the Office of Prime Minister is likely to increase available budget, the government has so far allocated very small budget to support disaster preparedness and risk reduction, particularly for training activities to strengthen PDMCs, DDMCs. Most of the disaster risk reduction, mitigation and community based disaster risk management have been supported by donor agencies, for instances, by ECHO through UNDP/ADPC and Mekong River Commission (MRC) and by AusAID through Care International, Oxfam Australia, World Vision, Save the Children Australia. Many of these organizations work in flood prone districts and fewer projects are implemented in other provinces where the most vulnerable (according to food security indicators) reside.

Maldives (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

Resources are a constraint in the country to implement risk reduction activities. At the national level few human resources are available but not adequate enough to develop and implement sustainable plans and activities. Financial resources are not available to all departments to incorporate these plans. Emphasis on dedicated resources to all concerned agencies have been raised and the government is working on this regard

At local levels resources are a severe constraint and the present H1N1 influenza preparedness has exposed the vulnerabilities. In the process of decentralizing the administrative activities the government has emphasized the local administration to make the best use of the available resources

Context & Constraints:

The key challenge faced in the country is that it is in a transitional stage of decentralization. Till a few months back all the so called available resources were available only at the national level. The government's new policy has allocated considerable resources to the local levels but this is time dependent and disaster risk reduction activities will take its time to be realized on ground.

Learning from other Small Island Nation strategies in Disaster Risk Reduction will help the administration make considerable progress in resource utilization. Visibility and adaptation of similar activities from around the world with similar conditions will play a key factor in allocation and utilization of resources at all level

Nepal (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

Resources for DRR are not allocated on priority basis. For the last several decades, Government of Nepal has been allocating small amount of resources annually primarily for relief and rescue activities. There is no any predictable amount of budget allocated for DRR in the country but mobilized according to the contingency need and necessary basis. However, several Government Departments such as, Water Induced Disaster Prevention, Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, etc. have been implementing activities related to disaster management. Despite of some activities being implemented both by Government and non-government agencies, a dedicated and predictable budget allocation is not a regular practice in Nepal.

Context & Constraints:

Key Contextual Challenges:

Key challenges that jeopardized sustainable and predictable resources mobilizations for DRR activities in the country includes; no empirical studies on socio-economic impact of disaster in development and poverty; unable to convince the policy makers and planners on the pre-disaster investment is much more economical than the post disaster recovery activities; lack of awareness at different levels on the negative impact of disaster in overall development, etc. Likewise, local planning authorities are not adequately considering DRR activities; etc.

Some Recommendations:

Design and implement awareness raising activities on DRR at all levels; cross visits for policy makers and appropriate government officials to neighboring countries and trainings; large scale publicity of the negative impact of disaster on economy, environment, and social aspects; regular interactions and update with policy makers, donors and potential partners; empirical researches on different dimensions of disaster on different aspects; capacity building at all level on DRR; Local bodies should allocate budget for DRR related activities and implement through government agencies at local levels; Mandatory provision of allocation of certain percentage of annual government budget for DRR activities.

Pakistan (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

The progress in this area could be categorized as close to level four at the Federal level. Legal

arrangements have been made under the National Disaster Management Ordinance 2006/2007, for the provision of dedicated resources for disaster management through establishment of National Disaster Management Fund (NDMF). Accordingly, the Federal Government has notified the establishment of NDMF. Besides, the Federal Government has provided substantial funds for the operationalisation of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). As envisaged under the National Framework, the NDMA also made arrangements for obtaining commitments for mobilization of resources worth 64 million USD from international donor agencies for implementation of National Policies and Strategies through development programmes in nine priority areas over the next five years.

However, at the Provincial levels the progress level could be marked as at level two, varying from province to province. Generally, there is lack of commitment and political will at the provincial level to take DRR as one of the prioritized items on the agenda of the Provincial Governments. Though under the Ordinance, the Provincial Governments are under legal obligation to establish dedicated Provincial Funds for DRR activities at the provincial level, but lack of resources, awareness and commitment hampers the performance of this legal obligation by the respective Provincial Governments.

Context & Constraints:

Regional instability has adverse spill over effects on Country's Politico-Economic landscape. Political stability and economic viability in the country are some of the challenges that development practitioners face in implementing programmes and projects at national, provincial and district levels.

Over the past couple of years, Pakistan went through political upheavals, coupled with some other crisis e.g. flour crises, electricity shortage etc. These issues remain high on the agenda of the government and resultantly DRR has received lesser attention than it should have. As a result, scarce resources are being diverted to tackle the emergent issues coming out of the existing politico-economic milieu which leaves the Government with the challenge of lack of resources for implementing National Policies on Disaster Management within the desired timelines.

Philippines (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

The NDCC does not have an annual budget allocation; it operates through member agencies, regional and local DCCs. The current operating expenditures of the National Calamity Fund (NCF) is Two Billion Pesos (PhP 2 Billion) or about US\$ 42.5 Million. The NCF is tied for aid, relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction programs.

