

Compilation of National Progress Reports on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011)

Priority 1:

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Know the Risks and Take Action

Reporting period: 2009-2011
Country information as of 18 Aug 2011

This report compiles inputs by Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) priority for action 1 from 86 countries' final national HFA progress reports in order to better facilitate analysis and provide examples by priority and region. Inputs are provided in their original reporting language.

Note that these extracts are provided for convenience only and that national HFA progress reports should be considered in their entirety. To view them, visit:

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

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

Africa

Algeria (in French)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Il y a un engagement institutionnel fort à travers notamment la promulgation de la loi 04-20 du 25 décembre 2004 relative à la prévention des risques majeurs et à la gestion des catastrophes dans le cadre du développement durable qui constitue un cadre global et cohérent de planification, de programmation et de mise en œuvre de la politique nationale de réduction des risques de catastrophes.

Cet engagement s'est traduit également à travers la promulgation de la loi 03-10 sur la protection de l'environnement, de l'ordonnance 03-12, relative à l'obligation d'assurance contre les effets des catastrophes naturelles et la loi 01-10 portant loi minière.

La réduction du risque de catastrophes est incluse dans les plans et les stratégies de développement à travers notamment la prescription des études d'impacts et de danger des projets de développement ainsi que des plans d'aménagement régionaux et urbanisme (PAW, PDAU, POS,...).

La loi 90-29 du 1er décembre 1990, relative à l'aménagement et l'urbanisme a été complétée par la loi 04-05 du 14 août 2004 pour déterminer les conditions d'aménagement et de construction en prévention des risques naturels.

Il y a également des actions de renforcement effectif des capacités d'analyse et de capitalisation des ressources en direction des institutions et organismes scientifiques et techniques.

Context & Constraints:

Les différentes institutions et agences concernées par la problématique de la réduction des risques de catastrophes ressentent l'urgence de disposer de mécanismes de coordination intersectorielle et pluridisciplinaire à même de dynamiser, de démultiplier et de rendre plus efficaces les actions de planification, de programmation, d'information et de mise en œuvre nécessitées par cette problématique. La loi 04-20, citée plus haut, prescrit d'ailleurs, dans ses dispositions, l'obligation de ce travail coordonné pour développer les synergies nécessaires, au travers notamment d'échanges fructueux d'informations et

d'expériences.

A cet égard, la suggestion principale réside dans la mise en application de la loi 04-20 dans tous ses volets, et notamment, ceux relatifs aux organes spécialisés.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* xxx % allocated from national budget

* xxx USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* xxx USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* xxx USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* xxx USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

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. Des crédits sont également alloués à des programmes d'études, de recherche, de formation 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 allouent des crédits pour des programmes de réduction des risques de catastrophes qui les concernent directement.

Le système d'assurance contre les effets des catastrophes naturelles constitue un complément de financement. Il y a lieu de noter que les grandes entreprises s'engagent de plus en plus dans la prévention des risques industriels dans le cadre de leur politique HSE (Hygiène Sécurité Environnement). Il existe un Programme National Recherche « Risques majeurs » financé par le fonds national de la recherche scientifique et du développement technologique (FNRSdT).

Concernant les allocations budgétaires spécifiques à la réduction des risques de catastrophes, il n'y a pas de budget national global; ces allocations concernent essentiellement :

- Plans et programmes sectoriels de lutte contre les catastrophes dans les secteurs sensibles tels que l'agriculture, l'hydraulique et l'environnement bâti.
- Les crédits (fonctionnement et équipement) pour la réduction des risques de catastrophes destinés aux institutions spécialisées pour leurs activités d'études, de recherche et d'application.

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, en considération du haut niveau de 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 ou de priorisation appropriés.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

On peut raisonnablement classer l'Algérie au niveau 3. Les organes chargés de la mise en œuvre de la politique nationale de prévention et de gestion des catastrophes sont ceux désignés par la réglementation nationale en la matière. Au niveau central, elle est confiée aux départements ministériels concernés. Au niveau local, les missions de suivi et de contrôle de la mise en œuvre des programmes d'action sont confiées aux autorités locales (wilayas et communes) avec l'assistance technique des services déconcentrés des ministères.

Il y a lieu de signaler la participation active de certaines communautés aux actions de prévention de risques de catastrophes. A titre d'exemple, l'implication des populations, constituées en comités de riverains, dans la lutte contre les feux de forêt est particulièrement remarquable dans la surveillance, l'alerte et l'intervention rapide sur les feux de forêts.

Dans ce cadre, la politique de renouveau rural, menée par le gouvernement, prend en charge effectivement les préoccupations de ces communautés en leur offrant la possibilité de créer leurs propres richesses par le biais de projets de proximité de développement rural intégré (PPDRI). A ce titre, l'Etat a mis en place tous les mécanismes nécessaires pour accompagner ces populations dans leur démarche dont des plans de financements décentralisés.

Context & Constraints:

Les dispositifs en place font l'objet d'un niveau d'exécution variable mais globalement insuffisant. Cela est dû en partie aux insuffisances qui subsistent en matière de coordination des activités et qui devraient être progressivement résorbées avec la mise en œuvre des différents textes d'application de la loi 04-20 sur la prévention des risques majeurs.

Le défi majeur est d'arriver à faire participer efficacement l'ensemble des communautés rurales à la gestion et à la prévention des risques, à travers leur organisation et leur soutien et leur accompagnement par les autorités locales.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 1 (CRA) civil society members (specify absolute number)

* +27 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Le texte instituant la délégation nationale aux risques majeurs prévue par la loi 04-20 a été adopté. Cette délégation chargée de la coordination intersectorielle, de l'animation et de l'évaluation jouera le rôle de plateforme nationale recommandée par le CAH. Elle s'attachera en première priorité à la préparation de textes réglementaires liés à l'application de la loi 04-20.

Context & Constraints:

Si l'existence du point focal et du Comité intersectoriel ont permis de faire des avancées notables en matière d'échanges d'informations et de données sur la réduction des risques de catastrophes, les aspects « coordination » et « évaluation » constituent encore des défis qui seront progressivement surmontés avec la mise en place de la délégation nationale aux risques majeurs.

Botswana (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

> National Disaster Risk Management Plan (2009)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15402_nationaldisasterriskmanagementplano.pdf [PDF]

* No: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Botswana has a national disaster management policy formulated in 1996. The policy provides guidelines for all the sectors and institutional levels to implement disaster preparedness and emergency response. The National Disaster Management Office in the Office of the President is an apex office to coordinate DRR related activities in the country. At the district level the similar role is played by the District Commissioner's office, which coordinates activities at the district level with the help of District Disaster Management Committee members which is formed by all the various government department heads and non-governmental representatives. At national level the NCDM (is also the National Platform) guides NDMO in the policy development and implementation, the National Disaster Management Technical Committee (NDMTC) provides technical guidance to the NCDM so NCDM can take better informed decisions.

Context & Constraints:

Active participation of all the sectors including private and non-governmental sector is a challenge.

The National Disaster Management Office is under resourced and therefore lacks the capacity to encourage active participation of multiple sectors.

There is a need to strengthen the linkages between DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) fraternity in the country.

There is no specific legislation to support the implementation DRR in the country.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning

systems)

* 780000 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Since 2009, with the assistance of UNDP government of Botswana is implementing a national institutional capacity building programme for DRR. The funds are mainly committed for the training and capacity building of national and district level stakeholders in the country.

Context & Constraints:

Government has not been able to identify a clear budget line per se for DRR however there are many programmes are running in the country for poverty reduction, food security and improving public health among others, this in a way reduces the vulnerability of the people against various disasters

A national comprehensive DRR strategic plan development is under progress . This plan will be developed by involving multiple sectors , it is expected that government will commit substantive resources for the implementation of the plan

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The participation amongst the sectors to mainstream DRR need to be strengthened.

Context & Constraints:

There is a lack of monitoring and evaluation tools to ensure active participation of the local level partners.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

- * 1 civil society members (specify absolute number)
- * 15 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- * 1 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The national platform needs to include some substantial members from the private sector organisations.

Context & Constraints:

Insufficient resources at National Disaster Management Office which acts as a secretariat for the National Platform

Burundi (in French)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: National development plan
- * No: Sector strategies and plans
- * No: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

- Plate Forme Nationale mise en place depuis 2007 par un décret présidentiel;
- Plates Formes Provinciales mises en place depuis 2009 par Ordonnances Ministérielles;
- Stratégie Nationale de prévention des Risques et de Gestion des Catastrophes et un Plan d'Action de sa mise en oeuvre;
- Ordonnances Ministérielles portant Règlement d'Ordre Intérieur des Plates Formes Nationale et Provinciales

Context & Constraints:

- Accentuation des risques de catastrophes ces dernières années;
- Absence des mécanismes d'intégration de la RRC-ACC dans les projets et programmes sectoriels de développement;
- Promulgation de la loi sur la Politique Nationale de Prévention des Risques et de Gestion des Catastrophes

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

- Mise en place du Ministère de la Solidarité Nationale, des Droits de la Personne Humaine et du Genre;
- Mise en place d'un Ministère en charge du SIDA;
- Mise en place d'un Secrétariat Exécutif de Lutte contre le SIDA appuyé financièrement par la Banque Mondiale;
- Etablissement de la synergie RRC-ACC

Context & Constraints:

- Manque de ressources financières propres à la RRC;
- Pas de fonds d'assurance pour les urgences;
- Pas d'investissements en matière de sécurité contre les menaces de catastrophes

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

- Ordonnances portant création des dix sept Plates Formes Provinciales;
- Organisation des ateliers d'implantation des Plates Formes Provinciales;
- Organisation des ateliers de sensibilisation des membres des Plates Formes Provinciales;
- Organisation des ateliers d'établissement de la synergie RRC-ACC au niveau provincial;
- Mise en place des Comités Communaux de la RRC en cours;
- Ateliers d'intégration RRC-ACC dans les Plans Communaux de Développement Communautaire en cours;

Context & Constraints:

- Structures de la RRC mises en place mais contrainte de budget

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* CRB, Action Ceinture Verte, REJA, etc civil society members (specify absolute number)

* OXFAM-NOVIB, CONCERN, UNICEF, PNUD,OMS, FAO, PAM, CARE INTERNATIONALE, ACTION-AID, FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY, etc sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* ADDF, ABUBEF, CAFOB, CDF women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

- Plate Forme Nationale mise en place et fonctionnelle;
- 17 Plates Formes Provinciales mises en palce et fonctionnelles;
- 05 Plates Formes communales seront mises en palce avant la fin de l'année 2010;
- Elaboration et validation d'un Manuel National de Formation;
- Elaboration et validation du Plan ORSEC;
- Elaboration et validation du Système d'Information et de Communication

Context & Constraints:

- Manque de moyens financiers et matériels de fonctionnement des structures en charge de la prévention des risques et gestion des catastrophes à tous les niveaux;
 - Manque de formation en RRC pour renforcer les capacités des membres des structures en charge de la RRC;
 - Manque de formation de spécialisation en RRC
-

Cape Verde (in Spanish)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Constata-se uma forte vontade e engajamento políticos por parte do Governo de Cabo Verde no processo de Redução dos Riscos de Catástrofes, tanto a nível nacional como local.

Após o lançamento da Plataforma Nacional para a RRC nos dias 27 e 28 de Novembro de 2007, com o apoio da UNISDR- África, o SNPC recebeu a assessoria técnica de 3 consultores internacionais, a saber, Sra. Aurelia Blin, Assistente Especial do Director da ISDR (5-19 Dez.10), Sr. Amândio Mavela e Sra. Aimé Fayée com vista à elaboração do Plano Estratégico de Acção e de Coordenação da RRC em Cabo Verde, e da Nova Estrutura da Plataforma Nacional para RRC de Cabo Verde.

O referido plano foi apresentado e socializado numa primeira reunião realizada na Cidade da Praia, no dia 25 de Fevereiro de 2010, com a participação das instituições públicas e privadas, Agentes de Protecção civil e entidades com dever especial de colaboração em matéria de protecção civil. Para o efeito o SNPC de Cabo Verde recebeu da UNISDR África a quantia de 13,000.00 USD para realização da National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. A realização de uma segunda reunião no âmbito deste projecto está prevista para o primeiro trimestre de 2011. Com o apoio da UN ISDR África o SNPC recebeu o Consultor Nacional Charles Ivon Rocha, para a elaboração das fichas de riscos de Cabo Verde (FactSheets RRC).

Ainda em 2010, o SNPC elaborou, apresentou e Socializou o Pacote Legislativo da Reforma do Sector da P. Civil de Cabo Verde e sua aprovação pelo Governo e Assembleia Nacional em 2011.

Uma delegação Ministerial chefiada pelo Sr. Ministro da Administração Interna de Cabo Verde, e composta pelo Presidente do Serviço Nacional de P. Civil participou na Segunda Conferência Ministerial Africana sobre a RRC, promovida pela Comissão da União Africana em colaboração com a UNISDR, Fundo Mundial do Banco Mundial para Redução de Catástrofes e Recuperação (GFDRR) e o Governo da República do Quênia, em 2010.

Ainda Cabo Verde participou em duas reuniões internacionais: Atelier de Validação das Directivas sobre a criação e o reforço das Plataformas Nacionais de RRC nos países membros da CEDEAO, em Banjul, Gâmbia, Julho de 2010 e na Visita " Troca de Experiências das Plataformas Nacionais para a Redução dos riscos de Catástrofes em África, Nairobi, Nakuru, Quênia, Agosto 2010, com a participação da Costa do Marfim, Burundi, Senegal e Quênia.

Várias foram as leis que foram publicadas em Cabo Verde, que terão implicações directas no RRC, a saber, Decreto-lei n.º 1/2006 de 13 de Fevereiro de 2006 e Decreto Legislativo n.º 6/2010, de 21 de Junho de 2010 – define as bases do Ordenamento do Território e Planeamento urbanístico; Decreto-lei n.º 43/2010, de 27 de Setembro – aprova o Regulamento Nacional do Ordenamento do Território Nacional e do Planeamento Urbanístico; Decreto-lei n.º 130/88, de 31 de Dezembro – Regulamento Geral de Construção e Habitação Urbana.

O Ministério da descentralização, Habitação e Ordenamento do Território, tomou a iniciativa de Criar a Unidade de Inspeção Autárquica e Territorial (UIAT), que é um núcleo de fiscalização e auditoria de controlo técnico – administrativo da gestão autárquica e da administração territorial, do qual o SNPC faz parte da equipa da UIAT.

Realização de 4 Workshops internacionais (Siera e Inundações, Makavol e Miavita)

Context & Constraints:

Apesar dos apoios recebidos ao longo desses dois anos, em matéria de assessoria Técnica (UNISDR) e de legislação (Portugal), ainda subsistem alguns constrangimentos relativos a implementação da Plataforma Nacional para RRC, devido à fragmentação do território (dispersão geográfica), insuficiente conhecimento por parte das instituições membros da PN do Quadro de Acção de Hiogo, ou seja existe a necessidade de uma formação/divulgação nesta matéria, para que os membros possam interiorizar as estratégias e as acções prioritárias, para uma completa operacionalização da Plataforma Nacional.

Um outro constrangimento, de acordo com a proposta dos consultores, é a definição de um orçamento para implementação do Plano Estratégico de Acção da PN RRC em Cabo Verde (2010-2015).

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Embora existe um forte envolvimento do Governo no processo de RRC, todavia, não existe uma percentagem do orçamento do Estado para a RRC.

A estratégia do Governo baseia-se nos acordos de cooperação com parceiros internacionais e países amigos, nomeadamente, Espanha e Portugal, e algumas ONGs internacionais.

O SNPC dispõe de um orçamento de funcionamento no valor de 150,000.00 USD, que para além das despesas correntes, a mesma verba é utilizada para a prevenção, investigação, informação pública e resposta aos acidentes.

Com o objectivo de reforçar institucionalmente o SNPC, celebramos anualmente o acordo com o Sistema das Nações Unidas em Cabo Verde, no âmbito do Plano de Trabalho Anual, no Valor de 60,000.00 USD.

O Governo criou um Fundo Especial de Emergência para melhor responder às catástrofes que possam atingir o território nacional.

Algumas instituições de carácter técnico-científico, designadamente, o Laboratório de Engenharia Civil, o Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia e Geofísica e a Direcção Geral do Ambiente, dispõem de uma pequena verba do Estado para redução do risco vulcânico e para a prevenção de danos ambientais.

O Plano de desenvolvimento (UNDAF) vem sendo trabalho para o período 2012-2016

Context & Constraints:

Cabo Verde conheceu nos últimos anos um crescimento acentuado e também um grande desenvolvimento em vários domínios, o que acresce as responsabilidades do SNPC em matéria de prevenção, preparação e resposta a eventuais situações de emergência que possam surgir.

Assim, constata-se ainda alguns constrangimentos em meios materiais e financeiros bem como em matéria de capacitação humana.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> Lei De Bases de Protecção Civil (1999)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/17661_leispcpublicadas.doc [DOC]

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

De acordo com a legislação actual há uma repartição de responsabilidades em termos de protecção civil (nacional e municipal). A nível municipal existe um Centro Municipal de Operações de Emergência de Protecção Civil (CMOEPCC) que é dirigido pelo Presidente da Câmara.

Uma nova política do Governo em matéria de regionalização, esta agendada para ser discutida no parlamento Cabo-verdiano, em 2011.

O novo pacote legislativo da reforma do sector da Protecção civil prevê a criação de 5 Comandos Regionais de Protecção Civil bem com a criação dos Serviços Municipais de P. Civil.

Não existe uma verba a nível local destinada unicamente RRC. Porém, os Municípios dispõem dos seus respectivos orçamentos municipais, aprovados anualmente pelas Assembleias Municipais, onde algumas acções de RRC estão incluídas (reabilitação de casas, construção de estradas).

Context & Constraints:

A orografia das ilhas e a dispersão das comunidades continuam sendo um dos principais constrangimentos do SNPC no processo da RRC bem como no reforço das suas capacidades operacionais.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 7 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 30 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 3 (OMCV.ICIEG; VERDEFAM women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Para a implementação da Plataforma Nacional, foram atingidas os seguintes ganhos:

- Plataforma Nacional para a RRC, lançada em 2007;
- Plano Estratégico de Acção para Operacionalização da PN RRC elaborado em 2010;
- I.ª Reunião de Socialização do Plano Estratégico de Acção para Operacionalização da PN RRC realizada em 2010;
- Proposta da Nova Estrutura da PN RRC elaborada em 2010;
- Fichas de Riscos de Cabo Verde para a RRC (FactSheets RRC), elaboradas em 2010
- Cartografia de risco ligada ao "Género" em curso
- Campanha " Prevenção Rodoviária" activada
- Verba para realização IIª. Reunião da "National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction", atribuída em 2010.

Context & Constraints:

Com todos os ganhos acima elencados, ainda constatamos a falta de definição e atribuição de um orçamento para implementação do Plano Estratégico de Acção da PN RRC em Cabo Verde (2010-2015).

Comoros (in French)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

> PANA Comores (2006) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15604_panacomores.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Le DSCRIP a été finalisé en 2009 et prend en compte la gestion des risques de catastrophes dans son axe stratégique 6. Un plan d'action a été préparé en Avril 2011 sous la responsabilité du Commissariat au Plan et des activités prioritaires ont été identifiées jusqu'en 2014. Ce plan d'action est en recherche de financements.

Le UNDAF a été achevé en 2008 pour la période 2008-2012. Il prend en compte le développement durable dans son quatrième domaine d'action prioritaire.

Il y a un Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques (PANA) validé en 2006. Une action identifiée, pour la Gestion des ressources en eau potable, va démarrer prochainement avec le PNUD (financement FEM).

Du point de vue du cadre légal, des démarches sont en cours pour la fusion de la Direction de la protection civile et du COSEP au sein d'une Direction Générale de la Sécurité Civile (DGSC) : un projet de décret s'y référant est en instance de validation.

Dans le cadre du projet du COSEP financé par le PNUD, un ensemble de textes juridiques pouvant appuyer la gestion des risques de catastrophes sera élaboré avec l'appui d'un juriste national et international, d'ici Août 2011.

Context & Constraints:

Les deux structures nationales responsables de la gestion des risques de catastrophe, le COSEP et la Protection Civile, n'ont pas les moyens suffisants pour jouer un rôle actif au niveau national - que ce soit en terme de ressources humaines, de connaissance technique, ou d'outils - et souffrent d'un manque de fonds et d'un appui institutionnel fort.

Leur future fusion dans la Direction Générale de la Sécurité Civile (DGSC) devrait favoriser une meilleure coordination des activités, mais le problème des moyens disponibles restera capital.

Par ailleurs, les documents stratégiques développés restent souvent à l'état de plans mais ne sont pas suivis d'actions concrètes.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Il y a à ce jour quelques contributions limitées pour la gestion des risques de catastrophes, au niveau national ou au niveau local, qui répondent à des situations particulières, au coup par coup.

Aucune administration n'a de budget prévu pour la réduction des risques de catastrophes, cependant, en cas de besoins spécifiques, des budgets peuvent être alloués.

Il y a des initiatives menées localement avec l'argent de la communauté, ou de la diaspora ou de projets spécifiques (CRCo, progeco, union européenne, FADC); notamment pour la construction d'ouvrages de réduction des risques (digue, murs de soutènement, drainage) ou des activités de reboisement...

Context & Constraints:

Les budgets de l'état comorien sont extrêmement limités et peu de moyens sont mis à la disposition du COSEP et de la Protection Civile (si ce n'est du personnel détaché de l'armée, un local, des moyens de communication, et des moyens logistiques).

Par ailleurs, les îles autonomes, les préfectures et les communes n'ont pas de budget attribué à la RRC.

Le secteur privé ayant été associé aux actions de réduction des risques de catastrophes par le passé, une meilleure collaboration avec ce dernier pourrait être envisagé au niveau national.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Il y a des textes législatifs spécifiques au niveau de chaque île, qui traite de la sécurité civile entre autre. Il y a une délégation d'autorité au niveau des îles autonomes de l'Union des Comores, à travers la mise en place des CROSEPs (Centre Régionaux d'Organisation des Secours et de Préparation). Cependant, l'accompagnement de ces structures décentralisées est faible.

Il y a une délégation d'autorité au niveau des gouvernorats insulaires avec représentativité locale de tous

les ministères.

Les ONGs et associations locales ont un rôle à jouer au niveau des îles pour appuyer la réduction des risques de catastrophes.

Context & Constraints:

Les CROSEPs ont des missions clairement établies mais manquent de moyens pour les réaliser, et leur action au niveau des îles autonomes reste limitée.

La gestion des risques de catastrophes est encore trop centralisée et la collaboration entre le COSEP et les CROSEPs souffre d'insuffisance de moyens opérationnels et organisationnels pour une plus grande efficacité.

La future mise en place de la DGSC devrait renforcer l'efficacité des CROSEPs au niveau local.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

La plateforme nationale aux Comores reste à ce jour informelle . Les acteurs impliqués dans la gestion des risques de catastrophes sont connus et identifiés (partenaires gouvernementaux, partenaires au développement, associations, ONG, secteur privé), et collaborent régulièrement avec le COSEP et la Protection Civile sur les activités de gestion des risques de catastrophes.

La réflexion autour de la création de cette plateforme a été initiée dans le cadre du projet COSEP-PNUD mais n'a pas abouti à ce jour.

Context & Constraints:

La mise en place de la plateforme nationale nécessite une phase de conception, d'identification de ses missions et de son rôle pour le développement du pays.

Un processus participatif devrait permettre de clarifier le rôle et les composantes de cette plateforme, et le projet du PNUD devrait l'appuyer en 2011.

Cote d'Ivoire (in French)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* No: Climate change policy and strategy

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Certains plans sectoriels (plan national de reboisement, la stratégie nationale de lutte contre les feux de brousse, le programme national d'investissement agricole le programme d'urgence pour l'assainissement urbain etc.) prennent en compte des aspects de prévention des catastrophes. Le DSRP prend en compte les aspects liés à la réponse. Une stratégie nationale pour la RRC et a été élaboré ainsi qu'un guide de sensibilisation. La mise en œuvre effective de cette stratégie permettra d'instaurer une culture de la réduction du risque à tous les niveaux.

Context & Constraints:

Le contexte de la crise que traverse le pays fait qu'il est difficile de définir les activités de RRC comme une priorité. Ce sont les activités de sortie de crise et les élections qui constituent la priorité nationale. Les activités de RRC doivent aussi constituer une priorité afin de réduire la vulnérabilité environnementale et de permettre aux populations d'être plus résilientes face aux catastrophes.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

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.

Context & Constraints:

La culture de la réduction du risque n'est pas encore instaurée dans notre pays.

La politique adoptée pour la gestion des catastrophes est celle de la réponse au cas par cas. 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.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Bien que le transfert des compétences aux élus locaux (maires et conseils généraux) soit mentionné dans les textes réglementaires, il n'est pas encore effectif si bien que la gestion des catastrophes se fait pour l'heure de façon centralisée.

Context & Constraints:

L'insuffisance de textes juridiques pour le transfert des compétences aux collectivités locales en matière de RRC, et l'insuffisance des moyens alloués restent des défis majeurs rencontrés dans la gestion des RRC. Une plateforme fonctionnelle permettra de surmonter ces défis.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 5 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 7 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

La Côte d'Ivoire est dans la phase de mise en œuvre effective de sa plateforme nationale de RRC ; la cellule focale nationale est abritée par le Ministère de l'Environnement des Eaux et forêts. Plus de quarante structures (Ministères, collectivités territoriales, société civile, partenaires au développement) impliquées dans la RRC ont désigné leurs points focaux.

Context & Constraints:

Pour la mise en place de la plateforme de RRC, la volonté politique existe au regard de l'engouement autour de la question. Quelques problèmes administratifs et l'absence de ressources financières pour le fonctionnement de la plateforme restent les défis.

Un financement adéquat serait un atout majeur pour rendre la plateforme opérationnelle.

Ghana (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* No: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Act 517 - 1996 legally established the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) which is responsible for DRR at all levels of Government.

Disaster management in Ghana is decentralised.

This is reinforced by the fact that at the national, regional and district levels disaster management are under political leadership. For example, The

National/ Regional and District Disaster Management Committees are chaired respectively by the Minister for the Interior, the Regional Minister and the District Chief Executive.

The national platform for DRR and climate change adaptation has been established and functioning.

Seven regional platforms have also been established out of the ten regions. District platforms are yet to be established.

Context & Constraints:

NADMO's Disaster Risk Reduction activities are constrained by lack of adequate funding.

Lack of enforcement capacity for NADMO to achieve its mandate.

Ineffective enforcement of disaster related bye-laws by the district assemblies.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Through budgetary allocations, funds are made available annually for disaster management. This includes funds provided for contingencies.

A percentage of the district assembly common fund within the local government system is allocated to disaster related activities.

In addition to this, some specific programmes are funded by multilateral and bilateral agencies.

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 immediates 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.

Unaware of benefits of the concept and practice of Disaster Risk Reduction, many institutions fail to pay the due attention to it.

Financial resources are not adequate to support DRR activities.

Some agencies do not make adequate budgetary allocations for DRR activities.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

There is an appreciable level of participation in Disaster Risk Reduction through the Disaster Volunteer Groups and other community-based organizations.

Volunteers participate in hazard identification and monitoring/assessment and report to the relevant/lead agencies.

Specifically, fire Volunteers monitor bush burning, construct fire belts and also sensitize the communities for bush fire prevention.

Context & Constraints:

Communities/Volunteers are not educated /trained adequately to identify hazards. Communication between the communities and the District Assemblies, NADMO and lead agencies are not effective. Telephone facilities for reporting on hazards are also almost non-existent in most vulnerable rural communities.

Officials also find it difficult to trek their assigned communities due to lack of mobility and poor accessibility.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The National Platform for DRR and CCA is functional, and this has been replicated in seven other regions. (Upper east, Upper west, Northern, Brong Ahafo, Ashanti, Western and Central).

Context & Constraints:

Lack of adequate resources to prepare and implement plans and programmes.

Capacity building required for Platform members.

Networking and information sharing needs to be strengthened.

Guinea-Bissau (in French)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

> Nacional Programme of Action of Adaptation to Climate Changes (2006)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/17163_gnbnapaclimatechange20061.txt [TXT]

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Pays en voie de développement et membre des PIED, la Guinée Bissau fait partie du groupe moins avancés(PMA), avec un PIB par habitant estimé en 2008 à 590 \$USD et un taux de croissance réel du PIB de 3,2%. D'après le Rapport Mondial sur le Développement Humain Durable des Nations Unies (2009), le pays occupe le 173 eme rang sur un total 182 pays, avec un Indice de Développement Humain (IHD) de 0,396.

Context & Constraints:

La guinée Bissau s'est engagé à mettre en place le Plan d'Action de la Bardade et la Stratégie pour la mise en Place de Maurice. Cependant à ce jour aucun plan systématique ou politique nationale pour la mise en place des activités n'a encore été établi. Il n'a pas non plus un Plan National pour le Développement Durable.

De nombreux contraintes jalonnent la route du développement durable : les crises socio économiques en mars 2009, les conflits internes en 1998 et 2005, capacités limitées en ressources humaines et physiques, dégradation des infrastructures nationales depuis la guerre civile de 1998, croissance économique faible et mal reparti avec un taux de chômage élevé, la pression sur les ressources naturelles, les problèmes d'énergie, de transport et de communication, le manque d'investissement dans le secteur privé, pas une politique de prévention dans la circulation routière et maritime, la corruption et le trafic de drogue n'est pas maîtrisé, les menaces du changement climatiques et les épidémies.

Recommandations sur le plan national :

Institutionnel

La guinée Bissau devra diligemment créer une structure chargée de la mise en œuvre et le suivi et de l'évaluation sur le développement durable basé sur le plan d'Action de la Bardade et la Stratégie de mise en place de Maurice. Un noyau de spécialistes formateurs devra entreprendre une vaste action de formation au niveau national,

Politique

La guinée Bissau doit créer les conditions pour une réduction significative du niveau extrême de pauvreté, Mettre en œuvre des politiques prioritaires dans le domaine de l'agriculture, l'éducation, l'emploi, la gouvernance, la santé, eau, hygiène, assainissement, le transport, les communications, les secteurs de commerces et le développement des infrastructures, l'urbanisation, énergie, la mise en place des institutions et des programmes de réduction de risques de catastrophes et le désenclavement de la zone insulaire.

Programme /financière

Dégagement des ressources financières pour accompagner ses recommandations.

Recommandation globale et régionale**Politique Institutionnelle**

Adopter un traitement spécial basé sur ses besoins réels et les spécifiques sociales et régionales, une aide d'urgence sur les secteurs prioritaires identifiés, une révision des mécanismes de financement pour le rendre plus dynamique et proactif, avec le cofinancement des parties bénéficiaires.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Pays en voie de développement et membre des PIED, la Guinée Bissau fait partie du groupe moins avancés(PMA), avec un PIB par habitant estimé en 2008 à 590 \$USD et un taux de croissance réel du PIB de 3,2%. D'après le Rapport Mondial sur le Développement Humain Durable des Nations Unies (2009), le pays occupe le 173 eme rang sur un total 182 pays, avec un Indice de Développement Humain (IHD) de 0,396.

Context & Constraints:

Défis : création du service national de la protection civile et mise en place de la plate forme nationale de réduction de risques de catastrophes.

Recommandation : création des institutions en la matières et intégration de la réduction des risques dans les politiques et programmes de développement.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Les textes législatives et réglementaire en matière de protection civile sont en attente d'adoption d'être légiférer.

Il n' ya pas de service nationale de la protection civile

Il n' ya pas de plate forme national de réduction de risque de catastrophes

Context & Constraints:

Le comité national d'installation du service national de la protection civile s'active actuellement pour la

création de la protection

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Le Gouvernement doit être pro active pour la mise en place de la plate forme nationale de réduction des risques de catastrophes

Context & Constraints:

Manque de ressources humaines et de volonté politique

Kenya (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The National Disaster management policy is still not in place. but alot of progress and effort has been put in place to fasttrack it. one of the major activity on this document was to align it to the Kenyas new constitution. this exercise has now been carried out and is awaiting a stakeholders validation workshop, there after a cabinet memo to be prepared to be sent to the cabinet before the end of the year 2010.

Context & Constraints:

Apart from bugetry implications/constraints because of lack of policy document. there are a number of legislations and acts of paliament that are currently being used to address disaster management issues in kenya. but the progress is slow due to financial implications. decentralization of activities on DRR has nicely been addressed by the new Constitution.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* no % allocated from national budget

* yes USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* yes USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* no USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* yes USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Due to lack of policy frame work no funds has been provided for in the budget for the overall implimentation of DRR activities. bet in the sectoral bugets funds have been provided for sectoral planning and development purposes for example in agriculture, transport, roads, water, health, and housing. UNDP has committed some funds to the country for disaster management programmes.

Context & Constraints:

Securing funds from the treasury for DRR activities has been a challenge. people wait to see the repercussions of disasters when they happen to release funds. therefore DRR programmes becomes really

difficult to run.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

For Kenya once the policy will be in place the community participation and decentralization through delegation of authority and resources at the local level will be guaranteed as this is spelt in the new constitution and is proposed in the draft policy.

Context & Constraints:

Kenya's Administration will be through counties. We need to put in place county Disaster management officers for the 47 counties, we need to train trainers of trainers for those counties and also the committees. These will require a lot of resources.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations, national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 15 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 50 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 10 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The Kenya national platform for Disaster risk reduction is very active and has contributed in the development of the disaster management draft policy, draft fire policy and the national response plan. The platform members also participate in regional and international forums and actively participate in marking the international world disaster day. At the national level, the national platform members have been active in capacity building activities at the District level.

Context & Constraints:

Transfer and turnover of trained members on DRR is the biggest challenge, also lack of budgetary allocations to hold frequent consultative meetings and training and to run programmes.

Lesotho (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: National development plan
- * No: Sector strategies and plans
- * No: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Development and review of legal framework (DRR policy and Review of Disaster Management Act) is still in progress

Context & Constraints:

The process has taken too long a time because of lack of both financial and human resources.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * 0.005 % allocated from national budget
- * 280,000 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund
- * 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)
- * 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)
- * 400,000 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Inadequate financial and human resources.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of financial resources.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Legislation
- * Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Even though local governments have legal responsibilities according to the disaster Management Act, budget allocation from the central government still remains at the central level. It is from the central level that local governments still get resources. This poses a problem of timely access during emergencies.

Context & Constraints:

One major constraint is that disaster risk management is institutionalized in the Prime Minister's Office while local Government is located in the Ministry of Local Government and chieftainship affairs. However at the local level, the Disaster Risk Management is the responsibility of the Ministry of Local Government. In addition, the Local government Act does not provide for Disaster Risk Management functions and therefore there is no direct provision of a budget for DRR to the local government and there are no

functions of Disaster Risk Management stipulated for Local Government employees.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 74 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

At this time, only sectoral institutions, academic institutions, UN Agencies and non Governmental and the private sector have been incorporated into the national platform, while the women's groups and other Community Based Organizations still need to be incorporated.

The platform as it is seems to be too large because the Disaster Management Authority which coordinates it has a serious lack of human resources.

Context & Constraints:

The group itself seems to be too large to manage effectively.

Madagascar (in French)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* No: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Le cadre légal et le mécanisme institutionnel ont été mis en place. La politique nationale de GRC fixe les responsabilités à tous les niveaux des structures de l'administration en matière de GRC mais n'est pas encore traduite en plan d'action.

Suivant les aléas, des plans spécifiques sont disponibles au niveau des secteurs.

Context & Constraints:

La plateforme nationale est opérationnelle mais reste une structure informelle.

Les plans sectoriels sont à annexer dans le plan national pour harmoniser la coordination.

La coordination des structures décentralisées sont à améliorer.

L'absence de fonctionnement du mécanisme financier handicape la capacité opérationnelle des structures de GRC.

La Stratégie nationale de gestion des risques et des catastrophes est à évaluer et à mettre à jour pour se focaliser mieux sur les mesures de réduction des risques.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Les activités de réduction de risques et de catastrophes dépendent essentiellement des appuis extérieurs, compte tenu de la faible capacité financière nationale mais aussi pour des raisons de priorisation au niveau

national.

Context & Constraints:

Le mécanisme financier durable mentionné dans la stratégie nationale des risques et des catastrophes est à mettre en place.

La mobilisation et la gestion des fonds alloués aux ONGs et aux agences onusiennes souffrent d'une transparence et d'une coordination au niveau de la plateforme nationale.

La plateforme est une instance informelle de coordination qui n'a pas vocation de contrôler le flux des fonds dépensés par les ONG et le SNU pour la GRC/RRC. La coordination peut être améliorée, de même que la gestion de l'information. Ces deux éléments, une fois améliorés peuvent permettre une plus grande efficacité des fonds destinés à la GRC/RRC.

Pour le PNUD, l'utilisation des fonds est transparente puisque la programmation des activités est faite avec les partenaires gouvernementaux et que les rapports d'audits des activités réalisées sont disponibles. La majorité des projets sont en mode d'exécution nationale.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Les structures de GRC ont été décentralisées mais dépourvues de budget de fonctionnement. Les missions et les attributions de ces comités de GRC ont été déterminées.

Ni la constitution, ni le montant, ni la gestion, ni l'utilisation, ni les procédures, ni le fonctionnement du fonds de contingence stipulés dans la stratégie nationale de gestion des risques et des catastrophes ne sont explicites.

De même, les bureaux permanents de GRC au niveau des régions ne sont pas encore mis en place.

Context & Constraints:

Mettre en place le mécanisme financier.

Déconcentrer le bureau national de gestion des risques et des catastrophes et décentraliser le budget.

Définir les sources, les modes de gestion, la répartition à chaque niveau de structure ainsi que les procédures d'utilisation du fonds de contingence.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 15 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 10 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Le CRIC (Comité de réflexion des intervenants en catastrophe) dont le statut n'a pas encore été officialisé, constitue la plateforme nationale et sert ainsi de structure de concertation en matière de gestion des risques et des catastrophes. C'est une plate-forme de réflexion, et d'échanges d'information, qui regroupe les principaux responsables des organisations humanitaires et des ONG (Départements ministériels qui regroupe le secteur étatique ; Agences des Nations Unies ; Bailleurs de fonds comme USAID, Banque Mondiale et Union Européenne ; ONG locales et internationales). Aucune décision n'est prise au sein du CRIC, mais seulement des recommandations, des avis et des opinions sur une situation donnée. Néanmoins, la coordination des réponses aux urgences a été très efficace.

Context & Constraints:

Il faudrait définir les mandats du CRIC et étoffer les membres par les élus et les organisations des femmes. Par ailleurs, il importe aussi de structurer le CRIC et définir un mécanisme de mobilisation et de gestion des fonds.

La planification des activités de prévention et de réduction des risques devrait aussi faire partie des activités du CRIC.

Malawi (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

> Malawi Growth and Development Strategy 2006-2011 (2006)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15142_mgdsnovember2006mepd.pdf [PDF]

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

> Malawi National Adaptation Plan for Action (2006)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15142_malawinapa.pdf [PDF]

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

National Policy in the process of being developed.

Context & Constraints:

Draft Policy expected in December 2010. Decentralised structures will be included in line with the existing National Policy on Decentralisation. However, authority and especially resources are not consistently being delegated.

Capacity at National/central level and at local/community level has been increased significantly.

Capacitating Districts and linking them to the National and local structures is a core focus. Technical and human capacity has been increased in the last few months with new communication equipment and dedicated DRM Officeres at district level.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0.016 % allocated from national budget

* 4000000 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 500000 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 1155000 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Various DRR initiatives have been undertaken/implemented. However due to lack of understanding of DRR, most of these activities are not classified as DRR.

Context & Constraints:

Awareness raising is a long process and has so far been conducted at National technical level and for some Districts for District Commissioners and the district technical personnel. Resources both at National as well as District level is very limited due the lack of advocacy/understanding of the investment returns of DRR.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

There are a number of community based DRR Projects being implemented by various actors in the country and communities actively participate through the structures that are provided for in the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act.

Context & Constraints:

DRR implementation structures are decentralised in the country. the department works through civil protection committees at district, area and village levels. Recently, the government has recruited permanent Assistant District Disaster Risk Management Officers in fourteen flood disaster prone districts. However, inadequate resources (financial and material) are the major challenge. Community participation is also hindered by the communities' mindset which mainly focuses on disaster response rather than DRR.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The Road map for the development of DRM Policy and the formation of the DRR Platform has been developed.

Context & Constraints:

Funds have been set aside for the development of the DRM policy and formation of the DRR National Platform.

Mauritius (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* No: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Mauritius has a long experience in dealing with natural hazards, namely cyclones and flash floods and has developed very elaborate disaster risk reduction and mitigation measures. The institutional framework is well established at all levels and is very effective. Various regulations exist at the local level, together with well elaborated standard operating procedures, (SOP), in times of an emergency. But there is no legislation at the national level at the moment. A new legislation has been prepared and submitted to the appropriate authorities for consideration.

Context & Constraints:

The main constraint is the absence of proper legislation. Since there is no Act to enforce disaster risk reduction or mitigation, risk reduction is still a challenge.

However, in the event of a potential threat, Coast guards and coastal fisheries officers do patrol the coastal zone, the Police and the Special Mobile Force (a para-civil defence force) patrol the towns and

villages. Building codes have been defined and there are general preparedness actions that are required by the various authorities.

The tsunami alert scheme also gives general directives in the event of a potential tsunami threat. Capacity building is required to assess the risk associated with the event with more precision for necessary action and to avoid false warning.

The Climate Change Action Plan has a programme of adaptation and mitigation and building resilience in the event of adverse events but is not properly enforced.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* adhoc % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

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 venture outdoor away from shelter, during cyclonic conditions because there is no law that prohibits them from doing so. People would not build in vulnerable areas (landslide risk areas) had there been laws prohibiting them to do so. This situation is particularly difficult in areas where people have low level of education.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources

to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Local Authorities, Municipal and District Councils are enabled to manage risks in the event of hazards and also to provide certain community and even individual services.

All Municipal and District Councils meet individually before the beginning of the cyclone season, to review the Cyclone and Other Natural Disaster Scheme, to take note of the inadequacies of the previous cyclone season and to revisit and check the preparedness status of all partners concerned.

Cleaning of drainage system, miscellaneous repair work and check of overall infrastructure and logistics are completed prior to the start of the cyclone season

Context & Constraints:

Though standard cyclone procedures exist, there is a need to promulgate appropriate regulations to enforce the same.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The Cyclone and Other Natural Disaster Committee is mainly concerned about disaster management. Systematic disaster risk reduction plans at national level are not there yet. However, there are a number of

committees at various institutional level.

Context & Constraints:

Standard procedures mostly concern disaster management. Though risk reduction measures have been identified, risk reduction programmes have still to be implemented at national level. However, the Meteorological Services do have an Early Warning System which is very effective for cyclone warning.

Morocco (in French)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

> Plan solaire http://www.preventionweb.net/files/13356_plansolaire.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

> Adaptation aux changements climatiques au Maroc: pour des Oasis résilientes (2010)
http://www.preventionweb.net/files/13356_noteprojetoisissept.doc [DOC]

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Plusieurs Ministères, Départements et Offices disposant de services ou de cellules spécialisés, continuent de s'intéresser jusqu'à nos jours de par plusieurs Dahirs, Décrets et Arrêtés anciens, des problèmes de l'environnement et des catastrophes naturelles et technologiques.

En plus de ces départements ministériels, plusieurs comités et conseils spécialisés ont été mis en place, (Conseil National de l'Environnement, Le Comité National des Changements Climatiques, le Conseil Supérieur de l'Aménagement du Territoire ; le Conseil Interministériel Permanent de Développement Rural ; le Conseil National des Forêts ; le Conseil Supérieur de Eau et du Climat, le Comité Interministériel de l'Eau, les Commissions Provinciales et Préfectorales de Eau et les Comités Provinciaux de Vigilance pour organiser la lutte contre les effets de la sécheresse).

Context & Constraints:

Il existe un nombre important de dahirs, de décrets et d'arrêtés. Cependant, ces textes sont très anciens. Ils n'ont pas connu une adaptation aux différents changements, ni une actualisation profonde. Ces textes concernent des domaines aussi variés que les ports, les inhumations, les exhumations et transports de

corps, les appareils à pression de gaz ou encore l'urbanisme. Ces textes juridiques ne mentionnent pas la problématique de la prévention des risques.

Le Groupe de Travail sur la Gestion des Risques et des Crises (GTGRC) créé au sein du Ministère de l'Intérieur a institué une commission d'experts pour proposer un cadre juridique global traitant de la gestion du risque au Maroc.

L'handicap de la coordination institutionnelle rend très complexe la mise en oeuvre des plans de prévention et de réduction des risques.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Dans le cadre du budget du Département de l'Environnement, des lignes budgétaires sont allouées à la réalisation des projets relatifs à la prévention des risques et ce conformément aux prérogatives de la Direction de la Surveillance et de la Prévention des Risques relevant de ce département. Ce budget très limité est utilisé pour réaliser le renforcement des capacités des gestionnaires de l'Etat concernés par la prévention des risques.

Il est à noter que dans le cadre du budget Général de l'Etat, des subventions de fonctionnement et de d'équipement sont allouées aux différents Départements concernés par la réduction des risques de catastrophes.

Aussi, un fond spécial de lutte contre les effets des catastrophes naturelles a été créé, il est alimenté par un don de 100 millions de dollars fait par l'Arabie saoudite ainsi que par une dotation du Fonds Hassan II pour le développement économique et social pour un montant de 300 millions de dirhams et une allocation du budget de l'Etat de 200 millions de dirhams dans le cadre de la loi de finances 2009 et le reliquat sur les années 2010-2012. Ce fonds spécial est désigné au financement et à la prise en charge des opérations urgentes de secours, l'assistance aux populations sinistrées et le renforcement des ressources déjà déployées durant les intempéries. Il contribuera également à développer les moyens d'intervention des différents corps spécialisés, notamment ceux de la Protection Civile, et participera à la construction d'ouvrages de prévention ainsi qu'à la mise en place des systèmes d'alerte et de veille.

Context & Constraints:

Le budget alloué est insuffisant pour la réalisation de toutes les activités programmées par la Direction de la Surveillance et de la Prévention des Risques.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Au niveau régional, il existe des cellules préfectorales et provinciales de prévention et de gestion des risques (C.P.G.R), regroupant les représentants des services extérieurs concernés. Ces cellules se réunissent sous la présidence du Wali ou du Gouverneur et ont pour missions l'élaboration des monographies de risque de la régions.

Context & Constraints:

Ces cellules ne sont pas opérationnelles au niveau de toutes les régions du pays et ne disposent pas de ressources financières suffisantes et du personnel qualifié pour la réalisation des actions programmées.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une plate forme national pour la réduction des risques de catastrophes, cependant des réunions préliminaires ont été organisé entre les partenaires pour la mise en place de cette plate forme ou équivalent.

Il est à signaler que dans le cadre de la préparation d'une stratégie globale pour la prévention et les gestion des risques, une commission national a été crée au sein du Ministère Délégué auprès du Premier Ministre Chargé des Affaires Economiques et Générales compsesées de tous les Départements ministériels concernés par la gestion et la prévention des Risques. Cette commission a pour rôle l'élaboration d'une étude probabiliste des Risques mais aussi de réfléchir à la mise en place d'une stratégie nationale pour la réduction des risques de catastrophes.

Context & Constraints:

L'absence d'un cadre juridique pour la mise en place de la plate forme nationale sur les risques. L'Eude qui sera réalisée par la commision crée au sein du Ministère Délégué auprès du Premier Ministre Chargé des Affaires Economiques et Générales ne concerne que 2 types de risques : les inondations et le tremblement de terre.

Mozambique (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

> Five Year Government Plan (2010-2014) (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16411_pqg20102014.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

> Master Plan for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (2006)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16411_masterplanfordisasterpreventionandm.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

> NAPA (2007) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16411_planonacionalparaadaptaoasmudanascl.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Mozambique has made significant progress towards the consolidation of integration of DRR and climate change as a national priority and a central driver for poverty reduction and sustained economic growth.

This progress is visible in both Government development plans and strategies and in the international partners' assistance frameworks, specially the UN System and the Programme Aid Partners (PAP's). As a continuation of the national vision stated in the past 2005-2009 Five Year Government Plan and its operational plan, the Action Plan for Absolute Poverty Reduction (PARPA II) 2006-2009:

- The recently approved 2010-2014 Five year Government Plan, and the Action Plan for Poverty Reduction (PARP), place the reduction of vulnerability as a national key priority and challenge for rapid poverty reduction and a sustained economic growth.
- DRR and climate change appear as one of UN intervention areas in the extended UNDAF 2010-2011, focusing on legislation and institutional framework, capacity development at central and local government institutions, local communities and Civil Society organizations on vulnerability reduction to both disaster risks and climate change and linking with environmental protection.
- DRR and climate change have also become the center of the PAP's agenda for both financial and technical aid for Mozambique.
- A Law of Disaster Management is under elaboration
- DRR activities are integrated in all central line ministries, and into strategic provincial (10) and district development or annual plans;
- A matrix is under dissemination at all levels to guide mainstreaming of DRR into sectoral and local plans;
- A proposal for the creation of National Disaster Risk Management Fund was submitted for discussion by the Coordinating Council for Disaster Management.

Context & Constraints:

Despite this progress, the country, including the economic sectors, remain vulnerable to disasters:

- A recent study conducted in 2009 by INGC on climate change impact on Disaster Risk reduction, has shown that
 - o Temperatures rose for 1.2°C to 1.6°C , rainfall patterns and frequency and intensity of disasters have changed over the last 45 years (1960-2005). Temperature is expected to rise by 2.5°C to 3.0°C by 2040-2060, and +5 to +6°C by 2081-2100.
 - o There will be pronounced rainfall variability, increase in floods and cyclone frequency in the Central region, and sea level rise affecting the major coastal cities of Maputo, Beira and Xai-Xai, and called for urgent adaptation measures to address these future adverse impacts.
- A recent joint study conducted by the World Bank et al. (2010) on Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change in Mozambique, showed that without investments in adaptation, by 2040-2050, Mozambique will experience significant economic losses of 0.8-1.6% total GDP, due to revenues decline in agriculture, energy and infrastructures sectors.
- Results of the Third Poverty Assessment (2008/2009) published in September by the National Institute for Statistics showed that 2008 droughts contributed to increase in national poverty rates from 54.1% in 2002/2003 to 54.7%, and in the Provinces of Maputo, Sofala and Tete (see Figure 1.1). National poverty rates, measured by consumption remain high.
- Although Mozambique has a Master Plan for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (2006-2009), there is a lack of legal framework which can bind sectors and local Governments to allocate adequate resources to meet national DRR goals.
- DRR sectoral goals and targets are still not defined. Consequently, sectors and local governments continue to implement DRR activities according to availability of human and financial resources which are still reduced in all institutions at all levels.
- Lessons learned from simulation exercises and disaster response operations, indicate the need to improve information basis, real time information management, communications systems, and decentralized capacity to collect appropriate information, analyze, and operationalize the needed actions.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 5.2 % allocated from national budget

* 317.19 million USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 538.1 million USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 28.19 million USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 14.77 million USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Mozambique does not have legal specification for budget allocation for any sector or activity. Annual budgets are allocated to sectors in line with the projections of resources made on the Medium Term Fiscal Framework, included the resources allocated to the State Budget by the Programme Aid Partners. As such, annual sectoral budget may change due to end of existing programmes or emergency of new national priorities or concerns, especially crisis.