Since 1996, LGUs are mandated by R.A. 8185 to allocate five percent (5%) of its Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) as Local Calamity Fund (LCF) and can only be used upon declaration of a "state of calamity" by the local legislative body. In 2003, a Joint Memorandum Circular issued by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) permits the use of the LCF for disaster preparedness and other pre-disaster activities. However, many local officials are still not aware that the LCF can be used for pre-disaster activities.

The same World Bank - NDCC study reports that an estimated fifty percent (50%) of LCF goes unused each year. The current system, however, puts LGUs in poorer and island provinces (usually hazard-prone) at a disadvantage as they have lower revenues and thus less available for LCF allocation. LGUs faced with disaster impacts will depend on external sources for additional funds. Rehabilitation funds promised by the national government cannot be met occasionally as planned setting back coordination agreements reached by stakeholders in the affected LGUs.

Donor-assisted projects for DRR are placed under the responsibility of OCD Divisions apart from their regular functions. The OCD has limited capacity in program/project development and management. One effect is the existence of supply-driven projects (offered projects, not sought).

Context & Constraints:

The use of the LCF for pre-disaster activities is rather misunderstood by many local officials. A massive effort must be done to inform them how to strategically use the fund for DRR activities. Also, a system for measuring efficiency and accountability such as performance indicators in the utilization of government resources for disaster response should be established among LGUs and the national government agencies (NGAs).

A projectized approach to DRR should be minimized with time, particularly as mainstreaming must be practiced and capacity built in the long term. Capacity for project management can be developed in an officially designated office for the donor-assisted and initiated DRR projects. The PDCCs and RDCCs, assisted by their partners and NDCC must include in their contingency plans specific provisions on how to deal with a scenario of unmet rehabilitation funds from the national government through safety nets in the coordination process in order for rehabilitation to proceed.

Human resources trained to handle DRM activities are few, particularly at the local level. Experience and knowledge of qualified practitioners and managers ought to be assembled together and put to good use more effectively through training courses, workshops, and education / learning opportunities for government staff at national and local levels, as well as the RDCCs and the LDCCs. In addition, facilities and technical equipment for hazard monitoring and forecasting, need constant maintenance and upgrading. Monitoring stations of warning agencies can be manned by trained residents and the youth as part of the community complement in DRR. In anticipation of low participation in this activity, forms of incentives may be devised.

Singapore (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

When OPS CE is activated, the SCDF is vested with the authority to direct all response forces under a unified command structure, thus enabling all required resources to be pooled.

Context & Constraints:

Nil

Sri Lanka (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Description:

World Bank cover 65% of the investment for the Dam Safety and Water Management project proposed in the Road map for DRR in Sri Lanka.

Investment for establishing Emergency Communication and Early Warning system covered by a soft loan provided by an International Bank.

UNESCAP provided funds to improve the Emergency Communication capacity in two districts.

JICA has provided a grant to undertake comprehensive flood management study in 4 river basins and

establishing a flood warning system in one of the river basins

Investments on DRR activities identified in the EIA reports have been integrated in to the estimates of new projects.

The DM Act has a provision to establish a fund, managed by the NCDM to be used in all activities including mitigation, emergency relief and response. NCDM approve criteria developed by the Ministry to operate the fund. Approval of the Treasury awaited to commence the operation of the fund. Initial Capital is provided by the Treasury.

The approximate national budget allocated for DRR activities is Rs 1375 mn in 2006, Rs 1547 mn in 2007, Rs 1070 mn in 2008 and Rs.1336 in 2009.

Flood insurance and crop and property insurance packages are available, but the high insurance premiums keep the people away from these programmes. Implementing a micro insurance scheme involving Community groups is proposed with WB funds in 2009 as a pilot project

Available human resources on Disaster Management at all levels and across all sectors of government are insufficient. Universities have initiated few diplomas and Master programmes to produce qualified professionals in the DM field.

The presently available human resources for DRM need more training to improve their expertise.

Physical resources such as Communication, transportation, emergency response equipment, etc and infrastructure are insufficient to meet challenges of disaster risk reduction programmes

Context & Constraints:

The financial allocation is not sufficient to address the disaster risk management issues at present.

Disaster Management is not yet recognized as a separate sector. At present it is a component of Social Protection sector therefore no percentage of annual budget allocated to disaster risk reduction. Further since the DM is not a devolved function of the Government, Provincial Councils do not allocate funding for DM in their budget. Disaster Management is not mainstreamed and therefore govt. agencies do not provide funds in their budget for DRM activities.

The methodology to assess the disaster risk is needed urgently to convince the authorities to allocate more funds for disaster risk reduction activities.

Although there is national emergency fund established, operational mechanism for the management of fund is not finalized. Approval of the Treasury is awaited to commence operations.

Delays in realization of international funds through the government need to be streamlined.

Insurance packages available at present for properties and life are not attractive. Need strategies to promote.

Human resources development in all levels of government and across all sectors is urgently required for implementation of disaster risk reduction effectively.

Available physical resources and buffer stocks are inadequate. This needs to be developed and maintained at regional and also at village level to respond to disasters. More storage facilities at district level are required.

Syrian Arab Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

There are some administrations that dedicate funds for disaster risks reduction in their day to day business, but there are still some institutions that have not yet started to allocate special funds for disaster risk reduction to be used in day-to-day business.

Context & Constraints:

The context and constraints for implementing disaster risk reduction plans at all administrative levels, are the unavailability of sufficient resources to be used in disaster risks reduction activities on all institutions.

Tajikistan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

- 3 - Institutional commitment was achieved, but the accomplishments are not comprehensive and significant.

The annual Republican budget and the budgets of administrative-territorial units (regions, cities, districts, Jamoats, towns, etc.) allocate funds for elimination of outcomes of emergency situations.

These funds are distributed by the State Commission for Emergency Situations of RT, in accordance with justification documents prepared by the local Commissions for Emergency Situations.

The documents are submitted to the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense through its regional units and further to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for consideration by the State Commission for Emergency Situations of the Government of RT.

Besides, funds are allocated for training of heads of ministries and organizations, local organs of executive power, objects of economy, school and university students, local population, and other groups of population, preparing them for emergency situations of natural and technological character.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. The funds allocated by the Government for elimination of the damage from emergency situations are insufficient and make at most 10% of the loss inflicted by natural disasters to the population and economy of the country. The works on prevention and mitigation are under-funded; financing of reconstruction and restoration of hydro-technical protection facilities in most dangerous locations through Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources, Center for Coordination of Projects in Mitigation of Disasters of the Committee for Emergencies and Civil Defense makes a small portion of the required support.

2. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the Fund for elimination of outcome of emergency situations" of December 27, 1993 a non-budget fund was created in the country, supported with transfers of 10% of amortization amounts of the subjects of economy in the territory of Tajikistan, for spending on financing of reconstruction works in emergency situations.

Uzbekistan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial

resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

The Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) is the key national body for multisectoral coordination and cooperation in the area of disaster risk reduction in the Republic. The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan #YII-1378 dated March 4, 1996. There are regional (territorial) departments of emergency situations operating in all of the 14 regions of the republic with district emergency units established in individual districts.

There is the State System for prevention of and response to emergency situations (SSPR) established in the Republic of Uzbekistan the structure and operating procedures whereof were defined in the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #558 dated December 23, 1997.

The SSPR is composed of the management bodies, emergency epidemiological, epizootic and epiphytotic situations (special danger infections, epidemics, group diseases of unknown aetiology, poisoning with toxic agents, mass food poisoning, etc). Financing of activities in prevention and recovery from emergency situations in the sphere of protection of population and territories is provided by organizations, state executive authorities, and other sources. In case of absence or insufficiency of funds available for recovery and reconstruction, the means of the reserve fund of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be used. The procedure of forming the capital assets for addressing the issues in protection of population and territories are defined by the legislation. The state provides annual funding for replenishment of the funds and the emergency stock of food, medicines and other resources necessary for providing the support for population in case of relocation to the safe area in case of emergency situations.

Context & Constraints:

The Government of Uzbekistan is consistently working on increasing the human, material and financial resources for implementing DRR plans and activities, at the central, regional and local (district and mahalla) levels. Integration of modern technologies, constant training, rehearsal, and application of structural safety measures require increased input of all types of resources, and is time and resource consuming.

Viet Nam (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

In the first year of National Strategy implementation, almost all ministries and provincial governments have developed the DRR action plans for their sectors and provinces respectively. Thus, in recent years the allocation resources for disaster prevention, response, and mitigation have been prioritized and gradually increased, particularly the national budget for disaster management. Local governments have also mobilized all available resources from local communities, civil societies, and international organizations for DRR.

Annually, the loss and damage caused by natural disaster is approximately one percent of GDP of Viet Nam. Current capacity of Viet Nam including resources from local to national government partially meets the need for current DRR. Most of the resources have been used for emergency response, recovery and relocation after the disaster. The contribution from civil societies, NGOs, and international organizations is significant. However, with the increasing of severity and frequency of natural disasters it partly contributes to the need for DRR at the high risk or frequently affected areas.

Context & Constraints:

In the past five years, financial and resource allocations to local governments have been used effectively. However, the capacities of staffs working in DRR sector need to be enhanced.

The biggest challenge is how to balance the limited budget for both the sustainable socio-economic development and disaster risk reduction in the context of increasing the impacts of natural disasters. The limitations of planning and implementation of DRR in Viet Nam have been gradually reduced.

Proposed solutions:

The State should promptly develop and promulgate DRR law and regulations in which the self-reliance fund for DRR at village and commune levels should be promoted and developed as stated in the National Strategy.

The capacities of relevant authorities and agencies for DRR should be enhanced through education, and training. Furthermore, a regular evaluation and monitoring of DRR should be implemented, and advanced sciences and technologies for DRR should be regularly applied and updated.