Despite these considerations, available data on budget allocation show that there is a strong national and international commitment to investing in reducing disaster risk and climate change impacts in Mozambique. Even with difficulties to track DRR sectoral budget allocations before 2009, data in Figures 1.2 and 1.3 show that:

- USD 592.9 million has been allocated to DRR between 2009 and 2011, around 5.2 % of State Budget;
- International donors have committed more resources (USD 317.19 million), than Government (USD 275.75 million), around 53.49% of total resources allocated to DRR over the period

In categories, data in Figure 1.4 and Table 1.1 show that:

- Increasing resources have been dedicated for strengthening of early warning, monitoring activities and assessments over the three years, from 2.32% in 2009 to 6.48% 2011, of total DRR budget.
- Over 90% of DRR resources have been allocated to development activities, (dams, ponds, irrigation schemes, and conservation agriculture), and 2% to post-disaster reconstruction in the Zambezi valley and Save River.

Context & Constraints:

Despite all the progresses achieved in improving resources allocation to DRR:

- Budget constraints to DRR are still visible and will remain in future, as strong long term investments in the pillar economic and social sectors are still required to accelerate economic growth and reduce the current high levels of poverty and vulnerability;
- Mozambique remains one of the poorest countries around the world and heavily dependent on international financial aid to finance around 49-52% of the annual State Budget. This fact constrains the allocation of specific budget to all DRR activities;
- DRR costing has not been conducted in Mozambique. Therefore, difficulties remain for the estimation of the resources needed for DRR and the additional financial requirements to integrate climate change

impacts into disaster risk reduction.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> Local State Bodies Law, the Law 8/2003 (2003)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16411_law8200319may.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Mozambique is moving towards the consolidation of decentralization and local communities' participation in the decision making process through the implementation of the Local State Bodies Law, the Law 8/2003, of May 18. This law not only determines that districts are the basic planning and budgetary units, but also empowers the local governments to lead all the local development processes, including DRR activities and establish the right for the local communities to participate in the decision making process through consultative mechanisms. As a result of the implementation of this law:

- Local Consultative Councils, at the level of district, administrative posts and localities have been created and functioned
- DRR activities are also included in Local Government plans and priorities and are implemented with agreement of Local Council, and periodic progresses are submitted to these councils for appreciation and further recommendations

Additionally, a new law, the Land Use Planning Law was issued in 2007. As part of local strategic development plans, this law delegates competences for local governments to prepare and local land use plans following an ample consultation process.

Although legal budget ceiling specifications do exist:

- All local governments allocate State budget to DRR activities, in line with other priorities agreed with local communities. But this are often not explicitly mentioned as DRR activities.
- Additional resources have been decentralized to provinces, districts and municipalities to support the implementation of local development projects, including DRR activities.

Data in Figure 1.5 show that USD 193,3 million from the State Budget have been allocated to local Governments (provinces and districts) for DRR activities over the last three 3 years (2009-2011). In average, 32.6% of total DRR resources were allocated to local levels (provinces and districts), as shown in Figure 1.6.

Context & Constraints:

The current decentralization process in Mozambique, including the participatory decision making process is partly limited by financial resources, but greatly, by the lack of local technical capacity to absorb resources

decentralized to districts.

- For instance, since 2006, besides the recurrent and capital budget allocated to districts, around USD 300 000 are annually allocated to each of 128 districts specifically to fund local initiatives for food production and employment generation. Projects are funded by local Governments after approval by local Consultative Councils.

- Since 2009, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing has decentralized resources to provinces and districts specifically for maintenance of local roads.

Some initiatives have been launched to enhance local technical capacity:

- Local governments have granted competence to hire skilled persons, especially those with high degree;
- Every year, Government supports finalist university students' internships in the districts as a means to attract skilled labor to districts;
- More human resources have been allocated to districts to enhance the planning capacity of the District Service of Planning and Infrastructures and Planning;
- Training programmes have been conducted by the Ministry of State Administration to local governments and the Consultative Council members.

However, more on-job training and human resources are still needed for the creation of satisfactory technical capacity to insure comprehensive implementation of DRR and environmental aspects at local level.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 22 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 17 out of 24 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

DRR activities are coordinated through two well established multi-sector platforms: the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC), for coordination of all DRR activities, and the National Emergency Operations Center (CENOE), exclusively for coordination of emergency preparedness and response and for hazard monitoring. Both platforms are chaired by the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), the statutory authority for DRR in Mozambique

- All line ministries, namely, economic, social and development sectors, and their technical branches are represented in both platforms;
- As shown in Figure 1.7, during emergency, response activities are coordinated by CENOE through Government leadership, and in partnership with UN System and CSO organizations that gather at CENOE in the emergency preparedness phase and following the declaration of emergency by the Council of Ministers
- In total, 17 sectors out of 24 ministries are represented in both CENOE and CTGC.

- Except universities (UEM and UDM-private), the Mozambican CSO's (more than 400 organizations), including women organizations, participate in the CTGC and CENOE meetings as a platform. They normally are represented by SCO focal points.
- In Government, the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs is in charge of coordinating all gender issues and the protection of vulnerable groups, with support from the UN System provided through UNIFEM.

Context & Constraints:

The participation of CSO in DRR activities, especially of women organization, is determined by the internal dynamics and structural arrangement of CSO platforms and the representativeness of these forums in dialogue platforms with Government.

- Emergency needs assessments should also be improved to provide accurate, evidence based information, in a transparent and consensual basis.
 - Multisectoral assessments, including CSO, UN and sectors involvement should be promoted.
 - Formally, the G20, a national platform composed by more than 400 organizations is the official CSO representative in all dialogue platforms with Government and all levels.
 - G20 has visible participation in economic, social issues, including gender, and environment, but plays limited role in DRR discussions.
 - CSO's are more visible during emergency periods they implement emergency relief activities with direct funding from international organizations and for active part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). Therefore, dialogue should be strengthened to bring DRR into the CSO agenda.
- Training for the G20 platform will also be required to enable a stronger and visible SCO participation in the design and monitoring of the implementation of DRR policies, strategies and plans across the country.

Nigeria (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

> Nigeria Vision 20: 2020 Development Plan (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_1stnipeditedversionvol1.pdf [PDF]

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) was established by Act 12 as amended by Act 50 of 1999. NEMA has the Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as the Chairman Governing Council. The Council is made up of Ministers from Ministries that have mandate that can contribute to DRR or respond to disasters.

NEMA is mandated amongst others to:

- i. Formulate policies on all activities relating to disaster management in Nigeria and coordinate plans and programmes, for efficient and effective response to disasters at national level.
- ii. Monitor the state of preparedness of all Organizations or Agencies that may contribute to disaster management in Nigeria.
- iii. Collate data from relevant Agencies so as to enhance forecasting, planning and field operations.
- iv. Educate and inform the public on disaster prevention and control measures.

Nigeria has 36 States and all the States are to establish their State Emergency Management Agencies.

Context & Constraints:

While DRR has made considerable progress at the National level. There are limitations at the lower levels of governance. Only 22 States in Nigeria have Emergency Management Agencies that are backed by law. Some still have Emergency Relief Agencies and others adopt ad hoc procedures in disaster management.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 1 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

One per cent of the national budget is allocated to mitigate Ecological Problems and the underlying risk factors. Twenty (20%) of the Fund is allocated directly to the Disaster Management Agency (NEMA). Others are utilized by the Federal Ministries such Environment, Health and others that contribute to disaster risk reduction and mitigation, as well as States and local governments.

Context & Constraints:

The budget allocation is relatively small to meet the demand of disaster risk reduction.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The NEMA Act mandated all States to establish State Emergency Management Agencies while Local governments are to establish Local Emergency Management Committees. NEMA is also promoting decentralization of DRR activities at all levels.

Context & Constraints:

Local governments have the constitutional responsibilities to protect the lives and property of citizens and are therefore expected to make budget allocations for DRR in their areas. Except in few cases, DRR activities are not seen as priority.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 50 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 27 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 5 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

There is a National Platform of Disaster Risk Reduction in Nigeria. It is made up of government Ministries, Department, Agencies, Civil Society groups, and Development Partners. The National Platform developed a National Action Plan for DRR and is working to review and update the Plan. The National Emergency Management Agency is the Secretariat and coordinates the activities of the National Platform. The National Platform had its meeting this from 13 -13 July 2010.

Context & Constraints:

The National Platform is still evolving and needs support to meet regularly.

Senegal (in French)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

> DSRP (2006) http://www.gouv.sn/IMG/pdf/DSRP_II.pdf

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* No: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

L'aspect RRC est contenu dans la stratégie nationale et sa prise en compte du point de vue financier par l'Etat du Sénégal reste limité. Ce sont les partenaires qui financent les activités dans ce domaine.

Context & Constraints:

L'unité de gestion de projet mis en place par les partenaires pour les projets n'est efficace et répond peu à l'atteinte des objectifs fixés par les pouvoirs publics.

La disponibilité des fonds pose problème

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

4 millions de dollars US ont été mobilisé par l'Etat et les partenaires dans le cadre du PLAN ORSEC 2009 pour les populations des inondations survenues dans le pays

une évaluation des dommages et pertes post inondation a été faite

Un plan dénommé "Plan Jaxaay" est mis en oeuvre pour reloger les sinistrés

Context & Constraints:

Manque de coordination dans la gestion des situations d'urgence

Moyens financiers limités

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> Code des Collectivités locales (1996) <http://www.gouv.sn>

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

La politique de RRC des collectivités se résume tout simplement à de simples appui ou secours aux personnes vulnérables ou victimes de sinistre.

Une ligne budgétaire pour les secours et l'assistance aux indigents est prévu dans leur budget

Context & Constraints:

Manque de ressources pour financer cette ligne budgétaire

Manque de formation et de sensibilisation sur la RRC et son importance

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 10 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 04 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 03 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Problème de vulgarisation de la plateforme

insuffisance de l'implication des acteurs dans le fonctionnement de la plateforme

Context & Constraints:

La culture de RRC n'est encore très enraciné dans l'esprit des décideurs et de la société civile même si la volonté politique est sans faille

Sierra Leone (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: National development plan
- * No: Sector strategies and plans
- * No: Climate change policy and strategy
- * Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

There is a draft national disaster preparedness and response plan. The purpose of the National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (NDPRP) is to establish a comprehensive all-hazard approach to national incident management spectrum of activities including preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response and recovery. The plan incorporates best practices as shown in other regions of the world. It has been reviewed recently by stakeholders. The same applies to the national DM Policy. These two documents have been submitted to cabinet for onwards transmission to parliament for enactment into law by the Minister for Presidential and Public Affairs.

The draft Disaster Management Policy. The disaster management Policy is a comprehensive approach that enhances increased political commitment to disaster risk management thereby encouraging government agencies to take the lead with support from non-governmental organisations. It also promotes public awareness and the incorporation of disaster risk management into development planning. The policy highlights the sources of funding and the reduction of bureaucracies in accessing such funds for effective disaster coordination.

Current Status: It has been submitted to the Ministry of Presidential Affairs and extensively discussed by cabinet, and the following conclusions have been reached.

- a) There is a dire need to have a DM Policy
- b) The content of the policy is in line with current global and local trends in Disaster Management
- c) There is thus the need for the policy to be submitted to parliament for the necessary legal backing

Launching of the DM Fund: Responding to disasters in a timely manner when they occur in many parts of the country has often been a herculean challenge for government. Mindful of this, government must put in place workable mechanisms to intervene or respond expeditiously when disasters occur be they man-made or natural.

Hopefully, this could be realised by december 2010.

Context & Constraints:

DRR has not been fully integrated in development plans and strategies Ministries, Department and Agencies in Sierra Leone. However, substantial gains have been made in that direction. For instance, the draft Policy on DRR and response has been discussed and approved by Cabinet. The Policy document emphasizes the following:

-Ensure the integration of disaster risk management into sustainable development programmes and policies to ensure a holistic approach to disaster management.

-Ensure priority and requisite institutional capacities for disaster risk reduction at all levels

-Enhance the use of knowledge, education, training, innovation and information sharing to build safe and resilient societies

-Improve the identification, assessment, monitoring and early warning of risks

-Improve effectiveness of response through stronger disaster preparedness

It is hoped that once the DM Policy is ratified by Parliament, the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into our development policy and plans would be formalised.

Another significant step in the integration process, can be seen in the fact that some Local Government Councils are now mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into their development plans.

In addition to the above, the National Disaster Management Department also holds regular stakeholder consultations with key government ministries, departments and agencies.

In spite of the above, the following:

Disaster Risk Reduction is considered as a relatively new phenomenon. It used to be an NGO led issue, until the end of the country's civil war.

There is no legal framework that will enable government ministries, agencies and departments to mainstream disaster risk reduction into their activities. The country has a draft disaster management policy and a draft preparedness and response plan. However central government bureaucracy and other bottlenecks are slowing the process. It is hoped that with the ratification of the Disaster management policy and DM Plan, the integration process will be official, hopefully by the December

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

There is no specific allocation of budget for Disaster Risk Reduction in the national budget. Most DRR activities at the national level are supported by our partners such as the UNDP and some NGOs.

Also important to note is that unlike other countries, Sierra Leone does not have an autonomous Disaster Management unit/agency. what exist is a Disaster Management Department within the Office of National Security, with mandate to coordinate DRR activities. As such, budget allocations are made for the activities of the Office of National Security. And like all other departments within the Office of National Security, some of the department's activities are not adequately funded

Context & Constraints:

One main reason for the non-availability of specific funds is the fact that DRR is not given the same attention as other everyday issues. Like any other developing country, Sierra Leone is faced with budgetary constraints, and there are a lot of development areas that requires urget government intervention.

Another challenge is that Sierra Leone those not have an autonomous disaster management agency, and therefore no funds on its own.

As a way forward government should expediate the ratification of the Draft Disaster Management Policy, and ensure that an outonomous agency charged with disaster management is established.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Decentralisation in the real sense of the word is a recent development, and therefore an on- going process. Like any other democratic local governance system, local councils in Sierra leone perform some of the following:They deliver essential services to their citizens which include, health, education, transport, water, sanitation, etc.

Most often local councils are in charge of some vital I developmental activities, which are important to reducing disaster risks in vulnerable communities, such as:

1. Land use planning
2. Urban development planning

3. Public works
4. Construction roads and licensing
5. Social services and responding to the need of the poor and the under-privileged
6. Implementation and the strengthening of the decentralization process etc.

It is therefore reasonable to say that though it may appear that Local Councils in Sierra Leone do not have legal responsibility and budget allocations for Disaster Risk Reduction, some of their activities do have direct bearing on risk reduction and disaster management as a whole. Infact the Freetown City Council, which is the largest and most powerful municipality in Sierra Leone, now has a functional Disaster Management Committee, with some resources allocated to it. Other Local Councils are also in the process of emulating the Freetown City Council.

It is also interesting to note that the National Disaster Management Department has Disaster Management Committees in each of the twelve districts of the country. Each of these District DM Committees are chaired by the Chief Administrators of the District Councils. These Committees among many other functions, perform duties related to disaster risk reduction within their jurisdictions. The successes of these committees are largely due to the collaborative efforts of local government councils and other stakeholders that constitute the Committees.

On the whole, the legal integration of DRR into local government activities is in progress.

Context & Constraints:

From the above, it can be realised that although local government councils do not have legal responsibility and budget allocation for Disaster Risk Reduction in the real sense of the word, most of their activities over the years have direct impact on issues related to disaster management. As a result of that, substantial achievement has been attained, but with recognized limitations in key areas, such as the legal backing, financial resources, operational capacities etc.

As stated earlier, a key challenge faced by the national Disaster Management Department, Local government councils and other agencies whose activities relate to disaster risk reduction in Sierra Leone, is the slow progress in the ratification of the draft national disaster management policy. The lack of a legally binding legislation on DRR is largely responsible for the inadequate commitment by some key stakeholders. The draft policy among many other key issues emphasizes the following:

1. The integration of disaster risk management into sustainable development programmes and policies to ensure a holistic approach to disaster management.
2. Ensure priority and requisite institutional capacities for disaster risk reduction at all levels
3. The integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into the development plan of activities of local councils in Sierra Leone.
4. It also make provision for the allocation of special funds for disaster risk reduction.

As a way forward, government must ensure that the draft policy document is finally passed into law. This will clearly spell out central government's commitment to disaster risk reduction and response. In addition, local councils and stakeholders will increase their commitment, thereby enhancing the resilience of communities at the local levels

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)
- * 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- * 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Sierra Leone is yet to launch its national platform. What exists Disaster Management Department within the Office of National Security, that coordinates DRR issues.

At the national level a stakeholder coordination meeting is held once in every month. At the local levels, District Disaster management Committees meet once in a week. It is important to note that membership of these institutions is drawn from Government Ministry, Departments and Agencies, Civil Society Organisations, sectoral organisations, UN Specialised agencies, Local government councils, traditional leaders, youth groups, women's organisations, the Sierra Leone Red Cross Organisation etc.

Context & Constraints:

A key challenge is that because of the lack of a national platform commitment from some organisations is not always there.

A way forward will be to expediate the establishment of a national platform

Tanzania, United Rep of (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: National development plan
- * No: Sector strategies and plans
- * No: Climate change policy and strategy
- * Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Tanzania has a National Disaster Management Policy of 2004 and National Operational Guidelines for Disaster Management (NOG) of 2003 which describes roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders from Central Government; Local Government; Government Agencies; UN, International and Organizations; NGOs and CBOs. They aim to develop adequate capacity for coordination and cooperation to have comprehensive disaster management among key players at all level. The two documents will be reviewed in this financial year to cover identified challenges, gapes, skills and experience gained from past years.

There is also One UN Joint Programme 6.2: “Strengthening National Disaster Preparedness and Response Capacity”. Under this programme the following have been done: Support training of two Regional and District Disaster Management Committees (Arusha and Kigoma); Prepositioning of emergency supplies like Tents, blankets, Mattresses, Cooking sets and Sleeping mats; Acquire necessary ICT facilities for DMD staffs, Support revision of Disaster Management Policy (2004), NOG (2003) and Avian and Pandemic Influenza Emergency Preparedness Plan and Preparation of RVF Emergency Preparedness Plan; Management of warehouses in Mbeya, Dodoma, Dar es Salaam and Shinyanga and Assist DMD to secure two more disaster preparedness warehouses in Lindi and Arusha.

Disaster Management Department (DMD) of Zanzibar is currently in the process of developing three National guidelines. (i) Zanzibar Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (ii) Zanzibar Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (ZEPRP) and (iii) Zanzibar Disaster Communication Strategy (ZDCS).

The policy was developed through consultative process with local and sectoral stakeholders and all the observations from consultative meetings have been incorporated into the policy draft. The draft is currently submitted to the Principal Secretaries Committee and then House of Representatives for further formalities including endorsement.

ZEPRP and ZDCS are with consultant progressing in undertaking consultative meetings with District and Regional Disaster Management Committees before submitted to higher bodies for their necessary considerations. All three documents are planned to be ready before March 2011.

The Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA II) 2010 – 2015 through Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs has incorporated the following disaster risk reduction intervention package: (i) Review and harmonize disaster related laws and policies (ii) Improve infrastructure and capacity to deal with disasters and strengthen emergency preparedness system (iii) Build capacity of institutions and individuals in terms of equipment and necessary skills and knowledge (iv) Empower community members especially women and children to prevent and respond to hazards and disasters. All these are encompassed on the operational target “Preparedness and response to disasters enhanced by 2015”.

DMD of Zanzibar has established and trained Disaster Management Committees at Regional, District and Shehia level. They are responsible in coordinating all disaster related activities at their respective levels.

Context & Constraints:

Risk management knowledge and funding are main challenge. Future plans still ranges from public awareness and education programmes at National, Regional, District and Community levels (training to support disaster management committees and the disaster focal points and disaster preparedness and response planning in the communities).

Disaster Management Policy exists, but the lack of Disaster Management Act and participation by senior policy makers from the Sector Ministries undermine the progress. Also the absence of strong Disaster Management Committees at the Regional, District and Community levels diminished the potential for organizational roles at these levels. Future plans should include establishment of Disaster Management Desk at Zonal level or Regional and District.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Disaster risk sectors have been proportionally receiving an increased budget. For example in the 2010/11 financial year the infrastructure received 12.96% of total budget being the next largest portion, with emphasis given to roads, railways, ports and airports, health receives 10.39% with focus on construction of health centers and dispensaries and agriculture received 7.78% of the budget.

UNICEF and other Agencies are supporting the Government in emergency preparedness programs through fund disbursement, relief supply provisions, awareness and education etc. UN Agencies have responded both in man-made and natural disasters from health, water and sanitation, education and HIV/AIDS programmes. There are other International Organizations that offer support in emergency preparedness like KOICA, USAID etc.

The department has conducted Disaster Risks and Capacity Needs Assessment for Zanzibar which was aimed at establishing DMD of Zanzibar and other stakeholders' current capacity in dealing with disasters, identifying their capacity and then come up with a capacity building programme for better handling of disaster related matters. The assessment was done in 2008. The assessment led to provision of various DRR short course trainings for the Zanzibar DMD staff and the training for Disaster Management Committees at local levels. All Regional and District Committees have been trained while 85 Shehia's committees have been met.

Context & Constraints:

Government resources are not available in amounts sufficient enough to allow for consistency and continuity of development of long – term preparedness measures. Funding and resources provided by Donor Community are bound to specific activities and time. The challenge with all support to disaster risk management in the country is that it has been project based. Once projects are 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.

Disaster management capacities are well developed at least at the National level (with National Relief Fund) particularly during response, 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). 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 lack of resources. Still there is a need to strengthen capacities at sub national levels and communities.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The Disaster Management Policy and NOG outlines roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders including lower levels. There is ongoing training programme intended for all members of Disaster Management Committees at Regional and District levels. In this financial year (2010/11) we intend to train three Regional Disaster Management Committees (Kagera, Mara, and Mbeya Regions) and will cover 28 Districts.

The Emergency Preparedness and Respond Plan (EPRP) and Disaster Communication Strategy (DCS) are in initial preparation stage to assist on mitigation, preparedness, respond, recovery and information collection and dissemination.

Dodoma: in Central Zone to cater for Singida, Dodoma and Tabora Regions and Mbeya: in South Highland Zone to cater for Rukwa, Ruvuma and Iringa Regions. Other warehouses include Dar-es-salaam: Eastern Zone Regions and Shinyanga: Lake Zone Regions.

In this financial year the DMD with support from UNICEF under the JP 6.2 have planned to extend relief warehouse services to North Eastern part of the country targeting Kilimanjaro (to save also Arusha, Manyara and Tanga Regions) and the South Eastern parts at Lindi to cater also for Mtwara.

In Zanzibar local communities were involved in the sharpening of the Disaster Risk Reduction Policy via consultative meetings which met every Shehia, through Shehia Disaster Management Committees. The same mechanism is used in the formulation of ZEPRP. Their roles and responsibilities are articulated clearly in the policy and Disaster Management Act No.2 of 2003.

Context & Constraints:

There is no fund specifically allocated for DRR activities at Local Government Authorities (LGA) level. This hinders adequate participation of communities in design and implementation of programs. Individually,

most of the people are not aware on DRR issues.

Early response is not well organized, no pre-positioning of relief items and logistics / distribution plans. Also there is a lack of sustainable enabling environment such as trained and skilled personnel, financial resources and materials to hasten the implementation of the suggested priority actions. More education is needed on DRR to whole community and preparation of Disaster Profile Map to identify opportunities and challenges at grass root level is crucial.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was established in 2006. The National Platform is operational (but needs improvements) and has met four times with participants from Central and Local Government, Government and Private Institutions, UN agencies, International and National Development Organizations, Media, NGOs, Religion/Faith groups and CBOs.

National Multi-sectoral Task Force Committees or forum, Technical Expert Groups and Task Force group for disaster risk reduction exists under coordination of Prime Minister's Office for particular disasters. For example disasters that have these committees are Avian and Pandemic Influenza and RVF.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge is high cost and coordinating function has not been strong enough to facilitate National Platform meetings. The DMD in collaboration with other stakeholders are working on the weaknesses observed to improve the Platform. There is also lack of resources to implement deliberations agreed by the platform members on time.

Zambia (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Zambia has approved separate frameworks for DRR and Decentralization. Presently, debate is underway on assigning the place of both frameworks in the Draft National Constitution. The DRR framework has been substantially implemented (legislative review underway) while the decentralization framework is under implementation.

The Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2010 has been enacted giving a legal basis for the operations of the Disaster Management cadre in the country.

For the first time in Zambia, DRR activities have been included in the forthcoming Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP).

Context & Constraints:

The successful merging of the two frameworks at the local level will create a robust policy and legal framework with adequate capacity to address the country's DRR in a decentralized fashion.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 5 % allocated from national budget

* 394,470,529 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 1,627,543.63 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 660,000 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

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.

Context & Constraints:

Resources to adequately address the DRR activities in most of the line Ministries are inadequate. Total domestic revenues have been declining. In 2007, domestic revenue as a percentage of GDP was 18.4 percent. This figure fell to 15.9 percent in 2010 mainly on account of the global financial crisis that was experienced in 2008. This situation has been exacerbated by the inability to capture the rapidly growing informal sector. In the medium term a comprehensive reform of the current tax system will be undertaken in order to broaden the tax base and increase revenues.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The Disaster Management Policy comes with roles and responsibilities to the districts and communities. The District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) have been formed, oriented to the policy and operational manual and are now implementing the contents of the two documents.

Zambia's legislation provides for the performance of some elements of DRR by Councils. This mainly refers to the Fire and Rescue Services. Specific but limited provisions are made in the budget for the delivery of these functions.

Context & Constraints:

Cabinet approved a decentralization policy and implementation framework in 2009. The framework

provides for the devolution of DRR to Councils and Communities and thereby positions them to provide an effective first line of risk reduction and mitigation. This process involves organizational restructuring as well as restructuring of financing systems on a large scale. The ranking attained is primarily accounted for by the fact of the framework being now in its first year of implementation.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 21 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 25 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

At the national level, a forum of government, the UN system, NGOs both local and international and donors known as the Disaster Management Consultative Forum (DMCF) is in place. This forum is mainly for information sharing, decision making and resource mobilization to adequately deal with situations as they arise.

The Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) also exists and is the technical committee feeding into the DMCF for decision making. It is a forum drawing its membership from Government Ministries, the UN and the NGOs and is charged with the responsibility of conducting research and assessments on behalf of Government and its cooperating partners.

Context & Constraints:

The working arrangement under the NDMCF and ZVAC membership is a loose one with institutions not really compelled to take part in the activities of the two (2) fora. Furthermore, there appears to be no common understanding of DRR concepts and approaches among stakeholders hence the need for a DRR framework in the future.

Americas

Anguilla (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* No: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Disaster Management Act 2007 and associated policies provides for the decentralization of responsibilities and capacities at all levels. There is on going policy development in respect of DRR and draft regulations in progress to supplement the legal framework. A Hazard Inspection programme has been successfully instituted.

Context & Constraints:

The MER mechanism is based on RBM and is utilized to generate feedback to assess policy and legal framework implementation. Special emphasis has been given to the Dept. of Physical Planning as ownership of a Mitigation programme was not previously committed to however the inclusion of the Director DM on the Land Dev. Comm. has been a success and as some funding has recently been secured commitment to the mitigation programme is more attainable. Copies of sector strategy plans are available upon request to the NDMC.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

In addition the Superintendent of Ports has been included on the National Disaster Management Committee.

A number of regional projects provide support and the implementation of DRR plans such as CDEMA, OECS, UNDP, PAHO. Global C Envelope Regional Risk Reduction Initiative.

Context & Constraints:

Severe economic downturn for our tourism dependent island consequently there is limited staffing across the Government and there is a very limited internal budget. DDM is primarily donor dependent but has had a CCRIF payment to supplement DRR throughout the Island.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The Public Outreach and Education Plan and Strategy, the Hazard Inspection Programme and Strategy both operate throughout communities.

NGO's such as the Red Cross and Soroptomists are available to work with communities during times of disaster.

Context & Constraints:

Anguilla does not have local governments due to its size. The budget is obtained from two sources, a small internal budget and any CCRIF payment.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The platform for DRR comprises of the Govenor implementing the policy, CDM strategy which defines activities to be implemented to achieve the goals of the policy, Disaster Management Act 2007 which provides the legal framework, Monitoring, evaluating and reporting procedures, Sector specific policies such as the Health Sector Plan, Specific Authorities and Committes with responsibility for implementing DRR.

Context & Constraints:

Staff evaluations transitioning to performance monitoring and results based award programme. There are limited staff in Government and the knowledge and committment of critical department management toward what is seen as additional work is improving slowly. Workshops and training courses are improving this area.

Antigua and Barbuda (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The cabinet of Antigua and Barbuda approved the implementation of CDM as the frame work and strategy to guide this country's disaster management programme. This process includes an over site ministerial committee and a technical committee.

This process involves bi-annual meetings primarily to review progress and set priorities with a feed back mechanism into the cabinet.

National development is a work in progress, and the country's Disaster management policy, plans and strategies are under review to bring them into conformity with the legal and administrative requirements.

Context & Constraints:

Major focus is on the following sectors: Health, Agriculture, Tourism & Education. This is as a result of the CDEMA lead CDM mechanism which involves the regional sector. A national mechanism for country specific monitoring and measurement is being examined to create better harmony at country level.

A national Climate change policy is in its final stages, the environment unit is the agency with lead for this activity.

The Government of Antigua and Barbuda with the assistance of the Caribbean Development bank CDB has completed a Poverty assessment of the country and work is ongoing to address some of the issues as out lined in the report to reduce poverty.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

- * 0.04 % allocated from national budget

* 831,09500 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 1,656,299.00 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 19,000.00 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 938,569.00 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Much of the country's budget is still being allocated based on the traditional line items and in the absence of a clear disaster management policy this poses a major problem as ministries are not able to implement any meaningful Mitigation programmes. This situation creates concern of note that when projects are completed that require continuation it is usually difficult at best, but impossible most of the time to followup these activities which usually results in very important work going to waste

Context & Constraints:

Where as the disaster management focus has been on preparedness and response, a new disaster management platform is needed to move CDM/HFA forward.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

There is no direct budget allocation for community disaster management. Antigua and Barbuda does not have a local government system. The community disaster management programme is comprised of Volunteers and some government employees, civil society and the private sector.

Context & Constraints:

The activities of the community disaster management programme are supported by the national budget through its work programme activities and support from US/AID, CDEMA and other support partners.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 6 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 5 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 2 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

This ranking is not an indicator that work is not on going but until the disaster management legislation, policy, strategy, plans and a review of roles and functions is completed, it would not be practical to continue to approach CDM/HFA implementation with out this very important update.

Context & Constraints:

Civil Society members on the disaster management committees are eg Agriculture, Tourism, Health, Education and chambers of commerce.

Argentina (in Spanish)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* No: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Como fuera señalado en las secciones anteriores, tanto a niveles provinciales y municipales como al nacional, se están aprobando leyes, revisando otras, y proponiendo una importante Ley nacional para el ordenamiento territorial, todo lo cual incluye la problemática de la reducción del riesgo de desastres. Los niveles de tratamiento y aprobación de estas normas son distintos en estos momentos, pero todos encaminados.

La Dirección Nacional de Protección Civil y el Instituto Argentino de Normalización (IRAM) lograron aprobar la Norma IRAM-NFPA 1600 Manejo de Desastres, Emergencias y Programas para la Continuidad de los Negocios". Y se trabaja internacional en la NORMA TECNICA ISO TC-223 - SEGURIDAD DE LA SOCIEDAD.

A ello se suma la inscripción de nueve municipios (Santa Fe, Posadas-Misiones y Vicuña Mackenna, La Cautiva, Bulnes, Del Campillo, Huinca Renancó, Sampacho y Las Higueras, de la Pcia.de Córdoba) en la campaña "Ciudades Resilientes" de la EIRD, la activa participación a nivel internacional y de difusión interna de esta campaña efectuada por la Comisión Cascos Blancos de la Cancillería argentina, y el apoyo brindado en este sentido por la Federación Argentina de Municipios.

Resalta también las experiencias de la DNPC en Trevelín (Chubut) y el proyecto DIPECHO VI en Embarcación (Salta), con la Cruz Roja, la Subsecretaría de Protección Civil de Salta y autoridades locales. Por otra parte, la concreción de la VII Reunión plenaria de la Plataforma Nacional Argentina para la RRD, es signo positivo del esfuerzo a todo nivel que se viene efectuando en este sentido.

Context & Constraints:

La coordinación federal e interinstitucional sigue siendo uno de los principales desafíos, facilitada por una real voluntad política que trascienda las gestiones personales y coyunturales.

A ello se suma -como expresan las ONG consultadas- que ha sido un obstáculo recurrente en la Argentina el no considerar acciones y programas valiosos desarrollados por gobiernos anteriores, otros partidos políticos, otros organismos de gobierno, o el aporte de ONG que suelen quedar desarticulados por falta de continuidad.

Asimismo, existen todavía vacíos normativos y jurídicos vinculados a la RRD que obstaculizan, entre otras cosas, la integración de los niveles nacionales, provinciales y municipales.

Se recomienda sostener estos espacios, incluyendo mecanismos que permitan asumir compromisos reales y ordenando operativa y sinérgicamente estas iniciativas.

Se deberían consolidar las estrategias de comunicación de estos logros o desafíos, facilitando el acceso a la información

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Estando aún en proceso la consolidación de la conceptualización y transversalidad de la RRD en la gestión pública, las prioridades presupuestarias que existen se diluyen en general en iniciativas sectoriales aisladas pero NO integradas e integrales.

De todas formas se percibe un incremento de los esfuerzos por planificar estratégica y participativamente en todos los niveles, promoviendo esto la consecuente optimización de los recursos económicos disponibles para la RRD.

Áreas específicas como la Dirección Nacional de Protección Civil de la Subsecretaría de Asuntos Provinciales (Ministerio del Interior), el Ministerio de Planificación Federal y, particularmente, la Comisión Cascos Blancos del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, han incrementado sus aportes presupuestarios a la temática de la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres. La participación en los encuentros internacionales de debate del tema (Plataforma Regional y Plataforma Global, campaña Ciudades Resilientes, etc., sólo como ejemplos). Sin embargo, ello aún no tiene una descripción específica en el presupuesto del organismo, por lo que no puede cuantificarse en esta instancia, sino que es aplicado por la autoridad de decisión en cada caso en particular.

En esta línea, también la sociedad civil, como la Cruz Roja Argentina p.ej. viene reorientando los esfuerzos en la identificación y ejecución de sus proyectos financiados con fondos externos alineándolos dentro de las estrategias y planes del estado (nacional, provincial y/o municipal).

Context & Constraints:

La desarticulación dispersa recursos y superpone esfuerzos, como ya fuera dicho.

La RRD como tal, con sus dimensiones y sectores específicos, todavía no ha alcanzado niveles prioritarios en la agenda pública, por lo tanto, la revisión de las estructuras y mecanismos para asignar o reasignar recursos a esto no se evidencia masivamente.

Los esfuerzos ya sugeridos por mejorar la coordinación, el incremento de la visibilidad y abogacía en general de estos temas, destacando al Estado como actor líder, deberían incidir en la adecuada sensibilización que permita mejorar el cuadro.

Asimismo, la profundización de los procesos de planificación estratégica en todos los niveles permitirían optimizar los recursos disponibles.

Por otro lado, una consolidada coordinación interinstitucional e interjurisdiccional que genere estrategias, planes y propuestas conjuntas mejorara las posibilidades competitivas de acceder a las distintas líneas de cooperación internacional.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Un punto intermedio entre el 3 y el 4 sería el adecuado nivel que reflejaría el progreso alcanzado. Hay notorias mejoras en la formación y participación de los voluntarios a nivel comunitario, y una mayor conciencia en la temática RRD es comprobable: una muestra es el crecimiento de la Plataforma Nacional Argentina para la RRD, que cuenta con miembros gubernamentales a los tres niveles, sociedad civil, instituciones académicas, y sector privado (del seguro).

El trabajo de la Red de Prevención y Preparación para las Emergencias (que integran ONG y Gobierno), la incorporación de la planificación participativa comunitaria -incluso desde el diseño del mapa de riesgo-, y el apoyo brindado en áreas específicas, tal el efectuado por el Ministerio del Interior a las asociaciones de Bomberos Voluntarios de todo el país, tanto en recursos financieros como en equipamiento y capacitación de sus integrantes locales, así lo muestran.

Destaca la articulación entre Estado y sector privado, en el convenio entre Ministerio del Interior y la Cámara Argentina del Transporte Automotor de Materiales Peligrosos (CATAMP) que promueve en la DNPC el funcionamiento del Centro de Información para Emergencias en el Transporte (CIPET) que brinda asistencia especializada y distribuye la Guía de Respuesta en Caso de Emergencia -GRE 2008, de uso en las Américas.

Context & Constraints:

Como ya fuera expresado, es recurrente el no considerar experiencias, acciones o programas valiosos, de anteriores gobiernos y/o de otros sectores (incluyendo de otras organizaciones de la sociedad civil).

Pero seguramente la mayor limitación reside en las cuestiones presupuestarias, porque ello además afecta a la delegación de responsabilidades y por lo tanto a la descentralización.

Esfuerzos se están haciendo para mejorar eso, que deberán consolidarse para alcanzar sin dudas el nivel 4 de progreso.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 22 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 7 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

La Plataforma Nacional Argentina para la RRD se ha constituido en 2007, que ya ha cumplido su sexta reunión plenaria y que -además- ha implementado el trabajo en Grupos conforme las Prioridades del Marco de Acción de Hyogo.

Esta plataforma se ha ido ampliando a medida que transcurrieron las reuniones, facilitando la participación de áreas gubernamentales, no gubernamentales, académicos y sectores de interés particular (seguros, bancos).

La Plataforma Nacional mantiene un sistema fluido de comunicación con una coordinación general apropiada.

Ya se han realizado las pruebas de una página web que permitirá un mayor flujo de información tanto intra como al exterior de la Propia Plataforma, la que se estima estará en funcionamiento con las habilitaciones correspondientes en el corriente 2010, alojada en la página principal del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto.

En 2009/2010 se dió particular énfasis a la participación del sector académico, para lo cual se constituyó un grupo ad-hoc coordinado por un representante de la Universidad Nacional General Sarmiento, que integran las Universidades Nacionales de Rosario, Cuyo, Buenos Aires, Lanús, San Martín, y las privadas Universidad del Salvador, Univ Católica de Entre Ríos. Este grupo se encuentra cumpliendo un relevamiento interno de carreras, post grados (especializaciones, maestrías) que abordan la temática y/o pudieren abordarla.

La regularidad de los encuentros de la Plataforma Nacional y la participación de sus miembros, es el elemento destacado de este punto.

La Plataforma es coordinada por el Embajador GABRIEL FUKS, Presidente de la Comisión Cascos Blancos, y por el Sr. JOSE LUIS BARBIER, Subsecretario de Asuntos Provinciales, siendo el Punto Focal Técnico el Dr. Carlos Eduardo Zaballa (coordinador ONU-Cascos Blancos)

Context & Constraints:

No ha sido hasta el momento fructífero el trabajo de los Grupos divididos conforme las Prioridades del MAH. Allí habrá que poner un énfasis especial.

Del mismo modo, el seguimiento del involucramiento del sector académico será necesario para que el impulso dado sea eficaz en cuanto a resultados.

Continua vigente el reto para involucrar al sector empresarial. Es continua y destacable la participación del sector asegurador (se ha incorporado otro miembro, incluso), pero no ocurre lo mismo con otros sectores como por ejemplo el del turismo que se ha desinteresado de la temática.

Barbados (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* No: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

A newly constituted agency, the Department of Emergency Management has been given legislative authority under the Emergency Management Act, 2006 Cap 20 to coordinate the national Emergency Management System across the public, private sectors and the entire civil society.

The Cabinet of Barbados has formally agreed to the tenets of Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) which is an all inclusive policy for involving all of civil society in an all hazard approach at all stages of the Disaster Management continuum.

Key departments and ministries involved in Disaster Risk Reduction programmes are incorporated as key members into the national disaster management system, but the Hazard Mitigation Policy, Plan and programme are yet to be instituted. The DRR issues are however discussed and implemented within the DEM Standing Committees of the National Mechanism (planning), and individual Government agencies such as Town Planning and Soil Conservation Unit are carrying out DRR as their primary function, but greater integration is required.

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate technical human resources exist within the Department of Emergency Management to provide the coordinating roles and responsibilities beyond preparedness, response and limited elements of recovery.

The Department of Emergency Management, which has the legal authority to coordinate, develop and implement the national comprehensive disaster management programme, did not benefit from an institutional audit which would define the minimum technical, operational and administrative resources to carry out its expanded mandate.

The Emergency Management Act, 2006 Cap 20 has no Regulations and therefore key elements of the Act have no legislative authority for policy implementation. The Act does not name the agencies of the National Emergency Management System nor articulate roles and responsibilities to specific members. However, from the former organization CERO, these roles and responsibilities were established despite the lack of a legislative framework at the time.

Almost all of the Policies and Standard Operation Procedures, SOPs are in draft without the benefit of a formal approval process. However, these policies and SOPs are generally followed and adhered to by the population under the leadership and guidance of the Department.

Significant progress has been made on an individual agency basis. However, the cohesive approach to DRR to optimize resources and provide for an adequate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) program is lacking.

Recommendations

- Fast track the development of appropriate "Regulations" under the Act.
- Institute DRR elements within the Act during the 2011 -2012 fiscal year.
- Institute the Hazard Mitigation Policy and inaugurate the Mitigation Council and develop a work plan and

implementation schedule within the upcoming fiscal year.

- Inventory all existing national DRR initiatives, to provide a baseline for M&E of the country's readiness.
- Complete the institutional review of the Department of Emergency Management with the view of providing relevant resources to carry out CDM.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The annual budget of the DEM is dedicated to the administration of the Department. There is limited funding for response, rehabilitation with financial commitments being given for recovery (reconstruction) following an impact.

There is a national Emergency Management Fund being administered by the Cabinet Secretary and Head of the Civil Service under rules and regulations lay down by the Supreme Court of Barbados. There is also provision for corporate and public contribution to the Fund.

Barbados is signatory to the agreement establishing the Caribbean Emergency Management Agency, CDEMA formerly CDERA and is therefore a contributor to the Emergency Assistance Fund and the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility, (CCRIF), a risk transfer facility, the elements of which provide some limited financial resources to support DRR.

Context & Constraints:

Being a Small Island Developing State designated as a country in transition, Barbados has restricted access to financing to support its entire sustainable development programmes particularly in disaster management and disaster risk reduction. There is demand among other agencies and departments for limited financial resources to achieve other national priorities.

Recommendations

- Solicit support from the private sector for the Emergency Assistance Fund
- Engage in national fund raising efforts on an annual basis.
- Provide opportunity and capacity for the Department of Emergency Management to access external financing for particular DDR projects.
- Provide a framework for the Department and the wider Disaster Management Programme to develop revenue-generating programmes that enable self-sustainability.
- Develop a broad-based incentive scheme to stimulate individual behavioral change with respect to resilience.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The Barbados governance system consists of a single strong centralized Government, with recent initiatives to decentralize under a system of constituency councils, with a mandate work with the CPP to achieve DRR.

The Comprehensive Disaster Management Policy which Barbados is implementing has specific key goals for public participation in DDR. These include the capacity to:

- Harness the competencies and resources of the citizens of Barbados by providing a mechanism and enabling environment for them to actively participate in the national community disaster management programme.
- Enhance community preparedness mechanism, the District Emergency Organisation, to enable communities to be informed, self-reliant and capable of cooperating with the national entity in Comprehensive Disaster Management, through on going public education and awareness programmes.

The District Emergency Organisation is delineated to provide national coverage for community involvement in Disaster Risk Reduction. The Organisations has been in operation for more than 25 years and is due for a major re-haul to bring its administration and operation more in line with the CDM expanded mandate.

The reformation process has started with the completion of the institutional and administrative assessment of the community mechanism. This Assessment Report will influence the ongoing efforts to institute a new governance structure to overseas the community preparedness programme and restructure a DEO Advisory Council. With these structures in place a more comprehensive disaster risk reduction programme, including community-based development of disaster and disaster risk reduction plans,

enhanced response operations, simulation exercises will be introduced.

One key goal is to develop community-based Emergency Operation Centers which will result in the decentralization of the community responses, operations and resources.

There is specific allocation of budget within the overall budget of the Department for community preparedness. In addition, the Government of Barbados provides \$US 5,000 annual as a subvention to the DEO to assist in meeting the requirements of the mechanism. In addition, according to procedure, each DEO, or collectively can fund-raise to support projects and programme.

Context & Constraints:

There need to be a revisit the spatial definition of responsibility of each DEO along the political Constituency divide to eliminate the perception that there is a direct link to the political process. As a result, it is anticipated that there will be greater involvement by a wider cross-section of citizens in the process.

Recommendations

- Accelerate the community reform process.
- Develop a massive recruitment drive at the national level, and promote volunteerism for wide-spread participation in DRR programmes, and as a consequence, elevate the profile of DRR initiatives within communities.
- Develop a national training programme particularly to look at community vulnerability assessments.
- Strive for greater integration with the newly-constituted Constituency Councils which are a decentralized mechanism for community participation in sustainable development.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)
- * 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- * 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The Department of Emergency Management has been given the mandate for the incorporation of Disaster Risk Deduction into development planning in key sector economic and social sectors leading to sustainable development. The national architecture for disaster management which includes the incorporation of key government ministries, departments, the private sector, national, regional and international stakeholders,

non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and the community, form the national platform for DRR through the multi-sectoral Emergency Management Advisory Council and its 16 Standing Committees.

The CDM Strategy and Framework including the National Work Programme articulates the national Disaster Risk Reduction agenda. Considerable progress has been made with disaster risk reduction mainstreamed within the Tourism Sector and plans are afoot to achieve this in the agricultural and business sectors.

The National Mitigation Council has a framework for involvement in a wide cross-section of stakeholders. The active Standing Committee on Coastal Hazards is working with these multi-stakeholders in disaster risk reduction initiatives to reduce hazards along the coast, such as tsunamis, storm surge, winter swells, erosion, sea level rise and oil spills.

Disaster management is working with the national Climate Change and Adaptation Focal Point and Steering Committee to prescribe climate-related DRR solutions to a myriad of key economic and social sectors.

Context & Constraints:

A key constraint is the lack of human resource capacity within the Department of Emergency Management to provide effective and efficient leadership to the national efforts.

Agency involvement in the mainstreaming of DRR process is more driven by personality and need to be better institutionalized with the public sector taking a more direct lead. The attrition in personalities affects the quality and continuity of interventions in this area.

The integration of Hazard Impact Assessments, HIA into the Environmental Impact Assessments, EIA is being sought although the Department of Emergency Management at the moment have limited capacity to systematically deliver the technical input required.

Recommendations

- The Emergency Management Act, 2006 Cap 20 needs to provide regulations governing the roles and responsibilities of the national disaster management and disaster risk reduction system. This will clarify specific roles of key agencies and actors in DRR forging greater cooperation and collaboration.
- Accelerate the establishment of the Hazard Mitigation Council and the development of the national Hazard Mitigation Plan as the multi-sectoral roadmap for DRR.
- Capacity needs to be enhanced to take full advantage of donor resources targeting disaster risk reduction projects and programmes at both national and community levels.

Bolivia (in Spanish)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

> Plan Nacional de Desarrollo "para vivir bien" (2009)

http://www.constituyentesoberana.org/.../11_Min_Planificacion_Plan_Nal_Desarrollo_Nal.pdf -

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

> Programa Nacional de Cambio Climático en Bolivia (2009)

http://www.sela.org/.../T023600003690-0-Programa_Nacional_de_Cambios_Climaticos_de_Bolivia.pdf

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

En el contexto sectorial:

En base a la Constitución Política del Estado, se ha estructurado las funciones para cada uno de las instancias sectoriales del órgano ejecutivo a través del Decreto de Organización del Poder Ejecutivo DOPE No. 29894 de 7 de febrero de 2009 donde se establecen responsabilidades sectoriales en Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres particularmente en los sectores de: Defensa Civil, Planificación del Desarrollo, Medio Ambiente, Desarrollo Rural, Salud, Educación, Obras Públicas, Vivienda.

El Plan Nacional de Desarrollo "Para Vivir Bien" donde se ratifican dos ámbitos de la GRD a nivel sectorial: 1) sistema de DC y 2) La gestión ambiental.

En el contexto territorial:

En la Ley Marco de Autonomías No. 031 de 19 de julio de 2010, se establece la competencia residual de Gestión de Riesgos, y donde se contemplan en todos los ámbitos territoriales vale decir: desde el nivel central del Estado, gobiernos departamentales, gobiernos municipales, gobiernos autónomos indígenas originario campesinos, en base al Sistema Nacional de Reducción de Riesgos SISRADE que establece la Ley 2140.

A nivel de instrumentos de política:

Hay avances en la Ley Financiera ya que desde el 2009, obliga a los municipios a prever recursos para emergencias sin precisar porcentajes.

Context & Constraints:

El contexto de las normas de descentralización de la gestión del riesgo de desastres, requiere de reglamentación y metodologías de implementación.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0,15% TGN % allocated from national budget

* 2 Millones USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 1 Millon USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 1 Millon USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 1 Millon USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Porcentaje asignado del presupuesto nacional, para la Reducción de Riesgos y Atención de Desastres

Context & Constraints:

Lamentablemente se concentra en las tareas de atención

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Ley 2140, 2335, DS 26739, Ley 031 y Ley financiera, Ley del Dialogo

Context & Constraints:

El problema es que no existe un monto o porcentaje fijo. De acuerdo a estudios realizados por la FAM (Federación de Asociaciones Municipales de Bolivia), se establece que los gobiernos municipales estarían invirtiendo hasta un 3% del total de sus recursos.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 17 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 11 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Existe la plataforma que fue creada mediante acta de constitución el 13 de de octubre de 2009, pero a la fecha solo se ha reundo dos veces. Lo que si se ha hecho es generar las mesas de trabajo o denominadas clauster que tenemos en Educación y la de Wash, particularmente en el contexto de las tareas de poreparativos y respuesta.

Context & Constraints:

No siempre existe continuidad de las acciones particularmente en el contexto de la Plataforma.

Brazil (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* No: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

A Política Nacional de Defesa Civil aprovada em 1995 apresenta um conjunto de diretrizes e metas visando à redução do impacto imediato dos desastres e dos seus efeitos frente à vulnerabilidade das comunidades. Entretanto devido a fragilidade do Sistema Nacional de Defesa Civil – Sindec, a falta de percepção de risco da sociedade, dentre outras causas, foi realizado em março de 2010 a 1ª Conferência Nacional de Defesa Civil e Assistência Humanitária – CNDC com o objetivo de discutir uma defesa civil mais proativa e eficiente.

Das 100 diretrizes aprovadas na Conferência destacam-se a revisão da legislação de defesa civil com enfoque as ações preventivas, de capacitação e envolvimento da sociedade; a criação da carreira e profissionalização dos agentes de defesa civil com formação operacional, técnica, média e superior; realização de obras preventivas com a realocação de pessoas, a retirada de edificações das áreas vulneráveis, execução de obras de infraestrutura preventiva, recuperação de espaços degradados e reconstrução emergenciais.

A Secretaria Nacional de Defesa Civil alinhada as diretrizes aprovadas na 1ª CNDC participou ativamente na defesa da criação da MP nº 494, de 02.07.2010 e do Dec. Nº 7.257, de 04.08.2010 que tratam de alterações na conduta do Sindec.

Condicionantes: Haverá repasse de recursos de prevenção apenas para órgãos e entidades da União responsáveis pelas ações de defesa civil, bem como pelos órgãos e entidades dos Estados, Distrito Federal e Municípios que a ele aderirem.

Context & Constraints:

Os desastres agravam as condições de vida da população, contribuem para aumentar a dívida social e intensificam as desigualdades inter e intra-regionais, afetando o desenvolvimento sustentável do País. Grande número de desastres é agravado pelas migrações internas, que levam à formação de bolsões e cinturões de extrema pobreza nos centros urbanos, em áreas vulneráveis aos desastres, especialmente inundações, deslizamentos de encostas, incêndios em favelas, desabamentos e muitas vezes, em áreas próximas a depósitos de produtos perigosos etc. A falta de planejamento da ocupação e/ou da utilização do espaço geográfico, desconsiderando as áreas de risco, somada à deficiência da fiscalização local, tem contribuído para aumentar a vulnerabilidade das comunidades locais urbanas e rurais, com um número crescente de perdas de vidas humanas e vultosos prejuízos econômicos e sociais. Quando não se priorizam as medidas preventivas, há um aumento significativo de gastos destinados à resposta aos desastres. O grande volume de recursos gasto com o atendimento da população atingida é muitas vezes maior do que seria necessário para a prevenção. Além disso, esses recursos poderiam ser destinados à implementação de projetos de grande impacto social, como geração de emprego e renda. Por outro lado, a maioria dos órgãos que atuam em defesa civil está despreparada para o desempenho eficiente das atividades de prevenção e de preparação. A não implementação do Programa contribuirá para o aumento da ocorrência dos desastres naturais, antropogênicos e mistos e para o despreparo dos órgãos federais, estaduais e municipais responsáveis pela execução das ações preventivas de defesa civil, aumentando a insegurança das comunidades locais.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Em 2009 o número de órgãos municipais criados oficialmente no Brasil alcançou o percentual de 77,36% dos municípios brasileiros, entretanto não foi possível mensurar de forma confiável o indicador estabelecido como taxa de municípios preparados para prevenção e atendimento a desastres. A SEDEC vem ao longo do tempo buscando ferramentas que permitam mensurar de forma confiável as ações sob sua responsabilidade. A tentativa mais recente foi por meio do Sistema Operativo de Defesa Civil (SODC), que permitiria acompanhar as ações de prevenção, preparação, resposta e reconstrução desenvolvidas pelos órgãos locais de defesa civil, entretanto ao longo do processo de implementação, que começou no final de 2003, verificou-se que o sistema era instável. Espera-se que a nova legislação de estruturação do SINDEC por meio de adesão dos órgãos de defesa civil no Brasil, permita finalmente acompanhar os trabalhos desenvolvidos pelos órgãos de defesa civil e a sociedade.

Context & Constraints:

O Programa será implementado através da articulação com os órgãos integrantes do Sistema Nacional de Defesa Civil (órgãos estaduais e municipais de defesa civil, órgãos setoriais e da sociedade civil), especialmente os órgãos e entidades vinculadas a este Ministério. Como forma de fortalecer a estrutura municipal para atuar preventivamente e na ocorrência de desastres, o Programa implementará a criação e a implementação das Coordenadorias Municipais de Defesa Civil - COMDEC, desenvolvendo o estudo, a avaliação dos riscos de desastres e posteriormente a elaboração de mapas dos riscos de desastres prevalentes, para dar sustentação à articulação e à atuação complementar entre Estados, Municípios e União. Essas informações de riscos de desastres e de sua localização servirão de subsídio para a elaboração dos Planos Diretores e de Planos de Contingência, instrumentos para a atuação na ocorrência de desastres prevalentes identificados no território dos municípios, especialmente nos de mais alto risco. Este Programa contemplará a capacitação de agentes de defesa civil (agentes, voluntários, técnicos, especialistas e representantes das comunidades) para atuarem nas comunidades locais, através de cursos, seminários, simulados e do ensino a distância. Será desenvolvido um sistema de informações de desastres, em âmbito nacional, que, somado à difusão de informações, através de publicações técnicas sobre as especificidades dos desastres, dará sustentabilidade à atuação preventiva. Este programa será, também, o instrumento para a gestão da Política Nacional de Defesa Civil, consolidando, de forma integrada, os programas e as ações relacionadas com desastres no país.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Apoiar a realização de ações de caráter preventivo destinadas a reduzir a ocorrência e a intensidade dos desastres com ações estruturais e não estruturais. Essas medidas referem-se ao planejamento da ocupação do espaço geográfico e à execução de obras e serviços, principalmente relacionados com intervenções em áreas de risco, tais como, dentre outras: aquisição e instalação de equipamentos, infraestrutura urbana e rural; estabilização de encostas, contenção de erosões, relocação de famílias de áreas de risco, prestação de serviços essenciais, proteção do patrimônio público e demais ações que visem diminuir a vulnerabilidade da população aos desastres, em complementação à atuação Municipal e Estadual.

Context & Constraints:

Início da participação da Sociedade Civil no Conselho Nacional de Defesa Civil, que a partir da nova legislação (Decreto 7257) passou a ser apenas consultivo.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

A partir do Decreto 7257, de 2010, o Conselho Nacional de Defesa Civil foi reformulado. Deixou de ser interministerial, apenas no nível federal, e passou a possuir membros das 3 esferas de governo, além da sociedade civil organizada.

Context & Constraints:

A Secretaria Nacional de Defesa Civil alinhada as diretrizes aprovadas na 1ª CNDC participou ativamente na defesa da criação da MP nº 494, de 02.07.2010 e do Dec. Nº 7.257, de 04.08.2010 que tratam de alterações na conduta do Sindec.

British Virgin Islands (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

> The British Virgin Islands National Integrated Development Strategy

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14012_nids.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

> The Virgin Islands Climate Change Green Paper (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14012_viclimatchangegreenpaper.pdf [PDF]

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

A CDM Strategy and Planning Framework and CDM Policy have been completed and approved by Cabinet and these provided for decentralization of responsibilities and capacities at all levels. The policy and strategy are linked to national development plans as well as the HFA and regional strategies. These instruments are monitored through the use of a Monitoring Evaluating and Reporting (MER) system. The MER is able to generate reports, highlight progress of implementation of various instruments such as the HFA, as well as provide national level reports as follows:

-Annual program reports,

-financial reports,

-report on the critical infrastructure mechanism which is a report required by the National Security Council as per the VI constitution,

-Report on the state of preparedness of the territory which is required by the National Disaster Management Council.

All reports are prepared annually and submitted to Cabinet for review and approval. The content of the last two reports comes from annual audits and sector reports compiled by the DDM.

Context & Constraints:

The MER mechanism is in its final stages of development and it is expected that it will be fully utilized to generate various reports to assess policy and legal framework implementation. Priority has been given to the review of the building ordinance and building regulations; the development of regulations for the Physical Development Act; the revision and development of regulations for the Disaster Management Act of 2003. These revisions are necessary to allow for better integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures and to support effective enforcement.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 7 % allocated from national budget

* 205,725.40 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

A dedicated budget is available to the DDM for implementation of the Territory's disaster management plan. A total of US\$860,800 was allocated to the DDM for financial year 2010. In addition, each sector has allocated funds towards implementation of DRR initiatives. A disaster fund is available and government makes annual contributions through its recurrent expenditure in the amount of \$500,000 to 1 million per year. In addition to local funds, a number of regional projects provide support for the implementation of DRR plans and activities. Many of these resources come through CDEMA while others are supported through the OECS, UNDP, PAHO, DFID and through agreements with US agencies.

Context & Constraints:

Additional financial support, research and technology is required to facilitate further implementation of plan and activities.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

In addition to the community preparedness programme, there are other programmes taking place within other sectors that support the implementation of DRR at the community level. These include but are not limited to, community plan being developed by the Town and Country Planning (TCP) Department and plans being implemented by NGO's such as the Red Cross.

Context & Constraints:

There is a need for a more structured program for implementation of DRR within the private sector as their preparedness is largely hurricane focused. There is also a need for a more structured approach to address community specific issues and to allow for better use of resources available within the sectors.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 15 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 5 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The following components comprise the platform for DRR:

-CDM policy (Responsibility are defined as per ministry and by sector and the responsibility for implementation of the policy is shared with the Governor and Premier),

-CDM Strategy which defines activities to be implemented over a 5 year period to achieve the goals of the policy,

-Disaster Management Act 2003 which provides the legal framework,

-MER System which allows for monitoring, evaluating and reporting the various instruments and programs,

- Sector specific strategies and policies such as Health Disaster Management Policy and strategy and the Mitigation Planning Framework
- Specific authorities and committees with responsibilities for implementing disaster risk reduction standards on which the DDM is represented (Planning Authority, Building Authority, Environmental Committee, Recovery Task Force)
- National Disaster Management Council that has oversight for the Territory's Disaster Programme. The council is divided into several sub-committees that focus on developing plans and procedures for implementing DRR within their areas of responsibility.

Context & Constraints:

In addition to the national level platforms, there are regional and international platforms that require support and input from the national level and at times this poses significant burdens as the platforms are not similar. There is a need to consolidate the various platforms which would allow for more effective monitoring and evaluating.

Canada (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The Government of Canada supports a range of DRR, preparedness, response and recovery activities aimed at enhancing the capacity for disaster management domestically and globally.

These activities are enabled through the Emergency Management Act, the Federal Emergency Response Plan (FERP), the Federal Policy for Emergency Management and through strategies like the National Disaster Mitigation Strategy.

Public Safety Canada, as the lead federal department on domestic DRR, facilitates collaboration among federal institutions, the provinces and territories, as well as private and non-governmental partners in order

to advance the safety, property, and well-being of Canadians.

Public Safety Canada's Emergency Management Planning Guide supports federal institutions in meeting their responsibilities under the Emergency Management Act. The Guide provides the framework for federal institutions to undertake mandate-specific all-hazards risk assessments and planning activities.

Natural Resource Canada's Reducing Risk from Natural Hazards Program assesses natural hazards and develops methods to help reduce human, economic and infrastructural losses. The program focuses on building partnerships in areas where risk assessments indicate that new mitigation and preparedness efforts would offer the largest potential to reduce losses.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), has the lead responsibility for coordinating the Government of Canada's whole-of-government response to major natural disaster abroad, in support of affected governments.

Internationally, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has supported a global project by UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery to mainstream DRR into the poverty reduction, governance, and environment portfolios of UNDP development Programs.

Canada has also recently contributed to the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) to assist high-risk developing countries to mainstream DRR into their development policies, planning, and Programming.

Context & Constraints:

All Canadians are involved in emergency management. Individual citizens, communities, municipalities, and federal, provincial, territorial governments, First Nations, emergency first responders, the private sector (both business and industry), volunteer and non-government organizations, academia, as well as international allies may be involved in emergency management. Good partnerships based on effective collaboration, coordination and communication are a key component of the FPT emergency management systems.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* N/A % allocated from national budget

* N/A USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* N/A USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* N/A USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early

warning systems)

* N/A USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Public Safety Canada, which oversees emergency management along with other concerns pertaining to a safe and secure Canada, is allocated a budget of \$430 million with approximately 800 employees.

Local governments have a responsibility to provide for emergency response, but it is the Department of Public Safety Canada, which has a mandate to promote DRR nationwide, that stimulates mitigation and prevention thinking locally through the National Platform on DRR, its Centre on Mitigation Excellence, and other similar awareness Programs and products. Beginning in 2008, disaster mitigation enhancements are eligible for cost-sharing up to 15% of the estimated cost of repair to pre-disaster condition through the DFAA.

As certain federal agencies and departments have mitigation as part of their mandate and have national jurisdiction, there are few specific funding envelope set-aside for disaster mitigation. In federal departmental programs, under Infrastructure Canada, disaster mitigation infrastructure is eligible for federal cost-sharing under many of the department's programs.

Health Canada works through the Applied Research and Analysis Directorate to lessen the adverse health outcomes and economic losses associated with extreme events and to reduce the impact of disasters and extreme weather at the local level. The Department monitors and evaluates these events with the goal of improving the systems that are developed in response to disasters, regardless of their nature.

Context & Constraints:

FPT governments have respectively adopted a comprehensive approach to emergency management. The approach is proactive and integrates risk-based measures, all-hazards, partners from all parts of society and coordinates and balances efforts across the prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery functions.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

All Canadians are involved in emergency management. Individual citizens, communities, municipalities,

and federal, provincial, territorial governments, First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities, emergency first responders, the private sector (both business and industry), volunteer and non-government organizations, academia, as well as international allies may be involved in emergency management. Good partnerships based on effective collaboration, coordination and communication are a key component of the FPT emergency management systems.

Context & Constraints:

Emergency management roles and activities are carried out in a responsible manner at all levels of society in Canada. Legal and policy frameworks and other arrangements establish guidelines and standards to ensure that due diligence is exercised and accountability is respected in the conduct of emergency management activities. Emergency management responsibilities in Canada are shared by FPT governments and their partners, including individual citizens who have a responsibility to be prepared for disasters. Provincial and territorial governments have responsibility for emergency management within their respective jurisdictions. The federal government exercises leadership at the national level relating to emergency management responsibilities in its exclusive fields of jurisdictions and on lands and properties under federal responsibility.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 30 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 10 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Federal, Provincial and Territorial governments have respectively adopted a comprehensive approach to emergency management. The approach is proactive and integrates risk-based measures, all-hazards, partners from all parts of society and coordinates and balances efforts across the prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery functions. This approach is reflected in Canada's Platform which includes over 70 participants from across public, private, academic, volunteer and non-governmental sectors.

Context & Constraints:

Canada's Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was officially launched in 2010.

Cayman Islands (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: National development plan
- * No: Sector strategies and plans
- * No: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

With the establishment of a National Disaster Agency and funding for the office there is Institutional commitment. Legislation has been drafted however it is yet to be enacted.

Context & Constraints:

While discussions have been undertaken with various agencies there have not been any significant changes to policies.

HMCI is involved in the Climate Change Strategy Group; however no national policy has been developed.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * 100 % allocated from national budget
- * 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund
- * 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Hazard Management Cayman Islands is staffed by 7 full time workers and their salaries are covered in the annual budget.

Context & Constraints:

Institutional restraints exist as a result of inadequate facilities

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Some progress in developing Community Emergency Response Teams

Context & Constraints:

The Cayman Islands has a total population of about 60,000 and a land area of 101 square miles. There is no local Government other than the National Government. A certain amount of decentralization of authority has occurred for disaster / hazard planning and response in the outer Islands of Little Cayman and Cayman Brac.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 3 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 1 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

There are 17 subcommittees for the National response mechanism and critical sectors are represented. Also Red Cross, ADRA, and other Civil Society groups are involved through the Voluntary Agencies Essential Support Team.

Chamber of Commerce chairs the Economic Continuity Essential Support Team and is the liaison with the Business Community.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties in managing independent organization with a variety of goals and objectives.

Chile (in Spanish)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

> Proyecto de Ley Nueva Agencia Nacional de Protecci3n Civil (2011)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_proyectodeleyanpc.doc [DOC]

> Plan Nacional de Protecci3n Civil (2002)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_2002plannacionaldeproteccincivil..pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

> Manual de Seguridad Salas Cunas (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_2010manualparasalascunas.pdf [PDF]

> Plan Integral de Seguridad Escolar (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_2010planintegraldeseguridadescolar.pdf [PDF]

> Listado de Leyes asociadas a Reducci3n del Riesgo de Desastres (2010)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_referenciaslegalesonemi\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_referenciaslegalesonemi[1].pdf) [PDF]

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

> Ley General de Bases del Medio Ambiente (2010)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_ley19300leydebasesdemedioambiente\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_ley19300leydebasesdemedioambiente[1].pdf) [PDF]

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

Description:

En primer lugar es necesario señalar que actualmente no existe en Chile una norma legal que tenga implicancia directa al concepto o función de Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres. (En adelante RRD) En Chile existe una serie de leyes, reglamentos y decretos que si bien responden a una lógica homologable a términos asociados a la RDD y que están orientados a responder de manera adecuada frente a amenazas específicas, no se encuentran formulados en un lenguaje estandarizado y unificado. (Ver documento anexo; Listado de leyes asociado a RRD)

ONEMI, el año 1974, es creada a través de un Decreto con fuerza de Ley, el cual le otorga la facultad de coordinar la respuesta frente a emergencias y desastres.

El año 2002, a través de un Decreto Supremo, que no tiene fuerza legal, sino sólo carácter indicativo, se crea el Plan Nacional de Protección Civil, el cual formaliza el Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil (Ver documento anexo) y crea una estructura estatal que da base a la forma de prevenir, responder y recuperarse frente a desastres pero no incorpora estrategias de desarrollo con plazos específicos para lograr objetivos concretos de avance y no proyecta líneas de acción.

Chile controla la gestión de sus instituciones a través de herramientas desarrolladas por la Dirección de Presupuesto. Los objetivos estratégicos de ONEMI se desarrollan por esta herramienta cuya lógica es igualitaria para todos los servicios y no es específica a la reducción de riesgo de desastres.

A nivel sectorial existen programas específicos y se desarrollan políticas de trabajo. Por ejemplo, el Ministerio de Salud ha incorporado dentro del Plan de acción del Sector para la década 2011- 2020, el desarrollo del Objetivo Estratégico de Gestión Integral del Riesgo, existen planes de desarrollo de alertamiento en la Subsecretaría de Telecomunicaciones y el Ministerio de Educación está desarrollando la política nacional de seguridad escolar. Otros sectores están trabajando en esta temática.

A nivel Municipal, la Ley Orgánica de Municipalidades no establece atribuciones, funciones y presupuesto para la tarea del encargado de protección civil, sin embargo existen leyes, reglamentos y programas que permiten tener cierta respuesta frente a emergencias.

Context & Constraints:

El 27 de Febrero del 2010 marcó para el país un antes y un después en RRD. Las dificultades presentadas en la primera respuesta y fallas de algunos sistemas obligaron a revisar las leyes, procesos y procedimientos del sistema de respuesta frente a emergencias.

El compromiso adquirido es prioridad para el gobierno a través del Ministerio del Interior y la necesidad de este cambio ha sido respaldada por miembros del Congreso Nacional, diversos medios de comunicación y el público en general.

Una de las primeras medidas, llevada a cabo en Octubre del 2010, fue la realización de la Misión Interagencial ONEMI/UNISDR (En adelante, la misión) en que participaron catorce expertos de EIRD, ONU, OEA y Cruz Roja Internacional con el objetivo de realizar un análisis del estado de avance de la implementación del Marco de Acción de Hyogo en Chile. El documento final de esa visita fue entregado en Noviembre del 2011 y entregó 75 recomendaciones para avanzar en las prioridades de acción de Hyogo. Actualmente más del 505 de estas recomendaciones se están desarrollando. Para efectos del estudio realizado por los expertos ONU, se entrevistó a actores relevantes del Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil, el que incluye funcionarios de gobierno, de organismos no gubernamentales instalados en Chile, de representantes del mundo privado y de la comunidad científica.

En Marzo del 2011 ingresó al Congreso del Proyecto de Ley que crea el nuevo Sistema Nacional de Emergencia y Protección Civil y la Agencia Nacional de Protección Civil que será el antecedente de las nuevas políticas, programas y planes de RDD en todos los niveles políticos administrativos del país.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0.03% % allocated from national budget

* No evaluado USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* No evaluado USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* No evaluado USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* No evaluado USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

"Los recursos disponibles se destinan solamente a las actividades de respuesta, sin que existan recursos exclusivos y adecuados, a ningún nivel, para implementar planes y actividades para reducir el riesgo" (Informe visita ONU, Octubre 2010) Esta situación conduce a que en términos presupuestarios, a nivel nacional como sectorial, no se posea presupuesto suficiente para respuesta a emergencias. Para grandes desastres se generan fondos a través de la aplicación de estados de excepción constitucional y en emergencias de menor nivel a través de solicitudes de recursos al Ministerio del Interior a través de ONEMI. Además, existen emergencias que por sus características cuentan con una primera respuesta sectorial.

El 2010 ONEMI contó con un presupuesto anual de aproximadamente U\$ 15 millones, lo que corresponde a un 0,03% del presupuesto nacional. Parte importante de este presupuesto está destinado al desarrollo de una Red Sismológica Nacional (U\$ 6 millones aprox.) y al gasto operativo de la institución, dejando escaso para el desarrollo de actividades de prevención, mitigación y respuesta. Para el 2011 se maneja un presupuesto de Onemi de aproximadamente U\$ 12 millones pero íntegramente para el desarrollo de la institución. Este presupuesto sigue siendo insuficiente para responder a estándares internacionales.

La falta de integración y coordinación con otros organismos dificulta llevar un registro adecuado de la disponibilidad de fondos que se tiene frente a situaciones o eventos catastróficos. A niveles sectoriales se cuenta con recursos para obras de mitigación en reducción del riesgo, como por ejemplo Obras Públicas que ha realizado trabajos de encauzamiento de ríos o Salud que cuenta con apoyo de la OPS para el desarrollo de proyectos.

En aspectos de prevención se cuenta con fondos asociados a licitaciones y convenios internacionales como puede ser JICA, USAIDS, Dipecho, fondos APEC y otras iniciativas que contemplan la reducción del riesgo o que están asociados a reducción de la vulnerabilidad, erradicación de la pobreza, etc. Estos fondos son menores y tienen un impacto limitado.

A nivel local se dispone de escasos fondos para la respuesta a emergencias. El aparataje fiscal y sus regulaciones dificultan el acceso expedito de los gobiernos locales a reservas que le permitan enfrentar las emergencias.

Context & Constraints:

La nueva estructura orgánica institucional incluye un incremento importante y paulatino de presupuesto tanto para respuesta como en el desarrollo de fondos específicos para la prevención. Además, está

contemplada la creación de un Fondo Nacional de Prevención para fomentar iniciativas a todo nivel. En términos de reconstrucción se sigue trabajando de acuerdo a las necesidades específicas propias de cada emergencia. Para efectos del terremoto del 27 de Febrero del 2010 se dispuso de fondos especiales. Producto del terremoto se promulgó en Mayo del 2010 la Ley 20.444 que crea el Fondo Nacional de reconstrucción. Este fondo, administrado por el Ministerio de Hacienda, permitirá contar con recursos para la reconstrucción de comunidades afectadas por catástrofes.

Para responder al terremoto del 27 de Febrero del 2010 el gobierno creó un Comité de Emergencias multisectorial que tuvo entre sus objetivos reunir fondos para responder al desastre. El costo de la emergencia fue estimado en U\$ 30 mil millones y la estrategia de su financiamiento implicó la austeridad fiscal y reasignación de recursos, la ley de donaciones, el uso parcial de ahorros del Estado, la utilización de recursos del Fondo de Estabilización Económico y Social (FEES), el endeudamiento público y el estudio de ajustes tributarios a las grandes empresas sin afectar a Pymes ni a las personas. Existen fondos de desarrollo regional y fondos regionales de inversión local pero estos no están asociados a RRD.

Actualmente se está llevando a cabo el Plan de Reconstrucción 2010-2018 "Chile Unido Reconstruye Mejor" que incorpora estándares de RRD en el proceso, tomando en cuenta la reconstrucción material y el apoyo psicosocial a los damnificados por el terremoto. Contempla la reconstrucción de viviendas, la atención de aldeas y condominios sociales y la reconstrucción territorial, urbana y patrimonial. Sólo en vivienda la inversión será de aproximadamente \$1.332.337.613.897, es decir, aproximadamente U\$ 2.881.976.235,994

Para el 2011 se aprobó un incremento en el presupuesto ONEMI que permitirá abordar inicialmente los diferentes ejes de acción que responden al Marco de Acción de Hyogo.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> Ley Organica de Municipalidades (2001)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_ley18695leyorganicademunicipalidad.pdf [PDF]

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

De acuerdo a los expertos de la visita de ONU "Chile es un país altamente centralizado. Este hecho no beneficia la aplicación de políticas para la reducción del riesgo de desastres de lo comunal a lo nacional, siendo este un gran obstáculo en el mediano plazo"

La normativa de emergencias es muy centralizada y dificulta el trabajo local. Por ejemplo, los Directores Regionales de ONEMI no tienen poder de firma, lo que implica que para ejercer su autoridad dependen del nivel central.

A nivel municipal, cada gobierno local cuenta con un encargado de emergencias o de protección civil pero que en la mayoría de las ocasiones no dispone de recursos específicos para el desarrollo de sus tareas ni dedicación exclusiva para esta. Las municipalidades pueden desarrollar directamente con otros órganos

de la administración del Estado, funciones relacionadas con la prevención de riesgos y la prestación de auxilio en situaciones de emergencia (Ley 18695). Pero como bien lo indica la norma, los faculta pero no obliga.

ONEMI cuenta con programas de participación comunitaria pero que en su formato actual no presentan un impacto importante a nivel nacional. La reducción del riesgo de desastres a nivel local es realizada principalmente por distintas organizaciones como pueden ser Un Techo para Chile, Bomberos, Hogar de Cristo, Cruz Roja por mencionar sólo algunas. Para eventos como el terremoto del 27 de Febrero del 2010 variadas ONG y PNUD trabajaron en las zonas afectadas pero muchas de estas iniciativas no son conocidas por ONEMI o no se informan de manera adecuada.

Context & Constraints:

Los desafíos futuros del país implican la celebración de protocolos de trabajo que permitan la integración de las distintas instituciones gubernamentales, no gubernamentales y privadas, que permitan, con la coordinación de ONEMI, la multiplicación de agentes de cambio a nivel local, la colaboración interagencial y el acercamiento a las distintas unidades administrativas locales.

Durante el 2011 se han actualizado convenios de colaboración con diversas instituciones como, por ejemplo, Cruz Roja y Bomberos. Está en desarrollo la Red Nacional de Voluntarios y se está conformando la Red Internacional de Ayuda Humanitaria. Cruz Roja, por ejemplo, cuenta actualmente con fondo de la Federación internacional que le han permitido poner a disposición de ONEMI sus 154 filiales locales. En la nueva ley se contemplan cambios que modificarán la manera en que las autoridades locales responderán frente a emergencias pero este tema sigue siendo deficitario pues se contempla generalmente hasta el nivel regional sin contemplar la realidad local.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 73 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 63 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

De acuerdo a lo señalado por los expertos ONU, en su visita a Chile "En Chile no existe una Plataforma Nacional multidisciplinaria para la reducción del riesgo de desastres. Sin embargo, se ha constatado el interés que existe por establecerla." La reducción del riesgo aparece sectorialmente pero no se articula en una visión integral.

Formalmente está establecido un Comité Nacional de Protección Civil que está conformado por 109 instituciones de diversa índole y de múltiples sectores. Este Comité, de acuerdo al plan nacional, debe estar replicado en el nivel Regional, Provincial y Comunal. En el están representados los diversos sectores, los organismos técnicos, las ONG`s y empresas de servicios básicos que están convocadas a

participar en caso de una emergencia. Cada institución puede llegar a tener más de un representante lo que hace que sea operativamente muy complejo lograr la reunión de esta instancia.

El Comité Nacional de Protección Civil tiene por objetivo desarrollar todas las políticas y actividades de planificación de la prevención, respuesta y reconstrucción. Estos comités, de acuerdo al Plan Nacional, debieran reunirse a lo menos una vez al semestre. Actualmente estos Comités no son operativos y no tienen mayor injerencia en el desarrollo de políticas y planificación.

En caso de emergencia, ciertos integrantes del Comité son convocados (De acuerdo al evento en particular), a conformar un C.O.E (Comité Operativo de Emergencias), el cual que debe responder a una amenaza mayor.

Durante el 2011 y como parte de los aprendizajes del 27 de Febrero del 2010, se ha reformulado la conformación de los Comités de Operaciones de Emergencia Nacional y regionales, disminuyendo el número de integrantes y aclarando las distribuciones y roles de estos. De esta manera se busca responder adecuadamente frente a las emergencias. Esto se pudo constatar en la evacuación e todo el borde costero nacional con ocasión de la alerta de Tsunami ocurrida el 11 de Marzo debido al terremoto de Japón.

Context & Constraints:

El desafío a futuro consiste en desarrollar estrategias de organización que generen equipos diferentes para el momento de prevención y otros para la respuesta. En este aspecto, los diversos proyectos y propuestas apuntan a que la nueva orgánica incorpore modelos que modifiquen las cadenas de mando frente a emergencias basados en buenas prácticas internacionales.

El proyecto de ley de la nueva Agencia crea el Consejo Nacional de Protección Civil, los Comités de Protección Civil, y se establece la obligación de desarrollar la Estrategia Nacional, los Planes Sectoriales y las Estrategias Regionales de Protección Civil. El Consejo será una instancia multisectorial responsable de asesorar al Ministro del Interior y Seguridad Pública en la elaboración de la Estrategia Nacional de Protección Civil. Este órgano consultivo será presidido por el Subsecretario del Interior y estará integrado por distintos organismos.

Este Consejo Nacional y los Comités regionales permitirán incorporar la mirada de RDD a distinto nivel administrativo y desde distintas instituciones.

Colombia (in Spanish)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

> Plan Nacional de Desarrollo (2010)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15719_tomoiplannacionaldedesarrollo200620\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15719_tomoiplannacionaldedesarrollo200620[1].pdf) [PDF]

> Pllan Nacional de Desarrollo (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15719_tomoiplannacionaldedesarrollo200620.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

> Segunda Comunicación Nacional ante la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre cambio Climático (2008) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15719_segundacomunicacionnacionalsobrecam.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

> Lineamientos de Política Nacional de Cambio Climático (2002)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15719_lineamientospoliticanacionalcambioc.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

En Colombia la RRD se ha visionado su inclusión desde los años 70, especialmente a través de la Ley 09/79 Código Sanitario Nacional, documento en el cual se esbozan un conjunto de directrices frente al manejo de los desastres, de forma complementaria desde el año 1989 con una plataforma institucional para la prevención y atención de desastres denominada Sistema Nacional para la Prevención y Atención de Desastres - SNPAD -. Se trata de una organización formal creada por la Ley 46 de 1988 y organizada por el Decreto 919 de 1989, de carácter descentralizado, interinstitucional y participativo en donde se proponen y asignan funciones a los ámbitos departamental y municipal correlacionados con la temática. Adicionalmente se cuenta con un Plan para la Prevención y Atención de Desastres, Decreto 93 de 1998, el cual reúne cuatro estrategias y las principales acciones para la prevención y atención de desastres en el país.

Actualmente el Sistema Nacional para la Prevención y Atención de Desastres (SNPAD), priorizó el requerimiento de contar con un marco institucional y normativo actualizado que respondiese a los nuevos retos y paradigmas de desarrollo que enfrenta Colombia, avanzando en un proceso de reforma hacia un Sistema Nacional para la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres, el cual bajo un nuevo enfoque conceptual de la gestión, articulado con la imperiosa necesidad de reducción del riesgo, busca fortalecer conceptual, técnica y financieramente la estructura institucional pública y privada (definición de roles y funciones) para liderar políticas, estrategias, acciones y proyectos que coadyuven en mejorar la calidad de vida de la población y en alcanzar un desarrollo económico, social y ambiental del país.

Context & Constraints:

A través de los programas de asistencia técnica a nivel municipal que desarrollan tanto el Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP), como el Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial (MAVDT), y el Ministerio del Interior y de Justicia a través de la Dirección de Gestión del Riesgo (DGR), se busca superar las dificultades que enfrentan los municipios en materia técnica para la incorporación de la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres en los procesos de planificación. Un reto en este sentido sería avanzar en la consolidación de este como un proceso continuo dado el comportamiento dinámico de las administraciones locales, en pro del fortalecimiento institucional en los ámbitos Nacional, Departamental y Municipal. En este orden de ideas, la incorporación de la gestión del riesgo en los procesos de planificación y desarrollo en especial los concernientes al ordenamiento territorial y la gestión del riesgo por sí misma, se convierte en una de las estrategias prioritarias para la consolidación de territorios más seguros.

La estructuración de una Política Nacional sobre Gestión del Riesgo, con un modelo institucional que la implemente y un marco normativo y financiero que la sustente se convierte en la prioridad nacional.

Como una limitación importante que ha obstaculizado la implementación efectiva de la Gestión del Riesgo en los procesos de desarrollo, es la debilidad de la capacidad técnica e institucional a nivel municipal y departamental para el manejo y liderazgo de la temática de amenazas y la vulnerabilidad correlacionada a los procesos de prevención, reducción, atención, recuperación y reconstrucción de desastres.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0,115% % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* USD\$17.000.000.00 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* USD\$1.135.00.00 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

En el proceso de implementación de las metas consignadas en el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2006-2010, diferentes entidades del orden nacional han apropiado y ejecutado recursos en aspectos directamente relacionados con la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres. Principalmente, estos recursos han sido destinados a mejorar la capacidad para el conocimiento y el monitoreo de fenómenos peligrosos, la reducción del riesgo a través del reforzamiento estructural y la construcción de obras de mitigación, el fortalecimiento de las capacidades municipales para la incorporación del análisis del riesgo en la planificación territorial a través de la asistencia técnica, el fortalecimiento institucional y el diseño de mecanismos de protección financiera.

Es relevante mencionar que algunas municipalidades y departamentos han realizado asignaciones presupuestales importantes dada la sensible temática y el grado de vulnerabilidad de las mismas.

De forma complementaria 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.

En este mismo orden de ideas, es de resaltar que hay varias instituciones como: Las Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales, La Defensa Civil, La Cruz Roja entre otras que asignan recursos en el marco de sus competencias y jurisdicciones conducentes a la prevención y atención de desastres.

No obstante los anteriores esfuerzos la situación de vulnerabilidad en que se encuentra todo el país hace que dichas asignaciones resulten insuficientes.

Context & Constraints:

Dentro de los retos que está liderando el país se encuentran:

El Departamento Nacional de Planeación, a través de la Subdirección de Desarrollo Ambiental Sostenible (SDAS), viene trabajando en el desarrollo de herramientas que permitan la consolidación de la información sobre inversión en Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres, tanto a nivel sectorial como territorial, con lo cual se podrá analizar la relación costo beneficio de las inversiones realizadas a nivel nacional.

En el marco de la formulación de la política y la actualización normativa se está estructurando el desarrollo de una estrategia financiera que le de sostenibilidad a las decisiones de carácter político y normativo que surjan de dicho proceso.

Dentro de las limitaciones se encuentran que:

No en todas las administraciones públicas se realiza la reserva presupuestal para el tema de Gestión del Riesgo.

La inclusión de la Gestión del Riesgo en decisiones estructurales como en los planes de desarrollo y el Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial POT, o proyectos estratégicos de carácter nacional, regional y municipal es muy baja.

La información y la capacidad técnica para la toma de decisiones de inversión, por parte de las administraciones se convierten en una tara para la priorización y decisión de las mismas.

La generación de recursos propios por parte de los entes departamentales y municipales en especial en municipios pequeños 87% del país, no son suficientes para realizar las inversiones necesarias para invertir en la reducción del riesgo.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> Decreto 919 (1989) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15719_decreto919de1989.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Hay desarrollos incipientes, existen instrumentos que permiten la participación comunitaria y una plataforma adecuada y desarrollada desde el punto de vista normativo, derivado de la Constitución Nacional para promoverla y demás leyes como Ley46/88, Decreto Ley 919/89, Ley 388/97 entre otras, sin embargo:(i) Se está posicionando la gestión del riesgo en el contexto de los procesos de organización y

participación comunitaria, en especial cuando se actúa en los consejos territoriales de planeación correlacionado al ordenamiento territorial y a través de algunas acciones de los Comités Locales de emergencias -CLOPADs.(ii) Cada vez son mejores las lecciones aprendidas en el acercamiento de las entidades a las comunidades para la toma de decisiones, utilizando enfoques verdaderamente participativos. (iii) Se comienzan a desarrollar procesos de veeduría y control para lograr que la Gestión del riesgo se incorpore en los procesos participativos.

Lo anterior se viene logrando a través de procesos de asistencia técnica y capacitación de diferentes instituciones en los ámbitos, nacional, regional, departamental y local. Es de destacar el proyecto de Asistencia técnica en gestión local del Riesgo que está liderando la Dirección del Gestión del Riesgo del Ministerio del Interior y de Justicia, donde uno de sus componentes es el del fortalecimiento institucional para fomentar la participación comunitaria en los procesos de construcción colectiva de los Planes Municipales para la Gestión del Riesgo, Revisión de Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial entre otros. Sin embargo frente al proceso de transferencias presupuestales para soportar dicha gestión no se encuentra procesos representativos a nivel nacional

Context & Constraints:

Frente a los retos se tiene previsto:

En el proceso de la formulación de la Política en Gestión del Riesgo y la actualización del marco normativo se está trabajando en el desarrollo de mecanismos más eficientes para la participación de esta en las decisiones estructurales de desarrollo.

Se continuará con el fortalecimiento institucional para que a través de los Comités Regionales y Locales de Emergencias -CREPADs y CLOPADs- respectivamente, se consoliden estrategias de participación comunitaria en los procesos de gestión del riesgo.

Se plantea estructurar una estrategia más contundente para fomentar la implementación de mecanismos de veeduría y control para lograr que la gestión del riesgo sea un tema que se incorpore en los procesos participativos, especialmente con la Contraloría General de la Republica, Procuraduría y la Fiscalía.

Se realizan esfuerzos en el posicionamiento y unificación de conceptos y metodologías que manejan las diferentes entidades en cuanto a la gestión del riesgo en las diferentes áreas de aplicación (salud, prevención de desastres, agua y saneamiento, cambio climático, preparativos escolares, comunitarios, empresariales, hospitalarios), lo que se ha venido realizando con proyectos específicos de cooperación.

Como limitación recurrente es la poca sensibilización a la comunidad sobre el tema de gestión del riesgo que hacen las instituciones encargadas de liderar el tema, esto debido a la capacidad institucional para realizarla como los escasos recursos para implementar la misma.

Si bien la norma estipula un SNPAD descentralizado, no existen herramientas de seguimiento y exigencia para la apropiación de recursos y la inversión y desarrollo de los mismos a nivel departamental y local.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

El Sistema Nacional para la Prevención y Atención de Desastres puede entenderse como el conjunto de “todos los organismos y entidades públicas, privadas y comunitarias” que deben asumir responsabilidades y funciones dentro de las distintas fases de los desastres, y cuya finalidad es garantizar un manejo oportuno y eficiente de todos los recursos destinados a esta labor (Art. 1, Ley 46 de 1988). Es claro desde esta perspectiva que se trata de una plataforma, en primera instancia, de carácter interinstitucional y por tanto multisectorial y en segunda instancia abierto a la totalidad de los actores sociales. En el marco de dicha estructura operan los comités Nacional, Técnico Nacional y Operativo Nacional, espacios de efectiva interacción de las principales instituciones del ámbito nacional encargadas desde sus funciones misionales en contribuir en acciones contundentes para la reducción del riesgo de desastres a todo nivel.

Context & Constraints:

Frente a los retos se tiene previsto:

En el proceso de la formulación de la Política en Gestión del Riesgo y la actualización del marco normativo se está trabajando en el desarrollo de la estructura institucional que sustente el cambio de visión estratégica (El cambio de paradigma que introduce la Gestión del Riesgo, en el sentido en que al desligar las causas de los desastres de la fatalidad, busca asignar responsabilidades concretas a actores sociales definidos, implica una serie de acomodamientos jurídicos que ahora se discuten, dificultan la adopción de esquemas de responsabilidad compartida frente a la prevención y mitigación y atención de desastres) desde dichos documentos, en especial frente al tema de funciones, roles y estructura de las instituciones que integrarán el Sistema Nacional para la Gestión del Riesgo, acción que se convierte en uno de los sustentos estratégicos de la revisión del marco normativo.

Como limitación se puede mencionar el traslape de algunas competencias que los integrantes del SNPAD están enfrentado en el que hacer de sus actividades en el marco de la Gestión del Riesgo.

Costa Rica (in Spanish)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* No: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

El Plan Nacional de Desarrollo (PND) 2006-2010 consideró metas relacionadas con la reducción del riesgo en el eje de "Desarrollo Social y Lucha contra la Pobreza". En el PND 2010-2014, el concepto de gestión del riesgo es un eje transversal, con metas del tema vinculadas al eje ambiental, destinadas a orientar el ordenamiento del territorio y la generación de proyectos de intervención en comunidades vulnerables para reducir. Este último plan no se ha hecho público porque su lanzamiento está prevista para después de octubre del 2010.

El Plan Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo determina competencias de las instituciones y orientaciones teóricas para ejecutar las metas del mismo por parte de las instituciones

Context & Constraints:

Corresponde a la Contraloría General de la República fiscalizar la asignación de recursos por parte de las instituciones, al Ministerio de Planificación monitoriar el cumplimiento de compromisos y a la CNE orientar técnicamente a las instituciones en el avance de las acciones de gestión del riesgo vinculadas al PNGR.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

El presupuesto de la Comisión Nacional de Prevención de Riesgos y Atención de Emergencias (CNE), se nutre de recursos del Presupuesto Nacional y de recursos que ingresan al Fondo Nacional de Emergencia. Al año esto suma un promedio de 16 millones de dólares.

Adicionalmente, por la Ley N° 8488 todas las instituciones deben presupuestar recursos en su planeamiento operativo anual. Este dato no está disponible, pues es un ejercicio que apenas está iniciando.

Context & Constraints:

No se ha estimado el porcentaje del Presupuesto Nacional que finalmente queda asignado a este tema.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> Ley Nacional de Prevención de Riesgos y Atención de Emergencias (2006)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14346_nuevaleyemergencias.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Los gobiernos locales tienen la obligación de asignar en sus presupuestos anuales recursos para la gestión del riesgo.

Context & Constraints:

La estructura de los gobiernos locales sigue siendo débil y los recursos en algunos casos son mínimos, por lo que se apoyan en inversiones de instituciones del nivel central.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 5000 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 12 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 1 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Instancias del Sistema Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo organizadas.

Context & Constraints:

Falta desarrollo de mecanismos funcionales tales como convenios y protocolos para completar la articulación sistémica de los actores en la plataforma.

Cuba (in Spanish)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

La base legal y jurídica del Sistema de Defensa Civil cubano se actualiza periódicamente a partir de las experiencias y lecciones aprendidas. Entre ella se incluye, la Constitución de la República, capítulo VIII, artículos 67 y 98; el Decreto Ley 170 del Sistema de Medidas de la Defensa Civil; la Ley 75 de la Defensa Nacional; el Decreto 262 sobre la compatibilización de las inversiones, las Directivas del Presidente del Consejo de Defensa Nacional. La Directiva No.1 del Presidente del Consejo de Defensa Nacional, vigente desde abril de 2010, implementa la política, normas, regulaciones, acciones, facultades y obligaciones para todos los órganos y organismos estatales, entidades económicas e instituciones sociales relacionados con la reducción de desastres.

En Cuba, existen planes nacionales de desarrollo, también están establecidas y aplicadas las estrategias y planes sectoriales a todo nivel, y las políticas y estrategias relativas al cambio climático, definidas en la

Estrategia Nacional de Medio Ambiente.

Context & Constraints:

Las condiciones creadas por la Revolución Cubana, desde 1959, garantiza la preservación de valores tales como acceso universal a la cultura; salud pública, educación y seguridad social para todas las cubanas y cubanos. Las limitaciones que se presentan están localizadas en la escasez de financiamiento para el desarrollo integral y sostenible del país

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* s/i % allocated from national budget

* s/i USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* s/i USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* s/i USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* s/i USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Como parte de los principios de la Defensa Civil previstos en la legislación nacional, dentro del Presupuesto Anual del Estado, estan previstos los recursos financieros para casos de desastres que se entregan a los territorios afectados. Asimismo, los máximos dirigentes del Estado y el Gobierno a todo nivel (provincia, municipios y consejo popular) los ministros, las industrias, empresas, centros docentes y escolares, instituciones hospitalarias, institutos de investigación, bancos, centros culturales, cooperativas agropecuarias, almacenes y talleres de diferentes tipos y cualquier otro centro de producción, prestación de servicios o investigación, son los Jefes de la Defensa Civil en sus instituciones (territorios) y responden por la planificación, organización y ejecución de las medidas de Defensa Civil, las cuales son de obligatorio cumplimiento.

Además, la Reducción de Riesgos incluye el cumplimiento de los requerimientos establecidos en el proceso de compartibilización del desarrollo económico y social con los intereses de la Defensa Civil

Context & Constraints:

El financiamiento del fortalecimiento de capacidades, incluyendo la prevención, debe aportarse de manera que permita a los organismos internacionales elaborar sus programas de desarrollo. Depende de la voluntad política de los donantes.

Una cuestión esencial es atender las necesidades y prioridades identificadas por las autoridades nacionales y sobre esas bases adecuar los programas de asistencia. Por el contrario, en muchos casos

son los países los que se pueden ver en la disyuntiva de adaptarse a las características de los donantes para poder implementar los recursos financieros disponibles.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

La Defensa Civil está organizada en todo el territorio nacional sobre la base de la división político-administrativa y la correspondiente estructura del Estado. Sus actividades se apoyan en la utilización de los recursos humanos y materiales de los órganos y organismos estatales, entidas económicas y organizaciones de masas y sociales, es decir, en las fuerzas organizadas del pueblo. A nivel territorial (barrios, municipios y provincias) existe una legislación específica relativo a la reducción de riesgos de desastres, establecida por la Directiva 1 del Presidente del Consejo de Defensa Nacional y se materializa a través de los Planes de Reducción de Desastres. Los Consejos de Administración Locales (municipios y provincias) disponen de asignaciones presupuestarias para dar respuesta inmediata a la reducción de riesgos de desastres y en caso necesario reciben la ayuda interterritorial o nacional.

Context & Constraints:

Las condiciones creadas por la Revolución Cubana, desde 1959, garantiza la preservación de valores tales como acceso universal a la cultura; salud pública, educación y seguridad social para todas las cubanas y cubanos. Las limitaciones que se presentan están localizadas en la escasez de financiamiento para el desarrollo integral y sostenible del país

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 11 200 000 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 47 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 1 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

El cumplimiento de las medidas de reducción de riesgos tiene una alta prioridad como parte de la política estatal, siendo sistemáticamente analizada como parte del procesos de desarrollo del país y en el que participa toda la población y sociedad cubana.

Context & Constraints:

Las condiciones creadas por la Revolución Cubana, desde 1959, garantiza la preservación de valores tales como acceso universal a la cultura; salud pública, educación y seguridad social para todas las cubanas y cubanos. Las limitaciones que se presentan están localizadas en la escasez de financiamiento para el desarrollo integral y sostenible del país

Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

- Existe el marco legal de reducción de riesgos a desastres (RRD) avanzado (la Ley 147-02), aunque su aplicación a nivel provincial y municipal es menos visible;
- Se ha establecido el tema de RRD en la estrategia nacional de desarrollo;
- Se están elaborando manuales del funcionamiento de los comités de Prevención, Mitigación y Respuesta (PMR);
- Se esta trabajando en un plan nacional de reducción de riesgo sísmico;

- Se esta creando una base de datos;
- Se esta trabajando en unos indicadores en los factores de vulnerabilidad;
- El Comité Técnico Nacional (CTN) ha asumido la actualización del Plan Nacional de Gestión de Riesgo, facilitado por una consultoría y con una participación activa del CTN

Context & Constraints:

- Se debe desarrollar una estrategia comunicacional para una mayor difusión del marco legal;
- Incluir el tema de cambio climático en el plan nacional de gestión de riesgo
- Definir estrategias de sostenibilidad para los Comites de Prevencion, Mitigacion y Respuesta.
- El peso de la agenda de Reduccion de Riesgo a Desastres se centraliza en la Defensa Civil, con limitaciones para la coordinación eficaz con los actores de desarrollo;
- Fortalecimiento institucional para la incorporación de la Gestion de Riesgos en los planes sectoriales (solo el Ministerio de Educación y Salud Publica ha tenido avances en este aspecto);
- Fortalecer las unidades de Gestion de Riesgos establecida en las instituciones en los planes y presupuesto.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

- La Comision Nacional de Emergencias al igual que otras instituciones del sistema, disponen de fondos para realizar las actividades propias del tema.

- Se están haciendo algunos esfuerzos para establecer y reglamentar el Fondo Nacional de Prevención, Mitigación y Respuesta ante desastres, establecido en el Artículo 20 de la Ley 147-02;

- Existe un fondo de calamidad en el presupuesto general de la nación (1% del Presupuesto de la Nacional).

Context & Constraints:

- Se active el fondo establecido en la ley 147-02; destinado a desarrollar proyectos de prevencion, mitigacion y respuesta.

-Que cada institución incorpore programas y proyectos de reuduccion de riegos en su presupuesto anual.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

- Existe un marco legal, pero no se aplica, tanto en la ley 176-07 del Distrito Nacional y los Municipios y en la Ley 147-02 sobre Gestion de Riesgos en su articulo 14;

- La Dirección General de Ordenamiento Territorial esta definiendo la metodología para la elaboración de reducción de riesgo en los municipios y para crear las unidades de gestión de riesgo en los ayuntamientos;

- Se ha creado Comité PMR en varios municipios de la region Nordeste, Central y en el Suroeste.

Context & Constraints:

- Es necesario convertir en una realidad la descentralización y dotar a los municipios de los recursos financieros necesarios para la aplicación del marco legal existente sobre la gestión de riesgos, hacer el tema a todos los sectores y actores locales en dicho proceso.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * 1 civil society members (specify absolute number)
- * 24 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- * 1 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

- El Comité Técnico Nacional de Prevención y Mitigación de Riesgos como plataforma nacional para el cumplimiento del MAH; conformada por 24 instituciones publicas. Se están haciendo esfuerzos de coordinación con otras instancias. Se ha convertido en una instancia de consulta de los organismos internacionales que trabajan el tema en el país.
- Tambien ha logrado definir su accionar en el marco de las competencias asignadas en la ley 147-02. En tal sentido ha desarrollado una agenda de trabajo la cual es desarrollada en reuniones ordinarias y extraordinarias

Context & Constraints:

- Integración de la sociedad civil y los actores del desarrollo en la CTN;
- Fortalecimiento en Gestion de Riesgos de las instituciones que conforman el sistema
- Incorporar la transversalidad de género en las políticas públicas de gestión de riesgos:
- Mayor vinculación de las diferentes instancias del sistema de (Consejo, Comisión Nacional de Emergencia, Comité Técnico Nacional, Centro de Operaciones de Emergencias).