Yemen (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Through support from the GFDRR up 1 million US\$ project allocated to enhance mainstreaming Disaster and climate change risk reduction at the national level (National platform, national strategy and legal framework , that being implementing by GDEE/ MWE under GFDRR/WB supervision . Also up to 1.5 million US\$ now in the pipe (may be allocated next year) to mainstreaming community based management for disaster risk reduction which will be implemented by GDEE/MWE and Yemeni Red Crescent Society with coordination and support from GFDRR/ WB and IFRC.

So, the Government of Yemen has recognized the this support and started the several step that present the government commitment such establishment of Disaster and Climate Change Risk Reduction Unit(DCRU) within MWE and planning to allocate local fund up to 500000 US\$ for DCRU in the ministry of finance as local contribution to cover running cost of DCRU and other DRR activities for the next 3 years. Hopefully after 3 years, National Strategy and legal framework will be issued and declared.

Context & Constraints:

Several challenges and barriers emerges since the establishment of the general directorate of environmental emergencies within the MWE in 2003. This was th1st governmental body mandated for national and manmade risks reduction and prevention. This GD started to introduce the DRR concept and it is related aspects, and establish the National Platform . the main challenges GDEE faces can be summarized as the following : 1. Lacking to the DRR knowledge and/with misunderstanding of the new concept. 2. Absent of the clear legislations in disaster response and disaster reduction. 3. Lacking for expertise 4. Unconscious interventions that may be done by some international organization and/ or there offices in the country. These interventions sometimes create a coordination conflicts between the national agencies and affect on the coordination progress. 5. Lacking to the financial resources . this factor is the major key challenges. Because 6. the DRR concept is new concept in general and there is a huge gap in awareness at the official and the public levels.

Europe

Armenia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

The Government has the reserve fund from which the dedicated resources for elimination disaster consequences are allocated. Some institutions dealing with the DRR matters including the Armenian NSSP and Armenian Rescue Service are funded from the State budget. Progress would be expected for efficient resource spending due to the establishment of the new Ministry for Emergency Situations.

Context & Constraints:

Allocate resources for the implementation of disaster risk management programmes, laws and projects in all the relevant sectors of national and marz administrative budgets.

Set definite criteria for measuring the use and effectiveness of the dedicated resources, improve understanding of the costs and benefits of risk reduction measures and their assessment.

Ensure hazard risk is taken into account while preparing national and marz assistance programmes and poverty reduction strategy.

Develop alternative and creative financial approaches for managing risk reduction.

Reset the intention towards the short-term expenditure for emergency relief support following the disaster, in favor of medium and long term investment in development measures to reduce the human and property vulnerability to disaster.

Ensure funding to support the steady approach to disaster reduction capacity building.

Bulgaria (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

The emergency plans on a community and municipality level are developed. Preventive measures in case of distinct disasters and accidents are included in the Plans. The Plans consist of activities for disaster's risk reduction and resources for their implementation.

Context & Constraints:

- Disposition with necessary properly trained/ educated staff and resources;
 - Increasing of a public awareness in case of disaster, voluntary help
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Croatia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

It has been estimated that not enough has been achieved in disaster management at local level resulting in changes made to the legislation and mechanisms necessary for its implementation. Insufficient funds have been allocated for disaster risk reduction at local level.

Context & Constraints:

Local self-government is not capable of allocating sufficient funds; efforts have been made in this respect to change this situation, and although the state will try to provide assistance in this matter, the primary task lies with the local level.

Czech Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Disaster reduction plans exist at all levels especially for the case of floods (the most frequent kind of disaster).

Context & Constraints:

financial constraints

France (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

- Budget national dédié
- Budget des collectivités territoriales, de plus en plus présentes.

Context & Constraints:

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Germany (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Resources for disaster preparedness exist at all levels and timeframes (e.g., long-term measures); communities are responsible for the infrastructure of the communal roads and emergency services on a local level, the Federal States (Laender) for state law and the German State for nationwide disasters.

Civil protection is ensured through the German Constitution and the “law for reorganization of civil defense” (Zivilschutzneuordnungsgesetz: see link) as the responsibility of the Federal States (Laender) and thereby designed differently. In an extreme hazard situation the 16 different institutions of the Federal States (Laender) can receive assistance by demand through the “Federal Ministry of the Interior” (BMI) and the “Federal Agency for Technical Relief” (THW: see links), respectively. Together with the different institutions at the level of the Federal States (Laender) and Communities, the “Federal Office for Civil Protection and Disaster Response” (BBK) (subordinated by the BMI) works continuously to update and adapt the different systems. It works on nationwide disaster reduction plans and provides recommendations for the public on its website (see link).

Because local level actors are responsible for DRR in the first place, the plans and activities are carried out

mainly by the fire brigades (or, in terms of risk reduction, by the forest management services and other organizations in cooperation with the landowners), emergency medical services or flood forecasting and management centres (see links). In harbours and airports the fire brigades are responsible (as well as rescue trains for the rail), while the THW is in charge for large disasters. The regional authorities and councils share the responsibility to prepare for large disasters. Altogether the capacities are strong enough to implement the existing rules and supervise their conversion.