Ecuador (in Spanish)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

El Gobierno nacional ha dado mucho impulso a la Gestión de Riesgos en el país, es así que en Septiembre de 2009 creó la Secretaria Nacional de Gestion de Riesgos con rango de Ministerio cuya MISION es Liderar el Sistema Nacional Descentralizado de Gestión de Riesgos (SNDGR) para garantizar la protección de personas y colectividades de los efectos negativos de emergencias o desastres de origen natural o antrópico, mediante la generación de políticas, estrategias y normas que promuevan capacidades orientadas a identificar, analizar, prevenir y mitigar riesgos para enfrentar y manejar eventos de emergencia o desastre; así como para recuperar y reconstruir las condiciones sociales, económicas y ambientales afectadas por eventuales emergencias o desastres.

El enfoque de su Gestión integral es ser proactiva, ente Rector y regulador de la Gestión de Riesgos en el Ecuador, como consta en la Constitución artículos 389, 390 y la Ley de seguridad Pública y del Estado y su reglamento Decreto Ejecutivo 486.

Asi mismo existe una política nacional para la reducción del riesgo de desastres / gestión del riesgo, que se está implementando de manera apropiada, está suficientemente integrada a las políticas sectoriales y al plan nacional de desarrollo, se esta trabajando las herramientas e instrumentos para su operatividad.

Context & Constraints:

Contar con una ley aprobada y en vigencia y en un lapso de cinco años, ser reconocida en el ámbito nacional e internacional, por la implementación y consolidación del Sistema Nacional Descentralizado de Gestión de Riesgos en el Ecuador, provisto de un conglomerado humano competente dentro de cada una de las entidades responsables y con recursos suficientes y oportunos para su funcionamiento.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* si % allocated from national budget

* si USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* si USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* si USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* si USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Nivel de avance: 5

Existe disponibilidad de recursos económicos para atención de emergencias y para reducción de riesgos se ha realizado estos desembolsos en estos casos:

Año 2009

En el presupuesto del Estado se registra lo siguiente:

Operación: 8 millones,

Inversión: 114 millones

Decretos de Estado de Excepción:

•Emergencia Eléctrica (por sequía): 250 millones (aproximadamente) (Incluye sector eléctrico)

•Sequía: 35 millones

•Gripe AH1N1: 5 millones

TOTAL: 327 millones

PRESUPUESTO FISCAL DEL ESTADO: 19,168 millones

Porcentaje del Presupuesto: 1.71%

Año 2010

•Sequía y Erupción Volcánica: 50 millones

•Inundaciones: 6 millones

•Emergencias atendidas: 40 millones

•Programa 50/50: 100 millones

• Prevención de inundaciones: 24 millones

• Presupuesto Secretaría Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos: 57 millones

Subtotal: 220 millones

PRESUPUESTO FISCAL DEL ESTADO: 16667 Millones

Porcentaje del Presupuesto: 1.66%

Context & Constraints:

- Contar con Regulaciones y Marco Legal
- Fortalecimiento de Capacidades Institucionales
- Proyectos y propuestas para reducción de riesgos en el país
- Identificación de Alternativas Financieras
- Ejecución del modelo de Gestión

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Nivel de avance: 5

Existe el compromiso de todos los gobiernos locales autónomos tanto municipales como provinciales de elaborar proyectos para la reducción de riesgos en los gobiernos locales de modo que la implementación sea sostenida y se logre el aumento de la resiliencia, así como la descentralización y la desconcentración. Así mismo se ha implementado el programa para prevención y reducción de riesgos 50/50.

Context & Constraints:

Fortalecimiento de los niveles central y local en lo relacionado con: rectoría, planificación, regulación y control, Nivel intermedio: planificación regional, coordinación Gestión y prestación de servicios públicos en Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados y EL Código Orgánico de Ordenamiento Territorial, Autonomía y Descentralización (COOTAD)

Los gobiernos seccionales con autonomía política, administrativa y financiera, que se regirán por los principios de solidaridad, subsidiaridad, equidad interterritorial, integración y participación ciudadana. estas entidades se denominan Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados (GAD).

En el nivel comunitario: Cogestión con organizaciones de la sociedad civil

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* si civil society members (specify absolute number)

* si sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* si women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Nivel de avance: 5

La Secretaria Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos, con el fin de fortalecer los mecanismos de coordinación; para intensificar la colaboración y la coordinación multisectorial y lograr una eficiente respuesta mediante un proceso consultivo y participativo, en concordancia con la implementación del Marco de Acción de Hyogo –MAH-, estableció una plataforma de respuesta conformada en el centro de operaciones de Emergencia COE. La misma que tiene como fin fomentar un espacio que posibilite la toma de decisiones y se reduzcan los riesgos, así se elaboró un manual el mismo que da lineamientos generales de funcionamiento y coordinación para las operaciones de emergencia.

Context & Constraints:

Establecer la plataforma de Reducción de riesgos integrada en las políticas, la planificación y los programas de desarrollo; de varios sectores, al igual que en las políticas y los programas internacionales o bilaterales de asistencia para la implementación de las acciones al fortalecimiento de la gestión de riesgos en el país.

El Salvador (in Spanish)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: National development plan
- * No: Sector strategies and plans
- * No: Climate change policy and strategy
- * Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

A nivel regional ya se aprobó en el 2009, por el Consejo de Representantes el CEPREDENAC la Política Centroamericana para la Gestión Integral del Riesgo (PCGIR). El 30 de junio de 2010 aprobaron los presidentes del área en su XXV reunión Ordinaria del Jefes de Estado esta Política Centroamericana constituyéndose un compromiso para cada país para elaborar los instrumentos jurídicos en sus respectivos países para la aplicación de dicha política.

En El Salvador ya se están haciendo las gestiones para iniciar la elaboración de la Política Nacional de Gestión Integral de Riesgo, incluyéndose la participación activa de los diferentes sectores.

Se ha creado una Política Nacional de Salud (construyendo la esperanza 2009-2014) donde se contempla estrategias dirigidas a la reducción del riesgo.

Estrategia: 13 El Sistema Nacional de Salud garantizara una atención Adecuada de las Emergencias, epidemias, desastres naturales antrópicos con enfoque de Gestión de Riesgos.

Establecer un Sistema eficiente de atención de las emergencias articulado en todos los niveles de atención funcionando las 24 horas.

La participación de todo el Sistema de Salud se activa en su conjunto para dar respuesta oportuna y eficaz en casos de Emergencias con una amplia colaboración Intersectorial.

Context & Constraints:

Contamos con diferentes normas en el tema de reducción de riesgos sin embargo, el problema es su aplicación y conocimiento. Existe todo un ordenamiento jurídico que se complementa.

En el plan de gobierno se define un apartado relacionado a la gestión del riesgo a desastres, e incluye lineamientos sectoriales y territoriales y analiza su implementación en los sectores y en las comisiones departamentales, municipales y comunales. No obstante el plan de gobierno no constituye en sentido estricto un plan nacional de desarrollo.

Algunos sectores cuentan con planes en donde se incluye la gestión de riesgos a desastres, pero esto se desarrolla de manera aislada al no existir un plan nacional que establezca los lineamientos generales. En El Salvador no contamos formalmente con una política de cambio climático. En el año 2010 a partir del informe presentado por las Naciones Unidas en el que se evalúan las vulnerabilidades del país ante el cambio climático, el Ministerio del Medio Ambiente está considerando la elaboración de un Plan de Adaptación al Cambio Climático.

El Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD) ha elaborado un mapa de pobreza que data del año 2005 y sigue siendo vigente en el año 2009. Además de elaborar el informe acerca de los índices de desarrollo.

El Gobierno de El Salvador, asigna los recursos en función de las necesidades prioritarias en salud pero es tanta la necesidad que no es suficiente, se necesitan: vehículos para transporte del personal, Recursos humanos, equipos, transporte de emergencia (Ambulancias), sistemas de comunicación), seguridad, reducción de pobreza, educación, etc. siendo necesario también asignar presupuestos en reducción de riesgos, es decir en la atención general de la gestión del Riesgo.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0.0013% % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

El fondo de Protección Civil, Prevención y Mitigación de Desastres (FOPROMID) tiene un monto de USD 4 millones, los cuales están accesibles para acciones de Prevención, Mitigación de riesgos y atención de desastres. Ante una emergencia se puede aumentar los recursos financieros.

Solo en 2009, FOPROMID invirtió más de un millón y medio en la atención de familias afectadas.

El Ministerio de Medio ambiente y Ministerio de Hacienda indican que el Banco Mundial otorgo un crédito por USD 50 millones que será usado en casos de desastre por fenómenos naturales. Además, de USD 23.5. Millones para Programas de gestión de riesgos. Divididos en 17.5 millones fondos del BID para el

Programa Nacional de Reducción de Riesgo (PNRR) y 6 millones del BCIE para el Programa de Fortalecimiento para la Reducción de Riesgos y Vulnerabilidad Socio Ambiental. Se ha incrementado el presupuesto de la Dirección General de Protección Civil. Así mismo, los Ministerios han recibido fondos adicionales para la atención de desastres y reducción de riesgos. Uno de los principales Gobiernos Municipales, tiene una Ordenanza en la cual contempla la creación de un Fondo Municipal para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres. Existen recursos asignados en los diferentes niveles: nacional, regional y SIBASI. Sin embargo en el nivel regional y local son de manera parcial debido a que se tienen otras funciones asignadas. En el caso del Ministerio de Salud, solo en declaratoria de Emergencia Nacional se beneficia con presupuesto para atender el desastre, sin embargo la gestión de modificación de la estructura hospitalaria, unidades de salud etc. Se gestiona según capacidad financiera del país.

Context & Constraints:

Somos un país con recursos financieros limitados y con grandes necesidades. Los recursos disponibles son distribuidos en función de las prioridades de salud, seguridad, pobreza, educación, etc.; por esta situación, la inversión en prevención y mitigación es limitada, no obstante, existe una asignación presupuestaria distribuida en algunas Carteras de Estado, para realizar proyectos encaminados a la prevención de reducción del riesgo.

En igual condición se encuentra La Dirección General de Protección Civil, cuyo presupuesto ha sido muy limitado tomando en cuenta la responsabilidad que implica, cumplir el mandato establecido por la Ley de Protección Civil, Prevención y Mitigación de Desastres.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Si existe competencia legal definida por la Ley de Protección Civil, Prevención y Mitigación de Desastres, pero No existe un presupuesto para la reducción de riesgo a nivel local.

Context & Constraints:

La Ley de Protección Civil, Prevención y Mitigación de Desastres define las funciones que los Gobiernos Locales, representados en las Comisiones Municipales de Protección Civil, deben ejecutar en el marco de la Reducción de Riesgos a Desastres; mas son pocos los que han cumplido con este mandato, debido principalmente a la falta de recursos económicos, la no socialización de la temática y la ley y en algunos casos por falta de voluntad política.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 5 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 7 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 1 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

El Salvador cuenta con una Plataforma Nacional para la Reducción del Riesgo a Desastres, cuyo propósito es ser un foro de discusión ante los temas estratégicos de la Gestión del Riesgo en el país y forma parte de las acciones que la Estrategia Internacional para la Reducción de los Desastres (EIRD).

Context & Constraints:

En la Plataforma Nacional, están representados los diferentes actores de la sociedad civil aunque en un número reducido, entre estos la principal gremial empresarial, Organizaciones No Gubernamentales, Medios de Comunicación y Universidades, con el fin de darle carácter multisectorial y fortalecer las acciones para la Reducción de Riesgos a Desastres.

Guatemala (in Spanish)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* No: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

Description:

La SE-CONRED desarrolla un proceso para formular e implementar la Política Pública para la Reducción de Riesgo a los Desastres – PPRRD -, para lograr aumentar la resiliencia y reducir la vulnerabilidad de poblaciones, procesos productivos y territorios en riesgo, y así la calidad de vida e incorporar la variable riesgo en el modelo de desarrollo del país.

En 2009, se inició el proceso con una reflexión colectiva sobre el tema y la función del Estado en la implementación de políticas públicas, con organizaciones sociales e instituciones gubernamentales. Se obtuvo criterios políticos que orientan la política, se delimitaron sus ejes, sus acciones estratégicas y se formularon líneas generales de la estructura del documento. La segunda fase de proceso básico ordenó la oferta pública del Gobierno y la alineó con la demanda social de mayor resiliencia. Resultado del ejercicio colectivo, se redactó el documento que detalla la PPRRD que es presentado en mayo 2010, aprobado por el Consejo Nacional de CONRED en febrero 2011 y se encuentra en la fase de sanción, validación y aprobación.

Aún cuando la PPRRD no es oficial, sus beneficios son múltiples. Desde la comisión de Políticas Públicas de la Mesa Nacional de Diálogo en GRRD, se lograron unificar esfuerzos con el equipo que trabaja en la formulación de las Políticas de Ordenamiento Territorial y Cambio Climático. Por otra parte, se han derivado actividades como la creación de unidades de gestión de riesgo en el sector gubernamental y el análisis de acciones para la reducción de las vulnerabilidades en la población guatemalteca.

Context & Constraints:

Para que la PPRRD, tome fuerza de instrumento orientador es estratégica su formalización desde las instancias revestidas de autoridad para tal fin: Consejo Nacional de CONRED, Presidencia de la República y Congreso de la República. Por lo que se seguirá trabajando en un proceso de cabildeo que permita la pronta aprobación de la misma.

Paralelamente se debe trabajar en el diseño de una estrategia de implementación que permita establecer un mecanismo de coordinación para su aplicación en el ámbito territorial y sectorial, la operativización de la política en programas y proyectos con planes y presupuestos y el establecimiento de espacios y mecanismos de participación ciudadana.

A lo cual debe seguir un sistema de seguimiento y evaluación que:

- * Identifique indicadores asociados a los resultados esperados de la política
- * Establezca una línea base
- * Establezca parámetros de pertinencia, eficacia, impacto y alcance de los resultados de la política
- * Recopile información asociada a la implementación de la política
- * Valore la pertinencia, eficacia, impacto y alcance de los resultados de la política, y finalmente
- * Reporte los progresos y limitaciones.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

La atención a la emergencia es la única fase que cuenta con una asignación presupuestaria específica. El Fondo Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres se capitaliza en razón a la posibilidad financiera del Estado, más donaciones nacionales e internacionales.

La identificación o monitoreo de amenazas y vulnerabilidades, el análisis del riesgo, la preparación, la mitigación y la generación de capacidades, son financiadas con un porcentaje de ejecución del presupuesto ordinario de cada una de las instituciones del estado de Guatemala, según su competencia.

Estimar la cantidad invertida en la ejecución de estas acciones, es una tarea que recién ha iniciado el Ministerio de Finanzas Públicas, por medio de un etiquetador presupuestario integrado al Sistema de Contabilidad Integrada de la República de Guatemala –SICOIN- que espera en el corto plazo contar datos concretos de los montos provenientes de la ejecución del presupuesto ordinario del Estado, invertidos en la reducción del riesgo de desastres.

En la recuperación y reconstrucción postdesastre, el gobierno central ha establecido en principio cuatro modalidades de financiamiento:

- * La reorientación del presupuesto ordinario a la ejecución de proyectos de desarrollo vinculados a la recuperación y reconstrucción..
- * La creación de figuras de recaudación como bonos o impuestos temporales, específicos para el tema.
- * Donaciones no reembolsables.
- * La ejecución de obras principalmente de infraestructura con fondos público privados.

Fondos con los que se espera financiar una cartera de proyectos emanada de los planes de reconstrucción con transformación elaborados para el efecto.

Context & Constraints:

Pese a que el gobierno de Guatemala ha establecido una serie de mecanismos que le permitirán establecer los montos de la inversión que anualmente Guatemala realiza para reducir el riesgo a los desastres, aún no se cuentan con cifras concretas.

Las limitaciones técnicas en la identificación de acciones vinculadas a la RRD, dentro del personal de las instituciones del estado es una de las principales limitaciones para la obtención de datos concretos.

Otra de ellas es la poca apertura que muestra la iniciativa privada para establecer los montos de inversión en RRD realizada con capital privado.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Desde el año 2002 la legislación guatemalteca a través del Código Municipal vigente, delega en la figura del Alcalde como atribución y obligación, el artículo 53, inciso J, “adoptar personalmente y bajo su responsabilidad en caso de catástrofe o desastre o grave riesgo de los mismos, las medidas necesarias, dando cuenta inmediata al pleno del Consejo Municipal”; atribuciones que en el mes de julio 2010, derivaran en la firma de la Declaración de Alianza Responsable del Presidente de la República y la Junta Directiva de la Asociación Nacional de Alcaldes Municipales -ANAM-.

Esta declaratoria, representa un manifiesto público de cooperación entre las autoridades territoriales y el Gobierno Central, indica en el inciso 5 “El Presidente está consciente de la indispensable participación de los Alcaldes Municipales en el proceso de reconstrucción con transformación y lo llevará a cabo de manera conjunta con ellos, en la organización, ejecución ya que la coordinación de acciones que se desarrollen en el municipio debe ejecutarse siempre de la mano con los Gobiernos locales”.

Acción que fortalece la última fase de la gestión para la reducción de riesgo a los desastres, que en los dos últimos años había centrado sus acciones en fortalecer la gestión de las emergencias y la integración de variables de estimación de riesgo en los proyectos de preinversión e inversión pública, financiados con fondos del presupuesto general del Estado de Guatemala.

Los fondos para la ejecución de actividades y obras en estos temas provienen del Gobierno Central, de acuerdo a información de la Asociación Nacional de Municipalidades –ANAM-, existe un porcentaje no precisado de municipalidades que destinan parte de su presupuesto a la reducción de riesgo a los desastres aunque no se puede estimar una cantidad de inversión, si se presupone que el porcentaje mayor se asigna a la fase de la respuesta.

Context & Constraints:

Un eficiente sistema de gestión de riesgo a los desastres, no debe seguir siendo un tema de emergencias, sino constituirse en una agenda de desarrollo, en donde la eficiente participación de los sectores de gobierno en todos los niveles es vital.

Lograr una interacción coordinada de instituciones sectoriales y territoriales, mecanismos financieros, normas y protocolos, es el reto a superar. El cual debe iniciar con fortalecer las capacidades técnicas que permita a funcionarios y autoridades sectoriales y territoriales comprender la complejidad que el desarrollo de una gestión municipal en reducción de riesgo a los desastres puede llegar a tener en el nivel territorial.

Luego debe diseñarse un mecanismo que garantice que el tema sea operado por personal de carrera, evitando la continua rotación del personal técnico encargado de tareas fundamentales.

Finalmente es necesario incorporar el tema de la gestión para la reducción de riesgo a los desastres en las agendas de los Consejos de Desarrollo, nacional, departamental, municipal y local, para que la dimensión que al tema se le brinda en el contexto de la ley (el inciso de un artículo) no le permita a las autoridades territoriales, limitar su accionar a la atención de emergencias.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * 61 civil society members (specify absolute number)
- * 36 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- * 3 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

El Estado de Guatemala configuró un espacio de convergencia y coordinación, público-privada, de duración indefinida, de la gestión de riesgo a los desastres, como iniciativa orientada a reducir las vulnerabilidades e incrementar la resiliencia de población y territorios a nivel nacional, sectorial y territorial.

Denominado Mesa Nacional de Diálogo sobre Gestión para la Reducción de Riesgo a los Desastres – MNDGRRD-, se instaló oficialmente el 24 de marzo del 2009 y se oficializó el 24 de septiembre del 2009 ante el Sistema de Naciones Unidas y la Cooperación Internacional como:

- * La Plataforma Nacional para el monitoreo y evaluación del progreso del País con relación al cumplimiento del Marco de Acción de Hyogo, de la Estrategia Internacional para la Reducción de Desastres,
- * La Comisión Nacional comprendida en el Convenio Constitutivo del Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central.

El efecto que ha generado este proceso se expresa en la articulación de acciones en cuatro comisiones de trabajo:

- * Identificación y monitoreo del riesgo
- * Reducción de riesgos;
- * Planificación y fortalecimiento institucional; y,
- * La estrategia financiera.

Las cuales se reorganizan en subcomisiones que para agosto 2010 suman catorce.

Este esfuerzo interinstitucional, ha permitido que el país cuente con un marco programático interinstitucional que integra a instituciones claves del sector público, alianza a la que se suman, instancias

de la sociedad civil y representantes de la academia.

Context & Constraints:

Fortalecer el nivel de diálogo en procesos mejor estructurados entre grupos multidisciplinarios es la tarea en la cual se centra actualmente el accionar de la MNDGRRD; quien ve en el debate entre estos grupos la posibilidad de generar visiones compartidas de desarrollo a nivel estratégico y la realización de proyectos comunes en el nivel operativo.

Se hace necesario equiparar el nivel de coordinación y avances que cada una de las 14 subcomisiones ha desarrollado, de tal manera que las sinergias formadas se den en igualdad de condiciones y los resultados radiquen en la generación de propuestas e información acordes a los requerimientos de los tomadores de decisiones.

Incorporar un mayor número de instancias sociales, del sector privado, asociaciones gremiales y universidades puede convertirse en el elemento clave para fortalecer los niveles de trabajo y coordinación en cada uno de los niveles de intervención de la mesa. (político – estratégico, tático y operativo).

Ampliar su actuación al nivel territorial y actualizar el Programa Nacional de Prevención y Mitigación ante Desastres, que se constituye en la cartera de proyectos en ejecución de la Mesa, son dos elementos que facilitarán la realización de la última tarea planteada en su proceso de conformación: su articulación al Sistema Nacional de Atención a Emergencias, con lo que se estaría cubriendo las cinco dimensiones de trabajo planteadas en el MAH y se esperara permita a Guatemala encaminarse al desarrollo de un trabajo centrado en la reducción de riesgos y no en la atención de desastres.

Honduras (in Spanish)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

La Gestion Integral de riesgo se ha incorporado en el plan de nacion 2010 - 2038 a traves de la linea estrategica once de cambio climatico y reduccion del riesgo.

Context & Constraints:

La crisis politica de honduras ha exacerbado la crisis economica sumando perdidas arriba de los cinco mil millones de lempiras, cifra que continua en ascenso por los desastres naturales provocados por los fenomenos 2009 y 2010 (Terremoto 26 de mayo de 2009, Agatha y los demas eventos producidos por el fenomeno "La Nina" 2010

El presupuesto nacional se ha re-orientado mas a la contingencia que a la Prevencion, con restricciones en otros rubros de desarrollo.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0-Q08% % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Es una asignación de un Programa que en el Presupuesto aparece como Programa Control de Inundaciones en el Presupuesto de la Secretaría de Planificación y Cooperación Técnica (SEPLAN) con un monto aprobado para el año 2010 de 60.2 millones de Lempiras, que están destinados a varios proyectos para control de inundaciones como ser: construcción de bordos, alcantarillas, obras varias período post invernal, construcción de espigones, canales de alivio, etc.

Context & Constraints:

No nos dieron limitaciones en la Secretaria Finanzas

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

La Ley del Sistema Nacional de Gestion de Riesgo SINAGER refiere la responsabilidad de las Alcaldias en Materia de Gestion y Prevencion. La Ley de Municipalidades establece de igual manera esas responsabilidades en el termino municipal en los articulo 12, 13, 14 y 25.

El nivel descentralizado del gobierno (alcaldias) cuentan con planes de prevencion, contingencias y organizaciones comunitarias para ambos temas (CODEL y CODEM). Colateralmente existen mesas regionales y ONGs que apoyan este sector.

Context & Constraints:

El SINAGER prevee la creacion del Fondo Nacional de Prevencion y Respuesta FONAPRE mas a creacion de una linea presupuestaria dedicada a la prevencion y atencion en los presupuestos municipales. Ambos instrumentos no se han puesto en práctica y no cuentan con recursos asignados. Por lo tanto los recursos que se utilizan para la gestión de riesgos a nivel local son esporádicos.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 5 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 14 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

La Ley del SINAGER publicada en Enero de 2010, constituye la Plataforma Nacional de RRD multisectorial y participativa para la Gestión Integral de Riesgo.

Existe la voluntad política del Poder Ejecutivo y Legislativo para impulsar la Plataforma Nacional del RRD.

Context & Constraints:

El proceso de conformación, implementación del SINAGER como la Plataforma Nacional del RRD es muy lento por que la demanda de recursos técnicos y financieros en su mayor porcentaje están dedicados a la atención y la respuesta a emergencias y desastres (Intensa temporada lluviosa "La Niña" 2010)

Jamaica (in English)**Priority 1: Core indicator 1**

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The promulgation of the hazard mitigation policy represents a significant achievement for the country as it has long been recognized as a tool for promoting DRR. The limitation however is that there has been no wide scale dissemination and public sensitization about the policy. This will limit implementation. Facilitating awareness building about the policy will ensure its incorporation in other plans and policies and so will drive DRR. A strategy and an Action Plan to facilitate the implementation of the policy and identify responsibilities for achieving policy objectives is to be developed.

The Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management Act was passed in 1993. While it has provided the legal framework for disaster management in the country, it is generally felt that the provisions are not sufficient to deal with the shift in focus from disaster management to disaster risk management. Efforts at drafting a new Act have started, and if passed, will repeal the existing act and provide a strengthened framework for DRR in the country. Shifts in government priority, changes in the parent ministry of the national disaster office caused a temporary lag in the review of the Bill. The organisation will be renewing its efforts in this regard in its current strategic plan 2008-2011. The revised legislation along with the current thrust to achieve Local Government Reform should result in a further strengthening of the Local Authorities to effectively provide more effective management of Disaster Risk at the local level.

- Vision 2030 Plan has been completed and disseminated since 2009
- National Climate Change Adaptation Framework adapted based on UNFCCC

- Second national communication on Climate change completed
- National Energy policy approved - Wind and solar energy identified as cleaner , more sustainable sources of energy. Discussion underway regarding the use of Liquid natural Gas as an alternate
- Regional Protocol for tsunami being developed for Jamaica
- Parish development Orders currently being developed for two of fourteen municipalities.
- Mainstreaming of DRR has commenced in key sectors (agriculture and tourism)
- First attempt at developing a country work programme to enable sectors to be more integrated in Disaster Risk Management
- National Poverty Eradication Strategy in place

Context & Constraints:

Challenges

- The National Hazard Risk Reduction policy has not been disseminated on a wide scale and currently there is no implementation or action plan in place. The strategy and the action plan to be developed. Currently the National Disaster Management Agency has been implementing a three year strategic planning for DRR. This strategy while comprehensive is not fully integrated in key sectors and agencies.
- The current Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management Act needs revision to make it more applicable to changing disaster management practices. It currently does not recognize some of the elements of risk management and does not address critical issues such as evacuation, no build zones and sanctions for breaches of the Act. The Legislation has however been revised and is schedule to be considered by the Parliament.
- Political machinery slow to implement local government reform

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

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 the Strategic Plan of the National Disaster Office. Notwithstanding several efforts have been made at mitigation in several sectors albeit a disjointed approach. For Example:

- Tourism sector, some amount of budgetary allocation for DRM
- Transport and Infrastructure – DRR incorporated during maintenance and for new developments
- Overseas Development assistance to various sectors – Agriculture, infrastructure, education, health etc.
- Some progress made with sector DRR plans which will justify requests for budgetary allocation

Context & Constraints:

Challenges

- Absence of dedicated budgetary allocation at the local and national levels to expedite risk reduction programmes.
- Absence of substantial annual allocations to the National Disaster Fund.
- Absence of a Risk Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan
- Absence of local action plans for DRR
- Too much dependency on overseas development assistance for DRR activities

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The national disaster management structure includes at the third tier a community disaster management framework which is intended to ultimately support the efforts at the national level. They have been functioning well and have been the recipients of several disaster related training and Capacity Building. Notwithstanding there are a pockets of communities islandwide which have not been fully trained.

• Community Development Funds have been established to provide elected officials access to funds for DRR activities among other things among other things, DRR activities

• Legislations available to local authorities for DRR include Building Acts and By-Laws, Planning Laws, Public Health Act

Community involvement is articulated in the current disaster preparedness Act, 1993 and proposed to be strengthened in the new legislation. The new Act is being revise to give Local Auhtorities more legislative authority.

There is a revised building code (not enshrined in law)

Context & Constraints:

Challenges

- The Parish structure needs strengthening so that community involvement is effectively employed to support the DRR Planning and Response at the Municipal Level thereby strengthening the governance process for DRR at the Local Authorities.
- Resource constraints exist which sometimes affects resources deployed at the community level.
- There is still scope for greater involvement of the communities in Disaster risk management.
- Lack of incentives to promote the programme in an effort to receive wide scale acceptance.
- Socio-economic conditions of some communities act as a barrier to acceptance of DRR

Some of the existing laws available to Local Authorities are archaic dating to as far back as 1908.

The process of preparing development orders are driven at national level rather than at local level.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The National Disaster Committee is the key decision making entity within the disaster framework. This is chaired by the Prime Minister and facilitates the interaction of key development players towards progress of the risk reduction agenda.

The national disaster plan sets out a comprehensive framework for participation of several government agencies, private sector and NGO's. Interaction among partners is established in all critical aspects of disaster management including Risk Reduction.

At least one of the six national sub-committees has responsibility for the area of risk reduction. This sub-committee consists of a very wide cross section of all critical sectors.

The platform will be strengthened by the new legislation which is currently in draft - to include a National Disaster Council in place of the existing National Disaster Committee. The Country Work programme will provide a comprehensive strategic framework which integrates all sectors.

Womens organization in DRR has been strengthened through the identification of a gender focal point.

Within an existing community resilience project there has been a move towards gender specific activities which target women.

Context & Constraints:

Participation by some agencies has not been mainstreamed and is more aligned with a person rather than a post. This affects the quality and continuity of participation.

- Staff attrition also affects the process as roles have to be reassigned and the requisite training to re-introduce core principles have to be executed.
- Resources of some agencies are limited and affect their level of participation.
- Capacity Assessment of the national and parish mechanism and reporting to the National Disaster Committee is necessary.

Mexico (in Spanish)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

El 19 de septiembre de 2008 fue publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación, el Programa Nacional de Protección Civil 2008-2012, herramienta de planeación gubernamental, cuyo objetivo es eficientar la política pública de protección civil con la participación de la comunidad, grupos sociales organizados y las autoridades, procurando sea diseñada y operada desde la sociedad hacia los niveles de gobierno y viceversa. Dicho Programa Nacional, se renueva sexenalmente para que los objetivos generales de la protección civil evolucionen de acuerdo a los nuevos retos que se presentan.

Asimismo, se impulsan normas oficiales mexicanas relacionadas con la seguridad humana y la protección civil, como el proyecto de nueva Ley General de Protección Civil, elaborado en el seno del Consejo Consultivo Permanente de Protección Civil y Prevención de Desastres, con la participación de las Unidades de Protección Civil de las Entidades Federativas, el cual se adoptó a inicios de 2010 por la Comisión de Protección Civil de la Conferencia Nacional de Gobernadores (CONAGO) y presentado ante

la Cámara, como Iniciativa de Ley el 9 de marzo de 2010. Actualmente, la Iniciativa se encuentra pendiente de dictaminación, una vez que se apruebe dicho proyecto, los estados procederán a actualizar sus leyes y reglamentos.

Las 32 Entidades de la República Mexicana, cuentan con un Programa Estatal de Protección Civil que contempla la reducción de riesgo. Actualmente, Programas Municipales de Protección Civil están en proceso de elaboración.

En materia de salud, la preparación y respuesta se sustenta en el siguiente marco jurídico: la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, la Ley General de Salud, el Reglamento interior de la Secretaría de Salud, el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo, el Programa Sectorial de Salud (PROSESA), el Programa Específico de Acción de Urgencias Epidemiológicas y Desastres, la NOM-017-SSA2-1994 para la Vigilancia Epidemiológica y el Reglamento Sanitario Internacional.

Context & Constraints:

La protección civil se ha convertido en una necesidad y demanda en aumento ante los riesgos asociados con el crecimiento demográfico, la industrialización, las afectaciones de los ecosistemas, el cambio climático, el calentamiento global, y el aumento de los desastres de origen natural y antropogénico.

En el ámbito internacional, se han producido cambios sustanciales en la comprensión de la protección civil, la prevención e incluso de la atención de las consecuencias de los desastres. Entre dichos cambios, deben resaltarse la frecuencia, la intensidad y los costos que han traído consigo los desastres debido al cambio climático, lo que está planteando importantes retos económicos y nuevos riesgos para las poblaciones vulnerables de todo el mundo.

El reto actual consiste en tomar acción e incorporar a las nuevas políticas de protección civil, planes para mejorar los factores sociales de la población, mediante una gestión integral de riesgos que ayude a las comunidades a ser resilientes y estar mejor preparados a las nuevas amenazas que presentan los efectos del cambio climático.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Conforme al artículo 4 de la Ley General de Protección Civil (LGPC), el Presupuesto de Egresos de la Federación, otorga recursos a los programas federales de prevención y atención a desastres naturales (bajo la coordinación de la SEGOB), estableciendo los montos para la operación de cada uno de ellos.

De acuerdo al artículo 19 de la Ley Federal de Presupuesto y Responsabilidad Hacendaria (LFPRH) y al 32 de la LGPC, en caso de que el monto de los recursos asignados al FONDEN haya sido ejercido totalmente, el Titular del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, a través de la SHCP, podrá autorizar erogaciones adicionales a las aprobadas, con cargo a los excedentes que resulten de los ingresos autorizados en la Ley de Ingresos o de excedentes de ingresos propios de los organismos descentralizados, empresas de participación estatal y fideicomisos públicos.

Actualmente, el FOPREDEN opera para proporcionar recursos a las dependencias y entidades de la Administración Pública Federal y a las entidades federativas destinadas a realizar acciones tendientes a reducir el riesgo y disminuir los efectos del impacto de fenómenos naturales sobre la vida y bienes de la población, servicios públicos y medio ambiente. Asimismo, el FIPREDEN proporciona recursos para las acciones preventivas no programadas. Para el Ejercicio Fiscal 2010, se otorgaron 150 y 300 millones de pesos para el FONDEN y FOPREDEN, respectivamente.

De acuerdo al artículo 37 de la LFPRH, en el proyecto de Presupuesto de Egresos se incluyen las previsiones para el FOPREDEN, FONDEN y el Fondo para atender a la población rural afectada por contingencias climatológicas, a fin de constituir reservas para las acciones preventivas y de atención.

Las asignaciones en el Presupuesto de Egresos para estos fondos, sumadas a las existentes en las reservas correspondientes, no podrán ser inferiores a una cantidad equivalente al 0.4% del gasto programable.

Context & Constraints:

En el periodo 2004–2009, se evidenció la asimetría entre la inversión reactiva y preventiva en México, con una correlación de 1 a 33, entre los pesos invertidos en acciones preventivas y los dedicados a la emergencia, recuperación y reconstrucción. En este sentido, el Gobierno Federal ha iniciado esfuerzos para revertir gradualmente el enfoque basado en una gestión reactiva de los desastres naturales a otro que desde una visión de gestión integral del riesgo, privilegie las acciones de reducción de los riesgos.

En materia de género, se reconocen como principales retos:

- 1.- Falta de conocimiento de las autoridades de protección civil a nivel estatal y municipal de lo que es la gestión integral del riesgo y por consiguiente la perspectiva de género.
- 2.- Falta de vinculación entre autoridades de planeación, desarrollo urbano, DIF y las instancias de la mujer con las de protección civil a nivel estatal y municipal con la finalidad de que sea una gestión integral del riesgo.
- 3.- Falta de recursos para la sensibilización en gestión integral del riesgo.

Recomendaciones:

- 1.- Impartir talleres de sensibilización sobre gestión integral del riesgo con perspectiva de género en los estados de la República y municipios con la finalidad de corroborar la asimilación de conocimientos.
- 2.- Realizar reuniones para vincular a las autoridades a nivel estatal y municipal de las diversas instancias

involucradas en la gestión integral del riesgo.

3.- Etiquetar recursos en los tres ámbitos de gobierno con la finalidad de asegurar la transversalización de la gestión integral del riesgo.

4.- En materia de salud, se sugiere incrementar la inversión de recursos al nivel nacional y estatal y gestionar la creación de un fondo para emergencias en salud, que incluya desastres.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

En México se descentralizan responsabilidades y recursos. Asimismo, se reconoce que la participación ciudadana es indispensable para la gestión integral del riesgo como una estrategia de corresponsabilidad.

La SEGOB coordina el acceso a los recursos del FONDEN, desde la ocurrencia del desastre hasta la autorización de los recursos y dependiendo de los sectores involucrados es como se lleva a cabo la ejecución de dichos recursos.

A nivel local, las entidades federativas dentro de sus presupuestos, destinan recursos para la prevención y atención a desastres naturales. Adicionalmente, la SEGOB coordina sus esfuerzos con los de los 31 gobiernos estatales y el Distrito Federal y se apoya en las unidades internas de protección civil de la Administración Pública Federal, el sector financiero, los grupos voluntarios y los brigadistas comunitarios.

Asimismo, el SINAPROC comprende instrumentos permanentes de consulta a través de los cuales los grupos organizados de la sociedad y la población en general hacen propuestas, plantean demandas, formalizan acuerdos y toman parte en las tareas de protección civil.

Las 32 entidades federativas de la República Mexicana cuentan con Leyes de Protección Civil, algunas de ellas con su Reglamento.

La Ley General de la Infraestructura Física Educativa (INFE), establece en su artículo X Transitorio "que las entidades federativas deberán realizar las adecuaciones que sean necesarias para su legislación, a fin de crear su Instituto Estatal de la Infraestructura Física Educativa y de que su marco constitutivo y normativo sea acorde con las disposiciones de la Ley".

Los Institutos Estatales de Infraestructura Física Educativa, son los interlocutores de los Gobiernos Locales con el Gobierno Federal y responsables del Diagnóstico, Planeación, Programación y Ejecución de las acciones requeridas en su Entidad Federativa. A mayo de 2010, 29 entidades estatales contaban

con su propio Instituto.

Context & Constraints:

Las Jornadas Regionales de Protección Civil colaboran en la impartición de información a la población, sin embargo, aún es un reto informar a todos los sectores de la población sobre la prevención de desastres.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

El Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil (SINAPROC) cuenta con un Manual de Organización y Operación, el cual define las funciones específicas de participación requeridas para llevar a cabo los subprogramas de prevención, auxilio y recuperación. Los integrantes del SINAPROC, se ven representados en el Consejo Nacional de Protección Civil, el cual es el órgano consultivo en materia de planeación de la protección civil y sesiona ordinariamente en pleno por lo menos dos veces al año y extraordinariamente, cuando sea convocado por el Presidente de la República, el Secretario Ejecutivo o el Secretario Técnico. Asimismo, existe un Consejo Consultivo Permanente de Prevención de Desastres y Protección Civil, dividido en 8 subcomisiones, es el Órgano ciudadano asesor de la Secretaría de Gobernación (SEGOB), en su carácter de Coordinadora Ejecutiva del SINAPROC.

Desde su creación, el Centro Nacional de Prevención de Desastres (CENAPRED) ha celebrado contratos y convenios con diversas instituciones públicas y privadas, en los 3 órdenes de gobierno.

Se esta diseñando y promoviendo una Estrategia Nacional de Mitigación como una plataforma nacional que construya sinergias y vuelva transversal y obligatoria la adopción de medidas para reducir sistemáticamente el riesgo de desastres en México.

En materia de género, el PNPC incorpora a todas las instancias de gobierno en sus tres ámbitos, entre las cuales están las 32 instancias para el adelanto de la mujer a nivel estatal y 880 institutos a nivel municipal.

En salud se ha avanzado considerablemente en la conformación de una instancia integradora de todas las instituciones del sector salud del país, con la creación del Comité Nacional para la Seguridad en Salud, que además ayuda en la atención de la población afectada y la implementación de acciones de prevención y control de enfermedades, así como de protección contra riesgos sanitarios.

Context & Constraints:

Se reconoce que se debe continuar con la estrategia de vinculación entre las dependencias que intervienen en la prevención y atención de los riesgos de desastre.

En materia de salud, se considera que el Comité Nacional para la Seguridad en Salud debe ampliarse a las Jurisdicciones Sanitarias (zona o región que comprende un número determinado de municipios) con mayores riesgos para desastres.

Nicaragua (in Spanish)**Priority 1: Core indicator 1**

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

> Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Humano (2009)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15491_pndh20092011\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15491_pndh20092011[1].pdf) [PDF]

> http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15491_pndh20092011.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Existe un Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Humano actualizado en el 2009, que incluye la Gestión Integral del Riesgo en las actividades de desarrollo que se impulsen en el país. Se ha oficializado la estrategia ante el cambio climático y el ambiente, que incluye la implementación de herramientas de gestión de riesgo ambiental, siendo a) evaluación de sitio para emplazamiento de urbanización, y b) evaluación de daños y análisis de necesidades ambientales. Esta estrategia se está dando a conocer a los ministros del ambiente latinoamericanos para su apropiación y comentarios. Existe la Política centroamericana de gestión integral del riesgo a desastres que será la base para la formulación e implementación de la Política Nacional de gestión integral del riesgo a desastres, prevista a formularse en el año 2011. Se cuenta con planes nacionales e institucionales de respuesta ante desastres y se ha conformado la Red Humanitaria para enfrentar desastres, con el propósito de facilitar y apoyar la coordinación para el cumplimiento de políticas estratégicas y acciones de preparación y respuesta entre la cooperación internacional y autoridades nacionales; fortalecer el liderazgo y la capacidad de respuesta del SINAPRED, así como el cumplimiento por los actores humanitarios de las directrices que se establezcan para las situaciones de

emergencias y desastres, así mismo se cuenta con un manual de cancillería de normas y procedimientos en casos de desastres, que será utilizado por las representaciones diplomáticas y consulares para canalizar recursos de emergencia. En el sector educativo se cuenta con un programa de capacitación de gestión del riesgo y se ha insertado en el calendario escolar y programas educativos el tema de gestión del riesgo.

Context & Constraints:

La principal limitante es la falta de presupuesto sostenible en las instituciones para el tema de gestión del riesgo, lo que conlleva poca divulgación de los programas, políticas y marco jurídico de la gestión del riesgo y por ende su cumplimiento en las distintas actividades socio económico del país.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 1,000,000.00 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

A nivel central el principal logro es la existencia de un Fondo Nacional de Desastres que es acumulativo cada año, y a nivel municipal se tiene potestad jurídica y presupuestaria garantizando la participación comunitaria con una necesidad de RRD. La ley 337, Ley Creadora del Sistema Nacional para la Prevención, Mitigación y Atención de Desastres estipula que los gobiernos municipales deben presupuestar una partida para acciones de gestión del riesgo, lográndose en la mayoría de ellas. Existe personal especializado para el monitoreo de los fenómenos naturales.

Context & Constraints:

En su mayoría los recursos existentes están orientados a las acciones de preparación y atención de los desastres. Es necesaria mayor capacitación especializada en prevención y mitigación de desastres.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Existe un marco legal y jurídico que involucra a los gobiernos municipales y comunidades locales en la gestión del riesgo (Ley 337), El Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Humano establece una estructura organizativa a nivel local que facilita la participación ciudadana en las acciones de gestión del riesgo, fundamentada en la ley de participación ciudadana. Existen comités y brigadas en todos los niveles (regionales, departamentales, municipales, locales y escolares) que integran a las organizaciones comunitarias, e involucran a las instituciones que están en sus territorios, aunque las estructuras locales se encuentran principalmente en las zonas de mayor riesgo.

Context & Constraints:

Los recursos humanos y financieros son insuficientes para masificar la participación de los gobiernos municipales y la población en general en la adopción de acciones de reducción de desastres, principalmente a nivel comunitario no existen fondos suficientes para la ejecución de actividades de preparación y respuesta frente a emergencias, lo que conlleva falta de apropiación de la población del tema de reducción de riesgos de desastres.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Existe un Sistema Nacional dinámico, que trabaja en acciones de Prevención, Mitigación y Atención de Desastres, involucrando a todas las estructuras en los diferentes niveles, desde el Presidente de la República que coordina el Comité Nacional, hasta el nivel local donde participa la población en general. Se constituyo formalmente la Red Humanitaria de Respuesta ante Desastres de Nicaragua.

Context & Constraints:

Existe escasa coordinación y divulgación de las herramientas, estrategias y políticas del tema de gestión del riesgo. Débil alianza entre todos los sectores.

Panama (in Spanish)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Panamá cuenta con un documento de Política Nacional de Gestión de Riesgo y un Plan Nacional de Gestión de Riesgo, que todavía están en fase de validación y adopción, y por lo tanto no se han implementado. No obstante dentro de nuestra Constitución existen los mandatos que obligan a los gobernantes a través de las instituciones del Estado a garantizar el bienestar del ciudadano panameño y extranjero en cualquier circunstancia.

En el título III capítulo I , artículo 17, nuestra Constitución Nacional señala lo siguiente:

Las autoridades de la República están instituidas para proteger en su vida, honra y bienes a los nacionales donde quiere se encuentre y a los extranjeros que estén bajo su jurisdicción; asegurar la efectividad de los derechos y deberes individuales y sociales, y cumplir y hacer cumplir la Constitución y la Ley.

En el título III, capítulo 7to, artículo 109, nuestra Carta Magna establece lo siguiente:

“Es función esencial del Estado velar por la salud de la población de la República. El individuo como parte de la comunidad, tiene derecho a la promoción, protección, conservación, restitución y rehabilitación de la salud y la obligación de conservarla, entendida ésta como el completo bienestar físico, mental y social.”

Artículo 118, establece lo siguiente:

“Es deber fundamental del Estado garantizar que la población viva en un ambiente sano y libre de contaminación, en donde el aire, el agua y los alimentos satisfagan los requerimientos del desarrollo adecuado de la vida humana.”

La ley 7 del 11 de febrero del 2005, en su artículo 5 numeral 6 establece que el Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil dentro de sus funciones señala lo siguiente:

“Promover y proponer al órgano ejecutivo el diseño de planes y la adopción de normas reglamentarias de seguridad y protección civil en todo el territorio nacional”.

Existen compromisos institucionales y esfuerzos, que en el marco de las garantías mínimas que nos exige la Constitución se están realizando, pero no se asocia con los compromisos internacionales en el tema de RRD.

Nuestras instituciones están participando pero desconocen si existen planes. Existe el presupuesto actualmente en la Ley de Presupuesto sólo para planes de contingencia con una partida de B/ 1,000,000.

Context & Constraints:

Se cuenta con una plataforma legal que la establece nuestra Constitución, pero no se cuenta con una Política establecida, ni implementada .

Dentro del Plan Quinquenal de Inversiones del Estado existe un listado de prioridades, pero con carencia de planes de acción.

Estamos en un país centralizado en donde lo que se establece a nivel nacional tiene impacto directo en todos los niveles organizativos.

Falta mayor compromiso político para la atención del RRD

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* NO % allocated from national budget

* NO USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* NO USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* NO USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 1,000,000 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

En nuestro país, en donde no existe la variable de riesgo en el tema de las inversiones, se está haciendo un esfuerzo para introducirlo en el Banco de Proyectos. No obstante, en cuanto al tema del aseguramiento de los edificios públicos en caso de desastres, según el Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas existe un Programa de Transferencia de Riesgos para todos los edificios públicos que tienen un valor de B/ 500.000 que no estén asegurados.

Se cuenta con el “Manual de Tarifas y Aseguramientos de Estructuras del Estado”, que confeccionó la Contraloría General de la República..

Los dos puentes más importantes de Panamá, no cuentan con cobertura en caso de desastre.

Existe la “Política de Aseguramiento en el Riesgo”, la cual lleva tres (3) meses de ejecución y esta coordinada por el Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas.

Todavía el tema sobre Transferencia, Mitigación o Prevención del riesgo, no despierta mayor interés en las instituciones públicas. Habría que realizar previamente, un análisis de administración del riesgo y luego tener la política de administración del riesgo.

Se han realizado una serie de capacitaciones y entrenamientos a nivel institucional en torno al riesgo, como por ejemplo a las instituciones de salud. En este sentido SINAPROC ha estado apoyando a varias instituciones en la puesta en marcha de planes de emergencia.

La Autoridad del Canal de Panamá, funciona con presupuesto propio y, tiene en funcionamiento un Sistema de Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres (RRD), con fondos asignados para atender este rubro. Dentro de los fondos del Programa de Asistencia Habitacional del Ministerio de Vivienda y Ordenamiento Territorial, se considera la rehabilitación de viviendas en mal estado, como medida de prevención de un desastre.

Context & Constraints:

Existen experiencias positivas de Instituciones del Estado Autónomas en el manejo de recursos destinados para la RRD, como es el caso de la Autoridad del Canal de Panamá, que no solo tiene esa línea de acción prevista, sino que es alimentada con fondos y con planes de acción definidos. Esta experiencia nacional debemos potenciarla y replicarla en las demás instituciones estatales.

La Caja del Seguro Social, ha logrado incluir dentro de su plan operativo las actividades correspondientes a la RRD, aunque todavía no se ha logrado la disposición de fondos para su desarrollo

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

El Municipio de Panamá cuenta con la Unidad de Prevención de Desastre, (UPREDE), que es un esfuerzo para la prevención de desastres pero no tiene presupuesto asignado.

SINAPROC trabaja en la comunidad organizada con presupuesto de funcionamiento e inversión extranjera. No hay una política sistemática, y aún teniéndola no sería suficiente, lo que se requiere para operar cambios concretos es que en la nueva Ley de Inversiones se obligue a las instituciones a realizar un análisis de riesgo. En la apreciación que han realizado instituciones multilaterales que quieren apoyar la agenda de reducción de desastres, como el Banco Mundial, entre otras, se considera que la función de SINAPROC ha estado más enfocada en las acciones post-desastre que en todo el “antes” del desastre. Se cuenta con un departamento de Organización Comunitaria en la cual se trabaja con comunidades vulnerables del país. Al mismo tiempo se esta habilitando la Oficina de Coordinación Provincial, Comarcal y Municipal. Está dentro de las funciones propias de la Institución de Protección Civil en Panamá como lo señala:

El Decreto ejecutivo 177 del 30 de abril del 2008, en su artículo 6to. Señala: “Las direcciones Provinciales, Regionales y comarcales desarrollarán las actividades necesarias con el fin de llevar a la población las tareas de Gestión de Riesgo de acuerdo a las Política Nacional y al Plan Nacional de Gestión de Riesgo.

La Dirección General deberá desarrollar una estrategia para incorporar los municipios y comarcas del país al proceso de Gestión de Riesgo, priorizando aquellos que de acuerdo al análisis de riesgo, sean mas vulnerables.”