The “Federal Foreign Office” (AA: see link) has increased its budget for disaster reduction continuously and currently spends up to 10% of its resources for humanitarian assistance with a special focus on disaster reduction with partners such as UN/ISDR, the “German Committee for Disaster Reduction” (DKKV: see link) or the German Red Cross (DRK). Organizations such as the DRK also receive their own funding for disaster reduction (mainly through the German government and the EU) and carry out substantial programs on the local level in partner countries.

Context & Constraints:

Even though the resources for disaster reduction are manifold in Germany, there are challenges in delineating lines of responsibility and especially in promoting cooperation between the Federal States (Laender) and the Federal Government and even between research programs, state organs and other actors in disaster reduction. Therefore, the IMK (see the Core Indicator above) has initiated a “New Strategy” to merge the potentials of the Federal Government (particularly the THW) and the Federal States (Laender) (fire brigades and emergency organizations) in 2002.

The Federal Ministries currently compile the official “German strategy of adaptation to climate change” (Deutsche Anpassungsstrategie: DAS) under the leadership of the “Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety” (BMU) and in narrow cooperation with the Federal States (Laender). Additionally, the “Federal Environment Agency” (UBA) and its “Competence Centre on Global Warming and Adaptation” (KomPass: see links), which was founded in the end of 2006, provide support functions. Links between natural, societal and economic research with actors and institutions in DRR are also essential. Currently, climate change is the main focus of its activities while other areas must be further developed and integrated in all sectors.

In the case of German development cooperation with disaster-prone communities, cooperation on the local level and the acceptance of a participatory approach are generally positive. But the implementation of DRR-concepts and programs for Disaster Mitigation and Disaster Preparedness is a matter of resources. The German development cooperation still finances DRR mainly through emergency aid, which is not enough for a comprehensive integration of DRR in all development projects. Therefore an independent DRR fund within the technical cooperation would be a major achievement.

Italy (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

An adequate amount of resources is currently devoted to Disaster Risk Reduction in Italy. These resources are managed by a number of different institutions and actors that, each one in its area of responsibility, provide for structural and non-structural activities aimed at reducing the risk of both natural and man-made disasters. A need for better coordination and resource rationalization is perceived and will be satisfied through the activities carried out in the framework of the Platform.

Context & Constraints:

The introduction of the National Platform has provided a focal point to the community of actors carrying out

DRR in Italy. The core members of the Platform have been identified and are currently running the Platform as components of the “Coordination Group”. The amount of available resources and capacities will grow as long as other relevant partners will be identified and involved into the operations carried out in the framework of the Platform.

Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

There is some institutional commitment and capacities regarding the implementation of the legal framework by financing CMS and DRR system from the state budget. The executive branch is actively involved in the process of distribution and use of the DRR designated resources. In that respect, there is mutual cooperation and involvement of the private sector and the Government for crisis management. Furthermore, the Parliament finances the system by amending the state budget for emergency management. Finally, on national level, financial resources can be acquired from other sources as well.

As part of their budgets, the municipalities and the local public institutions have emergency assigned resources. However, the DRR budget, especially regarding prevention, alleviation, capacity development and preparedness is largely dispersed and insufficient.

Insurance companies cover a number of hazards, such as floods and fires, but earthquakes are not insured. In case of local, small-scale disasters, the municipalities compensate the losses. However, in the case of large-scale disasters, the central government is responsible for compensations. In that respect, the National Commission for Evaluation of Losses and the local commissions as well as the Judicial Expertise Bureau are equipped with the methodology and tools for estimation of the hazard related damages: “General methodology for estimation of losses caused by hazards” and the “General methodology for estimation of the market values of real estate.”

Furthermore, tax relief is also used as an additional financial instrument for mitigation.

Finally, CMC is working on providing more resources by organizing coordination committees, one of which will cover the financial affairs of CMS and DRR system.

Context & Constraints:

Further reform of the legal framework is needed. The National Commission for Evaluation of Losses, the local commissions and the Judicial Expertise Bureau face certain challenges, such as the lack of systematically codified control and certification of experts engaged in the evaluation of disaster’s consequences. In this respect, CMC is organizing an intersectoral working group that will develop methodology for: (1) reconstruction of hazards; (2) determining the causes and damages of hazards and disasters; (3) complex estimations on the direct, indirect and postponed disaster consequences. This will help determine the cost-benefit analysis and estimations of the: preparedness and prevention on one hand and the damages caused by hazards and disasters on the other; effects in the aftermath of the event; postponed disaster effects; indirect costs and effects. This will ensure a precise and realistic estimation of the financial implications as well as accurately locate the personal and institutional responsibility and sound-based compensation of the losses.

Besides the institutional challenges, the country is facing limited resources.

Finally, insurance companies cover a number of hazards, such as floods and fires, but earthquakes are excluded. Moreover, due to the high costs of insurance, many potential beneficiaries are reluctant to use

the insurance services. However, the Republic of Macedonia is cooperating with the World Bank in order to establish mechanisms and a fund that would provide insurance on more favorable terms.