Context & Constraints:

Como se ha mencionado Panamá es un estado centralizado, los recursos municipales se subordinan a la políticas nacionales de presupuesto, muy pocos Municipios son autosuficientes. Está dentro de las potestades de SINAPROC, hacer que esta informacion llegue a los municipios vulnerables. Se cuenta con un marco legal y una estructura organizativa para alcanzar estos objetivos, pero se depende mucho de la Cooperación Internacional para desarrollar estos planes. Se han obtenido logros , pero hace falta asignar recursos para darle sostenibilidad a las acciones y estructuras que se dejaron organizadas por parte de los cooperantes en algunos municipios, y para poder llegar a otros.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

- * NO civil society members (specify absolute number)
- * NO sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- * NO women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Sí está en funcionamiento a través de la Comisión Nacional de CEPREDENAC , (que ejerce funciones de plataforma nacional) y bajo la coordinación de SINAPROC. Los miembros de la Comisión Nacional son los que revisarán la Política Nacional. A pesar que no se ha oficializado la participación de miembros de la

sociedad civil y organizaciones no gubernamentales se han estado realizando esfuerzos para su integración.

Tal es el caso de la Sociedad Panameña de Ingenieros y Arquitectos de Panamá, que se han integrado a la revisión de este documento y participan en la reunión de la Comisión Técnica de la Plataforma. En el marco de los talleres que se espera realizar para avanzar la herramienta de evaluación probabilística del riesgo CAPRA, promovida por el Banco Mundial; se espera contar no solo con este gremio sino con otros más como la Cámara Panameña de la Construcción.

Las Agencias de las Naciones Unidas reunidas en el grupo UNETE ya se están integrando en las reuniones de la Plataforma, de manera que podamos articular acciones.

El documento de la Política Nacional de Gestión Integrada del Riesgo debe estar consensuado y adoptado para Diciembre de 2010.

Context & Constraints:

Hay un ambiente propicio para poder integrar a otros sectores a la discusión de los temas de RRD, se esta analizando la inclusión de la variable riesgo en la ley de inversion lo que facilitaría las acciones a nivel interna de cada institución.

Hemos evidenciado que para los gremios de la sociedad civil el tema de Reducción de Riesgo a Desastre no es tan conocido, y que los compromisos internacionales y los acuerdos que hablan del tema son relativamente desconocidos, por lo que vemos una limitante para que puedan aportar al tema. No obstante, el interés por participar en las mesas de discusión es evidente por lo que puede ser una ventaja a futuro.

Paraguay (in Spanish)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* No: Climate change policy and strategy

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Existen politicas y marcos nacionales con responsabilidades y capacidades descentralizadas a todo nivel. La Secretaría de Emergencia Nacional (SEN) creada por Ley 2615/05, tiene como objetivo principal la

prevención, mitigación y respuesta de las comunidades afectadas por eventos adversos. A nivel Nacional, la SEN es el ente rector en lo que situaciones de emergencia se refiere. Además de los recursos otorgados por el Presupuesto General de la Nación, la SEN cuenta como recurso adicional con un Fondo Nacional de Emergencia (FONE) utilizado para el financiamiento oportuno de acciones puntuales orientadas a la prevención y mitigación, así como la respuesta y rehabilitación a comunidades afectadas por situaciones de emergencia o desastres. Otras entidades que trabajan acciones relacionadas con situaciones de emergencia son la Secretaría del Ambiente (SEAM) que actualmente se encuentra impulsando la reglamentación de la ley N° 3239/07 "De los Recursos Hídricos" y el Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social en los casos de Emergencia Sanitaria. En cuanto a los municipios, la Ley 2615/05 dispone la responsabilidad de los mismos en cuanto a brindar las primeras respuestas ante eventos adversos, responsabilidad establecida también en la Ley N° 3966/10 "Orgánica Municipal de la República del Paraguay"

Context & Constraints:

Si bien la Ley 2615/05 "Que crea la Secretaría de Emergencia Nacional", en su art. 26, la Ley 3966/10, art. 11, "Organica Municipal de la República del Paraguay" y la Ley 426/94 "Orgánica Departamental" disponen que tanto las municipalidades como los departamentos deben realizar provisiones presupuestarias para la atención de situaciones de emergencia, en la práctica son pocos los municipios y departamentos que cumplen con las mencionadas disposiciones legales, recayendo la responsabilidad para la atención y asistencia de primera respuesta en la Secretaría de Emergencia Nacional. Por lo que resulta necesario establecer sanciones para las entidades descentralizadas en caso de incumplimiento de las obligaciones establecidas.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Existen recursos disponibles, pero no son suficientes. Además del Presupuesto asignado por el Gobierno para la atención de acciones puntuales, cuenta con un Fondo Nacional de Emergencia (como recurso

adicional). También cuenta con cooperaciones internacionales en materia de prevención y gestión de riesgos como PNUD, Cruz Roja, OXFAM, COOPI, SAVE THE CHILDREN entre otros.

Context & Constraints:

Es un país con muy poca cultura de prevención, lo cual se convierte en una limitación para la inversión en reducción de riesgos; el diseño de políticas y marcos regulatorios tanto a nivel nacional como de gobiernos sub nacionales.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> http://http://www.sen.gov.py/seccion_autoridades.php

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

La base sólida institucional está siendo trabajada desde los niveles municipales hacia los nacionales, apoyados en marcos regulatorios existentes, y cuya restricción se hace notoria en una falta de reglamentación clara sobre la Ley 2615/05 para optimizar su aplicación en los niveles de gobierno referidos.

Context & Constraints:

Existe una Ley de creación de la Secretaría de Emergencia Nacional la cual tiene un enfoque reactivo y una restricción preponderante es la falta de conocimiento de la misma a nivel de las instituciones, de los gobiernos sub nacionales, instituciones de cooperación entre otros, de la falta de un enfoque proactivo de la misma hacia la gestión y reducción de riesgos.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Organizaciones No Gubernamentales civil society members (specify absolute number)
- * Universidades Nacionales y Privadas sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- * Secretaria de la Mujer women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

El Paraguay esta en un proceso inicial de implementación de la Plataforma Nacional, lo cual no permite mediciones exactas sobre los avances, pero es importante destacar que se ha generado una sinergia entre las instituciones que han participado del proceso de conformación de la misma.

Context & Constraints:

Las instituciones que conforman el inicio de la implemewtación de la Plataforma, aún cuentan con exiguos conocimientos sobre la gestión y reducción de riesgos, por el contexto mismo del país dada la ausencia de la cultura de la prevención y esto se convierte en una pequeña limitación que requerirá de procesos de capacitación con un enfoque programático y sustantivo sobre la GR hacia estas intituciones.

Peru (in Spanish)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

> Plan Bicentenario (2011)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15946_planbicentenariowwwceplangobpe.mht [MHT]

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Política de Estado N° 32 Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres, aprobada por el Acuerdo Nacional y el Consejo de Ministros, 17.12.2010,

Ley N° 29664 crea el Sistema Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres (SINAGERD) y su Reg. aprobado por D.S.N° 048-2011-PCM- 26.05.2011.

Plan Bicentenario: El Perú hacia el 2021, que incorpora como una prioridad del desarrollo nacional la GRD en el Eje Estratégico 3-Estado y Gobernabilidad y en el Eje 6 de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente Plataforma Nacional de Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres, reconocida por la Estrategia Internacional para la Reducción de los Desastres de Las Américas-EIRD. Pendiente de aprobación el procedimiento para designar representantes de las organizaciones gubernamentales

En el ámbito subnacional, en la mayoría de Gobiernos Regionales y Locales, se ha incluido la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres, en sus Planes de Desarrollo.

A nivel sectorial:

PRODUCE también cuenta con Planes de Contingencia para el Fenómeno “El Niño”.

MINSA, la Diresa por medio de los Centros de Prevención de Emergencias y Desastres-CPCED, desarrollan la competencia de estimar riesgo y trabajar en la reducción del riesgo.

El Plan de Gestión de Riesgo de desastres del MINSA reemplazará al Plan Sectorial de prevención y atención de emergencias y desastres del sector salud.

RM N° 623-2009/MINSA, aprueba el Comité Nacional de Hospitales Seguros, mediante ; DS N° 009-2010-SA aprueba la Política Nacional de Hospitales Seguros Frente a los Desastres 2010-2015; y, RM N° 071-2011/MINSA, aprueba la Comisión Sectorial de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres en Salud.

La Reformulación del Plan Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos de Desastres incluye los procesos de RRD. Leyes Orgánicas de Gobiernos Regionales y Locales, y Ley del SINAGERD establecen responsabilidades específicas respecto a los Sistemas Regionales y Locales de Defensa Civil (RRGA).

Context & Constraints:

El Centro de Planeamiento Estratégico, dentro de los temas que trata aborda el Cambio Climático vinculado al tema ambiental, mas no se especifica el tema en torno a la RRD.

El hecho de aprobarse el Plan Bicentenario: El Perú hacia el 2021 (25.03.2011) cuando ya está vigente el Presupuesto Nacional 2011, no ha permitido su debida difusión (por ser reciente) ni facilita su implementación, especialmente a nivel de los sectores gubernamentales; no obstante ello, se viene reorientando el presupuesto en función del mencionado Plan, para que los recursos presupuestales existentes puedan ser asignados conforme se prioriza en él. El gobierno electrónico (e-government) ayudará a superar muchas limitaciones de difusión y proveera de directivas para alcanzar a todos los niveles y población.

La reciente aprobación del Reglamento de la Ley del SINAGERD, implica la reestructuración del del INDECI y la organización del CENEPRED, así como la adecuación de los planes nacionales y regionales vigentes a fin de ajustarlos a las competencias y funciones asignadas.

Cabe destacar también que el Ministerio de la Mujer y Desarrollo Social, ha proyectado actualizar los Planes Operativos como el de contingencia de la Sede Central y asimismo esta en elaboración el sub plan de contingencia del Programa Nacional de Wawa Wasi, basado en los riesgos para los niños menores de 05 años, el CONADIS (personas con discapacidad).

En cuanto al sector PRODUCCIÓN, el Ministerio tienen proyectada la actualización del Plan de Contingencia del Sub Sector Industria, cuyo objetivo es contar con previsiones para los eventuales casos de derrames de fluidos contaminantes peligrosos, o escapes de gases tóxicos, etc.; basado en evaluaciones de riesgos para el personal, público general y medio ambiente.

Los gobiernos regionales y locales requieren el fortalecimiento de sus capacidades técnicas, recursos profesionales y presupuestales, para la elaboración e implementación de sus planes de desarrollo

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0.18 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Se cuenta con un Presupuesto Inicial de Apertura para el año fiscal 2011 para actividades de Gestión de Riesgo y Emergencias, de 123.1 millones de soles, monto que representa el 0.18% del presupuesto total nacional; de los cuales 57.1 millones de soles están asignados a los Gobiernos Regionales y 66 millones de soles al Instituto de Nacional de Defensa Civil y al Cuerpo General de Bomberos.

Asimismo se ha asignado al Ministerio de Agricultura 32.4 millones de soles para la ejecución de obras de defensa ribereñas y al Ministerio de Salud 5.3 Millones de soles para la elaboración de estudios para el reforzamiento de hospitales; ambas acciones se realizan desde la perspectiva de una gestión correctiva del riesgo.

El presupuesto final asignado para la gestión de riesgo de desastres asciende a 160.8 millones de soles haciendo que el porcentaje asignado a esta tarea en relación al presupuesto nacional, se incremente del 0.11% en el 2010, al actual 0.18% para el 2011.

La Tercera Disposición Fiscal de la Ley N° 29628- Ley de Equilibrio Financiero para el Ejercicio Fiscal 2011, incluye la Reserva de Contingencia a favor del INDECI hasta por la suma de S/. 50'000,000.00 millones de Nuevos Soles, para ser utilizados en la ejecución de Actividades de Emergencia y Proyectos de Inversión Pública de Emergencia, y en desastres de gran magnitud.

Context & Constraints:

El Perú está ubicado en una zona altamente sísmica, propensa a Tsunamis, cuya vulnerabilidad se acentúa por los efectos del cambio climático, que tienen impacto en todo el territorio nacional, generando lluvias intensas que provocan inundaciones y deslizamientos, el incremento de temperaturas que producen el deshielo de las montañas y glaciares ubicadas en los Andes, o bajas temperaturas que producen heladas, los que generan graves impactos sociales, económicos y ambientales. Estos efectos en el cambio climático tienen entre otras causas, la destrucción de los bosques de la Amazonía.

Se requiere formular los planes nacionales propuestos en el recientemente aprobado Plan Bicentenario, proceso que llevará un tiempo adicional. De igual manera se tiene previsto realizar durante el presente año, los estudios para diseñar el sistema de información nacional.

Existen trámites burocráticos y falta de una adecuada orientación técnica para la transferencia a las instituciones, principalmente regionales y locales, de los recursos presupuestales para la RRD, por parte del Ministerio de economía y Finanzas.

Los procesos de regionalización y descentralización, se encuentran en proceso de consolidación, en el marco de los cuales el INDECI ha venido transfiriendo funciones adicionales de reducción del Riesgo de desastres a los Gobiernos Regionales, como es el caso de Inspecciones Técnicas de Seguridad, entre otros. Existe una mayor conciencia de las autoridades, principalmente del nivel local, para abordar este

tema; sin embargo aún son escasos los recursos que asignan específicamente para este fin. Una dificultad que se tiene que enfrentar en la mayoría de los casos, es una alta rotación de los responsables del tema, en los diversos niveles administrativos; así como su nivel de preparación y capacitación, para desempeñar adecuadamente su función.

Se ha incorporado en el clasificador programático presupuestal del Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas, un programa para la gestión de riesgos de desastres, con la finalidad de que las instituciones públicas de los diferentes niveles de la administración pública, cuenten con el marco jurídico que les permita asignar recursos dentro de sus presupuestos; sin embargo, no todas las municipalidades lo han efectuado, en algunos casos por que recientemente en el mes de enero del año 2011 los Alcaldes han asumido sus funciones, o por que no priorizan este tema en sus agendas de trabajo. Es importante reconocer la participación de la sociedad civil, a través de los Planes de Desarrollo Concertado y los Presupuestos Participativos.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Cada vez es mayor la participación comunitaria en la conducción de sus propios destinos; muchos representantes de comunidades o de organizaciones comunitarias acceden a cargos de la administración pública en sus diversos niveles. Existen normas que promueven la participación comunitaria, pero aún no es suficiente.

La Ley de Descentralización y sus modificatorias, así como la Ley Orgánica de Gobiernos Regionales (Art. 61), y el Decreto Ley N° 19338 Ley del SINADECI, establecen competencias y funciones para los diferentes niveles de gobierno y señalan que las autoridades electas en estos niveles presiden los Comités de Defensa Civil regionales o locales, según corresponda, función que no en todos los casos es ejercida plenamente por dichas autoridades

En el ámbito de los Gobiernos Locales, la Ley Orgánica de Municipalidades, aprobada con por Ley N° 27972, contempla en su artículo 79° numeral 1.4.6 que las municipalidades provinciales, en materia de organización del espacio físico y uso del suelo, ejercen como función específica exclusiva, la aprobación de la regulación provincial respecto del otorgamiento de licencias y las labores de control y fiscalización de las municipalidades distritales en materia sobre seguridad del Sistema de Defensa Civil.

Adicionalmente, el artículo 85ª establece que las municipalidades provinciales, en seguridad ciudadana, ejercen como funciones específicas exclusivas, la labor de coordinación para las tareas de defensa civil en la provincia, con sujeción a las normas establecidas en lo que respecta a los Comités de Defensa Civil Provinciales. (numeral 1.2) Asimismo, tiene como funciones específicas compartidas, el promover acciones de apoyo a las compañías de bomberos, beneficencias, Cruz Roja y demás instituciones de servicio a la comunidad. (numeral 2.2). El citado artículo además, asigna como funciones específicas exclusivas de las municipalidades distritales, el coordinar con el Comité de Defensa Civil el gobierno local

es el responsable distrital y el alcalde es la máxima autoridad de defensa civil del distrito y debe realizar las acciones necesarias para la atención de las poblaciones damnificadas por desastres naturales o de otra índole (numeral 3.2)

De otro lado, al haberse expedido la Ley N° 28976, Ley Marco de Licencias de Funcionamiento (cuyo artículo 6° establece que para el otorgamiento de la licencia de funcionamiento, la Municipalidad evaluará las condiciones de Seguridad en Defensa Civil, cuando dicha evaluación constituya facultad de la municipalidad), mediante D:S:N° 066-2007-PCM, se aprueba el Reglamento de Inspecciones Técnicas de Seguridad en Defensa Civil - ITSDC que establece, entre otros aspectos, las competencias a nivel de Gobiernos Locales para la ejecución de dichas inspecciones, así como los tipos de procedimientos que les corresponde, las cuales tienen como finalidad verificar de manera integral, en los objetos de inspección, el cumplimiento o incumplimiento de las normas de seguridad en Defensa Civil vigentes, a fin de prevenir y/o reducir el riesgo debido a un peligro de origen natural o inducido por el hombre, en salvaguarda de la vida humana.

La asignación presupuestaria, en consecuencia, existe y está por lo general circunscrita a dichas actividades.

El Comité Provincial de Defensa Civil de Lima Metropolitana (Ciudad capital del Perú en la que habita el 30% de la población del Perú, aproximadamente 8'500 de habitantes) se ha instalado por primera vez el 23 de febrero de 2011, está integrado por los Alcaldes de los 43 distritos que conforman la indicada Provincia. Esta instalación se realizó en fecha muy cercana al Simulacro Nocturno de Sismo y Tsunami en Lima y Callao, del 26 de febrero de 2011.

Context & Constraints:

Las nuevas autoridades Regionales y Locales han asumido sus cargos, el mes de enero del presente año, por un período de 04 años; motivo por el que la mayoría se encuentran en proceso de adecuación y conocimiento de sus nuevos cargos.

El proceso de descentralización, requiere establecer una mayor precisión sobre las funciones y competencias de cada nivel de gobierno, para evitar disensos en la delimitación de competencias. El marco jurídico ha sido creado de acuerdo a las agendas políticas de los diferentes momentos del proceso, y la compatibilidad entre las normas que determinan competencias no ha resuelto el problema de la superposición y duplicación de funciones, manteniendo difusa la responsabilidad exigible a cada nivel y sin aclarar los mecanismos que facilitarían esa definición y su realización efectiva con fidelidad a los principios de subsidiariedad y complementariedad.

La reducción del riesgo de desastres en la mayoría de los casos se atiende únicamente desde la perspectiva del cumplimiento de un procedimiento administrativo para la obtención de licencias de funcionamiento, existiendo recursos circunscritos estrictamente a dicha actuación municipal. En muy pocos casos existe una gestión específica para la reducción de riesgo de desastres que compromete otros ámbitos de actuación, atendiendo a la realidad de cada territorio local.

En la medida en que la asignación presupuestaria está circunscrita a un conjunto de actividades vinculadas a una función particular, se requerirá, en todo caso, que en el futuro pueda hacerse una evaluación a nivel municipal respecto de la asignación presupuestaria vinculadas a actividades de Defensa Civil que discrimine los aspectos vinculados a los procedimientos administrativos para la obtención de licencias de funcionamiento, de aquellos otros procedimientos para la reducción del riesgo, preparación y respuesta ante desastres.

En otros casos, la administración en la ciudad no da prioridad a la atención del riesgo en las laderas, como tal, pero si como consecuencia de la actividad sísmica, que es una de las principales amenazas de la ciudad.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * 45 civil society members (specify absolute number)
- * 21 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- * 1 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Se cuenta con la Plataforma Nacional para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres, proceso que se realizó de manera participativa e inclusiva siguiendo los lineamientos de la Estrategia Internacional para la Reducción de Desastres de Naciones Unidas, la cual fue aprobada y reconocida por el UNISDR de Ginebra. Esta Plataforma está integrada por representantes de todos los sectores de la administración pública y privada, organismos de cooperación internacional y organizaciones de la sociedad civil. La Plataforma Nacional está conformada y reconocida por Naciones Unidas a través del EIRD, y oficializada a través de la Cancillería de la República. Estando pendiente establecer el procedimiento de designación de los representantes de los sectores, que garanticen: nivel de representatividad adecuado y continuidad.

En la actualidad, se encuentran representados, la PCM, quien lo preside, el INDECI, que actúa como Secretaría Técnica, los Ministerios de Agricultura, del Ambiente, de Comercio Exterior y Turismo, de Defensa, de Economía y Finanzas, de Energía y Minas, del Interior, de Justicia, de la Mujer y Desarrollo Social, de Producción, de Relaciones Exteriores, de Salud, de Trabajo y promoción del Empleo, de Transportes y Comunicaciones, de Vivienda, Construcción y Saneamiento, el Centro de Planeamiento Estratégico, el Congreso de la República, el Acuerdo Nacional, la Asociación de Gobiernos Regionales, la Asociación de Municipalidades del Perú, Organizaciones Científico – Tecnológicas, la Asamblea Nacional de Rectores, el Grupo de Apoyo Empresarial para la Prevención de Emergencias, la Mesa de Concertación de Lucha Contra la pobreza, la Asociación Nacional de Centros de Investigación, Promoción Social y Desarrollo (ONGs), la Red Humanitaria, medios de comunicación, organizaciones sociales de base, entre otras.

Es importante precisar que todas las organizaciones que trabajan en la gestión del riesgo de desastres participan a través de sus representantes en la Plataforma Nacional. Cada representación nacional ante la Plataforma es abierta a nuevos miembros, se organiza de manera autónoma y define sus formas de representación, que puede ser rotativa por un determinado tiempo, o permanente. Existen temas transversales, como el de género que son impulsados principalmente por las organizaciones de mujeres, que forman parte de diversas representaciones nacionales, pudiendo inclusive liderarlas; sin embargo también participa el representante del Ministerio de la Mujer y Desarrollo Social.

Context & Constraints:

Se requiere que el Gobierno apruebe el procedimiento por el que se designe representantes de los Ministerios ante la Plataforma Nacional, esto fundamentalmente para darles permanencia y continuidad en la temática a los funcionarios que intervienen, lo que favorece el accionar de la Plataforma. Al respecto se ha presentado un proyecto de Decreto Supremo.

Se tiene prevista la conformación de Plataformas para la Reducción de Desastres en el nivel sub nacional, su funcionamiento por el momento es a nivel de gobierno nacional.

Está en proceso de implementación la Ley del SINAGERD, que recientemente ha entrado en vigencia, la que orientará la formulación de una estrategia para en coordinación con las nuevas autoridades sub

nacionales que asumieron el cargo el 1º de Enero de 2011, impulsar la constitución de las Plataformas Regionales.

Saint Kitts and Nevis (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* No: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The National Physical Development Plan (NPDP) approved in 2006 is in place and includes a comprehensive land use guide.

Sector plans are in places which address various aspects of DRR. Related activities receive attention during regular National Disaster Mitigation Council meetings.

The Climate Change Policy and Poverty Reduction Strategy are yet to be completed.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of financial and technical resources continue to limit progress. Consequently, there is need for external support to address these challenges

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The National Emergency Management Agency at the federal level is a department in the Ministry of National Security is funded from the national budget (< 0.002 %). The Nevis Disaster Management Department is funded by the Nevis Island Administration. However, due to national financial constraints, programming is severely challenged.

Context & Constraints:

There is the need for more technical personnel and equipment in several institutions to undertake disaster risk reduction effectively. Significant funding is needed to mitigate flooding in several communities and in the central business district of Basseterre the capital city. As a small developing state that depends heavily on tourism, support is needed to combat coastal erosion which has severely impacted major sections of our island road network and beaches. Soil erosion also has significant impact on the inland road network. Flooding in several rural communities as well as the central business district of Basseterre due to heavy rainfall in July 2010 highlighted such serious challenges

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

St. Kitts & Nevis does not have the traditional local government/town council system; however, with reference to Nevis as a ' Local Government' it is noted that the Nevis Island Administration has legal responsibility for its budget allocation.

Community participation is active and is encouraged. For the most part, however, funding is secured via project support and community fund raising initiatives.

There is the need for more technical personnel and equipment in several institutions to undertake disaster risk reduction effectively. Significant funding is needed to mitigate flooding in several communities and in the central business district of Basseterre the capital city. As a small developing state that depends heavily on tourism, support is needed to combat coastal erosion which has severely impacted major sections of our island road network and beaches. Soil erosion also has significant impact on the inland road network. Flooding in several rural communities as well as the central business district of Basseterre due to heavy rainfall in July 2010 highlighted such serious challenges

Context & Constraints:

The country's constitutional arrangement provides for a Nevis Island Administration, and St. Kitts is administered directly by the Federal Government.

St. Kitts & Nevis does not have the traditional local government/town council system; however, with reference to Nevis as a 'Local Government' it is noted that the Nevis Island Administration has legal responsibility for its budget allocation.

Community participation is active and is encouraged. For the most part, however, funding is secured via project support and community fund raising initiatives.

There is the need for more technical personnel and equipment in several institutions to undertake disaster risk reduction effectively. Significant funding is needed to mitigate flooding in several communities and in the central business district of Basseterre the capital city. As a small developing state that depends heavily on tourism, support is needed to combat coastal erosion which has severely impacted major sections of our island road network and beaches. Soil erosion also has significant impact on the inland road network. Flooding in several rural communities as well as the central business district of Basseterre due to heavy rainfall in July 2010 highlighted such serious challenges

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is referred to as The National Disaster Mitigation Council. The Chairperson of that Council is the Deputy Prime Minister whose responsibility it is to report to Cabinet. The composition of the Mitigation Council is as follows:

1. Deputy Prime Minister - Chairperson
2. Minister of Communication, Works and Public Utilities – Deputy Chairperson
3. National Liason Officer – Secretary
4. Permanent Secretaries and Heads of each Government Ministry and Department
5. A representative of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
6. A representative of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce
7. A representative of the Hotel and Tourism Association
8. A representative of the St Kitts & Nevis Police Force
9. A representative of the St Kitts & Nevis Defence Force
10. A representative from the St Kitts & Nevis Fire and Rescue Services
11. A representative each from the Christian Council and the Evangelical Association
12. A representative from Women's organizations
13. Three representatives from Nevis
14. A representative of St. Kitts & Nevis Red Cross Society

Meetings of the Council are held quarterly and increase as necessary during the annual Atlantic Hurricane Season.

Context & Constraints:

A review of the structure and composition of the body is to be reviewed

Saint Lucia (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

> National Emergency Management Plan (Sector Plan) (2010) <http://stlucia.gov.lc/nemp/#SectorPlans>

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

> Saint Lucia's Second Communication on Climate Change being implemented (Project Proposal) (2010) http://ncsp.undp.org/sites/default/files/Saint_Lucia_SNC_Prodoc.pdf

> Saint Lucia's Initial Communication on Climate Change (2000) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/13471_natcomst.lucia.pdf [PDF]

> Saint Lucia National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan (2003)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/13471_nccpolicyadaptation27june200302.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The 2007 -2009 HFA Assessment includes a listing of a number of laws enacted, and regional and international conventions to which St. Lucia is a party. In addition the following advances have also been made:

- The Disaster Management Act # 30/2006 came into effect in 2009. It is currently under review to incorporate the institutionalizing of the CDM.
- National Emergency Management Plan continues to be upgraded.
- National Water Policy adopted and approved.
- A Coastal Zone Management Plan developed and approved.
- 2nd National Communications for Climate Change addressed.
- National Land Policy developed
- Special Programme for Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC) pursued.
- Pilot Project for Climate Resilience (PPCR) undertaken.

Given these expressed commitments Saint Lucia’s intentions regarding DRR are clearly articulated.

Context & Constraints:

Absence of spirit of volunteerism on which DRR is built.

Lack of capacity (human) for promoting DRR.

DRR Champions need to be identified/developed and mechanisms established to motivate individuals to become volunteers within the DRR network.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Unknown % allocated from national budget

* Unknown USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* Unknown USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* Unknown USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* Unknown USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Direct annual budget for DRR actives is approximately US\$200,000 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 also have budgetary allocations which would indirectly address many DRR concerns, however specific allocations are not available. The country is now signatory to the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) agreement. Although financial contributions have increased, so has the level of assistance available to the country from this Agency.

In the area of electrical power supply there are allocated funds through the Caribbean Electric Utilities Services Corporation (CARILEC) [a Caribbean Association of Electricity Companies] annual membership which cater for post disaster reconstruction. Resources (human, in-kind and financial) are made available to rebuild the electricity network at all levels. Also in existence is insurance of the system.

Context & Constraints:

In the National Budget negotiations, various departments are vying for very limited available resources for public sector programs based on national priorities and political influence. Thus many important programs and activities do not attract adequate financing. Further, staffing constraints limit the ability of NEMO to develop funding proposals seeking support from external sources. With respect to electrical power, one challenge is in obtaining insurance coverage for the Transmission and Distribution network. However self insurance is currently being considered.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The NEMO organizational structure allows for the involvement of Community Development Officers as Ex-Officio members of the District Disaster Management Committees. The Local Government Councils are also intergral to the functioning of the District Committees.

The day-to-day operations of the Local Government Councils involves addressing DRR concerns on an on-going basis.

However volunteers are the primary actors in Community Disaster Management Operations in Saint Lucia.

Context & Constraints:

The challenge for the NEMO mechanism is the level of attrition of trained individuals relative to the rate at which they get trained; thus there is the need for enhanced training for the volunteers. Further many agencies are of the view the DRR is the business of NEMO; to realize behavioral and attitudinal changes in the realm of Disaster Management, the understanding and appreciation of these agencies are of paramount importance.

The lack of dedication / commitment by community members (volunteers) is also increasingly becoming a

challenge.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

NEMO continues to promote DRR approaches however the actual implementation of policies is challenged by a lack of commitment, to varying extents, among multi sectoral agencies.

Context & Constraints:

There is a need for more awareness raising and education among multisectoral agencies and the public in general on the principles of DRR. Lack of capacity with regard to preparedness, mitigation and risk transfer is also a major issue.

Turks and Caicos Islands (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The TCI would fall in the level 2 category as drafts of the climate change policy and strategy are currently being developed, in addition to only a limited mention of DRR in the National Development plan. Overall capacity for DRR implementation is limited in light of the workload by other sections.

Context & Constraints:

Given the limited financial resources available within the TCI a shift toward implementing DRR policy will be delayed given the immediate cost implications, though Political will seems to be present. Policies that are currently being drafted to address DRR issued must be completed and portions that can be implemented with minimal financial costs should be at its earliest. If the case can be via a cost benefit analysis as to the direct saving that can be made long-term with investments in DRR, the tough decision made by TCI official can be justified. Additionally, the TCI must utilize all external assistance and expertise that is made available.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0.7 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Funds are not allocated specifically to DRR activities but are allocated to the Department of Disaster Management and Emergencies which has primary responsibility for DRR in the TCI. Some progress has been made via external assistance through the donor community where some training has been conducted in Results Based Management and DRR implementation at the National Level. Work that has been conducted thus far must be streamlined within all sectors within the TCI.

Context & Constraints:

Human and Financial Resources are limited. With the possibility of a Cadri Regional DRR Implementation at the National Level workshop, persons within varying sectors will have the opportunity to understand how DRR can improve their functioning in the short and long term.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

There is currently no legislation with in the TCI that speaks to DRR and any subsequent budget allocation. The TCI is in the process of adapting the Regional Model Disaster Management Legislation (MDML), which will have DRR budget implications.

Context & Constraints:

With the passage of Comprehensive Disaster Management Legislation in the TCI comes the legal framework for the implementation of DRR in the TCI.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 5 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 7 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Wide representation is achieved on the national committees within the TCI but the move towards taking up

DRR as a part of it's mandate has been slow to develop.

Context & Constraints:

Wide representation is achieved on the national committees within the TCI but the move towards taking up DRR as a part of it's mandate has been slow to develop.

United States of America (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

While a significant degree of the responsibility for disaster risk reduction in the United States rests at the state and local levels, the federal government reinforced the importance of pre-disaster mitigation planning in 2000 by signing into law the Disaster Mitigation Act, which builds upon the Stafford Act of 1988 by encouraging communities to adopt hazard mitigation measures, including the development of land use and construction regulations, to reduce losses from disasters. Under the act, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, administered by FEMA, provides grants to states and local governments to implement hazard mitigation measures during the immediate recovery from a disaster to help prevent repetitive losses from future events. FEMA also administers the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program, which provides funds to states, territories, tribal governments, communities, and universities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event. Funding these plans and projects reduces overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations. FEMA is continuing to develop national policies for disaster risk reduction. Recently, FEMA partnered with the National Emergency Management Association to develop a white paper titled "Recommendations for an Effective National Mitigation Effort," which outlines the importance of mitigation efforts aimed at building disaster resiliency across the nation. The White Paper offers strategic themes and elements of a national mitigation strategy, identifies some initial steps for the near term, and asserts that the concept of mitigation must be a part of any dialogue where the notion of protecting the communities of the United States and reducing the costs of disasters is discussed.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The United States has made significant investments in disaster risk reduction, from warning systems to pre-disaster mitigation grants, to disaster-resilient design of critical infrastructure. Funds are allocated by Congress to various federal agencies for use in carrying out their missions, many of which inherently include disaster risk reduction.

As previously noted, FEMA provides Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants to communities in the pre- and post-disaster environments to reduce risk to undamaged facilities vulnerable to hazards. All FEMA public assistance and hazard mitigation grant projects must meet certain eligibility requirements, such as a positive benefit/cost ratio, and be assessed for potential impacts that the proposed project will have on the human and natural environment under the United States’ 1969 National Environmental Policy Act.

Context & Constraints:

Achieving the funding levels required to realize a truly disaster resilient society remains an ongoing challenge.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

resources and/ or operational capacities

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

A significant degree of the responsibility for disaster risk reduction in the United States—including the majority of building code adoption and land use planning—rests at the state and local levels. Model building codes, with a primary objective for life-safety, are developed through a consensus process by non-governmental organizations, such as the American Society of Civil Engineers and the International Code Council. These codes incorporate current scientific and engineering understanding about seismic shaking intensity, wind loads, fire characteristics, flooding and coastal inundation hazards, and other destructive forces produced by the Earth's dynamic natural processes. Complementing these efforts, the federal government supports extensive research in science and engineering to advance knowledge for the development of promising new risk-reducing technologies. Federal funds also support physical and social research on land use practices that promote environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction. As with building codes, adoption and implementation of land use policies is predominantly the responsibility of state and local governments.

Federal support for local community planning also includes FEMA's Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101, which provides guidance to communities for developing plans for emergency operations and promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of risk-informed planning and decision-making. This guide helps planners at all levels of government in their efforts to develop and maintain integrated, coordinated, and synchronized emergency plans for all hazards and threats.

To reduce losses to the nation's transportation infrastructure and strengthen these lifelines in the event of a disaster, the Department of Transportation directly supports tribes, states, and local governments in planning and preparing for major transportation emergencies through the Regional Emergency Transportation Coordination Program. The program also helps improve disaster resilience by coordinating the Department's response to major incidents/disasters at a regional level.

Context & Constraints:

Implementation of both hazard-conscious building codes and land use planning is uneven at the local level across the U.S. as limited resources and lack of hazard awareness often act as obstacles to amassing the means, understanding, and collective will to mitigate the hazards that given communities face.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The U.S. National Science and Technology Council's interagency Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction (SDR) serves as the national platform for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. The subcommittee represents the expertise of more than twenty federal agencies with disaster reduction missions and facilitates national strategies for effective use of science and technology to reduce disasters. The SDR provides coordination for science and technology activities in support of disaster risk reduction and provides advice to the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. The SDR also coordinates with non-governmental entities such as the National Research Council's Disasters Roundtable, and interacts with many other organizations at national, state and local levels, as well as international partners. While civil society and sectoral members are not officially part of the U.S. National Platform, the U.S. Government recognizes that these organizations play important roles in reducing disaster risk and has established several multi-sectoral partnerships through individual federal agencies directly.

For example, through the Regional Emergency Transportation Coordination Program, the Department of Transportation interacts with a large number of NGOs and other civil society stakeholders in the development of emergency preparedness plans and policies, including the Regional Metropolitan Planning Organizations, the National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters, and the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials.

Through participation in the Coalition of Organizations for Disaster Education (CODE), multiple federal agencies work with the American Red Cross and other governmental and non-governmental organizations to increase disaster preparedness, awareness and education. As an example, the USGS provides guidance to these agencies' messaging on disasters and works within the coalition to foster consistent disaster guidance and messages.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: National development plan
> Proyecto Nacional Simón Bolívar - Primer Plan Socialista - Desarrollo Económico y Social de la Nación 2007-2013 (2007) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14137_plandelanacin20072013.pdf [PDF]
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * No: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

El marco legal del país referente a la reducción del riesgo de desastres es amplio, y aborda distintos sectores y aristas como: ambiente (gestión de los recursos acuáticos y forestales), alimentación, educación, energía, salud, ordenamiento territorial e infraestructura sismoresistente. Desde el más alto nivel, a través de la Constitución Nacional, se incluye el derecho a la protección de la vida de las personas ante situaciones que constituyan amenaza, vulnerabilidad o riesgo (Artículo 55) y se prevé la existencia de la Organización Nacional de Protección Civil y Administración de Desastres (ONPCAD), como parte del Sistema Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos y de la Coordinación Nacional de Seguridad Ciudadana.

La ley de la ONPCAD establece la existencia del Comité Coordinador Nacional de Protección Civil y Administración de Desastres, “encargado de la discusión, aprobación e instrumentación de las políticas nacionales dirigidas a fortalecer las capacidades de preparación y respuesta a las instituciones y a la comunidad ante desastres(...)”.

En el año 2009 entró en vigencia la Ley de Gestión Integral de Riesgos Socionaturales y Tecnológicos, que derogó a la otrora Comisión Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos. A través de este instrumento se incluirá la variable riesgo dentro de los planes de las distintas instancias del Poder Público Nacional y en las comunidades, para mejorar su capacidad de respuesta ante una emergencia o un desastres y aumentar su resiliencia. Su aplicabilidad, hasta la fecha, no ha tenido un alcance a nivel nacional.

Respecto al desarrollo de políticas, hay sectores que cuentan en su haber como mayores avances que otros. Actualmente de está elaborando la “Política Nacional del Sector Salud para Emergencias y Desastres”. Existe además una mayor concientización sobre la relación entre el cambio climático y la reducción del riesgo de desastres, existiendo por ley una delegación de competencias para la creación del Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático.

Context & Constraints:

- Creación de la Plan Nacional de Prevención y Atención de Desastres y del Plan Nacional de Adaptación al CC, dando cumplimiento a las responsabilidades delegadas por ley.
- Existen recursos y capacidades limitadas para la ejecución de las leyes.
- Activación del Comité Coordinador Nacional de Protección Civil y Administración de Desastres.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* NA % allocated from national budget

* NA USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* NA USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* NA USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* NA USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

La Ley de Gestión de Riesgos Ley de Gestión Integral de Riesgos Socionaturales y Tecnológicos, establece: "Todos los órganos y entes del Estado deben incluir en su previsión presupuestaria recursos para la formulación y ejecución de proyectos y actividades dirigidas a dar cumplimiento a la política nacional de gestión integral de riesgos socionaturales y tecnológicos (...)".

A través del Plan de Acción DIPECHO VI, de la Comisión Europea, Cáritas de Venezuela ejecutó recursos de cooperación internacional con el proyecto "Reforzando la capacidad de adaptación de comunidades vulnerables en áreas de alto riesgo en los estados Mérida y Vargas".

Context & Constraints:

- Designación de recursos financieros exclusivos para la reducción del riesgo de desastres, dado que muchos se ejecutan bajo la figura de créditos especiales para proyectos puntuales.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

La participación comunitaria, se expresa, constitucionalmente, en el artículo 70, que establece los medios de participación de los ciudadanos y las comunidades organizadas. Adicional al esquema político-territorial de estados y municipios, el gobierno venezolano ha creado la figura de los Consejos Comunales, “instancias de participación, articulación e integración entre las diversas organizaciones comunitarias, grupos sociales y los ciudadanos y ciudadanas, que permiten al pueblo organizado ejercer la gestión de políticas públicas y proyectos(...)” (Artículo 2 de la Ley de los Consejos Comunales). Consónos con ésta iniciativa, la DNPCAD ha promovido la creación de Comités de Gestión de Riesgos Comunales, para que todas las personas conozcan sus riesgos, amenazas y vulnerabilidades y sean los primeros respondedores ante una emergencia o desastre de origen natural y/o antrópico, iniciativa que se articula con las brigadas universitarias para la prevención de desastres lideradas por el Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Educación Universitaria.

La ONPCAD cuenta en su haber con direcciones estatales y municipales de protección civil, las cuáles están supeditadas a la jurisprudencia de las gobernaciones y alcaldías, respectivamente. Actualmente, se está ejecutando el “Plan de Municipalización”, que busca replicar la figura de protección civil en todos los municipios del país.

A través del DIPECHO VI, Cáritas de Venezuela capacitó a comunidades en los estados Mérida y Vargas, en temas como: gestión del riesgo, preparación ante desastres, EDAN. INEE, el Proyecto Esfera, logrando la inclusión de las mismas en 16 comités comunitarios de protección civil, con una alta participación de mujeres y jóvenes.

Context & Constraints:

- Falta de recursos adecuados, de carácter financiero y operativo.
- Replicar el modelo de la protección civil en todos los municipios del país.
- Involucrar a las comunidades en la elaboración y ejecución de los proyectos de organización local.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Venezuela instauró en el año 2007 su Plataforma Nacional para la reducción del riesgo de desastres, de conformidad con la estructura de la ONPCAD. El artículo sexto del Decreto con Fuerza de Ley de la ONPCAD señala que ésta: “Promoverá la articulación de estructuras, relaciones funcionales, métodos y

procedimientos, que garanticen la integración y coordinación de acciones entre los órganos de los poderes públicos nacional, estatal y municipal, la participación continua de las organizaciones que conforman los sectores económicos, sociales y técnicos, así como de las organizaciones no gubernamentales”, concepto nacional que se acopla a los lineamientos para las Plataformas Nacionales establecidos por la Secretaría de la EIRD/ONU.

La Presidencia de la Plataforma Nacional reside en el Ministerio del Poder Popular para Relaciones Interiores y Justicia y su Secretaría Permanente en la DNPCAD. La misma ha fungido como foro para que los actores nacionales (de distintos sectores y niveles administrativos) involucrados al tema de desastres brinde sus aportes, en aras de elaborar el informe nacional para medir el progreso en la implementación del MAH. Así mismo, ésta plataforma ha sido capaz de involucrar en sus procesos a representantes del sector comunitario y a las organizaciones internacionales acreditadas en el país, con el fin obtener un diagnóstico real del país y concientizarles en torno a la reducción del riesgo de desastres.

La DNPCAD ejecuta actualmente el CENAPRAD, iniciativa que promoverá y facilitará la interacción y articulación de los principales actores del país en materia de prevención y atención de desastres de carácter natural y antrópico. En complementación, el sector educación habilitó una plataforma, que busca involucrar los contenidos de riesgo en el currículo básico nacional.

Context & Constraints:

- Elaboración del Plan de Acción de la Plataforma Nacional para la reducción del riesgo de desastres, comprendiendo el período 2010-2015, en el cuál se establezcan acciones a ejecutar, se definan las responsabilidades de las instituciones y se acuerden compromisos financieros, para una adecuada ejecución del mismo.
 - Ejecutar este mecanismos a nivel estatal y municipal, para fortalecer el rol de las direcciones estatales y municipales de protección civil como entes rectores de la reducción del riesgo de desastres en sus jurisdicciones, con participación de los comités de gestión de riesgos comunales.
-

Asia

Bangladesh (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The mandate of the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM) and its agencies is widened with the revision of its Allocation of Business considering the current national, regional and global disaster management priorities that has already been approved by the Secretarial Committee for Administrative Management. During the reporting period, under the MoFDM, a new division has been established to deal disaster management business and services exclusively name Disaster Management and Relief Division (DMRD). Existing national policy and regulatory framework were revised in the context of current trend and nature of disaster and in the light of national priorities, through multi-stakeholder consultations at local and national levels. National Disaster Management Policy has been drafted and a final draft of the National Disaster Management Act has already been submitted for approval process, National Disaster Management Plan (2010-2015) has been approved in April 2010 which is in line with a perspective plan for the period up to 2021 (Vision 2021) and a 5-year plan for the period covering 2010-15. Revised Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) has also been approved which explicitly outlined the disaster and climate risk reduction business for the government machineries, NGOs, public representatives and citizens. It has been used as the key administrative guidebook as roles and responsibilities of various government functionaries at local to national level has been outlined, also being updated incorporating DRR elements focusing multi-hazards, all geographical settings and context. As a first step, DMRD has taken initiatives to incorporate disaster and environmental risk issues in a number of sectoral plans (agriculture, water management, education, livestock, fisheries, water and sanitation, health, and small cottage industries i.e. handloom etc) and among these, integration of disaster and climate risk elements in the sectoral plan for Agriculture and Education has been incorporated. Meanwhile GoB has prepared the National Renewable Energy Policy.

Context & Constraints:

Introducing disaster and climate risk reduction culture and practices takes time to replace age-old relief culture. Although organizations have been tasked but revision of existing legal framework and changing the practice requires acceleration of common understanding and shifting mindset.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 4.5 % allocated from national budget

* Not estimated USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 1.5 billion USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* Not estimated USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* Not estimated USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

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 for employment scarcity period with a total portfolio of around USD 129 million, this has been increased to USD 143 million. In total DRR budget has been now about 4.5% of National budget. For combating climate change impact, GoB has declared climate change fund with a total annual allocation of round USD 100 million per year since 2009-2010 and the same has been kept for the year 2010-2011. 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 which has been increased up to 14 million USD for the years 2011-2014. A good number of DRR projects were also implemented in this reporting period by the NGOs with external support. Government has set up Sustainable Energy Development Agency (SEDA). Allocation has been given to DMRD Tk. 100 million for Capacity Building in Disaster Management and the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) has been created with an amount of US\$ 110 million. In order to coordinate national safety net programme government have formed three committees, a central monitoring committee chaired by cabinet secretary, district monitoring committee chaired by deputy commissioner and upazila implementation committee chaired by UNO.

Furthermore resource allocation for disaster and climate risk reduction has been increased to line ministries and agencies toward vulnerability reduction of the communities and nation. These are,

- To introduce salinity resistant rice variety Bri-47 in 50 percent of salinity affected areas (1million hectares of land).
- Allocation of USD. 42.5 million in expansion of irrigation and removal of water from water-logging areas.
- Agriculture Insurance Scheme' of 1.07 billion USD to provide the small and medium farmers.
- Allocation for construction of 20 cyclone shelters were given.
- To ensure supply of pure and safe drinking water for all by 2011, allocation given to construct 200,000 water-sources during FY 2010-11.
- Government has already approved the National Education Policy 2010. Education up to Class VIII has been made free and compulsory. National Curriculum Coordination Committee (NCCC) has approved to incorporate disaster and climate risk reduction issues from Class II to XII classes textbooks.
- Widen the beneficiary coverage to 24,75,000 persons and allocate 127 million USD to support Old Age Allowance.
- Increase in the number of beneficiaries to 286,000 and allocate USD 14.5 million for allowances for the Insolvent Disabled Persons (IDP).
- Allocated USD 4.2 million for allowances for lactating mothers of low income working group in urban areas.
- Allocation of USD. 47 million given to Widow, Divorced, and Distressed Women Allowances Scheme.
- Allocated USD 10 million for programmes for the welfare of street children and orphans.
- Allocated USD 4.7 million for Endowment Fund for Disabled Service and Assistance Centers.
- Allocated USD 818 million for Food Security programmes such as Open Market Sale (OMS) of food at low prices, food for work, VGF, VGD, TR (food), GR (food) and food assistance for Chittagong Hill Tracts.
- Allocated USD 142 million for Employment Generation Programme for the Hard Core Poor 2.16 million man months of employment during lean period.

There has been an increasing commitment for resources from various development partners i.e. DFID, DANIDA, EC, SIDA, Government of Norway, Australian Government, Government of Japan, the World Bank and UN agencies to support national DRR initiatives. At the same time, more numbers of development partners are increasing their engagement and allocations on disaster and climate risk reduction.

Context & Constraints:

Allocated resources though increased but are far from required to reduce the disaster impact to vulnerable communities as Bangladesh is one of the highly populous countries with multiple hazards. The potential to utilize various resources allocated under different various ministries and departments needs to be explored with effective management. Often, limited coordination in funding allocation (by different government and non-government sources) limits optimization of available resources. Coordinated and concerted 'Social Safety-Net Programme' is required.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Country has made good progress in mobilizing capacity of the vulnerable people including women and persons with disabilities in DRR through their active participation. Around 644 Unions risk profile and Local Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plans (LDRRAP) have been developed through participatory Community Risk Assessment (CRAs) tools, About 60,000 risk reduction small scale interventions have been implemented through, INGOs, local NGOs and local level Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) members. Training on Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) approaches were imparted to 800 UDMCs, 100 journalists, 150 university teachers, 150 trainers working for public and private training institutes, academies and resource centers. A large number of civil society members also trained. This resulted in engagement of various group of representatives in the disaster risk reduction businesses and services besides the government machineries. It also helped in developing various action plans led by the GoB and NGOs at community level. However, key challenges remain on decentralized decision making process and resource allocation on disaster risk reduction interventions. The revised SOD outlined the tasks and their roles and responsibilities but implementation of the tasks is placed as future challenges. There are initiatives to strengthen local government system especially at upazila and union level, with support from development partners and World Bank. Presently disaster and climate risk issues are conversant with the local government bodies by incorporating disaster risk into development planning process is not yet achieved and proposed to be as pilot tested initiated by DMRD through CDMP programme. Disaster management issues have been incorporated in the Union Information Resource Centre (UIC) managed by Prime Minister's Office's Access to Information (A2I) project.

Context & Constraints:

Overall efforts to strengthening decentralized planning over a historical centralized planning and decision making required further acceleration. Upazila Chairmen have been elected to be the leader to a decentralized governing and development effort at the Sub-district level. The capacity of the local government bodies especially newly elected Upazila Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Union Council chairmen is a great challenge.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 4 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 12 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 2 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

A multi-sectoral National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR) has been established and regular meeting of the NPDRR is being convened under the leadership of DMRD Secretary. The country has a long tradition to work in multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholders environment and culture, which has been reflected in the SOD through its total 12 national level committees and similar committees at the local level (District, Sub-district (Upaziila), Union and Paurashava). National Disaster Management Advisory Committee (NDMAC) is also a national multi-sectoral platform for DRR besides some committee of experts also constituted and placed in the revised SOD.

Context & Constraints:

The roles and functions of the said committees in relation to have been clearly outlined but regular meetings and implementation of the decision, their monitoring need to be emphasized.

Brunei Darussalam (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: National development plan
- * No: Sector strategies and plans
- * No: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

A coordinated multi-hazard approach to disaster management have been factored into policies, planning and programming related to sustainable development, relief, rehabilitation, and recovery activities. This new strategy was incorporated in the Disaster Management Order (2006) (DMO) was gazetted in 1 June 2006.

The DMO provides for the legal basis for action to disaster management including disaster risk reduction in Brunei. NDMC can also provide a platform to provide impetus on disaster projects, not limited to mitigation, monitoring and prevention projects.

Beside the DMO, Brunei Darussalam also has the "Wawasan Brunei 2035" a national vision among which to create a nation with an educated, highly skilled and accomplished people, high quality of life and a dynamic and sustainable economy.