Montenegro [\(in English\)](#)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

The Government of Montenegro realized the importance of programs presented by the Sector for Emergency Management, which aimed to continuously improve an integrated response to disasters. The Government financed equipping of the Operational-Communication Center 112; the purchase of 65 specialized firefighting vehicles for the needs of municipal services; and it also approved monthly allowance for civil protection members (2000 members). With the support from DEMA (Danish Emergency Management Agency) we trained and equipped rescue service members.

Context & Constraints:

The financial support from the Government was received only after the Service was technically equipped, which was supported by our main donor (DEMA), and when the achieved results were visible.

Norway [\(in English\)](#)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

All administrative levels and all sectors have resources in the form of funds and capacities but with recognized limitations.

Context & Constraints:

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Serbia [\(in English\)](#)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

There are laws that regulate certain fields of disaster management.

The Law on Fire Protection, the Law on Explosives and the Law on Transport of Hazardous Materials regulate the field of fire protection and rescue.

However, there is no joint approach to this issue. The activities of collecting and analyzing the data on some risks is ongoing, but it has been done separately in different Ministries and on different levels which leads to the fact that there are different plans for updating data bases depending on the Ministry.

Context & Constraints:

It is necessary to adopt the Law on Emergency Situations which is currently a proposal and it has been amended by other Ministries than Ministry of Interior, NGOs and International Organizations in order to be in accordance with modern European laws.

Slovenia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Description:

Each year approximately 0.4% of the national government budget is allocated for protection, rescue and relief activities. Additionally, municipalities should earmark on average 3% of their annual municipal budgets. The Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief dedicated more than EUR 5 million to co-finance fire brigades in the broader area, volunteer organisations, and NGOs that are part of the protection and rescue system. Additionally, fire prevention and protection activities (purchase of equipment and development and research activities) are partly financed from the fire fund, which is generated from the tax on fire insurance.

Context & Constraints:

Ensuring financial means for finishing major projects, such as two sub-training centres; modernising sirens and including them into the common monitoring, notification and warning system; regularly updating information technology, etc.

Sweden (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning (Boverket) is the central government authority for planning, land management, water resources, urban development and building. Boverket monitors the function of the legislative system under the Planning and Building Act and related legislation and proposes regulatory changes if necessary. To ensure effective implementation Boverket also provides information to those engaged in planning, housing, construction and building inspection activities.

At the regional level the county administrative boards advise on the planning level and supervise the process. The county administrative boards also exercise control and enforcement based on the Planning and Building Act.

The actual land use planning is the responsibility of the 290 municipalities in Sweden. General land use planning covers the entire municipality while detailed plans cover specific areas. The municipalities also grant building permits for new houses and other constructions but also for renovations. There are a number of different networks at regional and national level for coordination and cooperation. One example is the establishment of river groups. These groups are a forum for collaboration between and coordination of concerned stakeholders located within the drainage basin of a river. Collaboration increases knowledge about the responsibilities, function and capacity of the stakeholders concerned. The county administrative board for the geographical area convenes and chairs the river groups.

At the national level there are six co-ordination areas, under the responsibility of the Swedish Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), forming the basis of the national emergency management system. Each co-ordination area contains a number of central governmental authorities and agencies that share responsibility for planning and co-ordinating security and emergency measures within their specific sector. These authorities also involve other parties in the preparedness work, e.g. county administrative boards, municipalities, county councils, organisations and companies. The six co-ordination areas are:

- Technical infrastructure

- Transport
- Spreading of toxic substances
- Economic security
- Co-ordination, interaction and information by area
- Protection, rescue and care

Some or all of these areas can be involved in matters related to natural hazards, especially if developed into a serious emergency.

The Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) has an appropriation to assist municipalities with preventive measures against disasters. The appropriation applies to existing building development. Applications for grants from the municipalities are assessed by the SRSA with support from the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute and the Swedish Geotechnical Institute. Approved projects are funded for up to 80 per cent of the cost. Applications that do not fulfil the criteria's for grant are rejected. As applications exceed the sum available, this can also lead to rejection or reduction of the amount applied for.

Context & Constraints:

Resources are often limited at local and regional level. That includes both funding and employees dedicated for the issues.

The burden on the appropriation for preventive measures is proposed to be reduced by taking out large-scale projects. A specific appropriation is proposed to be established for large-scale projects. The criteria for the appropriation and the application process are also proposed to be improved.

Switzerland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Agencies with dedicated resources are in principle operational at the national and regional (cantonal) levels. However, there are still shortfalls, especially at the local (municipal) level.

Context & Constraints:

The Swiss political organization, based on federalism, with strong decentralization of responsibilities, makes differences in the level of commitment unavoidable. This is particularly true for the education sector.

Turkey (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Turkey allocates annually a specific amount of money for disaster risk reduction and response activities. The three main units acting in disaster management activities of Turkey have their own budget to perform day to day businesses and also perform projects. Special fund allocated for General Directorate of Disaster Affairs' annual budget is used for rapid rehabilitation activities after disaster events and mainly sent to provincial administrations following a disaster to let them maintain their rapid and short time rehabilitation. GDDA has nearly 250 M. USD budget allocated for DRR activities. In addition to this Prime Ministry also have special funds for disaster management activities.

The amount allocated by government for disaster risk reduction activities is controlled by State Planning Organization and distributed to unit on project basis. After 1999 catastrophic earthquakes and as stated in

8th Development Plan, projects aiming disaster risk reduction activities are primarily evaluated and funded.

International donations from World Bank, European Union, European Development Bank, European Investment Bank and some international cooperation agencies like Japan International Co-Operation Agency (JICA&JBIC) are the other principal funds that contribute to disaster related budget in the country. After 1998 floods and 1999 earthquakes World Bank loaned a considerable amount of money in order to increase the current disaster management and risk reduction activities and capabilities of the country.

After 2004, The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) started a new programme called "Public Research Grant Committee" and begun to fund projects proposed by governmental units in joint collaboration with universities, research institutes, private sector and NGOs. The projects are proposed by governmental units and participatory projects including academic units, private sector, etc. are highly promoted and considered when funding. Projects aiming disaster risk reduction is being promoted and supported. For example, GDDA has three on going projects on several areas of risk reduction with a budget of approximately 24 Million USD.

Context & Constraints:

Establishing several agencies for DRR is not sufficient to bring desired results. These agencies must be supported with more financial resources. The migration from rural areas to urban areas is too rapid and the concentration of the population in dangerous areas increases the vulnerability of society. The sources of municipalities (finance, human) sometimes become insufficient.

United Kingdom (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Resources may be defined in a variety of ways and as such response to this question is somewhat subjective. To implement disaster risk reduction a variety of resources are engaged. The National Risk Register is designed to increase awareness of the kinds of risks the UK faces, and encourage individuals and organisations to think about their own preparedness. The register also includes details of what the Government and emergency services are doing to prepare for emergencies.

Effective identification and assessment of the risks which could potentially seriously obstruct an organisation in the performance of its functions should underpin all other emergency planning and business continuity management processes.

The Government advocates a six-step risk assessment process, which is widely recognised as being good practice. The steps can be split into 3 phases:

Contextualisation involves defining the nature and scope of the risk and agreeing how the risk management process will be undertaken.

Risk evaluation covers the identification of those threats and hazards that present significant risks, analysis of their likelihood and impacts, and the combination of these values to produce overall risk scores.

Risk treatment involves deciding which risks are unacceptably high, developing plans and strategies to mitigate these risks, and then testing the plans and any associated capabilities.

Risk assessment should drive a standard emergency planning process, informing emergency plans (and Business Continuity plans) which are then tested through audit and validation exercises. Regular updating of the risk assessment in turn leads to revision of plans and further testing. The risk assessment should also respond quickly to changes in the risk environment. This means that the process should be iterative

and contain risk monitoring and updating mechanisms.

Risk assessment at the local level

The Civil Contingencies Act places a risk assessment duty on all Category 1 responders. Category 1 responders assess risk as often as is necessary to ensure that they are in a reasonable position to maintain and update their emergency plans and to perform the civil protection duties under the Act, including the duty to maintain business continuity plans.

As part of the Local Resilience Forum (LRF) process Category 1 responders must co-operate with each other in maintaining the Community Risk Register (CRR). The CRR provides an agreed position on the risks affecting a local area and on the planning and resourcing priorities required to prepare for those risks.

Risk assessment at the regional level

The regional tier is a crucial part of England's civil protection framework, ensuring co-ordination between representatives of Category 1 and 2 responders and central government bodies.

Regional Resilience Forums (RRFs) have a key role in developing regional risk assessments which provide a judgement of the likelihood and impact of emergencies that could occur in the region. The regional risk assessments build on the local risk assessments produced by LRFs, and equally ensure consistency and co-ordination with the central guidance provided by the Government on the risks facing the UK as a whole. Risk likelihoods are assessed for a five year period so that the risk assessment will support strategic planning for the medium term, informing decisions about capability development.

Risk assessment at the UK government level

The UK Government has a national risk assessment capability which identified risks to the UK as a whole over a five year period, and assesses their likelihood and impact. This forms the basis for decisions about emergency preparedness and about capability planning. The section on UK Government provides more detail on national risk assessment processes.

This national risk assessment process feeds into the Devolved Administrations, regional and local levels to ensure fully integrated risk assessment processes at all levels which underpin coherent emergency planning throughout the UK. The Government provides guidance to LRFs and RRFs on the likelihoods of emergencies based on national assessments, which can then be flexibly tailored to meet local and regional judgements of the risks facing their areas.

Context & Constraints:

CCS has played a crucial role in securing the right level of resourcing for civil protection work. The level of funding for national security and emergency preparedness will double between 2001 and 2008. CCS was particularly closely involved in building a new financial deal for local authority civil protection work, overseeing a 120 per cent increase in funding. However it is also necessary to bear in mind the burden imposed on local resources through all requests put out by National Government and to acknowledge that they may be unable to meet those requests in a timely fashion.