One of the key strategies in the Wawasan is “developing further appropriate systems and organizations, for responding quickly and effectively to threats from natural disasters, infectious diseases, acts of terrorism and other emergency”

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Disaster funds have been allocated to 3 Ministries. The fund for NDMC is primarily for disaster response and operation, however, several DRR activities such as CBDRM have been funded under this special fund.

Context & Constraints:

NDMC can and have tapped into the special fund to plan and carry out DRR activities such as public awareness programmes.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Although funds are available at focal organization, there is need for similar budget allocation for DRR at local level.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

There is no national multi sectoral platform in placed, however, during the two national level multi-stakeholders workshop held in 2010 suggested , the participants saw the need to setup such platform with the involvement of several NGOs and CSOs.

Context & Constraints:

The SNAP National Platform would also include NGOs and CSOs and such collaboration is new and balancing the interests between these two would be a challenge.

Georgia (in English)**Priority 1: Core indicator 1**

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * No: Sector strategies and plans
- * No: Climate change policy and strategy
- * Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Peculiarities of Georgia's geographical location and its complicated relief promote various scale natural disaster, their high hazardous risk and frequency. The territory of Georgia regarding negative impacts scale caused by disaster belongs to the special region among the mountainous countries of the world. Disasters (Floods, flash floods, landslide, mudflow, heavy rains, droughts, snow avalanches, hail, strong winds) cause serious damage to the economy and frequently are followed by human losses.

In 25 June 2010 Government of Georgia adopted State Strategy on Regional Development of Georgia for 2010-2017. The Strategy is a medium term document which determines the main principles, priorities and tasks of the regional development policy of Georgia and defines favourable conditions for sustainable development of country. The document states improvement of the natural catastrophes and disasters risks management as one of the key priorities of the government policy. According to the Strategy: "Monitoring and early notification systems should be introduced in the risk zones, emergency action plans should be developed, and respective preventive actions should be planned and carried out. Risks caused by extreme natural events (drought, hail, high speed wind, etc) and natural disasters/geodynamic processes (flood, landslide, mudflows, etc) and their impact should be assessed and considered in sustainable development strategies and action plans of regions."

Scientific studies defined that during the last decades, on the background of global climate change, anthropogenic influence on the environment (deforestation, mining, unbalanced urbanization, land-usage without assessment of environment impact) and powerful earthquakes frequency and intensity of the Hydrometeorological and Geological disasters as the shoreline erosion has significantly increased.

National Environmental Agency (NEA) of the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources (MoE) carries out the monitoring and forecast of natural disasters - Floods, flash floods, landslide, mudflow, heavy rains, droughts, snow avalanches, hail, strong winds; the assessment of damage. NEA prepares and distributes the information to MoE, Parliament of Georgia and other governmental bodies, regarding: existing and expected hydro meteorological and geodynamic processes, assessed engineer-geo-ecological conditions of geological environment and environment conditions on the territory of Georgia, in river basins, water reservoirs, in territorial waters of the Black Sea, on the continental shelf, and in the special economical zone. In case of forecasted hazardous hydro meteorological, geodynamic processes and extremely high level of environment pollution prepare and distribute relevant warnings, recommendations for preventive measures for the response to the national and local authorities, concerned ministries and bodies, mass media.

Context & Constraints:

Law on Protection of Population and Territories from Natural and technological Emergency Situations (08.06.2007) creates the main legal basis for DRR system of Georgia. At the moment there are three levels dealing with disaster related issues: National, Regional and Local.

The activities on natural disaster monitoring in NEA is implementing in following structural units: Department of Hydrometeorology; Department of Environment Pollution Monitoring; Department of Geological Hazards and Geological Environment Management; Department of Shoreline Protection.

To build resilience to hazard and assess the disaster risks at the national level in the department of Geological Hazards and Geological Environment Management geo-monitoring is carrying out the studies and assessment of man-made influence to the geological hazard and environment; planning of preventive and palliative measures. The annual books on "Outcomes of Geological Disaster in Present Year and their Development Forecast for Next Year in Georgia" is issuing and disseminating to the regional and national governmental bodies. The assessment and identification of negative outcomes, risk assessment, preparation of recommendations for population living in the emergency conditions and preparation of relevant conclusions for immediate measures, in case of geological processes extreme activation in the settlements is main activity of geological department as well zoning of the territory of Georgia in accordance with frequency and intensity of hazardous geological processes.

The department of hydrometeorology of NEA through the recording, assessment and research hydrometeorological and environment condition observation stations data prepares and disseminates of warnings on expected hazards and disasters of hydro meteorological origin; identifies of hazardous and disastrous processes; spreading area, damage assessment caused by them and planning of relevant liquidation measurements; Zoning of the territory of Georgia on the frequency and intensity of hydro meteorological processes, including diverse hydro meteorological processes.

Department of the Coastline Protection of NEA identifies redundant accumulation, erosion districts in the coastline and shoreline zones, provides of relevant authorities with the information, recommendations and engineer decisions; compiles of the project documentations connected with engineer protection-rehabilitation of the coastline and arrangement.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Resources are allocated in central and Autonomous republics' budgets and at State Trustee Governors' administration for funding Emergency Respond Forces.

The central budget, as well as budgets of Autonomous Republics, has the Reserve Fund from which the dedicated resources for elimination disaster consequences are allocated

Under the rules defined by Georgian legislation, NEA all its activities, makes the balance-sheet and submits them to the Ministry for approval. NEA financing sources are the state budget, funds for special purpose of state budget, revenues received from the carried out works under the contract and other sources allowed by the Georgian legislation. The Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia carries out supervision and state control over legality, expediency, efficiency and financial-economic activities of NEA.

For the disaster risk reduction the state budget is financing regular hydrometeorological observation (24 hours), monitoring of geological hazards (twice per year) over the territory of Georgia; in case of activation of hazardous events preparing and dissemination of warnings; emergency situation work out recommendations and necessary palliative measures for damage reduction. From the funds for special purpose of state budget are financing shoreline protection measures of the disaster prone rivers of Georgia and the rehabilitation of Black Sea coast.

In the state budget and in the administrative regions budgets are allocated amount of money for assessment, recovery and response.

Context & Constraints:

In Georgia are challenges in delineating lines of responsibility and especially in promoting cooperation between the institutions of observation, study, risk assessment, emergency services and local governmental bodies, the lack of legal and financial resources for disaster reduction complicates this cooperation. It is necessary to include in special purpose of state program monitoring and research of all type disasters.

Because of scale of Floods, flash floods, landslide, mudflow, heavy rains, droughts, snow avalanches, hail, strong winds in Georgia and their increased intensity caused by the global climate change or anthropogenic influence on the environment for the implementation of DRR-concepts and Disaster Mitigation and Disaster Preparedness programs is necessary create independent DRR fund in frame of technical cooperation.

Strategic planning of environmental issues to provide coordinated actions and preventive measures to implement and strengthen the cooperation with disaster-prone communities, cooperation on the local level and environment protection, societal and economic research with actors would be a major achievement.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The Law on Local Self Government states the authority of local self-governing units to ensure municipal fire fighting and rescue activities as the own authority of local self-government.

Resources are allocated in local governments budgets; for funding local governments Divisions of Emergency Management.

The local governments budgets have the Reserve Fund from which the dedicated resources for elimination disaster consequences are allocated.

Law on Protection of Population and Territories from Natural and Technological Emergency Situations defines the obligations of local authorities related to disaster management and emergency situations.

Under the law respective bodies (local, regional, central) should ensure public awareness and involvement in the process.

The Government decree on Emergency Respond Forces regulates the responsibilities and obligations of Local Emergency Respond Divisions. The decree also provides legal social guarantees for employees of Local Emergency Respond Divisions. Decree obligates the respective local bodies to identify the risk spots and to create adequate Emergency Situations Respond plans depending to the available resources.

In 2006-2009 for implementation of cooperation between disaster prone community and NEA through Georgian government, World Bank supporting and CIDA financial support was realized the pilot project in Racha - disaster prone region in 2002, that caused serious damages to private and public property. The main goal of project was design and equip the control points, identification of voluntaries to incorporate them in monitoring system. In case of Disaster the voluntaries will direct contact (by mobile Phone, pass in frame of project) to the operative services of NEA and participate hazard risk assessment.

In case of activation of Geological Hazardous events information between the local municipal bodies and NEA is sharing by telephone, fax and letter, in need geologist carry out field study and draft the recommendations.

Context & Constraints:

To build capacities in the human resource and material sectors, and to promote drafting local plans for disaster management.

Recognize the role and contribution of voluntary action to capacity building at local level and provide the appropriate environment.

The development of cooperation with disaster-prone communities, cooperation on the local level, awareness rising about advisability of their inclusion as the actor in the early warning system would be a major achievement for DRR measurements.

Cooperation between environmental nongovernmental, governmental and international organizations to exchange the practices, innovations in accordance of coordinative actions is much need.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development

sector organisations represented in the national platform?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

On 10 September 2010, by the decree of the President of Georgia Temporary Inter-Agency Commission for Coordinating the Establishment of the United System of Crisis Management under the National Security Council of Georgia; was established.

The Crisis management Commission is the high-level inter-agency body under chairmanship of the Secretary of the National Security Council of Georgia. The Commission is tasked to elaborate recommendations and proposals in order to enhance and to create unified system for crisis management.

In implementing its tasks, the focus area of the Commission includes not only response activities to the crisis, but also prevention and reduction components. Focus area of the Commission also includes not only effective coordination among state agencies but also with scientific centers, experts, international and non-governmental organizations.

The Commission has been carrying out its activities since September 2010. The working group comprising virtually all state agencies has been set up under the Commission umbrella. In addition, the Commission, pursuant to Article 3 of its own Regulations, is entitled to invite experts in the process of elaboration of relevant recommendations.

Despite of this NEA according its main activities (monitoring and forecasting hydrometeorological and geological origin natural disasters, shoreline protection) could be key development player around the national disaster risk reduction agenda and services for adopting disaster risk reduction measures.

Context & Constraints:

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a cross-cutting and complex development issue that requires political and legal commitment, public understanding, scientific knowledge, careful development planning, responsible enforcement of policies and legislation, early warning systems, and effective disaster preparedness and response mechanisms. A multi-stakeholder National Platform for DRR can help provide and mobilize knowledge, skills and resources required for mainstreaming DRR into development policies, planning and programs.

The financing regular monitoring, assessment and dissemination to different level of natural hazardous events is provided by the state budget, but still is existing big problem to implement effective early warning system.

A national multisectoral platform would be function as a competence centre for all questions of national and international disaster reduction, prevention and management and spread the knowledge of disaster reduction across all levels of the education sector. It also would be act as a mediator for international organizations and institutions in the area of disaster reduction and aims to enhance interdisciplinary and transnational cooperation.

India (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

> [http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15043_planningcommissionreport\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15043_planningcommissionreport[1].pdf) [PDF]

> http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15043_planningcommissionreport.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Government of India has formulated the National Disaster Management Policy. In addition a number of State Governments have also formulated their State Disaster Management Policies.

The Draft National Disaster Response, Mitigation and Human Resource Development Plans have been prepared by respective bodies (MHA, NDMA and NIDM); finalization is underway.

The 11 Five Year Plan also emphasizes on the need and importance of mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction into development planning process and programmes.

Every Department at the national level are in the process of developing their Disaster Management Plans.

In addition to this Crisis Management Plan is also prepared by Ministry of Home Affairs in coordination with other ministries to handle response to emergencies of different types.

8 (Eight) national missions on climate change with the intent to dovetail the mitigation and adaptation issues of CC and DRR are under implementation by Ministries concerned.

Context & Constraints:

In India Disaster Management is primarily dealt by State Governments while national government plays a supportive role.

The SDMAs and DDMA's created at the state and district level are being operationalised.

There is lack of synergy between the existing institutions and the newly created authorities. State specific rules are to be framed

Dedicated Human Resource Support and funding arrangements need to be made for strengthening these SDMAs and DDMAAs.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Government of India has a dedicated provision for disaster response and created the National Disaster Response Fund and State Disaster Response Fund as per the provisions of the DM Act in 2010. NDRF and SDRF guidelines issued vide OM no.32-3/2010-NDM-1 and the Gazette notification - Extraordinary Part-II-Section-3-sub section (ii) no.1995 dated 28.09.2010.

The 13th Finance Commission (Finance Commission is a statutory body constituted to define financial relations between the Center and the States) has also earmarked dedicated funds for training and capacity building on Disaster Management for a period of five years (2010-2015). Under this funding each state government as well as the Union territories will be provided with funds to carry out various training and capacity building initiatives on Disaster Management.

There are a number of ongoing Mitigation Projects like Revamping of Civil Defense System, National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project, GOI-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction Programme, Upgradation of Fire Services, Disaster Management Support Program (ISRO) and USAID funded Disaster Management Programme.

Every Ministry at the National Level as well as the state Governments across the country has been directed to integrate disaster risk reduction elements in their overall development plans as well as ongoing development programmes.

Ministry of Earth Sciences is already providing support to Geological Survey of India, India Meteorological Department, National Remote Sensing Agency, Indian Institute of Remote Sensing to strengthen their capacity for hazard risk assessment, early warning generation and dissemination.

Context & Constraints:

There are existing capacity gaps in integrating DRR into ongoing development programmes and plans. Also in order to include DRR features at programme design and execution phase there is a need to understand the various dimensions of hazard risks and vulnerabilities. Although macro scale vulnerability analysis had been attempted in past, there are very few states which have done micro level risk analysis. Hence the scope for making risk based choices need to be enhanced by doing detailed risk assessment and cost benefit analysis of incorporating Disaster Risk Reduction features. Such exercises once conducted will help in adopting appropriate strategies for integrating DRR into the ongoing programmes and sectoral development plans.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The Disaster Management Act of India has provided limited functions to the Local Authority, (Which includes Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, Zila Parishad, Town Planning Authority, District Board, Cantonment Board). As per the Act, Local Bodies will functions as per the directions of District Authority and will be responsible for carrying out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in a post disaster situation. Also local authorities have been empowered to ensure that all construction activities within or under its jurisdiction are in conformance with the mitigation guidelines laid down by NDMA and SDMA. However disaster management being a state subject, in many states local authorities particularly the Urban Local Bodies of considerable size play a major role in provide various emergency services including disaster response. Some of the states have also provided either statutory provisions in their Municipal Acts or issued government orders to ensure greater participation of Local Authorities in disaster response and preparedness. Panchayats have been traditionally involved in rural areas of India during post disaster response activities.

The 73rd and 74th Amendment Act also provide opportunities to involve local government in disaster risk reduction initiatives as DRR is not a standalone subject but a larger development issue.

There is an increasing emphasis to provide training to the officials and employees of Local Authorities. Training is being imparted to the panchayat functionaries and officials of Urban Local Bodies on Disaster Management.

Context & Constraints:

Devolution of power and financial resources to the Local Authorities has been a major challenge to ensure decentralised planning and development in India. State Governments need to delegate more power and resources to the Local Authorities.

In order to ensure greater involvement of Local Authorities in disaster risk reduction there is a need to build the capacity of the local authorities to integrate disaster risk reduction measures into the local area development plans and development programmes.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

National Disaster Management Authority acts as the national platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in India and has been functional for last five years.

As per the DM Act 2005, National Executive Committee (NEC) has been constituted having representation from various key ministries. The NEC assists NDMA in performing its functions and acts as the coordinating and monitoring body for Disaster Management.

Civil Society Organisations and various Academic and Knowledge Institutions are continuously engaged with the national platform for policy advise and planning.

Context & Constraints:

There is a need to strengthen the coordination mechanism among various ministries and State Governments to implement the national policy as well as the various provisions of DM Act, 2005.

The National Disaster Management Plan is under preparation and once finalised National Executive Committee will ensure implementation of it .

There is a need to ensure more involvement of the civil society organisations and Resource Institutions in policy making and planning.

Indonesia (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

In general it can be maintained that Indonesia has already possessed disaster risk reduction policy and regulatory frameworks. Besides the Law No. 24 year 2007 on Disaster Management, several ancillary regulations derived from the Law have also been enacted at the national as well as regional levels. Disaster management capacity at the central and regional levels has also been enhanced. Nearly all ministries have developed policy frameworks that contain mitigation aspects. State Ministries' strategic plans for 2010-2014 have also factored in DRR and CCA that will ensure their commitment towards both issues. However, implementation to the regions has yet to be completed, both in terms of institutional building and disaster management planning.

The capacity and resource development process has been evident but there are still some constraints, both financial and policy constraints. The socialization of the shift of paradigm to disaster risk reduction has yet to be improved among the sectors at the central and local levels. The enforcement and implementation of land use and spatial planning and risk sensitive development planning have to be improved, particularly in regions that have not been familiarized with DRR concepts.

Context & Constraints:

One of the constraints related to this issue is the lack of competence in vertical and horizontal regulations and policies. Knowledge of DRR mainstreaming has yet to be disseminated to the regions and the functional and structural relations between BNPBBNPB and the local BPBDs needs to be strengthened.

The NDMP 2010-2014 and NAP-DRR 2010-2012 have been issued, but these documents have not been disseminated optimally to the different government Ministries/Agencies and the wider public, so that not all parties have the same ownership of the documents. There needs to be further harmonization and synchronization of cross sectoral DRR policies.

In future policy implementations in the regions needs to be monitored and enhanced. Capacity for DM and DRR needs to be developed, particularly related to policy and regulation. There needs to be socialization of

DRR mainstreaming and enhancement of functional and structural coordination between BNPB and BPBDs. The NDMP 2010-2014 and NAP-DRR 2010-2012 need to be disseminated further among the ministries and the wider public, so that all parties will own the documents. Measures need to be developed to strengthen cross sectoral DRR policies.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The commitment of the central and regional governments has been evident through the Middle-term Development Plans, the NDMP, the NAP DRR and the Strategic Plans of the different State Ministries and Agencies. For the regional level, commitment has been there but capacity has still been limited.

DRR has become a national priority but at the regional level not all districts and cities have included DRR as their priority in their development programs and budget. Coordination among the relevant State Ministries and Agencies have also become better with facilitation from the NADM.

Context & Constraints:

Disharmony still exists in DRR programs between the national and regional governments due to difference perspective in disaster risk potentials. Many regional governments have yet to develop their DRR vision and missions. DRR regulations have yet to be adopted by all multi-stakeholders, particularly by the State Ministries and Agencies. Capacity building efforts have not yet been disseminated optimally at all levels.

In future there needs to be program synchronization between the central and regional governments. The capacity of the human resources needs to be further enhanced. DRR needs to be mainstreamed in a more consistent manner into the Middle-term Development Plans, the Strategic Plans and Annual Plans of different local government offices.

DRR platforms need to be revitalized as a meeting forum among the multi-stakeholders. There needs to be

greater consistency between the program planning, program implementation and the budgeting. Related to that, program monitoring and evaluation need to be strengthened at all levels.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

In terms of participation and decentralization in the conduct of disaster management, there is still a tendency to give priority to government bodies at the national and local levels (up to village level). Participation and decentralization have been applied but not completely. The Government has started to implement a comprehensive approach to develop local DM bodies. Meanwhile, the capacity of the local governments has yet to be developed to accommodate grassroots level DRR initiatives.

Context & Constraints:

In relation to participation and decentralization of disaster management activities, there are still some obstacles in obtaining valid data and information. The consultation process undertaken in the effort to formulate disaster management and disaster risk reduction programs at the national and local levels is usually limited to socialization that in several occasions involves the community, but more in a passive participation. Participatory processes employed serve more as an instrument that has not accommodated the actual interests of the community. In other words, the existing mechanism has not been able to guarantee a participatory process, while the socialization and dissemination of information at the community level has not been optimal.

The planning, implementation and monitoring system has not been well developed. Delegation of authority to the regions is limited since the socialization and advocacy of disaster management responsibilities at the local level has not been done optimally. The capacity of the local DM institution in taking advantage of disaster risk maps has not been well developed, while institutions at the central level do not have access to disaster information in the regions to make local level risk maps. Participation of the communities in local decision-making process has also still be limited.

In future there needs to be standardization and ease of access to obtain information. The support of the media is very much required, particularly to strengthen information dissemination in the regions. It is expected that local governments develop regulations that ensure the integration of DRR into local development plans so that budget allocation for DRR could be secured. Community participation needs to be enhanced by building a sense of ownership towards disaster risk reduction activities among the stakeholders. Bigger resources need to be allocated fro the regions to develop disaster risk reduction programs.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 16 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 22 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

At the national level there has been a multi-sectoral disaster risk reduction platform, the National DRR Platform (in Indonesian it is called Planas PRB), but the work of this forum has not been so prominent. It can be said that this forum has not been working in a systematic manner, with measurable work plan and allocated budget. Support in the form of required resources from the involved parties has not been significant, in particular from the representatives of the private sector; they only contributed to specific events where they could assert their visibility. Several provinces have established their own DRR platforms, but the consolidation of DRR platforms between that at the national level and the ones in the regions has not been reliable. In addition to that, understanding of the critical role of DRR platforms by the local stakeholders has also still be too limited.

Context & Constraints:

One of the constraints is that the prevailing regulation has yet to allow the multi-sectoral DRR platform to receive funding directly from the government. Another constraint is that the representation of government Ministries/Agencies in the National DRR Platform has not been consistent; there has not been any official assignment to specific officials from government offices to represent their offices in the Platform. The management of the National DRR Platform has not been supported by an executive office that is staffed by full time and dedicated personnel.

On the other hand, awareness of the existence of the National DRR Platform among government institutions at the central and local levels has not been internalized. The National DRR Platform has not been optimal in engaging the relevant stakeholders, particularly from the government and private sectors. To date information about what have been done by the National DRR Platform has yet to reach the public, and its roles and responsibilities need to be redefined in clearer terms. Moreover, the Government also needs to emphasize that disaster risk reduction is also part of the corporate social responsibility of companies.

In the future, better synergy needs to be built among the partner agencies in developing DRR programs and activities. Socialization needs to be done to introduce the existence and roles of the national and local DRR platforms. Commitment needs to be built among the multi-stakeholders at the central and regional levels to utilize optimally DRR platforms as a coordination and communication forum for DRR.

Japan (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The cornerstone of legislation on disaster risk reduction is the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act, enacted in 1961, which set out the basis for measures to reduce disaster risk in Japan. The Basic Act clearly defines the responsibilities in disaster risk reduction of national government, local governments, public bodies as well as corporations carrying public functions as business designated by the Prime Minister, and citizens. Under the Act, even the private sector and persons with responsibilities regarding disaster risk reduction must fulfill their responsibilities faithfully, and local residents, besides taking measures to prepare for disasters, must also make efforts to contribute to disaster risk reduction by, for example, participating in voluntary disaster risk reduction activities.

Under the Act, the Basic Disaster Management Plan has been drafted at each level, setting out comprehensive and long-term plans for disaster risk reduction in Japan: based on this Plan, a comprehensive disaster-management planning system has been established.

Furthermore, the lessons learned from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of 1995 prompted enhancements to Japan's disaster risk reduction legislation and government policy. The Basic Act was amended to ensure more effective and prompt measures taken at each level of actors. Especially, the Basic Act explicitly states that national and local public bodies must endeavor to foster voluntary organization for disaster prevention, and provide an environment conducive to the performance of voluntary disaster risk reduction activities.

The Basic Disaster Management Plan has been reviewed annually and amended as needed. In a recent review in February 2008, the Basic Disaster Management Plan was revised based on the lessons learned in the recent disasters and the deliberation in the Central Disaster Management Council including the view points of necessity to take follow-up measures of priority issues and to facilitate nationwide movement for disaster reduction.

The relevant laws have been also regularly updated and improved. For example, the Special Measures Act on Earthquake Disaster Prevention was amended in 2008 to support further promotion of seismic retrofitting of school facilities.

Context & Constraints:

N.A.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 1.2 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 7.9 billion USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 2.74 billion USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 2.68 billion USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act 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 2010, the national budget for disaster management was approximately 1.1 trillion yen. The budget was allocated to the fields of i) scientific technology research (7.7 billion yen); ii) disaster prevention and preparedness (216.5 billion yen); iii) national land conservation (646.4 billion yen); and iv) disaster recovery and reconstruction (219.3 billion yen).

Context & Constraints:

Due to severity of the financial situation, both national and local governments have faced difficulty to allocate enough amount of budget for disaster management and risk reduction measures and even to maintain minimum requirement.

In the national level, for the institutional changes in the budget system, it became difficult to grasp the budget for disaster management and risk reduction continuously in statistics.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

resources and/ or operational capacities

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act stipulates the responsibility of municipal authorities to organize fire service organization including volunteer fire corps and to promote formation of voluntary disaster management organization. The volunteer fire corps members are public employees in special service, and paid remunerations for their work and efforts in case of disasters based on the ordinance in each municipality although the participation in the corps is basically based on volunteer spirit. Meanwhile, voluntary disaster management organizations are established voluntarily guided by a sense of solidarity in communities. In order to promote the activity of the organizations, some municipalities provide subsidy for the activities, conduct training for disaster risk management, and publish guidelines for community activities.

The national government has designated January 17th of each year as Disaster Reduction and Volunteer Day and January 15th to 21st of each year as Disaster Reduction and Volunteer Week. The designation of the day and week generates more opportunities to share information among volunteer groups and relevant entities and provide useful information to improve the environment for disaster reduction volunteer activities.

To promote a nationwide movement where individuals, families, communities, corporations and other various groups and entities participate in continuous activities and investments for mitigating disaster damage, the Central Disaster Management Council published the "Basic Framework for Promoting a Nationwide Movement for Disaster Reduction - Actions with Added Value to Security and Safety" in 2006. The Cabinet Office and the relevant organizations have regularly organized the events to encourage the community participation in disaster reduction activities, such as Disaster Reduction and Volunteer Meeting, Review Meeting for Volunteer Activities for Disaster Reduction, Disaster Reduction Fair, and Community Development Forum. The Cabinet Office is improving the framework and contents, following the future directions of the nationwide movement summarized by a consultative meeting set up in 2009. Based on the Guidelines for Evacuation Support of People Requiring Assistance During a Disaster in 2005, the Cabinet Office developed "How to Proceed the Evacuation Support of People Requiring Assistance in time of Disaster" with advanced cases, and conducted briefings in more than 20 places in the whole country in 2008 and 2009.

Context & Constraints:

Change in social structure, living environment and lifestyles on a nationwide scale in recent years have led to increase of numbers of elderly people who are living alone as well as sparsely-settled areas mainly consist of aging population, which make difficult mutual support among residents including setting up community organizations.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 6 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 7 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 2 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Under the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act, the Central Disaster Management Council was formed, its brief being to ensure the comprehensiveness of disaster risk management and to discuss matters of importance with regard to disaster management. The Council consists of the Prime Minister, who is the chairperson, Minister of State for Disaster Management, all ministers, heads of major public institutions and academic experts such as heads of local governments. The Council was designated as one of four Councils on key policy fields of the Cabinet Office in the Central Government Reform of Japan in 2001. The duties of the Council are: i) formulation and promotion of implementation of the Basic Disaster Management Plan and Earthquake Countermeasures Plans; ii) Formulation and promotion of implementation of the urgent measures plan for major disasters; iii) Deliberating important issues on disaster reduction according to requests from the Prime Minister or Minister of State for Disaster Management (basic disaster management policies, overall coordination of disaster countermeasures and declaration of state of disaster emergency), and iv) Offering opinions regarding important issues on disaster reduction to the Prime Minister and Minister of State for Disaster Management.

After the reorganization of Government Ministries and Agencies of Japan in 2001, 26 councils had meetings (three times in a year on average) with the participation of the Prime Minister by the end of 2010. In recent council meetings, agenda such as countermeasures against large-scale flood in the Tokyo Metropolitan area, evacuation measures for disasters, and countermeasures against earthquakes in local cities, were discussed.

In order to reflect diverse opinions in the society such as civil society and corporations, Central Disaster Management Council establishes technical investigation committees if necessary, for the purpose of discussing concrete measures for disaster management. For instance, the Special Committee for the Promotion of National Movement to Reduce Disaster Risks was established in 2006, in which 6 civil society organizations, 7 sectoral organizations and 2 women's organizations were represented among the total of 23 members.

Context & Constraints:

N.A.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

> Strategic Plan On Disaster Risk Management in Lao PDR 2020,2010 and action plan (2003-2005) (2003) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15958_strategicplanondisasterriskmanageme.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

> NDMO/ADPC Operationalizing Strategic Plan for Disaster Management in Lao PDR (2010-2012) (2010) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15958_adpcndmooperationalizingstrategicpl.pdf [PDF]

> national Bio diversity Strategy to 2020 (2004)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15958_nationalbidodiversitystrategyto2020.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

> NAPA (2009) [http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15958_napaframework\[6\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15958_napaframework[6].pdf) [PDF]

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The Lao PDR national policy on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) was initiated in alignment with the Legal Framework under landmark Prime Minister (PM) decree No. 158, signed by the Prime Minister in 1999. Under this decree, LAO-PDR established the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) as its national disaster management platform. The National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) located in Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, is charged with DRM / DRR activities in the country as the secretariat for NDMC. In support of this national platform, Inter agency Standing Committee (IASC) was established to support the national disaster management platform multi-sectoral preparedness and response coordination body for Lao PDR. There are over 50 entities comprised of the Government, UN entities, INGOs and other development partners who participate in IASC with the view to enhance coordinated response and support to NDMC/NDMO in disaster management.

A June 2000 MLSW decree determines the roles and responsibilities of the NDMC and in an effort to provide a more unified instruction for the government of Lao and further contribute to intersectoral communication, a draft decree on organization and management of NDMC was created in July 2010 to further include the Youth Union, Womens Union, Ministry of Planning & Investment, Ministry of Energy & Mining, Water Resources & Environment Administration, National Authority for Post & Telecommunications. The draft remains under consideration in 2011.

A July 2010 PM order on Severe Weather Response indicated the government of Lao PDR intentions to work towards enhancing their DRR/DRM capacity including initiatives to be commenced and implemented by Ministers, Provincial Governors as a response to previous natural disasters in the country. The Order includes:

- Ministry of Agriculture formulation of local plans to promote replanting of rice crops destroyed by flood or drought
- Accelerated improvement of the capacity of the Department of Meteorology & Hydrology to enable more accurate weather forecasting.
- Coordinated action between the meteorology, agriculture and forestry sectors to improve weather

broadcasting and Early Warning Systems to enable communities to prepare for incoming natural disasters.

- Need to form independent teams responsible for rescue, emergency relief, damage assessment and rehabilitation planning
- Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare instructed to work with the Ministry of Industry to prepare plans to purchase rice stockpiles for emergency distribution and outline distribution plans to mobilise relief aid.

NDMO under its Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development on DRR initiative is working to strengthen legal and institutional framework for DRR and has developed a National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) with the aim of introducing frameworks for Disaster Management at the National, Provincial, District and village levels through a series of activities to be conducted from 2012-2015. Currently in its 3rd draft format to be reviewed and considered by the NDMC in 2011.

The GFDRR is supporting a project named “Operationalizing Strategic Plan for Disaster Management in Lao PDR” through the World Bank to build capacity and support in disaster risk reduction initiatives of the Government of Lao PDR

A March – August 2009 study on Legal Preparedness Study for Responding to Disaster and Communicable Disease Emergencies in Laos (IDRL) was conducted by the French Red Cross (IFRC) in close consultation with NDMO with technical assistance from World Health Organization (WHO), co-funded by Asia Development Bank (ADB) and French Red Cross (FRC). The IDRL is a world-wide initiative led by the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC).

In 2010, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) in close coordination with NDMO and under overall support by UNDP developed a national risk profile for Lao PDR, providing a risk assessment essential for safe and sustainable national development.

Recognizing the increasing importance of disaster risk reduction, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2007-2011) seeks to support the Government of Lao PDR’s 6th Five Year National Socio Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) (2006-2010) while the UNDAF Framework of 2012-2015 will support the 7th NSEDP 2011-2015. Formulated through a highly participatory process involving Government and other key development partners it emphasises disaster risk management as a key area for cooperation and one of the critical components of poverty reduction framework. The UNDAF framework may provide the resources to increase attention on disaster risk and vulnerability reduction. The Government of Lao PDR’s 7th Five Year NSEDP (2011-2015), based on the Socio-Economic Development Strategy until 2020 document, was drafted for review in October 2010 and has notably drawn from lessons learned from the implementation of the 6th NSEDP (2006-2010). While recognizing the progressive achievements of the 6th NSEDP, including standing up to natural disasters and crises, the 7th NSEDP addresses the key DRR target areas of improving quality governance, laws & regulations improvement and enforcement, disaster early warning, disaster information management, social protection, mitigating climate change and environmental protection amongst the challenges and priorities for the coming 5 year period 2011-2015.

Context & Constraints:

Constraint:

Despite the government of Lao PDR having a strong commitment to ensuring disaster risk reduction as a national priority and the inclusion of DRR in developments plans and strategies, the National Legal Framework has been moving at a slow pace due to limited resources and the time consuming mainstreaming and converting of Presidential Ordinance and decrees into law, while enforcement of the DRR law and regulation at local level will be challenging to implement.

The DRR mechanism requires inter-sectoral coordination and cooperation including enhancement of local, regional and global partnership with organizations working in DRR areas. While the draft NDMP seeks to enable the overall DRR capacity of the Lao government from National through to Provincial, District and village level, approval, funding, resourcing and implementation by the government will take time and as

such represents as a constraint and coordination to incorporate initiatives into the PDMCs & NDMCs and will persist to hinder effective cooperation.

Way Forward

To increase effectiveness this instrument could initially be developed as a Presidential Ordinance, which may later be converted into a Law. It should also be supplemented by a number of implementing decrees, decisions, orders and/or regulations that provide further detail on specific aspects which may require more frequent amendment. Some recommendations for aspects concerning the facilitation and regulation of international assistance are described in further detail in this study.

Expediting the review of the NDMP and allocation of further resources from the Lao government will enhance the overall capacity of the NDMC/NDMO and line agencies.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* TBA % allocated from national budget

* TBA USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* TBA USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* TBA USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* TBA USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The Lao government through the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare provides some funds to the NDMO for the purpose of organizing workshops and training purposes on DRM . The NDMO heavily depends on external funding for their regular activities for preparedness, response and recovery. The main partners providing DRR/DRM enabling funds to NDMO include United Nations (UNDP), AusAID, Japanese Government, World Bank, Asia Development Bank, DIPECHO, Mekong River Commission (MRC), Care International, OXFAM (Australian and Belgium),World Vision, International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC),French Red Cross (FRC), Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Laos Australia NGO Cooperation Agreement (LANGOCA) and Save the Children (STC).

Within the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, there is disaster emergency response fund of approximately 1 billion allocated for immediate use in 2011.

The Government of Lao PDR has annually allocated an emergency fund from National Budget around 100 to 160 billion kips. There are around 160 billion kips in 200-2010, and for 2010 - 2011 is 100 billion kips.

The draft NDMP initiative currently being undertaken under the project cooperation between UNDP and NDMO seeks to rectify the shortcomings of underfunding/resourcing of the DRR/DRM in Lao PDR. The report is currently in draft format and must be reviewed, accepted and commence implementation prior to progress being noted in this area.

While the NSEDP identifies the requirement for external technical and financial DRR/DRM support at the National through to village level in Laos and recognizes the requirement for the development of DRR budgets, it fails to allocate human or material resources to the effort. Information pertaining to specific budget allocations towards DRR for any other government Ministry or Department not available for reporting purposes.

Context & Constraints:

Constraint:

The DRR mechanism requires further multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation including enhancement of local, regional and global partnership with organizations working in DRR areas. Limited resources currently available through government and other sources hinder the efforts of the NDMO and DM institution at the local levels as well as the line ministries concerned in DRR/DRM efforts. Resources provided through International organizations and donors are not sufficient to carry out DRM/DRR for the entire country and the NDMO requires serious financial commitment from the Lao Government to enhance its effectiveness in assisting the country build its prevention and response from National through to the Provincial/District/Village levels. In addition, the 7th NSEDP addresses key areas of DRR/DRM to be enhanced and implemented throughout the period 2011-15 without specific internal resource allocation, which can prevent implementation of adequate disaster management plans and activities at all levels.

The Way Forward

Review, approval and expediting of NDMP initiative currently being undertaken between UNDP and NDMO will work towards rectifying the shortcomings of underfunding/resourcing of the DRR/DRM in Lao PDR. While the NSEDP recognises the need for technical and financial resources be dedicated to DRR/DRM, the Lao Government must identify and dedicate these funds within annual budgets to NDMO to build the capacity of the disaster management organizations at national and local levels including NDMO to more effectively work with multi lateral stakeholders in Laos to enhance the DRR/DRM resilience and response from National through to Provincial, District and community level.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

An initiative of budget allocation within National Budget for DRR has been launched, however, only limited

availability has been allocated through to the provincial government under leadership of the provincial vice-governors, for emergency response.

Based on Prime Ministerial decree No. 158 on the establishment of the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC), the DRM institution exists at all levels from the NDMC at the national level, PDMC at the provincial level, DDMC at district level through to the VDPU at the village level. The PDMC and DDMC are mandated in line with the NDMC's roles. The Members from the line agencies at each level coordinate and work together to implement the DRM strategy and plans based on specific localities and conditions.

Within the emergency fund from National Budget at national level, the provincial's emergency response fund allocated around 1 billion kip annually.

However, there is currently no budget allocation for DRR at the local level, although community participation is ensured through DDMC and Village Disaster Preparedness Units (VDPU), under the NDMC structure. VDPU through DDMC and PDMC are the main frontline actors for disaster preparedness, response and recovery, but in some cases use more of their own resources and traditional approaches/methods for this purpose. However, this structure is not fully functional and does not exist in all provinces within the country.

The capacity, resources and enabling of NDMO, PDMC, DDMC & VDPU have increasingly been strengthened throughout the HFA reporting period through the process of planning and implementation of DRR plans of individual and joint initiatives of INGOs and International organisations. Throughout the provinces, districts and communities DRR programs have been implemented between PDMC, DDMC and VDPU and INGOs/NGO and International organisations operating in Laos (through technical, funding and resource provision). The projects have a community-centered approach that enhances the institutional and individual capacity of provincial, district officials and members of the villages, and participation through training, funding and implementation.

Context & Constraints:

Constraint:

While the authority for DRR/DRM is delegated under PM Decree 158/2000, there is currently very little government budget allocation for DRR at the local level.

Individual and joint initiatives of INGOs and International Organisations provide project funding, initial technical capacity, training and resources for DRR projects undertaken jointly with PDMC and DDMCs in the provinces. Funds and resources available with NDMC through partners and donors are focused towards flood prone provinces and districts and this has manifested in a weak NDMC structure at the local level with few provinces having received funds to build their total capacity on DRR and many districts which are prone to other hazards such as earthquake and cyclone having insufficient DRR prevention and response capacity.

The Way Forward

The initiative launched of budget allocation within National Budget for DRR to the provincial level must progress rapidly to allow for further DRR/DRM funds to the provincial government level in turn increase the capacity, resources available and enabling of NDMO through the PDMC, DDMC & VDPU at the to plan and respond to disasters.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * Nil civil society members (specify absolute number)
- * 13 public sectoral (per decree attached) sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- * Nil women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The initiation of a multi-sectoral platform in the country has been discussed amongst the NDMC. The NDMC has increased its membership by including DRR/DRM relevant government ministries and departments. A July 2010 draft to the June 2000 Ministry of Labour & Social Welfare Decree on Assignment of NDMC Roles and Responsibilities has outlined the inclusion of several further key stakeholders to the NDMC platform including the Lao Youth Union, Womens Union, Water Resources & Environmental Administration, Ministry of Planning & Investment, Ministry of Energy & Mining and the National Authority for Post & Telecommunications to further enhance the platforms capacity to provide a unified instruction to the government of Lao PDR on DRR/DRM.

The NDMC work in close collaboration with Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), which includes key line Government agencies UN agencies, development partners and INGOs and acts as the main support to the Government of NDMC in ensuring coordinated preparedness efforts by Lao Government and the international community. At the technical level there are some working groups of INGOs that coordinate amongst each other on disaster management efforts. The NDMC presently meet annually or at onset of a disaster due to the executive positions being filled by Senior Ministers and Department Heads who are time constrained by holding various government senior portfolios.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

NDMO's capacity in terms of financial and human resources is a major constraint in establishment and further management of a Multi-sectoral National Platform on DRR. NDMO recognizes the importance of multi-stakeholder disaster management approach. Nevertheless, it is taking more time to advocate and implement this approach as this calibre at DRR undertaking is relatively new. Also multi-sectoral coordination requires sophisticated coordination. More partnerships is required with IASC and there is an attempt to scale up such effort through experiences of recent natural disaster such as Typhoon Ketsana 2009. Furthermore, NDMO is receiving further technical advice from UNISDR/ADDMER regarding such coordination mechanism.

The Way Forward

The passing of the July 2010 draft to the June 2000 Ministry of Labour & Social Welfare Decree on Assignment of NDMC Roles and Responsibilities to further include both youth and gender groups is a positive step but the draft is yet to be passed and made into law. In addition to the July 2010 draft, appointing of representatives or focal points from each stakeholder within the NDMC framework to meet at more frequent intervals than that currently undertaken would prove beneficial in addressing key issues being faced within Laos to then be actioned by the NDMC through an expedited administrative route. There has been no further progress reported on the ASEAN initiative that was to take place in October 2010, which would also further assist NDMO/NDMC in achieving a more robust Multi Stakeholder National Platform on DRR

Lebanon (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Lebanon is subject to many natural and man-made disasters. Throughout the years, several agreements, laws, and regulations have been approved with the aim of strengthening Lebanese capacities in Disaster Risk Reduction.

Among these is Law 22/77, which mandated the creation of the High Relief Committee. This law appointed the Lebanese Prime Minister as the President of the Committee, the Vice President of the Council of Ministers as the Vice President of the Committee, and the remaining members of the Committee are representatives from the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, and the Ministry of the Displaced.

The HRC is mandated to manage all types of disasters, and to undertake all issues related to relief. However, up until the present day, the Committee's main efforts have focused on relief and recovery, rather than on prevention and mitigation.

Other related laws include Law 444/2002, for the protection of the environment, and Law 92/2010 for the protection of burned forests.

In addition, Lebanon has ratified several international protocols and treaties, including the Hyogo Framework for Action in 2005, the Kyoto Protocol in 2006, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992, and the Montreal Protocol in 2000.

The Lebanese government also approved a Public Safety Decree in 2005.

Context & Constraints:

Despite the presence of the aforementioned laws, there remains a lack of proper execution, monitoring, and control in Lebanon.

In addition, the High Relief Committee is mainly mandated in relief and response to disasters. However, it is crucial to add prevention and mitigation to its mandate. It is also important to expand the membership of the Committee to members from other ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of

Environment, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Information, as well as members from various research and planning institutes.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* not identified % allocated from national budget

* not identified USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* not identified USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* not identified USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* not identified USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

There is currently no national budget specifically allocated for Disaster Risk Reduction. However, several administrations have allocated funds to activities that fall under the classification of Disaster Risk Reduction.

In cases of disaster occurrence, the government generally responds by immediately allocating sums to the Committee from its emergency budget.

In addition, individual ministries do not currently allocate specific sums out of their budget to Disaster Risk Reduction.

With regards to international assistance, the aftermath of the 2006 war witnessed an influx of international assistance both in cash and in kind. Some money was given directly to the Lebanese government, while other countries sponsored specific recovery activities themselves as well.

During the war, several UN agencies came to Lebanon for the first time, including the OCHA and the WFP. In addition, other UN agencies with an established presence in Lebanon also contributed to relief and recovery efforts, and they currently continue to support Lebanon in Disaster Risk Reduction through the UNDP and other UN agencies (UNICEF, WHO). However, it is difficult to define the specific amount of money that has been allocated through these efforts.

Moreover, several international NGOs have worked directly with other stakeholders, and it is difficult to identify specific details regarding the projects they have undertaken.

Context & Constraints:

There are several economic constraints that limit the amount of money that can be allocated to Disaster Risk Reduction activities in Lebanon. The most pressing financial priorities in Lebanon are providing public services in industries including education and healthcare. As such, Disaster Risk Reduction has yet to be flagged as an economic priority.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Despite the fact that decentralization was approved through a constitutional amendment in 1991, it has yet to be applied at the practical level. Nonetheless, some municipality unions have launched activities on Disaster Risk Reduction, either funded by their own resources, or through the support of UN agencies and local/international NGOs and donors.

Thus far, 6 Lebanese municipalities have joined the Resilient Cities Campaign: Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon, Byblos, Baalbek, and Tyre. The principal activities undertaken by this campaign include:

- Understanding the culture of Disaster Risk Reduction
- Allocating a budget to invest in risk reduction
- Updating the database on risks and hazards
- Investing in maintaining critical infrastructure
- Assessing the safety of schools and healthcare facilities
- Applying and enforcing risk compliant building regulations
- Introducing Disaster Risk Reduction education programs in schools and local communities
- Building sound risk reduction practices that effectively adapt to climate change
- Developing early warning systems and conducting drills
- Introducing response and reconstruction mechanisms

Context & Constraints:

One of the challenges has been that of ensuring that all participating municipalities accurately identify their specific risks and vulnerabilities and implement adequate measures towards prevention, mitigation, and preparedness.

Recommendations include:

- Implementing decentralization
- Comprehensively integrating Disaster Risk Reduction strategies into local policies
- Allocating specific funds towards Disaster Risk Reduction within local budgets
- Training human capital on best practices, and involving volunteers

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development

sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

- * exist civil society members (specify absolute number)
- * exist sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- * exist women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The National Platform is embodied within the High Relief Committee, which was established in 1977. This committee acts as both a decision making body and an executing agency.

The Lebanese Prime Minister acts as the President of this Committee, while the Vice President of the Council of Ministers acts as the Vice President of the Committee. The remaining members of the Committee are representatives from the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, and the Ministry of the Displaced. The HRC may request for other relevant parties to join it, in the case of disaster occurrence.

The Committee meets periodically, and conducts emergency meetings when an unexpected national disaster occurs.

This National Platform is mandated to manage both manmade and natural disasters.

Context & Constraints:

The National Platform was established during the Lebanese civil war in 1977 and is primarily mandated on issues pertaining to relief and recovery. As such, its mandate and membership structure has become outdated and is in need of amendment. Memberships must be expanded to include the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Information and Education, as well as relevant research and planning institutes.

In addition, the National Platform must be amended in a way that appoints the HRC as the only national decision making authority for Disaster Risk Management. Such a role should also encompass preparedness and mitigation, relief and response, and recovery rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Malaysia (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The country's primary development plan – Five Year Malaysia Plan contributes to DRR by reducing underlying risk factors and promoting sustainable development. Poverty reduction is implemented as part of DRR strategy through explicit policies and programmes that are in line with the MDG target.

The National Security Council of the Prime Minister's Department leads the disaster management in accordance to the Directive No. 20 on "Policy and Mechanism on National Disaster and Relief Management". The Council coordinates activities that are implemented by the Disaster Management and Relief Committee comprising various agencies at federal, state and local levels. Government agencies are responsible for different aspects of DRR while maintaining their core responsibilities. The "Melaka Declaration on DRR in Malaysia 2011" was adopted during the Disaster Awareness Day 2011. The Declaration calls upon national, state and local stakeholders to advocate lead and champion actions on national mechanism for disaster management, role of local authorities for DRR, mainstreaming of DRR in education and keeping schools and hospitals safe from disasters. Through the National Policy on Climate Change, which was approved in 2009, several actions will be undertaken to mainstream climate resilient development into different levels of government and to address DRR directly and indirectly. The government is currently exploring the formulation of a national legislation for disaster management, which is expected to significantly emphasise disaster risk reduction.

Context & Constraints:

Effective integration of DRR into national and sectoral policies and plans as well as the shifting of the current management approach from preparedness and response oriented to risk reduction requires clear guidelines, tools, and more adequate and proper resources in every administration level.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture,

infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The National Security Council Directive No. 20 stipulates three levels of disaster management, i.e. district, state and federal levels. Activation of the specific executing committee will depend on the characteristics and scale of event as well as coverage of impacted areas. In any case, District Office is the key implementing agency on ground to ensure responses are coordinated, asset and human resources are sufficient, and communication with the media. In higher levels, state and/or federal government will support in cross-boundary coordination and mobilising necessary additional resources. In the Ninth Malaysia Plan from 2006 to 2010, the government had spent about USD 2 billion (RM 6 billion) to deal with multiple hazards with different approaches, including flood mitigation, multi-hazards monitoring and early warning systems, etc. The government will continue relevant efforts during the Tenth Malaysia Plan (2011-2015). Approximately USD 1.7 billion (RM5 billion) has been allocated for programmes on flood mitigation, forecasting and warning facilities as well as the development of disaster preparedness and community awareness programmes and flood hazard maps.

The Ministry of Health established the Crisis Preparedness and Response Centre during the Ninth Malaysia Plan as part of the comprehensive strategy to effective management of public health crisis and disasters. Individual hospitals conduct risk assessment within respective locality and derive emergency response plan. Over 73% of the hospitals under Ministry have been accredited (MSQH Standard) for having essential emergency preparedness.

Context & Constraints:

The economic situation in recent years intensifies competing financial requirements for different agendas. Furthermore, the implications of climate change on disaster management are still uncertain while efforts to integrate DRR and climate change adaptation are still at initial stage.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Disasters are managed at three levels (district, state and federal), which depends on the characteristics and scale of event as well as coverage of impacted areas. In any case, District Office is the key implementing agency on ground to ensure responses on disaster management are coordinated, asset and human resources are sufficient. In higher levels, state and/or federal government will support in cross-boundary coordination and mobilising necessary additional resources. Through the Town and Country Planning Act 1976 (Act 172), public participation is mobilised in the planning process for development plan. Programmes aimed at enhancing awareness and ability of local authorities and general public to respond during and after emergency/disaster have been constantly implemented. Community-based Disaster Management Programme has been carried out to disseminate information and raise awareness at community level. Through collaboration with multiple agencies, the Programme is implemented in a moderated manner to guide participating community stakeholders in identifying the hazards and designing disaster management initiatives, including analysing and determining capacity needs. During the Disaster Awareness Day 2011, the 'Resilient City – My City is Getting Ready' Campaign was launched. Three Role Model Cities (Kuala Lumpur, Melaka and Putrajaya) and a Champion (Chief Minister of Melaka State) were nominated.

Context & Constraints:

With many disaster-prone areas in the country that need to be tackled by the state and local governments, constraints of resources, including budget, time, human, capacity and tools, may limit participatory processes at the local levels. Nevertheless, with the initiation of the 'Resilient City – My City is Getting Ready' Campaign and nominated Role Model Cities and Champion, such initiative is expected to encourage other City Mayors and administrators of local governments across the country to learn from the good practices of the Role Model cities and accelerate the decentralisation of DRR.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

There is no specific platform on DRR in Malaysia yet. However, there are numerous existing mechanisms on different hazards faced by the country, which are mostly either targeting specific hazard or response-oriented during and/or after the occurrence of disaster. The National Security Council actively and continuously engages multiple stakeholders on different aspects of DRR efforts through the Disaster Management and Relief Committee established under the NSC Directive No.20. Malaysia is in the process of establishing a National Platform on DRR. The Platform is expected to advance and coordinate efforts by different stakeholders at all levels to systematically reduce the risks and impacts of disasters faced by the country while facilitating sustainable development.