Oceania

Australia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Natural Disaster Mitigation Program (NDMP)

The NDMP was established in 2003 04 and aims to create safer, sustainable communities better able to withstand the effects of floods, storms, bushfires and other rapid onset natural disasters. Projects that qualify for funding include natural disaster risk management studies, construction of flood levees and early warning systems.

Working Together to Manage Emergencies

The Australian Government's 'Working Together to Manage Emergencies' initiative was implemented in order to build Australia's national preparedness for emergencies. The initiative committed:

- \$30 million over four years to establishing a Local Grants Scheme (LGS) to assist local government to develop and implement emergency risk management initiatives, identify vulnerabilities with a view to enhancing protective measures for critical infrastructure and provide emergency management and security awareness training for local government staff; and
- \$16 million over four years to establish a National Emergency Volunteer Support Fund (NEVSF) to boost the recruitment, retention and training of volunteer organisations at the frontline of emergency management.

Bushfire Mitigation Program

The BMP was introduced in 2004 05 with \$15 million committed over three years for the construction, maintenance and signage of effective fire trail networks. In April 2007, the BMP was extended to 30 June 2011 with additional funding of \$20 million (\$5 million per year).

All three spheres of government provide funding under the NDMP and BMP. Generally, the Australian Government contributes up to one third of approved project costs and the relevant state or territory government is required to match this funding, but may contribute more, with local agencies making up the balance.

Context & Constraints:

A major challenge for these programs is the expected impact of climate change on the frequency, severity and distribution of natural disasters in future. A review of the BMP is due to be undertaken in 2010.

Marshall Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Provisional Indicative Implementation Program of the RMI DRM NAP was developed by the NAP Task Force appointed for this purpose by the RMI Government. The Implementation Program has been constituted through the following steps:

1. The identification of specific Sub Actions (linked to the overall Actions, Objectives and Goals as identified in the NAP).

2. The identification of resources required to facilitate the implementation of each of the Sub Action.
3. The identification of specific costs or funds required to facilitate resource needs.
4. The development of a suitable structure and support system to help coordinate and facilitate the implementation of the NAP.

Context & Constraints:

1. 20% of PIP funded by the RMI Government with the remaining 80% to be secured.
 2. need for an appropriate arrangement or coordination body to provide oversight of implementation on behalf of the RMI Government.
 3. need to continue with the momentum for improved disaster risk management that has been generated through the NAP development process
 4. The success of NAP implementation will rely heavily on the ownership and support it receives not only from within the RMI Government but certainly also from all sectors of the economy and levels of the community. This ownership and support will be made possible through a mechanism that provides on-going and focused awareness and understanding not only of the NAP Actions etc, but indeed and more importantly of the critical importance of disaster risk management to the longer term sustainable development of RMI.
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New Zealand (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Following from defined functions and responsibilities in legislation, each agency is to manage its resource requirements. Local government has independent powers to fund its activities (see Indicator 3 below). Central government agencies roles' are included in their annual baseline funding with additional budget bids for specific projects. Lifeline (critical infrastructure) owners are encouraged to adopt sound hazard risk management practices to underpin both new investment and existing asset management planning.

Context & Constraints:

Open government processes and competing priorities can create challenges in how to demonstrate to the public and stakeholders the return on investment from risk reduction. This situation is made worse by many communities having no recent experience of emergencies. One strategy is to take advantage of heightened awareness of local risks following like events overseas, for example tsunami risk management in New Zealand has greatly increased since 2006.

Vanuatu (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

In the budgeting period from 2006 to 2008, the Vanuatu Government approved a total of VT24.7 million towards the mainstreaming of DRR and DM. The allocation was towards:

- a) the organisational restructure (personnel and operations) of the National Disaster Management Office [VT6 million and VT4 million respectively]
- b) supplementary post assessment cost expenditure
- c) Relief supplies to the provinces of Tafea and Torba for Tropical Cyclones [VT 20 Million for each province]

Under the organisational restructure, the NDMO becomes an office of its own with sufficient personnel for the operational function of the office.

The budget allocation is also to empower the NDMO in the panning out of the Vanuatu NAP across the sectors. At present, the NDMO is lobbying the Education sector in Vanuatu to integrate DRR and DM into their education policy and plan (Vanuatu Education Sector Strategy 2007 - 2016).

In addition to the financial commitment by the Vanuatu Government, the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network (PDRMPN) is on hand to ensure long term and coordinated technical and financial support is available for the implementation of the NAP.

Context & Constraints:

The NAP is in its 3rd year of implementation. While its intention is to integrate DRR and DM across the sectors as well as provincially and down to the community level, most of the sectors are addressing disaster risk reduction through other plans and with the PDRMPN. One such example is the Integrated Water Resource Management Demonstration Project poised to be implemented in the Sarataka Watershed and executed through the Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources. The plan has specific objectives and outputs to address underlying risks. However, these cross cutting linkages needs to be documented as to show that it fulfills risk reduction activities as committed to by the Vanuatu Government at national level and regionally.