Context & Constraints:

Effective multi-stakeholder mobilisation is quite a challenge. In addition to preparedness and response, the management of disaster requires more proactive approach and should take a comprehensive multi-hazard focus to simultaneously consider various types of hazard to which the country is exposed to.

Maldives (in English)**Priority 1: Core indicator 1**

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

A National Disaster Management Center (NDMC) has been established as per the Government's Strategic Action plan. A Disaster Management Bill has been drafted with the help of a law firm. During the drafting stage, special consideration has been given for the decentralization of Disaster Management and DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) activities. This bill has been sent to the Attorney General's Office for further comments. Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) has been formulated. Additionally, several training programs have been carried out within and outside the country regarding the DRR sector.

Context & Constraints:

Community acceptance for the implementation of SNAP is vital as this will give a better understanding to the institutionalization of DRR in the country.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Safe Shelters are being established throughout the country, such as in the island of M. Muli and though not fully functional certain government buildings in the islands are being reinforced and retrofitted to act as safe shelters in case of disaster. It is also believed that MNDF, MPS, Ministry of Education and other stakeholder institutions have allocated dedicated or semi dedicated resources into different regions. Consecutively for capacity building, human resource is being developed with funds being allocated for various technical training. In the year 2009 three students were given training in the area of disaster, while six students studied in the same field in 2010.

Context & Constraints:

Maldives Police Service has no capacity of employees and equipments to be involved in disaster risk reduction and they do not have a direct mandate on disaster risk reductions. However, Maldives Police Service's aim is to always assist the stakeholders in such situations. The funds and resources available for training and for other DRR activities are inadequate for carrying out the projects.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The Decentralisation Act has been passed and respective Atoll and island councils have been formed. The councils are mandated to conduct DRR activities within the atoll and islands.

The Ministry of Education at regional level has mandated all educational institutions to produce plans to operate at community level during the initial phase of emergencies. Ministry of Health and Family too under its act provides provisions for its regional institutions to operate independently.

Trainings for focal points in the Standard Operational Procedure during School Emergencies have been carried out in K, AA and ADH Atolls. Moreover specific focal points for the Atolls have been decided during the trainings. During September 2010, training sessions will take place in the following atolls; V, Gn, S, N, R, B and Lh. Establishment of Child friendly schools are in progress. The guidelines with which to abide by in the case of a Natural Hazards and Man made disasters, have been sent to all atolls. The guideline is also available in the Ministry of Education's website.

The new administrative structure includes a separate unit for DRR, and has been discussed with Civil Service Commission. Focal points have been administered in the atolls. Hence there is no need for a central team to remain in the islands.

Context & Constraints:

Decentralization has taken place at government level, high bureaucracy and issues of resource allocation has limited the conduction of DRR activities.

Although, it has been noted that the decentralization act has no section on DRR, the mandate of the councils has provisions to carry out DRR related activities as deemed necessary.

DRR activities are being carried out in association with the Ministry of Education by Care Society. Under this teachers have been given first aid training in eight schools, while many student level trainings have also been carried out.

Five Branches of the Maldivian Red Crescent (MRC) have been established in Male', Hdh, Thaa, Seenu, Noonu, Gnaviyani Atoll. Moreover 12 units of the organization have been established in the following areas : Henveiru unit, Villingili unit, Hdh Kulhudhufushi unit, Hdh Nolhivaramu unit, Th. Buruni unit, Th. Veymandoo unit, Seenu Hithadhoo unit, Seenu Hulhumeedhoo unit, Noonu Holhudhoo unit, Noonu Manadhoo unit, Gnaviyani South unit, Gnaviyani North unit, Vaavu Fulidhoo. Under the training program more than 150 First Aiders, 2 Regional Disaster Response Team (Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement) members, 2 Search and Rescue trainers, 3 Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction trainers, more than 30 Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) volunteers and staff were trained. Furthermore VCA trainings were conducted in all units of MRC with community action plans by MRC

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The national platform for DRR would ensure that all stakeholders are represented in the discussions in the process to institutionalize DRR in the country. the platform would provide the avenue to discuss future direction of DRR initiatives of the country, which is based on climate risk assessments and as a networking platform to disseminate DRR related work being carried out by the stakeholders. NDMC would chair the platform.

Context & Constraints:

NDMC together with key stakeholders meet regularly to discuss DRR related issues of the country through an ad-hoc mechanism.

The DM Bill does not indicate that a national platform for DRR would be formed.

Mongolia (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Certain stipulations on disaster risk reduction have been included in the “State Policy on Disaster Protection”, “National Program for Strengthening Disaster Resilience”, and “National Program for Climate Change induced Risk Management”. These documents are currently under the process of being approved by the Parliament and the Government.

Context & Constraints:

• The unavailability of road, transportation, and communication infrastructures that are needed in delivering help and aid to the nomadic herders that are scattered all over the vast territory of the country.

- The unavailability of an integrated educational system and educational standards for dissemination of knowledge on how to protect oneself and others from disaster risks.
- The existing sectoral policies are not adequately in line with the national disaster risk reduction policy and program.

To overcome these obstacles, the Government Action Plan should define the ways of resolving these issues within the policies of other sectors, the infrastructure should be developed, the system of herders' groups and cooperatives should be supported and propagated through state policy, and a state policy for systematic disaster risk reduction should be established. In addition, disaster management should be improved, and the practice of assigning the management team of the state organization in charge of emergency management through political pressure should be discontinued.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 100 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The present level of progress is explained by the fact that although Mongolia has established a legal environment for disaster risk reduction, there are little resources for full-scale implementation at all administrative levels.

Context & Constraints:

Definitive success is made impossible by the unavailability of sufficient financial resources for the implementation of the disaster risk reduction plan. Complete implementation would become possible if a certain part of the required funds is provided from the state budget or in the forms of loans and grants from developed countries.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

We are working to resolve this issue by making amendments to the “Law of Mongolia on Disaster Protection”.

Context & Constraints:

Proposals for making amendments to existing laws are not responded with much support and we have already made one amendment to the law. We are working to resolve all issues related with this law with the planned second amendment.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The country does not have a national multilateral platform for disaster risk reduction, but there is a non-vacant structure that could act as a substitute. It is the “State Emergency Commission” that serves as the emergency discussion platform of all ministries and sectors. The structure is headed by the Minister in charge of disaster issues, has its own operational regulations, and is not regulated by the law. The State Emergency Commission operates during disasters and emergencies leading the response measures and mobilizing the funds required for response, recovery, and rehabilitation.

Context & Constraints:

The legal and institutional environment for disaster risk reduction at the national and local levels has not

been established yet. However, we are working towards this end. With a view to establishing a national platform for disaster risk reduction, we are currently analyzing all the existing laws that are related to the disaster management and developing a draft law on making amendments to the Law of Mongolia on Disaster Protection. The process is taking much time, as the process of introducing amendments to laws is a lengthy one with many bureaucratic intermediate steps.

Nepal (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Nepal is one of the pioneer countries to have a separate act with focus on disaster management. Natural Calamity Relief Act was promulgated in 1982; however, it has focus on post-disaster response and relief. Despite of this limitation, the act has envisaged an institutional mechanism for relief and response from central to local level. Realizing its limitation and immediate need to change it to encompass broader disaster risk management objectives, the government has initiated process to enact new act. This initiative is focused on internalizing the shift from a response-based national system to emphasizing the disaster risk reduction and effective preparedness approach. The cabinet has given theoretical approval on draft bill and it is in the process to be enacted.

Nepal has adopted National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in October 2009 which has proposed National Council under chairmanship of the Prime Minister to work as the high level body for DRR. Realizing the importance of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development planning, DRR was included as a separate chapter in the National Plan document from 10th Plan (2002- 2008) and is continued in 3-year interim plan (2008-2010) as well. In an ongoing effort to integrate DRR and CCA, MoHA and National Planning Commission (NPC) are working jointly with other line ministries for Climate Change and Disaster Resilient Planning which will result in integration of DRR and CCA issues in all sectoral plan for current 3-year National development Plan.

The government has formed High Level Climate Change Council under the chairmanship of the Prime

Minister in order to mitigate and adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change in the country. National Climate Change Policy and National Adaptation Program of Action are completed.

Context & Constraints:

Although the commitment of the government is reflected in plans, policies and strategies, there is serious gap in terms of implementation of the programs. One of the major challenges for this is the lack of capacity and lack of trained human resources at all levels: from national to local level.

In Nepal there is also lack of a comprehensive legal and policy instrument to internalize the broad ranges of issues in DRR and emergency response. In order to build resiliency of the nation and communities to disaster, Nepal needs to establish and institutionalize an integrated Disaster Risk Management system that could address the entire spectrum of disaster related issues from mitigation to preparedness and response.

Some of the other constraints, which although not directly in the domain of DRR stakeholders, have direct impact on how DRR related policy and acts are formulated, adopted and institutionalized are:

Lack of political stability in the country

Evolving state structure as Nepal is moving towards a Federal State

Recommendations

Immediate adoption of new Disaster Management act which encompasses comprehensive approach of DRR

Development of National Plan of Action based on the National Strategy (2009)

Integration of CCA and DRR issues in sectoral plans of all Ministries in the current 3-year plan (2010-12)

Establishment of institutional framework in line with the newly adopted NSDRM

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

There are some budgetary allocations from the Government for disaster risk reduction purposes through existing organizational set up such as that to DWIDP for river training, to MoLD for small-scale disaster reduction works, and to MoEST for flood forecasting and other meteorological services. There are few other projects and programs such as soil conservation, watershed management and irrigation which ultimately contribute to DRR. There is an ongoing effort at National Planning Commission to integrate CCA and DRR issues in all sectoral plans in current 3-year National Plan which will be instrumental in allocating substantial resources for disaster mitigation and preparedness.

At District Level, 67 districts prepared Disaster preparedness Plan in 2009. However, there is no provision for separate budget allocation for DRR in the periodic plan of the districts which has rendered the plans ineffective. Disaster preparedness Plan has been successfully developed at VDCs level also with the support of International Agencies. Sixty six VDCs of four districts have successfully implemented DPP with prioritization of three major hazards in their areas. As the Local Self-Governance Act (1999) delegated authorities and responsibilities to local bodies for formulating and implementing development plans, capacity building of local decision makers will be an effective way to implement disaster risk reduction initiatives in a sustainable way.

There are other budgetary allocations dedicated for post-disaster relief and recovery. A study by MoHA and UNDP has suggested that the total amount allotted for post-disaster relief and recovery in 2007/08 was around 180 million NRs (Nepali Rupees) and 2.2 billion NRs. In 2008/09.

Few VDCs have started allocating small fund for DRR and the initiation has to be scaled up at national level in line with Ministry of Local Development guidelines.

Context & Constraints:

The budget allotted for disaster preparedness and mitigation is spread among different programs and projects which render it ineffective. Although 10th National Plan and 3 year Interim Plan recommended few priority areas for action, it was not reflected in budget allotment. One of the challenges is to draft plans based on realistic scenario and put the resources to reflect the priorities specified in the National Plan.

There are no systematic exploration of the interaction between natural hazards, macro-economic performance and public finance. The current budgetary provision for relief and response activities are insufficient and budgetary mechanism for relief and recovery operations in the event of a drought are limited (UNDP 2010).

Although district level Disaster Preparedness Plans are prepared, there is no budget allocation under this heading in the periodic budget.

Some VDCS have started allocating separate fund for DRR; however, due to lack of proper guideline the process has not yet been institutionalized.

Recommendations

There is need to develop and implement a financial tracking system to monitor all DRR related expenditures for mitigation, preparedness and emergency response.

MoLD provides financial support to VDCs, Municipalities and District Development Committees (DDCs) by assessing achievement of Minimum Conditions. In order to ensure effective allocation of resources for DRR at local level, the assessment process should include criteria for assessing the progress in DRR, CCA and Environmental Management.

The options for incorporating potential disaster events into economic forecasting and other econometric model should be explored to support enhance economic planning and decision making.

In order to mitigate the catastrophic losses that will result from a major earthquake in Kathmandu valley, a comprehensive action plan has to be developed for increasing seismic safety of public facilities, schools, hospitals and lifelines.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Local Self Governance Act (1998) has delegated responsibilities, authorities and mobilization of local resources to local bodies. Local bodies have the authority to collect the revenue such as land revenue tax, vehicle tax and property tax and spend them for development of the area from periodic plans. According to the Act, Village, Municipal and District Development Committees are responsible for the construction and maintenance of village, municipal and district public infrastructures, respectively, including works to control natural calamities and to lessen related loss of life and property.

Sixty seven out of 75 districts have adopted District preparedness Plan in 2009/2010 which is substantial progress compared to 26 districts in last year. The initiative taken at district level to prepare the plan is a milestone in the DRR initiative; however, the plans are rendered ineffective as there is no separate budget allocation in the periodic budget for this purpose. Some municipalities have Disaster Preparedness Plan but it has not been initiated in most of the municipalities and VDCs.

People's participation is ensured in the development activities and local disaster management committees have been established. Community participation and their ownership in development activities are reflected in the fact that most of the local development initiatives are carried out through local users group. In order to enhance capacity of local authorities, VDC secretaries have been given orientation trainings by different agencies in some districts. Agencies are practicing to incorporate community participation through the formation and training Disaster Preparedness Committees and User Groups in project implementation

Context & Constraints:

From last one decade, there are no elected representatives at local level. The long and protracted armed insurgency that lasted from 1995-2007 has left many infrastructures at local levels damaged and unusable. There is still some conflict going on in different parts of the country which has left them without any governance structure.

Many small scale development activities are carried out through local users group and their capacity building will be instrumental for disaster risk reduction. Development of decision making tools, impact evaluation tools and monitoring and evaluation tools usable for the local users group will be an effective way to incorporate disaster risk reduction and in development initiatives. Although central level plans and

policy underscore the need to build resilient communities, lack of awareness, capacity and tools at local level result in serious gap in the implementation.

Recommendations

Orientation training to all local authorities on DRR and Emergency Preparedness

The experience of developing DPP in 66 VDCs in five districts should be expanded to hazard prone VDCs of all the districts.

Development of tools for communities at risk to assess hazard and risk of their community. The process can be started with one most disaster prone district in each of the five regions and involving school teachers and students for the process.

Ministry of Local Development should develop a policy instrument to ensure that DRR and Environmental Management is given due consideration in development and implementation of a project.

Establishment of Local Disaster Management Fund at District Development Committee level and separate budget allocation of DRR in periodic plans at the central level, district level and VDCs level.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 35 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

With initiation and leadership of MoHA, National platform has been already formed with multi-sectoral involvement. A process to institutionalize its functionality and effectiveness has been initiated by MoHA and the National Platform is expected to gear up its activities in future.

In addition to the National Platform, MoHA has initiated a process to regularly organize Focal Desk Meeting where all the stakeholders including cluster representatives are invited. However, the effort is still at very central level only and need to expand to district level and to the local levels also.

Established in 1996, the Disaster Preparedness Network (DP-Net) is envisioned as a loose association of individual organizations within the development sector in Nepal, which are concerned with disaster management. DP-Net complements the effort of these agencies to inform and prepare organisations and communities to deal effectively with disasters.

Nepal Risk Reduction consortium comprising of ADB, IFRC, UNDP, UNOCHA, UNISDR, Government of US and World Bank has developed a draft program proposal identifying five flagship areas of immediate intervention for disaster risk management in Nepal. The programs were developed based on government priorities and discussions with multi-stakeholder group.

Additionally, various mechanisms (e.g. Cluster meeting, workshops, exercises, lessons learnt implemented) are functioning and coordination mechanisms have been developed to share information among national and international actors.

Context & Constraints:

Although the idea of National Platform has been very much appreciated by all the stakeholders, its effective functioning has yet to be realized. One of the reasons for this is lack of legal mechanism to institutionalize it. Another challenge the platform is facing is lack of resources.

In addition to the national platform, other similar formal and informal forums are functioning which have been effective medium to synergize the DRR initiatives, learn and review the grass-root level initiatives and disseminate the information to the stakeholders. However, such forums need to be developed to a network of similar institutions up to local level. Such a mechanism will ensure effective coordination of central level activities to grass-root level realities.

Recommendations

National Platform should be developed as a self functioning, independent and multi-stakeholder forum. The platform should meet at least twice a year in order to review the progress, adopt national strategies and set the agenda for the future.

Ensure that there is separate budget allotment at National Level for smooth functioning of the platform for few year and after that it should function in a self-sustainable way.

Develop Network of National Platform at Regional Level (within 2 years), at District and VDC level in next 5 years.

Pakistan (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* No: Climate change policy and strategy

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Achievements made with regard to Core Indicator 1 can be categorized at level three (3). The National Disaster Management Ordinance (NDMO) was promulgated in December 2006 to provide the legal framework envisaging establishment of a comprehensive disaster management system, supported by appropriate institutions at the federal, provincial and district levels. Accordingly, the National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) as the apex policy making body at the federal level and NDMA as its executive arm, have been established. Likewise, Provincial/Regional Disaster Management Commissions (PDMCs), Authorities (PDMAs) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) have been established at the Provincial/Regional and District levels.

The NDMO has been submitted before the Parliament as Bill to be enacted as an Act of Parliament. The National Assembly has unanimously passed the Bill which is in the final stages of legislation awaiting approval by the Senate and the assent of the President.

The National Disaster Risk Management Framework (NDRMF), envisaging National Policies and Strategies, has been framed and put into operation as a national document. The Framework provides a national road map for institutional capacity building in disaster risk reduction, provides guidelines and identifies the devolved responsibilities of the stakeholders.

Context & Constraints:

Emergency response has remained a predominant approach in Pakistan to deal with disasters until the introduction of new disaster management system in late 2006. Through promulgation of the National Disaster Management Ordinance, and formulation of National Disaster Risk Management Framework, a paradigm shift has been made through shifting of emphasis from emergency response to disaster risk reduction. However, changing the institutional mindset based upon the conventional emergency approach remains the main stumbling block in the implementation of national policies and strategies under the new paradigm.

The second major constraint is lack of awareness amongst the institutions and communities to take disaster risk reduction as an integral part of sustainable development. That means DRR will not be treated as a field of priority by State institutions and communities.

The third major challenge is lack of capacities of institutions and communities on account of human resources. Being relatively a new field of practice in Pakistan, the availability of trained human resources in DRR is very limited.

The fourth major constraint is lack of financial resources. Rampant poverty and limited financial resources make it difficult for the government and communities to make substantial investments in the field of disaster risk reduction.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % allocated from national budget
- * 3.64 million USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund
- * 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)
- * 10 million USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)
- * 06 million USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Legal arrangements have been made under the National Disaster Management Ordinance, for the provision of dedicated resources for DRM at the federal and provincial levels. Accordingly, the National Disaster Management Fund has been established under the NDMA and the federal government has contributed PKR 300 million as an initial grant. It has also allocated PKR 158 million during year 2009-2010 for the construction of National Institute of Disaster Management. The provincial government of Sindh has also established the Provincial Fund while other provinces are in the process of establishing the same. Besides, USD 4 million have been allocated through the World Bank for the National Composite Risk Assessment and Emergency Response Project, USD 3.64 million worth project titled as "Study for Risk Management Capacities in Pakistan" has been initiated with the assistance of JICA and the project for national capacity building worth USD 66 million is in progress under One UN DRM project.

Dedicated funds also exist to deal with specific emergency situations like the President's Relief Fund for Earthquake 2005, President's Relief Fund for Floods 2007, PM's Disaster Relief Fund and PM's Relief Fund for Floods 2010. At the provincial level, Chief Minister's Relief Funds are available under the respective Relief Commissionerates.

Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) has dedicated funds to carry out multibillion R&R programmes in the areas affected by Earthquake 2005. The element of DRR has duly been integrated into all such R&R programmes, yet a dedicated project worth USD 6 million for DRM in the affected areas is under implementation.

Since DRR is a cross cutting field, the relevant Federal and Provincial Ministries/Departments contribute substantially to DRR by virtue of their functions through implementation of various projects which directly or indirectly contribute to disaster risk reduction.

Context & Constraints:

A marked improvement can be witnessed on account of provision of funds for disaster risk reduction at the federal level. However, the situation at the provincial and district levels is far from satisfactory levels. Under the existing system, disaster management is a devolved subject and primarily is to be done at the provincial and local levels. For that purpose, the law of the land has made the respective provincial governments responsible to make arrangements for the provision of adequate funds at the provincial as well as district levels. However, the provincial governments are yet to make any substantial budgetary provisions in this regard. As a result, the disaster management institutions at the provincial and district levels are constrained by non availability of adequate funds for implementation of DRR plans at the local levels.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> NDMO 2009 (2009) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15920_ndmo2009softcopy.doc [DOC]

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Legal and institutional arrangements have been made to ensure community participation and decentralization through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels. As required under the National Disaster Management Ordinance , and National Disaster Risk Management Framework (NDRMF), the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs), have been established in all districts and have been empowered to deal with whole spectrum of disaster management activities at the local levels. The DDMA's are required to frame policies and plans on disaster management relevant to local needs. Extraordinary powers have been delegated to DDMA's to mobilize resources at the local levels to deal with disasters or threatening disaster situations.

Under the NDRMF, community and local level programme implementation is the center piece of the Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies. Accordingly, under the National Plans for Action 2009 and 2010 community based disaster risk reduction programmes which were primarily focused on capacity building and awareness of local communities have been implemented and some are in the process of implementation.

Context & Constraints:

The existing disaster management system is based on the principal of delegation of powers and decentralisation of responsibilities at the provincial and local levels. Yet implementation of National Policies and Strategies at the local and community levels suffer from a variety of challenges.

The foremost challenge being the resource crunch emanating from prevailing politico-economic conditions. The District Governments have limited capacities to generate local resources to finance development schemes, including that of disaster management. They are solely dependent on budgetary allocation/grants from the Provincial Governments. On the other hand, the Provincial Governments are themselves faced with the challenge of huge budgetary deficits and finding it hard to spare enough resources for the District Governments for implementation of development schemes in the field of disaster management.

The second major challenge is deficiency of institutional capacities and expertise at the local level to implement the Policies and Plans in letter and spirit. The local departments personnel lack requisite professional know how, skills, equipment or resources to plan or respond to the impending challenges of disaster risks with a scientific approach.

Lack of awareness among local communities and local departments about the prerequisites of newly introduced disaster management system is another challenge. By tradition, they have been dealing with disasters by using reactionary approaches with least concern about mitigation and prevention aspects of disaster management.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) is functioning as the apex national forum to make policies in the field of disaster management. Sectoral representation has been ensured through ministerial membership from each key sector along with representation from the civil society. Thus the policy formation mechanism defined under the existing system clearly based on a multisectoral approach. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) acts as the executive arm of the NDMC. It also provides policy input to the NDMC. The policy input so generated is based on multistakeholder consultation processes being arranged from the platform of the NDMA. The National Disaster Management Conference is an annual congregation of disaster management practitioners representing all relevant sectors including the civil society. The Conference is held from the platform of NDMA and make deliberations over different aspects of disaster management, identify the existing gaps and shortcomings and suggest ways and means to improve the existing national strategies. Likewise, the annual Pre-Monsoon Conference is held under the auspices of NDMA to formulate a national strategy to deal with any likely emergent situation caused by monsoon floods. Thus the NDMA provides the national platform to all stakeholders to converge, deliberate and provide input for national policies and strategies.

In the event of a disaster, the NDMA becomes the national platform for all stakeholders to converge and launch a coordinated national response. A Strategic Leaders Group represented by all relevant federal ministries, provincial departments, armed forces, international/UN agencies, donors and INGOs/NGOs is formed to make joint policy and strategic decisions to deal with the emergency situation. Thus, the NDMA for all practical purposes, acts as the National Platform for all relevant stakeholders.

Context & Constraints:

The National Disaster Management Commission is the highest forum to formulate national policies in the field of disaster management. Although representation from the civil society at the apex forum has been ensured through a special provision in the Ordinance, yet there is a need for more meaningful participation from the civil society and humanitarian community to ensure ownership of the national policies by all segments of the society.

Although the NDMA provides a national platform for all stakeholders as single point of convergence, yet there is a need for a forum with formalised membership from all sectors with defined terms of reference to provide policy input on various aspects of disaster management.

Sri Lanka (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

> Sri Lanka Disaster Management - Act, 13 (2005)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15417_srilankadisastermanagementactno13of.pdf [PDF]

> Mahinda Chinthanaya : A vision for a new Sri Lanka (2006)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15417_mahindachintanatenyeardevelopmentpl.pdf [PDF]

> Sri Lanka National Disaster Management Plan -Draft (2009)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15417_srilankanationaldisastermanagementp.doc [DOC]

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The final draft of the Disaster Management Act was submitted to the Legal Draughtsman Department with the incorporation of provision of disaster relief function with the Ministry.

DM Policy was re-drafted and submitted to the Ministry for approval.

The National Building Research Organisation, which was established as per the Cabinet directive, does not have a legal mandate. A new act is being drafted to provide legal mandate for the NBRO.

The DMC was able to discuss with the Ministry of Local Government and include DRR concerns in the Local Government Policy document approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. The Local Government Ministry accepted the Amendments suggested by the DMC to incorporate DRR concepts into the Local Government Act, which is presently being developed.

Disaster Relief function, which came under the purview of another ministry upto 2009, was declared under the Ministry of Disaster Management.

Material and equipment for emergency response and funds to provide food items for disaster victims were issued prior to disaster.

The DMC and National Disaster Relief Services Centre (NDRSC) are working in the same premises to facilitate effective provision of emergency response.

The DMC, in consultation with the key stakeholder agencies, is reviewing the draft National Plan for Chemical Emergencies. The Ministry of Disaster Management is in the process of coordinating a meeting with relevant stakeholders to develop the required regulations.

The Act for the implementation of the Chemical weapon convention provides the legal framework for the control of the use of hazardous chemicals.

Context and Constraints: Preparation of DM Plans for Government agencies, as required by the DM Act, has been delayed, as approval from the National Council could not be obtained. With the approval for the amended Act, the Minister is authorised to approve the DM Plan and Policy.

Difficulties encountered in appointing staff to the Northern and Eastern Provinces are affecting the implementation of DRR activities in both provinces.

The DMC is established in a rented building and the space is insufficient to expand its activities. Regulations to ensure safety of chemical transportation from the port of importation to the end user are inadequate.

Context & Constraints:

Preparation of DM Plans for Government Agencies, as required by the DM Act, is yet to be prepared.

DMC is established in a rented out building and the space is not sufficient to expand the activities.

Inadequate regulations to ensure safety of chemical transportation from the port of importation to the end user.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * 2.58% % allocated from national budget
- * 102.2 min USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund
- * 63.8 min USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)
- * 6.7 min USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)
- * 67 min USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The Government of Sri Lanka has negotiated with the bank of Netherland and has allocated Euro 6.25 million in 2010 and Euro 25 million for 2011 and 2012 for disaster management activities, of which Euro 16 million is for the construction of buildings for disaster management coordination and strengthening early warning, emergency communication, and fire response capacity. It is proposed to expand the project to respond to any emergency request of the public. The Ministry of Local Government has already invested Euro 24.9 million to improve fire fighting capacity of local government institutions.

A four year project to strengthen critically weak dams commenced in 2008 at a total estimated cost of USD 70 million funded by The World Bank.

A Regional Disaster Management Training Centre was established in the Kalutara District with assistance from KOICA. Local Authorities were provided with machinery and equipment to strengthen response capacities. The total investment amounted to USD 2.0 million. The World Bank provided USD 1 million to purchase flood response equipment, which were distributed to local authorities in flood prone districts.

The UNDP has been providing nearly USD 5 millions since 2006 till 2010 to improve the disaster management capacities of Sri Lanka.

The Ministry, with the assistance of The World Bank, is in the process of developing procedures to establish the response fund and training staff.

Context & Constraints:

Proposals submitted by the Ministry, in collaboration with The World Bank requesting for financial assistance from Global Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR) to establish an emergency response disaster management fund, have not been considered to date.

At present, the DMC lacks trained staff to manage the fund at present and new staff must be recruited and trained for the purpose.

Due to urgent development planned in the Northern and Eastern Provinces after several decades of conflict, funds for DM activities are limited.

Lack of contribution from development partners result in slow progress of resettlement activities.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> National Policy of Local Government (2009) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15417_nplggazette2.pdf
[PDF]

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Disaster Risk Reduction requirements have been included in the Local Government Policy document approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. The Local Government Act is being amended based on the Policy. District and divisional level committees are established and their views on preparedness and response planning were obtained.

Some Development Plans prepared by the community with the assistance of some NGOs such as, The Green Movement, SewaLanka, World Vision, and others include disaster management.

The Matara Municipal Council developed bylaws to implement DRR activities to meet requirements and is presently awaiting approval of Provincial Authorities.

The Government has proposed to establish a local level organisation called 'Jana Saba' to involve community leaders to propose development in the village. The DMC is implementing awareness programmes for village committee members to facilitate the incorporation of DRR components in Development Plans proposed by them.

Context & Constraints:

Disaster management is not a subject devolved to provincial government. Therefore, allocation of funds directly to disaster management activities is not channelled.

Local Authorities in disaster vulnerable areas are financially weak and need outside assistance to implement DRR activities to improve people's resilience.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 35 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 28 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The national platform, known as the National Disaster Management Coordinating Committee (NDMCC), meet once a month under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of Ministry of Disaster Management.

The NDMCC has met regularly since 2007 and has grown in strength to 63 members representing State sector and private sector agencies, I/NGOs, media, universities, and research institutions. Although there are no specific women's organisations representing NDMCC, most NGOs and INGOs coordinate and implement plans connected with needs of women's organisations.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of awareness of Government agencies on HFA priorities and its indicators hinder the implementation of the Action Plan.

Syrian Arab Republic (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * No: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

There is legislative and legal framework subject to deal with various risks and databases that helps decision makers to deal with different disasters. These legislations are distributing tasks and responsibilities to enable all regions and governorates to respond to any emergency directly.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

There are a number of ministries and institutions that allocate part of its annual budget for disaster mitigation, in addition to the existing cooperation between these parties and a number of international organizations to implement joint projects aimed to reduce different risks.

There is a need for all parties to allocate a part of their budgets to prevention and mitigation from disasters.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

There are a number of laws that provide responsibilities and define roles and responsibilities to local authorities to reduce the risks of disasters starting from prevention and ending with rehabilitation.

In addition to the interest provided by civil society organizations to develop social disaster risk reduction through a community capacity building, awareness and mitigation when disasters occurs.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

There is a multi-sectorial base for disaster reduction consisting of the higher national committee for disaster management, the central command for civil defense and the sub-commands for civil defense in the governorates, their roles are reflected in the coordination and facilitation for the interaction between all involved parties with disaster reduction.

Context & Constraints:

-

Thailand (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act 2007 is enacted to replace Civil Defence Act 1979 and Fire Defence Act 1999. This Act is more oriented to the harmonization and systematization of disaster management practices of all stakeholders at all level. Based on this new structure, the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2010 – 2014 was formulated and approved by the Cabinet to provide a strategic framework of action for all stakeholders. According to the Act, disaster management organizational structure, roles and procedures are identified for all administrative level; national, provincial, district, and sub-district

Context & Constraints:

The structure and frameworks in the plan has not yet been effectively implemented due to several limitations. The most challenging gap is people’s disaster awareness. It is important that an effective disaster risk reduction practice must be in tune with the fostering of “disaster safety culture” in every part of society, particularly among the local community members, local authorities, and school students and teachers who have the capability to build, promote and maintain a “culture of safety awareness”. However, past experiences have shown that our people are not well aware of hazards and disaster. The lack of safety culture has resulted in limited knowledge and capacities, and unorganized disaster management. Good governance is also another constraint for effective implementation of national policy and framework.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Not all administrative levels have resources available for DRR. According to Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act 2007 and National DPM Plan 2010-2016, authorities at national and provincial levels are enforced and encouraged to develop its own DPM action plan as well as budget for plan implementation and exercises. Central government also allocates some amount of budget to support plan exercise for the province at least once a year to ensure the effectiveness and applicability of the plan.

Context & Constraints:

The DPM Act 2007 does not enforce local authorities at sub-district, and village levels to create its own DPM action plan. Therefore, a small part of DRR is incorporated in local development plan which usually puts priorities to building infrastructure rather than disaster preventive and mitigating measures. In many communities, the construction of roads obstructs water way. So, during rainy season, these communities suffer from flood and inundation.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

After government reformed in 2002, Thai government had decentralized authorities to local authorities and provided budget for administration. Besides, reference to Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act 2007, the provincial governor as the provincial director will responsible for disaster prevention and mitigation of his/her own province and have the authorities to provide basic support to victims and mobilize resources from related agencies such as personnel, equipment and in budget to disaster management activities. Furthermore, local administration Chief will be assigned as District Director to perform their duties to disaster prevention and mitigation and some budget and resources are provided also. The Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation has collaborated with other related agencies such as Department of Meteorology, Royal Thai Irrigation, Department of Mineral resources and Thai Red Cross to conduct the appropriate people participatory approach to raise public awareness and mobilize their participation in every phase of disaster management so as to build safer and resilient community. Many implementation projects such as Community Based Disaster Reduction Management (CBDRM), Civil Defence Volunteer, Mr.Warning and One Tambon One Search and Rescue Team are required community participation. The achievement of the above mentioned projects are in some certain level.

Context & Constraints:

Thailand especially government sector has initiated a great number of community participation programs and projects for local disaster risk reduction and risk management. However, the government mainly focuses on quantitative achievement rather than qualitative achievement. Therefore, most of the community-based disaster risk management projects or other initiatives do not have a comprehensive

monitoring and evaluation system to ensure the transfer of training and improved competencies of the local people and local authorities to properly handle with risks/disasters.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

By law, National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Committee presided over by Prime Minister or designated Deputy Prime Minister. This national committee, which comprises all ministries and organizations of every sector, is the national body to provide framework and guidance for disaster management in Thailand. To ensure good coordination and functioning among members and their respective organizations, disaster emergency exercise at national level are carried out every year. Also, Thailand participates in several regional DRR platforms to strengthen national DRR capacities.

Context & Constraints:

The above-mentioned platform has not yet functioned efficiently due to the lack of shared vision among member organizations. For instances, a DRR and CCA issue, CCA national framework makers pay very much attention on the reduction of carbon dioxide emission, and rather overlook the interconnected nature of DRR and CCA. Also, not all stakeholders actively participate in the platform. Budget, and expertise in DRR remains our top five challenges for the development of Thailand's disaster risk reduction.

Yemen (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * No: Climate change policy and strategy
- * Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Yemen had established during the period (2007-2010) joint team works from all the concerned sectors to conduct prior plans. Government was in a great need to insert disaster confrontation in the development plans.

In 2004, the MWE presented concepts of disaster mitigation to the local partners and this was the first step in the activities of DRR. There are sectorial plans like the plans of: MWE, MAA, MOM, CDA, and the EPA, which is concerned by climate change, has started recently with funded by WB it aims to control disasters though, there is deflection in its strategy, it bases for national master development plan.

SVOC said the work of geological monitoring networks has improved, the number of monitoring station has increased in the volcanic fields and legislations for institution- building related to monitoring and studying of earthquakes and volcanoes have been issued.

YRCS said weaknesses places have been determined in 37 residential places in 10 governorates. These weaknesses include water scarcity, geographical factors that lead to risks, citizens' ignorance for the importance of environment and risks of its disasters, Tropical diseases like Malaria and Dengue (Rif Valley Fever).

MAA said, a number of systems and plans have been improved for example: The National Plan for Disasters Management and The National Plan for Confrontation Oil Pollution in the maritime Environment.

UNDP project- Disaster Preparedness, Management and Recovery- 2003 – 2010 this project aims to provide support to the Government in its exerted efforts to successfully respond to the scale of vulnerability and recurrent localized disasters.

Although Yemen is taking proactive steps toward the integration of risk reduction in development, resource allocation and capacities are very limited.

Context & Constraints:

The scarcity of financial resources to collect data and publish them scientifically, conduct periodical assessment for the plans to be studied, analyzed and then modified.

- Absence of awareness.

There is no complete and vital system to manage environmental emergencies which cause economical losses and destroy the ecological systems and spread epidemics. Such emergencies are :oil and industry projects because they are linked in their works to risky substances, random construction works, random road paving. The Authority suggests inserting the following in the development plans :

- 1- The environmental considerations.

2- The national laws like of Customs and Investment.

3- Oil, Gas and Minerals extraction agreements.

It also suggests developing an environmental monitoring in the sensitive zones determined by division plan in order to achieve the balance between development requirements and the environment and its resources maintenance requirements.

It is difficult to convince the rural communities by the seismic and volcanic risk indicators and also to convince most of the society segments to accept the scientific approach and the engineering conditions when building and also in planning for prevention from seismic and volcanic risks.

The main Constraints are ;coordination and co-operation among different security agencies . The NDMU “which was finalized in 2006”, has not yet been approved by the Government. Since 2006 there has been no significant strengthening of the NDMU or of the coordination between ministries.

Yemen is still facing major national security, water and food security challenges, which is resulting in slower action on its risk reduction program. Yemen does neither integrate DRR in sectoral policies, nor has systematically integrated risk reduction in national development planning and strategies

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

In the context of the Millennium Development Goals, third Five Year Plan and the economic reform program, financial and administrative (EPA) works to develop a national and regional policy in cooperation with the MPIC and other stakeholders to prepare a list of legal evaluation of programs then presenting all of these plans to the Council of Ministers for approval.

SVOC suggests the need to facilitate adequate financial resources be able to explore scientific information for monitoring seismic and volcanic activity and the production of maps.

YRCS adopts activities that mitigate disaster risks within its humble capacities, such as draft guide to

volunteering in first aid, health and environmental education, , and training for disaster preparedness, response and adaptation, and to stimulate local authorities to manage disasters, etc.

UNDP provide support to the Government in its exerted efforts to successfully respond to the scale of vulnerability and recurrent localized disasters, which include earthquakes, floods, droughts and various epidemics through disaster mitigation, disaster response and recovery. This will be achieved through the following outputs:

- Establishing the necessary institutions (DMU / National Emergency Operations Center)
- Formulating and implementing a Disaster Management national contingency plan
- Establishing a Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) Database and Communication System
- Building the national staff capacity at the central and governorate levels in DRR

DRR (in multi sectoral sense) is not receiving adequate policy attention, and as a consequence funds allocation is not systematic.

Context & Constraints:

- There are no prior financial terms with the government as allocations for natural disasters.

This is a new experience in the current policy. It needs long time, great efforts and huge implementing capacities to be taken into account especially in the light of the current economic situations.

Regarding the industrial disasters, some of the related governmental sectors have initiated to allocate partial budgets from their own general budgets in early 2001 to conduct the measures of the National Plan for Emergency Oil Pollution of the Marine Environment as an example.

Should support the GDEED to do its job and strengthen coordination with the representatives of local communities and associations and also to develop a legal framework to manage disasters according to the capabilities available.

The government's ignorance to the recommendations accompanied to the reports and technical studies or specialized workshops and budget projects carried out by the center. To succeed in its work, SVOC is a must to be supportive locally and internationally to vitalize series of implementing and application procedures for the operations of land use and building permits according to scientific standards and in acceptable limits.

YRCS determines challenges as the following:-

- 1- Change the pattern of disaster.
- 2- Climate Change.
- 3- Geographical nature of Yemen delays to reach populations quickly.
- 4- Growing internal migration, and from the African Horn to Yemen.
- 5-Drought, desertification and lack of rain.
- 6- Population explosion compared with the limited resources.
- 7- Scarcity of disaster confrontation resources and reliance on donors support.
- 8- the solutions for these problems lie in the proper modern planning and establishing projects of nature sources protection.
- 9- Raising public awareness.
- 10- Integrating platform of DRR in educational curricula and official media programs.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

There is no special legislation that authorizes local government absolute financial authority to reduce disaster, but Governors supervise the public life , and draw some of the budget to face province's emergency response and recovery when necessary, and this is contrary to the laws of the State in the eyes of control and inspection authority, but it excludes expenditure on emergency situations, and is mainly attributable to the novelty of the experience of local governance and lack of experience; therefore need to achieve this goal and time of the accumulation of experiences qualify the local government, since government is seeking to vitalize the activities of local authorities, but their plans are going slowly.

It is necessary to vitalize coordination between central and branch activities, and local response to contain the risks, and allocate the local capacities for the proposal effective contingency plans, and these requirements are still inactive and ineffective.

That efforts are formally determined to move to the decentralized planning and implementation, starting with the election of members of local government and sees the need to expand its powers; to be able to confront disasters at the local level with the local possibilities according to the NDMP.

That there is a mandate for local authorities in resource use and allocation of financial resources within their budgets to cope with DRR.

There is already progress towards decentralization in Yemen, and Yemen's decentralization policy has mandated local governments with disaster risk management and reduction. The legal foundation for developing and implementing disaster risk management programs at the local level already exists.

Context & Constraints:

One of the most difficult challenges is activating the role of the local authorities, and rehabilitating it by expertise, technical competencies and financial resources needed to collect data in all governorates of the republic and be analyzed and creating independent maps for the hotbeds of the risks in each province, and the issuance of legal laws and amending the laws of the local authority present to legally carries out its tasks in this context.

The current situation left the door open for interpretations. One more challenge is the lack of qualified human elements to manage crises and disasters. Strengthening the capacity of the local authority and the local community for the management of disasters and crises, giving them more powers, and the forming national / local volunteer teams for disaster response. The need for engage organizations and international experience to activate the area of disaster management at all national and local levels by devising and implementing plans, including planning of training and awareness programs and their implementation, and activating artificial scenarios simulate the potentials occurring disasters for the sake of training to contain the difficulties encountered.

The EPA stresses the danger of the lack of an early warning unified national Advanced system coordinated by the MWE and based on the assessment of existing capacity for early warning to face disasters as diverse as the tsunami and flash floods. Thus, Yemen should join to the regional early warning systems to develop its own. In order to be a partner in the proceedings of the regional coordination, as part of this, it should create a network of monitoring environmental indicators of interest and map the potential environmental hazards based on studies of established statistical information base in the event of environmental emergencies and disasters.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

There are two frames of the national program, deal with aspects of the disaster and are as follows:

1. In 1998, the SCCD, announced a presidential decree, the Commission cross-section of stakeholders to address the commitments and coordinate the responses of the disaster. Despite of its weakness, but it could be improved in terms of institutional arrangements and capacity building.

2. In 2005, The national team was founded to reduce emergency and environmental disasters under the auspices of the MWE with guidance of the UN-ISDR and in cooperation with, where Yemen owns national system of effective multi-sectorial DRR. The MWE and the national team ,made up of sectors and relevant agencies of all, represent a national point of contact .This may regulate an independent body includes all concerned authorities, and achieving great achievements will reflect its observed progress in this aspect. But it lacks resources , and efficient expertise.

The EPA plans to design the program of preventive and corrective acts, to develop disaster management mechanisms and methods of control and their implementation in different regions. The program includes activities proposed for implementation at the national level, such as the status management program to reduce exposure to risk and its application, and another for the rehabilitation of affected areas, and set a series of disaster control.

In the context of the national system YRCSt is considered a working platform to reduce the risk of disasters.

The Council is responsible for providing policy direction, approving plans for disaster preparedness and response, and defining the tasks and responsibilities of each ministry/agency, actors and before and during any emergency with International Cooperation, and the local administration,

Context & Constraints:

- The absence of a unified network for the exchange of information used in reasonable ways.
- The limited support and rehabilitation.
- The poor coordination and communication since the procedures are related to ministers and officials of government departments which make procedures delayed.
- The lack of a comprehensive information prior to the past situations and dispersion.
- The carelessness of senior leaders that try to acquire the management committees of disaster reduction for the exploitation of foreign support.

The EPA shows its willingness to support the government's actions on the local and central levels, in collaboration with local NGOs in the field of rehabilitation and control techniques and methods of implementation. It also proclaims its support for community efforts in the use of vital means to control over some disaster risks.

Whereas the YRCS sees that the most important challenge facing active partners in disaster management, is the lack of clear and specific powers or roles in disaster management for the key partners. When a disaster takes place a committees formed without advance planning, without specifying clear and specific responsibilities, and without allocating financial resources or budgets to meet the costs and consequences of disasters. Also, the diversity of those who make reports or calls for help. Determining a single authority to administrate emergency operations in the field and coordinate efforts either during the disasters or after they occur is something needed.

Europe

Armenia (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Some key contextual factors of the assessment of the activities of countries in the field of DRR

Involvement in the realization of mechanisms of enhancement of stability towards risks of municipal and community administrative bodies is being implemented.

In particular, preparation of plans of actions in the field of reduction of risk of natural and man-made disasters by means of forces of community management of ARS of MoES of RA for the period of 2011-2014.

A considerable place in the field of DRR is given to program plans of improvement of General plan of development of Yerevan city. Connected with the activation of constructional mastering of territory and erection of many-storied inhabited and public buildings both in the studied and built-up territories it became important to define seismic stability of buildings in the territory of the city and to improve seismological and constructive characteristics of new buildings and constructions.

Context & Constraints:

Unfortunately, resources used for the reduction of risk of disasters are allocated mainly for the liquidation of consequences. The fact that the overall expenses for the reduction of risk of disaster would be lower is not taken into consideration, if risk is taken into account in program decisions on the elaboration of projects for the study and development of infrastructure of the territory. The mentioned statement defines the level of progress consisting in:

- a rather important progress in forming plans and programs on the reduction of risk with certain achievements in the field of periodic strategic institutional adherence depending on known and previously mentioned limitations in potential and resources.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 52 % allocated from national budget

* 13 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 20 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 11 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 4 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Depending on the genetic nature of catastrophes the assessment of the risk of the possible emergencies is decided by the MES of RA jointly with partner agency and institutional organizations on the basis of possible financing of definite implementers. In a result of assessment of dangers and risks of emergencies of natural-man-made origin the joint complex conclusion is compiled with the recommendations for the implementation of definite engineer-protective measures or additional definite program clarifications, investigations and researches.

Decentralization in conduction of investigations and researches of the nature of emergencies as well as the assessment of damages from the occurred dangerous events is provided by the inclusion municipal bodies and local services as well as population suffered from dangerous processes.

Context & Constraints:

While assessing the level of progress in reaching the objectives in sphere of risk reduction it must be mentioned that institutional loyalty to some extent is reached but the achievements are incomplete as resources and capacities are limited.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Local municipal and community bodies bear responsibility for DRR, but concrete budgetary financial means are not provided. Resources are included in the annual budget of the country for DRR according to the timely planning measures for the reduction of vulnerability of natural and technical objects. Taking into consideration the insufficiency of financial provision, regional, large-scale tasks, as a rule, are planned for stage by stage realization. In case of acute necessity for the elimination of the consequences of dangerous processes, financial means are provided from the reserve funds according to the governmental decision.

Context & Constraints:

National administrative structures and partner institutional organizations operate on the basis of special contract obligations according to the intentions that join together 14 professional organizations, which participate in the process of the solution of DRR problems depending on the origin of the dangerous process.

A certain list of professional participation in the research is fixed for each subdivision of member-organizations of the agreement therefore there are no difficulties in the realization process of DRR.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The National Program on DRR is in stage of development. Special commission of representatives of corresponding ministries and agencies has been created with active consultative support of UN office in Armenia, which according to "Guideline for establishing National Platform for DRR" and "Practical guideline for HFA monitoring and review 2009-2011" should be presented this year. Acquaintance with above-mentioned documents showed that a range of developments in DRR has been already implemented in Armenia.

Context & Constraints:

The necessity of the improvement of methodical mechanisms for the complex assessment of the risk:

- a) of break and possible destruction of hydro - constructions with provision of timely population awareness – 2005-2006;
- b) of heavy metals on urbanized territories (underlining of factors and groups of risk, mapping М1:10000);
- c) of natural and man-made radiation activeness of the territories of Ararat valley. Monitoring in the system of atmospheric sediments: water- soil –plants 2005;
- d) of the development of methods of risk vulnerability reduction: engineering-geo-morphological and ecologic assessment, mapping, zoning of the territory according to the factors of risk – 2006.
- e) of the biogeochemical stream of chemical elements in the ecosystem: criteria of the resistance of factors of man-made effects. Assessment of influence of mining enterprises on the environment and the technology of influence of anti-filtering barriers on tail-reservoirs.

Bulgaria (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * No: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

According to Art. 9 from the Disaster Protection Law:

(1) planning of disaster protection is carried out at municipal, regional and national level. (2) For the activity under par.1 executive authorities draw up plans for disaster protection.

Council of Ministers forms the disaster public protection policy;

adopt a National Plan for Disaster Protection and National Action Plan for carrying out of rescue and emergency recovery activities.

Context & Constraints:

- Financial support for disaster risk reduction activities is not sufficient at local level;
- Difficulties in engaging all the relevant stakeholders in a dialogue that will help to make the DRR a national priority.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

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:

Budget constraints, not enough disaster risk reduction capacity in the country to support the efforts of the relevant stakeholders

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Community emergency plans with respective preventive measures and resource allocation are developed in case of disaster or accident in municipality area.

Voluntary units formed and trained by the supervision of the municipality authority could participate in the process of averting, rescuing and mitigation of the emergency (as it is pointed in the Disaster Protection Law).

Context & Constraints:

lack of enough financial resources for training of the community;
Not enough capacity at local level

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The preventive content of the National Program serves as a nationally owned mechanism for adopting of disaster risk reduction measures at all levels.

Bulgaria is trying to update its national platform and to include more relevant stakeholders so that it could become multisectoral.

Context & Constraints:

Although a lot of efforts have been made, there is still a lack of disaster risk reduction capacity and trained people to support the institutions.

Czech Republic (in English)**Priority 1: Core indicator 1**

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

DRR principles have been included in so-called flood protection plans with specific responsibilities etc. However, more complex plans from all types of disaster risk prevention do not exist. On the other hand, floods are the most probable kind of disasters in our country (over 90% of all disasters).

Context & Constraints:

non-existence of a complex disaster reduction plans including all types of disasters is caused by differentiation of responsibilities for different ministries and a weaker role of the government for coordination and unification of such activities. Another problem is relatively low number of disasters per year so all precautions as well as programs for an improvement of preparedness are difficult for implementation. people think that some forthcoming disaster is rather improbable.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % allocated from national budget
- * 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund
- * unknown level USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)
- * 5000000 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)
- * changing level each year USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

After each flood or another kind of disaster the government releases certain funds for recovery etc. as well as for some programs for preparation of structural and non-structural measures to ensure an increase of resilience in damaged areas.

Context & Constraints:

However, the new government has been planning to create a special fund - the part of the state budget - for a coverage of disasters (especially floods) and their consequences. Increase of funds for coverage of floods should be approved by the parliament.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Local governments have a full responsibility for handling disasters at their territory. However, in the case of very severe disasters (catastrophes), when the local governments do not have enough means to face all damages and losses - then they can get help from the central government both financial and operational.

Context & Constraints:

The main constraints are financial.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations, national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 2 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 4 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The membership in the platform is voluntary and representatives of institutions and civil society members participate in the activities of platform.

Context & Constraints:

Such activities have been carried out also at regional level in Moravian-Silesian region by so-called regional platform. In that area, floods and other disasters (recently also air pollution caused by high concentrations of aerosols) appear relatively frequently.

Finland (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Finland's national DRR policy framework/HFA action plan is currently under preparation. Until now, the existing legislation e.g. the Readiness Act and the Rescue Act together with government resolution on securing functions vital to society and Internal Security Programme set by the government have formed the framework for national DRR action, and the elements of DRR are being addressed by various Ministries and Institutions in cooperation with each other, focusing on data collection and monitoring, early warning and emergency services to protect people, property and the environment and to ensure that critical infrastructure remains operational.

DRR is addressed in Finland's Development Policy Programme (adopted by the Government in 2007) and the Humanitarian Assistance Guidelines: Finland's National Plan for Implementing the Good Humanitarian Donorship Principles (April 2007). The objective of the Development Policy is to eradicate poverty in

compliance with the Millennium Development Goals. It is emphasized that eradication of poverty is possible only if both the developing and industrialised countries pursue economically, socially and ecologically sustainable policies. One of the three priorities is climate and environment issues.

Finland has been a pioneer in the implementation of climate policy. The National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change was adopted in 2005 as an independent section of the National Energy and Climate Strategy. The report on the first Evaluation of the Implementation of the Adaptation Strategy was published in 2009. The revision of the Strategy should take place in 2011-2013.

In addition, DRR has been addressed recently in several developments of national policies, such as Dam Safety Act, Flood Risk Management Act, Water Service Act and National Land Use Guidelines.

Context & Constraints:

The established National Platform will bring together all national authorities, institutions and NGO's which have been already working rather extensively in disaster preparedness and risk management in their own areas, and in cooperation with other authorities and institutions. National Platform will ensure inter-sectorial and inter-agency collaboration and full synergy benefits, add value for the existing work and conduct or initiate new activities. It is expected that the National Platform will contribute greatly to the increased understanding of the disaster risk reduction concept. Finland is very advanced in e.g. disaster preparedness, early warning systems and emergency management, while the prevention, reduction and mitigation of disasters caused by natural hazards have not been emphasized as much. Plan of Action is being prepared for the National Platform (expected to be finalized in November 2010).

The knowledge and awareness of authorities and general public on natural hazards and what could be done to increase resilience should be improved. Efforts must be made to ensure that the understanding of disaster risk and appropriate DRR measures is at higher level among authorities and general public.

Flood risk has not yet been sufficiently addressed in Finland. There are some zoned areas, recreational properties and livelihoods located in close proximity to rivers, lakes and coastal areas prone to flooding. It is expected that the implementation of EU's flood directive and national strategies will advance flood risk management. The Act and Degree on flood risk management was accepted in summer 2010. Flood risk areas will be identified and nominated and necessary action will be taken in order to manage the flood risks in Finland by the end of 2015. The process includes national, regional and local levels as well as NGO's. Private people can participate through the hearing process of the nomination of the flood risk areas.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

In Finland there are not allocated funds for disaster risk reduction as such but the budget is included to the total budget. In legislation different sectors are obliged to assess the risks and make the necessary measures in order to protect their functions in all situations including normal times as far as exceptional conditions.

Context & Constraints:

Limited resources because of the low risk of natural hazards.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Finland has 22 rescue regions that are in charge of the emergency situation, unless the event exceeds the geographical responsibility of the local authority. Also other regional authorities are obligated to support rescue services for example in assessing the situation. Support is given from regional and national authorities including voluntary agencies/ NGOs if there is a need for that. Rescue services are obliged to assess the accident risks in their own area and to make decisions on service level that base on risk assessment.

The service level of the rescue services corresponds to the accident threats present in the region. The regional rescue service ascertains and assesses the threats present in the region and determines, on the basis thereof, the service level of the rescue services comprising the personnel and equipment of the fire brigade as well as the full-readiness time of the fire brigade. The service level also covers planning, prevention of accidents, civil defence as well as support measures necessary for rescue activities. Also other regional authorities that participate to the rescue work are obliged to make the necessary action plans.

Context & Constraints:

The issues related to natural hazards and disaster risk reduction are a low priority for most municipalities because the risk is relatively low.

Resource needs at the municipal level are difficult to justify because of the low risk. However the climate change considerations are changing the situation gradually.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 2 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 11 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

A National Platform and coordination mechanism was created in 7 May 2010. The Platform is a permanent network and it is open to new members, including NGOs and the private sector in the future. The network consists of an Executive Group and a Expert Group.

The goal of the Finnish National Platform is to improve the preparedness of the society, increase knowledge of possible threats and reduce the damage caused by possible disasters. The starting point is the priorities set by the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015.

Another goal of the Finnish National Platform is also to pull together different actors and utilize the work that has already been done and coordinate better the work that is going to be done as far as natural hazards are concerned. The Finnish National Platform also aims at developing cooperation with the EU and neighbouring countries and supporting developing countries to build more risk resilient societies.

The Executive Group consists of high level officials and members from organizations as follows:

1. Ministry of the Interior
2. Ministry for Foreign Affairs
3. Prime Minister's Office
4. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
5. Ministry of the Environment
6. Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
7. Ministry of Transport and Communications
8. National Emergency Supply Agency
9. Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities
10. Finnish Meteorological Institute
11. Finnish Environment Institute
12. Institute of Seismology of the University of Helsinki

13. Finnish Red Cross

In the Expert Group there are experts from the same organizations as above except Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities and Ministry of the Environment.

The Finnish National Platform has no separate funding and the costs are covered by the participating organizations.

Context & Constraints:

During the first year the main task for the platform will be to establish ways of working and the role of the platform as well as prepare a plan of action.

Germany (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

> German Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (2008)

http://www.bmu.de/files/english/pdf/application/pdf/das_gesamt_en_bf.pdf

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The German federal system divides the competence for disaster reduction between the Federal Government and the Federal States (Laender), whereas the major tasks lie in the hands of the states (see an overview in the annex below). Additionally, DRR is a cross-sectoral topic and therefore no sole law exists for its regulation. Rather, the elements of DRR are integrated in both the “non-military” civil protection law of the Federal States (Laender) and the German Security Policy at the national level.

On the national level, the capacities of the Federal State, in particular the “Federal Agency for Technical Relief” (THW) and the “Federal Armed Forces” (Bundeswehr: see links), support the forces of the Laender, such as the emergency organisations and fire brigades. According to article 35 of the German constitution the different authorities of the Federal Government and the Federal States (Laender) have to assist each other in the case of a natural disaster. Therefore, the Laender have the right to demand help

from Federal Forces such as the THW. The THW has associations at the county and municipality/community levels and is integrated in the local emergency response. Since 2000 the “Civil Military Cooperation” (CIMIC) or “Zivil-militärische Zusammenarbeit” (ZMZ: see links) of the Bundeswehr has a new structure: each federal state has its federal command and there are more than 400 regional commands for counties, which coordinate and train mainly reservists in disaster preparedness.

Certainly DRR also accounts for an important part of the environmental law/policy and spatial and land use planning. Among other things the national parliament has adopted a new version of the “Regional Planning Act” (“Raumordnungsgesetz”) in July 2008 in which civil protection and critical infrastructure play a more important role. In March 2010 mitigation and adaptation to climate change were integrated into the “Regional Planning Act” in the course of its amendment. After the Elbe Flood in 2002 the “Standing Conference of Interior Ministers” (IMK: see link) agreed on a “New Strategy for the protection of the German population” in which a series of regulations were laid out and research was conducted. A large part of these, such as the “German Joint Information and Situation Centre of the Federal government and Laender” (GMLZ) or the “German Emergency Planning Information System” (deNIS II plus: see links) will be explained in Priority 2. The Law concerning the “German Meteorological Service” (DWD: see link) defines the duties of the DWD, namely the provision of meteorological services, the meteorological safeguarding of aviation and shipping, the issuing of official warnings in the case of dangerous weather phenomena, short and long-term recording, monitoring, and evaluation of meteorological processes in the atmosphere as well as its structure and composition, the recording of interactions between the atmosphere and other environmental spheres, the forecasting of meteorological processes, the monitoring of the atmosphere for traces of radioactive elements and the forecasting of their dissemination, the operation of the necessary measuring and observation systems and the provision, storage, and documentation of meteorological data and products. The German parliament has adopted a new protective law for floods and high water in May 2005, which obligates the Federal States to define flood plains/areas for all endangered river areas by 2012. Adaptation to climate change is considered a common strategy of all public authorities and as an integrated approach in all areas.

According to the law for civil protection (Zivilschutzgesetz: see annex) in its version (from 2004), the tasks of DRR have been shared between the Federal Government and the Federal States (Laender), whereby the responsibilities on the county and community level are regulated by the Laender. The Laender are authorised to determine by executive order the jurisdiction of either several municipalities, municipal unions or associations of municipalities in the area of civil protection and management. Integrated in this system are the local authorities and (voluntary) fire brigades (run by the municipalities) with their 1.2 million volunteers as one of the main pillars. But this counts only for disaster response; in the case of wildfires, the forest law at the Laender level holds the owners and forest management services responsible for DRR. The strong NGO-system of the German Red Cross (Deutsches Rotes Kreuz: DRK), the Workers` Samaritan Federation Germany (Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund: ASB), the Malteser Germany, the Order of St. John and the “German Lifeguard Association” (Deutsche Lebens-Rettungs-Gesellschaft: DLRG) (see links) supports these within the framework for civil protection. The flood management centres at the communal level are responsible for local forecasting and warning, while the Federal States are legally responsible for construction in their respective land areas and the communities/municipalities for the preservation, operation and planning.

In April 2009 „Gesetz zur Änderung des Zivilschutzgesetzes – ZSGÄndG“ came into force. The act changed its name from Zivilschutzgesetzes to Zivilschutz- und Katastrophenhilfegesetz (ZSKG). The amendment of the act ensures that Federal resources are provided to the Laender in case of natural disaster or other threats making the response capability of the Laender more effective. Furthermore the amendment of the act enables the Federation for the first time to take over coordination tasks if requested and agreed by Federal State(s). The operational disaster management stays in the responsibility of the Federal States.

Additionally inter-departmental and disaster management trainings involving all Federal States like LÜKEX has been determined as a legal task. Generally the ZSKG provides the "Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK) with an more suitable and effective legal framework.

German strategy of adaptation to climate change (DAS)

On 17 December 2008 the federal cabinet established the DAS. It creates a framework for a national adaptation to the consequences of climate change. It establishes a transparent middle-term process to:

- determine the required actions with responsible stakeholders
- define objectives
- determine and solve conflicts and to
- develop and implement adaptation measures

Reducing vulnerability is one of the important objectives within the DAS are. Thus the following action are foreseen:

Appoint and communicate hazards and risks

Awareness rising and sensitisation of stakeholders

Provide decision principles for prevention and planning

Appoint possible actions, coordinate responsibilities; formulate and implement adaptation actions

Within the implementation of DAS an "Action Plan for Adaptation" will be created until March/April 2011. A civil protection stakeholder workshop planned for the mid of 2010 together with UBA and "Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK) will develop first steps towards the Action Plan.

The Action Plan will be a step towards the implementation of the DAS. It will consist of the following points:

- Overview of planned federal measures as well as measures of federal departments with other stakeholders (Laender, associations, civil society)
- Overview of measures of other stakeholders
- Approach regarding the prioritisation of adaptation measures
- Financial aspects
- Suggestions for evaluation of measures as well as of DAS itself
- Enhancement of DAS and the definition of next steps

The "Federal Foreign Office" (AA: see annex and link below) pursues an interdisciplinary approach to encourage the implementation of Early Warning and DRR in national policies of partner countries. Thereby it aims to strengthen its partner countries' sustainable development policies in DRR.

"Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK), "Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW), "German Weather Service" DWD and "Federal Environment Agency" (UBA) started a project aimed at the analysis of climate models with regard to extreme events. This will contribute to better data and information basis for civil protection purposes.

Context & Constraints:

The challenge for German policy is the coordination/adaptation of the different levels in the federal system, which has to be addressed by further efforts.

The cross cutting efforts, initiated for example in the "Competence Center on Global Warming and Adaptation" (KomPass) of the "Federal Environment Agency" (UBA: see links), need further attention. The suggestive established standard environmental impact assessment (UVP: see link) could serve as a model instrument for an official risk impact assessment, an idea for which there is already continuing discussion.

The general consensus of the German research landscape maintains that there is a need for a legally binding system to accumulate and access data addressing disasters, as there is currently no public mandatory system to collect, process, disseminate, and apply disaster occurrence data. In addition, a

transnational (in particular European) policy needs to be established in order to ensure freedom of data access.

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 challenge is to convince the administration on both regional and national levels that DRR should take priority. In its international work, for example, the DRK works on the local and regional level.

Inside its DRR programming GRC works with the national Red Cross and Red Cross Society on local and regional level, supporting them in advocacy for regional and local DRR planning in their countries. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross are working with different programmes to convince national decision makers of the need of DRR as national priorities.

Supporting document:

Zivilschutz- und Katastrophenhilfegesetz - ZSKG 2009:

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/13740_ZivilschutzundKatastrophenhilfegese.pdf [PDF 40 KB]

Zivilschutzgesetz (2004) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2967_Zivilschutzgesetz.pdf [PDF 83.58 KB]

Overview Federal Law http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2967_ListeKatSG.pdf [PDF 65.24 KB]

Leitlinien DRR des Auswaertigen Amts

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2967_katastrophenvorsorgegrundsuetzeleitlinien.pdf [PDF 19.26 KB]

Katastrophenvorsorge des Auswaertigen Amts http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2967_AA.pdf [PDF 28.83 KB]

Related links:

DRK <http://www.drk.de/>

ASB <http://www.asb.de/view.php3?show=5400003200160>

Malteser <http://www.malteser.de/>

Johanniter <http://www.johanniter.de/>

DLRG <http://www.dlrg.de/>

CIMIC http://www.streitkraeftebasis.de/portal/a/streitkraeftebasis/kcxml/04_Sj9SPykssy0xPLMnMz0vM0Y_QjzKL9443NfUASYGYJsGW-pEwsaCUVH1fj_zcVH1v_QD9gtylckdHRUUAABMgzw!!/delta/base64xml/L3dJdyEvd0ZNQUFzQUMvNEIVRS82X0tfNTdK

THW http://www.thw.bund.de/cln_035/nn_244766/EN/content/home/home__en__node.html__nnn=true

Bundeswehr <http://www.bundeswehr.de/portal/a/bwde>

BMU - Klimaschutz <http://www.bmu.de/klimaschutz/doc/41143.php>

UVP - Overview <http://bundesrecht.juris.de/uvpg/index.html>

DWD - Law http://www.dwd.de/bvbw/appmanager/bvbw/dwdwwwDesktop?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=dwdwww_aufgabenspektrum&_nfls=false

DRK <http://www.drk.de/>

KomPass http://www.anpassung.net/cln_110/sid_45F733413D2174CC5295B43C7E3E7138/DE/Home/homepage__node.html?__nnn=true

UBA <http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/index-e.htm>

Federal Foreign Office (AA) <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Startseite.html>

deNIS II plus <http://www.denis.bund.de/>

GMLZ http://www.bbk.bund.de/nn_402322/DE/02_Themen/05_Krisenmanagement/03_GMLZ/GMLZ__node.html__nnn=true

IMK

http://www.bundesrat.de/cln_051/nn_8758/DE/gremien-konf/fachministerkonf/imk/imk-node.html__nnn=true

e

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Resources for disaster reduction 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 of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (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.

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.

The "German Red Cross" (GRC) for example depends very much on its own private donations to carry out long term DRR programming and there is a need for more substantial funds for DRR. Short term DRR projects with a focus on DRR awareness raising and training are supported by the Federal Foreign Office and EU. To ensure the sustainability of development projects in long term there would also be a need at the "Ministry for Development Cooperation" (BMZ) to fund long term DRR projects additional to its current project fundings.

Related links:

THW http://www.thw.bund.de/cln_036/nn_244766/EN/content/home/home__en__node.html__nnn=true

BMU <http://www.bmu.de/english/aktuell/4152.php>

UBA <http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/index-e.htm>

KomPass http://www.anpassung.net/cln_110/DE/Home/homepage__node.html?__nnn=true

DKKV <http://www.dkkv.org/>

IMK

http://www.bundesrat.de/cln_051/nn_8758/DE/gremien-konf/fachministerkonf/imk/imk-node.html__nnn=true

Federal Foreign Office <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Startseite.html>

BBK - Recommendations http://www.bbk.bund.de/cln_027/nn_401772/DE/02__Themen/01__TippsBev/TippsBev__node.html__nnn=true

THW http://www.thw.bund.de/cln_036/nn_244766/EN/content/home/home__en__node.html__nnn=true

BMI http://www.bmi.bund.de/cln_028/nn_122688/Internet/Navigation/EN/Homepage/Home.html__nnn=true

Zivilschutzneuordnungsgesetz

<http://archiv.jura.uni-saarland.de/BGBI/TEIL1/1997/19970728.1.HTML#GL20>

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The local level is participating in DRR on a large scale through the German understanding of subsidiarity. Subsidiarity gives priority to communal independence over governmental action. This means that the local authorities and chapters of emergency response forces can receive assistance from above by demand, though only in the case of urgent need. This has to be considered not only in the case of disasters but also with decisions and responsibilities about construction areas, land use etc. on the local/communal level. In the case of disaster response and management, the main actors in Germany include the local fire brigades and police, "Federal Agency for Technical Relief" (THW), as well as private relief/emergency services such as the Red Cross (DRK), Malteser Germany, the Order of St. John or the Workers` Samaritan Federation Germany (ASB).

In the case of a major hazard across federal boundaries or nationwide, the superordinated authorities and organizations such as the "Federal Agency of Technical Relief" (THW: see links) support the various actors on the communal level. Constitutionally, however, DRR and preparedness/prevention are largely a local duty of communities and town districts. Their local fire brigades and emergency medical services (as well as the communal flood protection) provide the foundation of DRR in the population because of their ability to raise awareness and especially through their voluntary engagement. More than 1.2 million people work in the voluntary fire brigades, another 400,000 in the five volunteer organizations - the DRK, the ASB, the Malteser Germany, the Order of St. John and the "German Lifeguard Association" (Deutsche Lebens-Rettungs-Gesellschaft: DLRG) (see links) - and an additional 76,000 volunteers in the THW. Through the civilian service and the voluntary social year, an additional 90,000 young citizens work in a DRR-related field. Through the tradition of voluntary work in disaster relief/assistance, a culture of resilience is developed at a community-based micro level, while the different actors (including the THW) are primarily coordinated by the communal operation administration in the case of an emergency, as the fire brigades are communal and the emergency services are controlled by the district. Therefore, due to the principle of subsidiarity, the regional authorities assume responsibility in the case of larger disasters.

The High Tech Strategy of the Federal Government aims at ensure the social and technical infrastructure against man-made and natural disasters.

It is a platform for strategic cooperation between economy, administration, science and the end-users.

This initiative facilitates the networking of the different fields of research but also the exchange between research and the users and the operators of critical infrastructures and the providers of security solutions.

Strategic objective of the Government is to utilise the knowledge about Climate Change and its implications.

A component of the High-Tech Strategy is the Climate Service Centre (CSC), which bundles knowledge, consulting services and hazard risk data in the context of Climate Change for economy, society, policy and science. It is hosted by the Research Center of the Helmholtz Gemeinschaft (GKSS: see link) and officially started its work on 2nd July 2009. Amongst others important objectives of CSC are: to close the gaps between research and the users of climate change related information, to support decision making processes based on meaningful research results and to prepare useful information for the society.

Where GRC is implementing DRR Programs with community participation (e.g. South Asia, South East Asia, East Africa, Middle and South America) substantial achievements can be attained in reducing communities vulnerability and strengthening their resilience.

Context & Constraints:

The decentralised German system requires structures of responsibility and knowledge about mechanisms, possibilities and regulations at the local level, which faces the challenge of an potentially inefficient and difficult to manage delegation of tasks and participation of the different actors in disaster and emergency management at the community level. The German federal system has been reformed for years and one of its challenges is the continued efficient use of DRR-resources after dismantling bureaucracy and changing the administrative structures.

The Federal Government, the Federal States (Laender) and the communities are attempting to develop a future organization of DRR that contains all the benefits of such a decentralized organization without simultaneously sacrificing comprehensive approaches. Due to the plurality of actors in this area, this is emphasized as the main challenge. Additionally, voluntary services have faced the unforeseen challenge of a decreasing number of new recruits in recent years due to the change in demography and mobility of the population.

The German development cooperation recognizes DRR as a mainstream issue with limitations in capacities and resources at the local level. Therefore it aims to reduce them through capacity building at a communal level.

Supporting document:

EU-Consensus on Humanitarian Aid (2008) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2967_euconsensusen.pdf
[PDF 4.17 MB]

Related links:

DLRG <http://www.dlrg.de/>

Hightech Strategie <http://www.hightech-strategie.de/de/167.php>

http://www.gkss.de/science_and_industrie/klimaberatung/csc/index.html.de

Johanniter <http://www.johanniter.de/org/juh/enindex.htm>

THW http://www.thw.bund.de/cln_036/nn_244766/EN/content/home/home__en__node.html__nnn=true

DRK <http://www.malteser.de/>

Malteser <http://www.malteser.de/>

ASB <http://www.asb.de/view.php3?show=5100005900062>

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 70 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 30 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

At the end of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), the UN appealed to member states to establish organizations/platforms for disaster risk reduction or to support those that already exist. As a logical consequence of the clear consensus among all stakeholders in Germany, the “German Committee for Disaster Reduction” (DKKV: see link) continued the work of the German IDNDR Committee.

The “Federal Foreign Office” (AA: see link) ensured its continuing support as the main donor to the work of the German National Platform. Therefore, the Committee was able to continue its activities without interruption and its structure remained the same. The DKKV functions as a competence centre for all questions of national and international disaster reduction, prevention and management and spreads the knowledge of disaster reduction across all levels of the education sector. DKKV also acts as a mediator for international organizations and institutions in the area of disaster reduction and aims to enhance interdisciplinary and transnational cooperation. It works for the implementation of available knowledge and procedures/techniques about disaster reduction in politics, administration and economics and for strategies to strengthen disaster resilience.

The DKKV is a registered association under private law and, therefore, it is not a government authority. It currently has 49 voluntary committee members and about 20 long-term guest members from the areas of policy, administration, science, the media and aid organisations. It is directed by an executive board (the chairperson is Dr. Irmgard Schwaetzer, former Federal Minister for Regional Planning, Building and Urban Development) that is supported by a scientific and an operating advisory board. An office with a staff of 4 persons (with up to 5 part-time workers and interns) manages ongoing administrative and subject area-related tasks. The Member Assembly is the main body of the association and meets at least once a year. The assembly elects the Board of the Committee and is the decision-making body for long-term strategic decision-making and legally binding agreements. The diversity of backgrounds represented within the Committee, as expressed by the variety of DKKV members with their different mandates and expertise, provides an excellent basis for interdisciplinary approaches that span a wide spectrum of interests. This broad basis of expertise enables the Committee to work on interdisciplinary, multi-sector topics that interlink different scientific disciplines and practitioners.

Core funding for DKKV and its activities is provided by a membership fee. As a key contributor to ISDR processes, the biggest share of project funding is provided by the “Federal Foreign Office” (AA). DKKV also receives various types of financing tied to specific projects and limited in duration and scope. The DKKV is also entitled to accept tax-deductible donations, as it is a certified non-profit organization.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenges for DKKV can be seen in the following areas:

- Supporting and initiating inter-disciplinary research
- Interlinking science and practice
- Connecting national and international aspects and initiatives
- Bringing together public sector and private sector structures

DKKV as a non-governmental association is not directly involved in decision-making processes at the governmental level. Therefore, an additional challenge is to convince decision-makers and politicians to reach risk-sensitive decisions by providing sound expertise.

Related links:

Federal Foreign Office (AA) <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Startseite.html>

German Committee for Disaster Reduction (DKKV) <http://www.dkkv.org/default.asp>

Italy (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

In Italy, Disaster Risk Reduction is a task performed at different levels by a multiplicity of actors. Development policies as well as other specific strategies currently foresee DRR requirements to be fulfilled. These policies are periodically reviewed and improved, but currently there is a lack of coordination in the review process. A new approach to DRR has been introduced at the beginning of 2008 according to the objectives and guidelines set by the Hyogo Framework for Action. Coordinated updating procedures will be developed in the next future.

Context & Constraints:

The full accomplishment of the objectives set by the Hyogo Framework for Action will be tied to the improvement of coordination among all actors involved in Disaster Risk Reduction. The National Platform

will play a pivotal role in this field.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

Aggregated data regarding budget allocation are not available at the moment.

Context & Constraints:

Despite the current international economic trend, involving cuts in government spending, available resources will probably grow in the next years under the umbrella of the Platform as long as disaster risk awareness increases. In the same time, other relevant partners will be identified and involved in the framework of the Platform, in order to improve its coordination capabilities.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

DRR at local level basically lies on local authorities and civil protection structures. The Italian Civil Protection Service is based on the two pillars of decentralization and subsidiarity. Under the framework provided by the Law n. 225 of February 24th, 1992, Legislative Decree n. 112 of March 31st, 1998, and Constitutional Law n. 3 of October 18th, 2001, forecasting, preventive, emergency and recovery measures for the protection of people, goods and of the environment from the effects of disasters are a primary responsibility of the Mayor. Other authorities participate in the prevision and prevention of disasters and can be also involved in emergency and recovery operations. The civil society is fully involved in these processes, through NGOs and volunteer organizations.

Context & Constraints:

In this field the need of more effective accountability is perceived. In some areas of the Country, the lack of local regulations causes poor cooperation, slowdowns and delays in planning and prevention activities

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The National Platform for DRR has been created by means of the Prime Minister's Decree n. 66 of January 18th, 2008, that has given to the National Civil Protection Department the responsibility to establish and coordinate the Platform, and has identified the main institutional partners of the Platform. Since then, some meetings of the Coordination Group have been hosted in the premises of the National Civil Protection Department to discuss the composition, organization and role of the Platform. For the time being the Platform involves only agencies and organizations that are part of the National Civil Protection Service. The Platform is currently defining rules and procedures for the participation of other

organizations.

Context & Constraints:

The main issues that the Platform is debating include the need for an adequate representation of all actors involved, the need for fast and participative coordination procedures and the safeguard of specific roles and responsibilities of the leading partners.

Norway (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The former Civil Defence Act from 1953 is to be replaced by a new act on civil protection. The new plan and building act from 2008 has sustained development as a goal, and risk reduction considerations are integrated in planning and programming. Risk reduction, including climate change adaptation, has an emphasis in social and land use planning. Guiding material under the new legislation includes considerations on climate change adaptation. The counties guide and control that the municipalities consider risk reduction in local planning.

The report to the Storting no. 22 (2007-08) on societal security also provides a good foundation for the work on disaster risk reduction.

Report No. 9 (2007-2008) to the Storting (white paper) 'Norwegian policy on the prevention of humanitarian crises' examines the global challenges we are facing and discusses how Norway can make the most difference through its bilateral development cooperation. Local risk reduction efforts, local capacity building and active local participation are the Government's main priorities in the ongoing efforts in this area.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The 430 municipalities in Norway are the local fundament of national disaster risk reduction. The municipalities are responsible for the functioning of key public services and the coordination of these during emergencies (e.g. local infrastructure, health services, care for the elderly and other vulnerable populations, and information to the public). In accordance with the principles of responsibility and of proximity, the main responsibility for preventive planning and disaster management within their territorial borders lies with the municipalities. Risk- and vulnerability analysis, physical planning, emergency plans and exercises are the cornerstones of disaster risk reduction at the local level. All municipalities are required to have an operational fire- and rescue service, and from 2010 they are required by law to establish systems for emergency preparedness and response. According to the new Plan and Building Act, they are required to carry out risk & vulnerability analyses in connection to new physical developments. The Norwegian Climate Adaptation Programme highlights the role of the municipalities in including adaptation into all levels of planning. The programme offers courses, guiding materials, a website disseminating research and sharing good practices, as well as practical tools and services. A committee to develop a green paper (NOU) on adaptation was appointed in 2009 and will deliver its report in November 2010.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Norway is in the process of establishing a National Platform. The Directorate for civil protection and emergency planning is tasked to lead the process and is reviewing different models of organization and scope of the platform.

There are already many forums on different aspects on disaster risk reduction in Norway. It is a challenge to make sure that a new national platform adds value to the already existing networks. The Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning, together with a number of other agencies, cover all aspects of work associated with a national platform. Disaster risk reduction in Norway has for many years followed the principles outlined in the Hyogo Framework for Action. The Norwegian system is characterized by strong cooperation with the volunteer (NGO) sector as well as civil-military cooperation for disaster response.

Context & Constraints:

-

Poland (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

> <http://programodra.pl/>

* No: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

DRR is included in national, regional and sectoral development plans and will be also included in Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. In Poland the attitude towards hazard problems was changed in recent years. Now it can be characterized by integrated and unanimous approach towards natural disaster problem. Integrated approach means that research, legislation, control and measurement, economic, technical, educational, social and insurance problems relating to hazards are developed parallel and they are equally treated.

Unanimous approach to natural disasters relates to inseparable consideration of the extreme event, which may be caused by both natural as well as anthropogenic phenomena. For victims or degraded environment followed by those events it makes no difference whether it was formally qualified as an extreme event caused by natural powers, or as a result of technical catastrophe. In both cases assistance is essential.

Context & Constraints:

From the point of view of DRR plans limitations exist due to insufficient financial sources on all planning levels.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

*

Description:

Specific allocation within the national budget is not only the one source of financing DRR activities in Poland. Taking into account the wide definition of DRR activities actions are also financed by other sources including National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management and foreign funds. Post disaster reconstructions are in many cases financed from the reserve of the national budget. Taking into consideration above mentioned aspects it is difficult to estimate total budget designated for DRR>

Context & Constraints:

Sources of financing are diffused and allocated on different levels.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Community participation and decentralisation is ensured within specific but not all areas of DRR. For example flood zones elaborated by water administration have to be incorporated into local urban development plans.

Context & Constraints:

Allocations for DRR to self government are not sufficient if additional planning activities regarding DRR are needed on the local level. Post disaster activities are in general financed by the government.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations, national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)
- * 13 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- * 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Within the structure of the Polish National ISDR Committee the following bodies are represented:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Institute of Meteorology and Water Management
- Military University of Technology
- Polish Geological Institute
- Polish Committee of Geo-technique
- Institute of Geophysics Polish Academy of Science
- The Main School of Fire Service
- Inspection of Environmental Protection
- Polish Red Cross
- National Insurance Service

The National Platform organized by Institute of Meteorology and Water Management has been transformed from former Polish National IDNDR Committee. This Committee initialized research programs regarding risk of natural disasters, publications regarding risk analysis, monographs about great flood event in 1997 and schools and conferences on natural and technological disasters. The membership is voluntary

Context & Constraints:

Polish National Platform for DRR and HFA is focused on information exchange and improvement of existing solutions. It is not coordination body for DRR in Poland
Discussion about form and area of common activities as well as functioning and source of financing of National Platform is in such case crucial. The most important point is to avoid duplication of activities already performed by existing authorities.

Romania (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: National development plan
- * No: Sector strategies and plans
- * No: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Disaster risk reduction and risk management activities are governed by a set of regulations providing an integrated and unified approach. These regulations define responsibility areas for each sector and provide details for specific disasters (floods, earthquakes, landslides, drought and others). However further improvement is appropriate.

The disaster management system is well-defined and regularized and risk prevention and response are ensured by permanent or temporary structures established for each domain.

Context & Constraints:

Some aspects concerning the responsibility of ministers and the information dissemination scheme are ambiguous. This fact is determined by the ongoing changes within the organizational chart. Moreover, the NGO's and private sector's involvement is not sufficiently promoted.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % allocated from national budget
- * 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund
- * 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)
- * 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)
- * 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Each year the government, the local authorities and the economical agents allocate funds dedicated to disaster risk management. Most of these funds are used in higher-priority areas, such as response and rehabilitation activities. Most of the funds dedicated to disaster risk reduction activities are allocated specifically for single projects.

Local response forces are not always provided the required material and technical resources.

Context & Constraints:

Present context makes it impossible for the authorities to have a realistic overview and to correctly evaluate the required funding for further development. The main constraints are the funds that are not specifically allocated for disaster risk reduction, the shortcomings in institutional cooperation and the lack of long-term development plans. Some preventive measures can be seen as unjustified expenses instead of profitable investments.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The ministries with responsibilities concerning disaster risk reduction have local branches that ensure implementation of specific measures. A voluntary emergency response service is organized at the lowest administrative-territorial organizational level – the comune.

Context & Constraints:

NGOs are not sufficiently encouraged to participate in building the national integrated disaster management system and get themselves involved in local and regional emergency situations management structures. Public authorities can use NGOs expertise and their databases in community training and mobilization, early warning, risk identification and so on.

Most of the times, people do not get involved in disaster risk reduction actions or in disaster response, mostly due to the belief that it is the authorities' responsibility to provide for their safety. The voluntary emergency response service in a commune with predominant elderly population is inefficient, because the people are not able to provide substantial help. People are not sufficiently motivated to collaborate with the authorities due to insufficient information regarding ongoing situation and the required actions

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

A National Emergency Situations Management Committee is in place and works as a multisectorial platform for disaster risk management. However, most of disaster risk reduction measures are established based upon the post-disaster actions

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Sweden (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The Swedish Civil Protection Act (2003:778) provides for equal, satisfactory and comprehensive civil protection for the whole country with responsibility given to local authorities. The law promotes protection of life, health, property and the environment from all types of incidents, accidents, emergencies, crises and

disasters.

According to the national law regarding extraordinary events, the County Administrative Boards have a responsibility for DRR in their geographical regions. The County Administrative Boards is responsible for acting as a coordinator with regards to DRR within the geographical area. Twenty-one agencies operate under the legal requirements and responsibilities for crisis preparedness. The County Administrative Boards is responsible for coordination before, during and after a crisis within the geographical area. Each County Administrative Board is also responsible for performing a regional risk and vulnerability assessment each year. The County Administrative Boards are responsible for assuring that national priorities for city planning are carried out at the local level.

The Geological Survey of Sweden (SGU) is responsible for assuring good quality groundwater as one of the sixteen environmental quality objectives put forth by the Swedish Parliament. Agencies work to assure that groundwater is safe, that there is a sustainable supply of drinking water and sustain viable habitats for plants and animals in lakes and watercourses. The Swedish Food Administration works together with SGU to assure the good quality and distribution of the drinking water even during and after a disaster.

As for the availability of energy during and after a disaster, the Energy Agency has analyzed the vulnerabilities of the energy supply. This is the basis for emergency exercises, information and other tools with which the Swedish Energy Agency has or will develop. However, the Swedish Energy Agency does not have a national development plan for the energy sector (public and private) that assures resilience to disasters.

The Mapping, Cadastral and Land Registration Authority of Sweden is the national coordinator for geodata and implementation of the EU INSPIRE directive. This agency has developed a geodata portal in response to this directive and the portal will be ready to display data in 2011. At that time there will be signed agreements for sharing geodata between public authorities. The Mapping, Cadastral and Land Registration Authority of Sweden coordinates both national and a Nordic agency network on spatial information for risk and crisis management.

SMHI is responsible for the national weather warning system (rain, snow fall, windstorms, thunder, fire risk, high river discharge, high/low sea level along the coast)

It is clearly stated in the laws and regulations for the health sector that they must manage a crisis or disaster. The laws have been clarified and broken down in the form of regulations and guidelines, particularly targeted to health care. Significant success in this work has been achieved.

Context & Constraints:

No constraints have been identified.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* N/A % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

There is no national budget specifically earmarked for DRR. However, many national agencies, primarily those included in the Swedish National Platform for DRR, have some funds allocated to activities that can be classified as DRR.

There are resources for health and welfare both at the national and county level that assure that laws are followed and that the necessary plans are written and implemented in hospitals, schools etc. Significant progress has been achieved in this work, although differences exist between regions. Each county has a special budget allocated for disaster prevention. The grant is part of each county's total budget for work on emergency preparedness. County Councils maintain their own budget and priorities for emergency management efforts.

Only if local resources are insufficient, is the management of the disaster taken over at the county or national level. It is, therefore, the County Councils themselves that are responsible for prevention and information. In a crisis, the functions of society as much as possible, work the same way as under normal conditions. The player that normally has responsibility for a matter also has responsibility during a crisis. In a natural disaster and other crises the County Administrative Board holds formal responsibility within the sector or sectors that may be affected by the event, for example, health services, protection against infection, social services and health.

The County Administrative Boards in case of emergency take the necessary measures to address the consequences of the event, interact with and support the County Council and other government departments and to cooperate with the national authority, MSB. As an expert authority it is also the responsibility of the County Administrative Boards to support other counties before, during and after a natural disaster. The authority monitors international events throughout the world, coordinating communications in the county, providing expertise, guidance, and recommendations as well as evaluating efforts to strengthen crisis management capacity. At the national level the MSB supports and coordinates, when needed, the actions taken by local, regional and national authorities during a serious crisis or disaster.

Within the national budget, funds are allocated to the County Administrative Boards for emergency preparedness according to the appropriations bill 2:4. Financing is also allocated to the municipalities through an agreement between the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SKL).

This appropriation is intended primarily for short-term initiatives to stimulate risk-reducing activities measures to increase the ability to manage crises, for example, emergency preparedness. Secondly, it can be used to improve the measures taken to increase resilience to disasters.

Context & Constraints:

There are economic constraints that limit the amount of money that can be allocated for disaster risk reduction activities. Implementation of the EU Floods Directive requires cooperation across borders. This is both a challenge and an opportunity.

Another challenge is also to incorporate climate adaptation issues into the work of the Swedish National Platform for DRR. However, it is clearly stated by the government that it is essential that the work of the national platform continues, especially in consideration to a changing climate and the need for a coordinated support to the County Administrative Boards and municipalities. It is also a challenge is to verify that actions taken to adapt to climate change are sufficient and cost effective.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

According to Civil Protection Act municipalities need to write local action plans for preparing for disasters but also identifying, assessing and mitigating risks. Municipalities and County Councils shall also make risk and vulnerability analysis and assess their ability to cope with disasters and crisis in accordance to the act on Municipal and County Council Measures Prior to and during Extraordinary Events in Peacetime and during Periods of Heightened Alert (2006:544)

As directed in the Swedish Planning and Building Act municipalities are responsible for taking into consideration climate change adaptation when planning. The authority and resources are delegated to local levels through legislation and budget allocations. The budget for these plans and activities is decided by the City Council. The County Councils also have budgets for civil protection, rescue services and disaster management at local level.

Context & Constraints:

Despite the fact that there is a system for governmental supervision, it is a challenge to assure that all municipalities in Sweden identify their risks and vulnerabilities and adequate measures are taken towards prevention, mitigation and preparedness.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

resources and/ or operational capacities

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 16 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The platform was established in 2007 and has a well-functioning HFA Focal Point and secretariat, procedures and governing documents. The agency network meets about 5 times per year to discuss, agree upon and disseminate the results of the various platform activities. There is a steering group for the Swedish National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction that is made up of the Director Generals of the 16 member agencies. This decision-making body meets once each year to approve the working plan and national and international activities as well as other matters relating to the goals of the platform. Among the 16 members there are representatives from governmental agencies, including representative from the County Administrative Boards and from the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SKL).

Awareness of the national platform and its responsibilities and activities should be increased outside the sphere of the platform but also within the individual agencies that make up the platform.

Context & Constraints:

The government and the leadership of the participating authorities must identify the platform as an important forum for interaction and work on disaster risk reduction. Resources and time should be allowed for the active participation of each of the authorities in the platform. Lack of continuity regarding participation in the agency network meetings and the absence of special earmarked funds and time for participation in workshops and activities are limiting factors. The representative and his or her alternate should be a senior level appointee. Cooperation between the national platform and universities, colleges, businesses and NGOs should be discussed and recommendations made regarding their interaction with the national platform.

A survey was made by the national platform's secretariat during which time the following constraints were identified. Representation from the agencies in the national platform does not currently include all the players involved in the issues that the platform should handle. The authorities should perform more tasks with better quality and less money than if each authority undertakes the activity. However, there is no evidence that this is the case.

There must be a better dialogue with management within each agency and consensus at the management level about the goals and activities of the platform. There should be more external information about the activities of the Swedish National Platform for DRR. More resources (both personnel time and financing) should be available for the work of the platform.

Switzerland (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The protection of the population, the promotion of the common welfare and sustainable development is anchored in the Swiss Constitution. A comprehensive legal framework is in place on national and Cantonal level in the fields of civil protection, protection of natural environment, sustainable use and management of natural resources (e.g. Federal Law on River Training, 21.6.1991; Federal Law on Forests, 4.10.1991) and land use planning (Federal Law on Land Use Planning, 22.6.1979). A national strategy "protection against natural hazards" is being implemented; a national strategy regarding climate change adaptation is being elaborated.

Context & Constraints:

A specific constitutional reference for dealing with natural hazards could provide additional guidance. Legal frameworks at Cantonal level that respond to the respective Federal laws are still in process of being implemented.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* N/A % allocated from national budget

* N/A USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* N/A USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* N/A USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* N/A USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

At Federal and Cantonal level, the specialist authorities dispose of dedicated resources. In particular, the Federal Office of Environment as the leading authority for natural hazards prevention has enjoyed a substantial increase of the annual budget for protection measures. However, there are still shortfalls at the municipal level.

Context & Constraints:

The Swiss political organisation, based on federalism with strong decentralisation of responsibilities, makes differences in the level of commitment unavoidable. This is often true for the local level.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

As a result of the decentralised system in Switzerland, operational responsibility for dealing with natural hazards and for civil protection lies by law first and foremost with the Cantons and municipalities. The Federal authorities define the strategy and principles, advise the Cantons on sustainable protection measures, provide subsidies and adopt an overall control function. In case of major events with a national impact, the Federal authorities coordinate the intervention and take the responsibility for managing the situation according to the subsidiary principle.

Context & Constraints:

There is no need or significant potential for improvement to be identified.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The Swiss National Platform for Natural Hazards (PLANAT) was created in 1997 by the Swiss Federal Council and made responsible for coordinating concepts in the field of prevention against natural hazards. The main missions of the extra-parliamentary commission are strategic work, awareness building and coordination efforts for disaster risk reduction.

PLANAT consists of twenty specialists coming from all regions of Switzerland. The Federal Council appoints them for periods of four years. The Confederation, the Cantons, research, professional associations, the economy and insurances are represented in PLANAT.

The platform is fully operational and can be considered an example for the implementation of national platforms.

Context & Constraints:

The platform shows the importance of coordination and co-operation between different actors, the bridging of gaps, use of synergies and addressing strategic questions. The good results and recent disasters have made the need for the continuation of the process self-evident.

The former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The National Platform for DRR, has its roots in the following two key conceptual and strategic documents, as well as in several laws, one of which is crucial in this context: The National Security and Defense Conception(2003), the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Macedonia(2008) and the Law on Crisis Management(2005).

The key strategic documents and laws were adopted prior to the adoption of DRR concept and the establishment of the NPDRR. Hence, the DRR concept is not included as a whole, but the strategies and laws separately contain different DRR elements(such as prevention, early warning, preparedness etc.)

These documents are the fundamentals to what already is institutionalized as a NPDRR, which is entirely dedicated to providing an integrated, efficient and effective approach to prevention, early warning, management and mitigation of the consequences of natural and man-made accidents and disasters, while ensuring a functional unity of the state authorities, the local self-government, the NGO sector as well as the academic and business communities. Above mentioned documents imply development of governing system, structure(institutional network)and functional linkages that guarantee timely, systematic and coordinated response by NPDRR stakeholders, and planned buildup and optimal utilization of available resources(human, material-technical and financial).

As part of Council of State Secretaries, working groups on normative-legal harmonization, and terminological unification are responsible for harmonizing the laws and regulations related to DRR.

The Legal Council of NPDRR unites the highest decision-makers in the respective area with top representatives of the academic and business communities and NGOs.

The Ministry of Health developed the following:

Climate Change Health Adaptation Strategy, May 2010

(http://www.toplotnibranovi.mk/en/en_strategija.asp)

Heat Health Action Plan, November 2010,

(http://www.toplotnibranovi.mk/en/en_akcionen_plan.asp)

Context & Constraints:

Despite the achievements, there is still need for greater commitment, financial resources, catastrophe Insurance facility and financial risk transfer and operational capacities at all levels.

In this regard, DRR is still to be fully incorporated in many existing and future strategic concepts and development strategies, policies, laws, assessments and plans. For this purpose a review and further harmonization of the key documents is recommendable, so that all DRR elements could be incorporated, from prevention and early warning, through preparedness and response to mitigation.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The National Budget and the budgets of the municipalities, there are resources planned for disaster reduction. In this regard, the resources are planned for recovery and mitigation in case of: natural hazards, epidemics and environmental disasters, and they cannot be used for other purposes than the above mentioned.

Within the Council of State Secretaries, a working group on finances, insurance and procurements has been established.

As part of the thematic working groups of the NPDRR, separate working groups have been established for cooperation with insurance companies, the economic chamber and the business community and the trade unions.

Context & Constraints:

Further improvement is needed.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

On municipal level, multi-stakeholder Local Councils of NPDRR are formed to assess local risks and threats, coordinate resources and activities, organize rural and urban communities, and cooperate with neighboring municipalities. The municipality, when necessary, establishes local rescue and protection HQs, and the municipality and its mayor have specific duties arising from the Law on Local Self-Government and the Law on Rescue and Protection.

The position of rural and urban communities within the National Platform is clearly defined. The presidents of the rural and urban communities are members of the Local Councils of NPDRR, and are entitled to: (1) maintain regular communication with the Mayor and the CMC; (2) monitor risk conditions in the rural and urban communities that could be harmful to the life, health and property of citizens and infrastructure; (3) inform and prepare citizens for prevention and their participation in response to accidents and disasters; and, (4) to organize citizens and to coordinate rural and urban community activities in the event of accidents or disasters.

When the situation exceeds municipal boundaries, Regional Councils of the NPDRR are set up, covering several geographically close municipalities with tasks to organize risk and threat assessment when local (municipal) resources for response are depleted, to coordinate municipal resources and activities in the regional context, and to provide coordination with competent government bodies on the national level. A regional HQ is established within Regional Council of the NPDRR, which depending on the risk and threat type convenes on a regular basis and in case of need.

The local and regional councils brief the municipal councils as well as the Steering Committee of the NPDRR of their work.

The Ministry of Local Self-Government is planned to lead a thematic working group on resilience of local communities.

Context & Constraints:

Understandably, implementation of the above-mentioned requires the personnel equipping, preparation and financing of the necessary activities.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 42 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 53 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 2 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

NPDRR consists of ministries and governmental agencies(32), inspectorates(21), municipalities(85), public enterprises and services, NGOs(42), Institutes, research centers and observatories(79), laboratories(173),

humanitarian organizations (9), stress and trauma treatment organizations (11), trading organizations relevant for DRR(21), the business community and religious communities.

NPDRR is organized on the interconnected and interdependent political, administrative, expert and operative levels

Political (decision-making) level: actively engaging the Government through the Steering Committee, (NPDRR managing body which consists of ministers, representatives of Parliament, President and Association of Municipalities.)

Administrative level: consists of the Council of State Secretaries(CSS), the Inspection Council, the specialized platforms and the thematic working groups. CSS(headed by the Secretary-General of the Government) has the task to bridge over the problems and to mark out administrative-expert decisions affecting NPDRR. Depending on the risk type, seven specialized platforms have been established and headed by competent ministries. Each platform has its Coordinative Council presided by the minister in charge, and each platform has a number of national risk prevention and management commissions. Thematic working groups relate to interdisciplinary issues and link two or more specialized platforms.

Expert level: scientific-technical and expert backbone of NPDRR is composed of academic institutions, public and private universities and research centers, observatories, and the National Laboratory Network. The Legal, Economic-Social, and Academic-Expert Councils, unite the highest decision-makers in the respective areas with top representatives of the academic and business communities and NGOs.

NPDRR is organized on national and municipal levels. However, when risks surpass municipal boundaries, Regional Councils covering several municipalities are established.

The position of a National Coordinator for Implementation of NPDRR was established, with a task to further coordination and communication among NPDRR stakeholders and to control the implementation and functioning of the Platform.

Context & Constraints:

Despite achievements, there is still need for sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

The work of the Legal, Economic-Social and Academic-Expert Councils could be enhanced by establishing respective secretariats.

There is also need for strengthening the institutional capacities of the expert level, as well as the material-technical equipping of some of the laboratories consisting the National Laboratory Network.

Finally, the competences of the National Coordinator for Implementation of the NPDRR are yet to be determined.

Oceania

Australia (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: National development plan
- * No: Sector strategies and plans
- * No: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Under Australia's constitutional arrangements, State and Territory governments have primary responsibility for the planning and delivery of response to disasters and emergencies within their jurisdictions. Accordingly, each State or Territory prepares and maintains its own natural disaster preparedness arrangements, managed through a State/Territory emergency management plan (or similar) and covered by State legislation.

The Australian Government supports the States and Territories by providing funding through the Natural Disaster Resilience Program (2010-11). This program consolidates the previous Bushfire Mitigation Program, the Natural Disaster Mitigation Program and the National Emergency Volunteer Support Fund. This will enable more strategic and targeted use of the funds available for activities that enhance disaster resilience. Within this national approach, States and Territories have the flexibility to effectively meet the requirements of local communities threatened by disaster, in the context of their risk priorities, recognising that these priorities may change over time. The Program will fund nationally significant emergency management projects, as well as local resilience projects.

A large number of departments and agencies of the Australian Government contribute to the implementation of national disaster resilience and emergency management policies, coordination, programs and service delivery, including the Attorney-General's Department, responsible for the provision of strategic leadership and coordination in the development of policy and advice to the Australian Government on disaster resilience and emergency management matters.

Context & Constraints:

The national policy framework for disaster risk reduction has evolved since the last progress report, and continues to do so, in many areas, including:

- establishment of the National Emergency Management Committee;
- the development and endorsement by Australian governments of the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience; and
- the development of the National Strategy to Reduce Bushfire Arson.

An 'all hazards' approach to national security has been adopted, which includes aims to protect Australians from risks to their safety, whether from man-made or natural events, and this approach permeates the policy development initiatives listed above. The protection of critical infrastructure to ensure availability of essential services in the event of any hazard is also evolving, with a view to helping owners of critical infrastructure better respond to and recover from disruptions, regardless of their cause, or whether they were foreseen or not.

To ensure their relevance, accuracy and acceptance by all jurisdictions and stakeholders, the drafting, consultation and endorsement stages of all policies and strategies needs to be carefully managed. This is particularly so in the case of new policies, those involving a wider range of stakeholders or that have the potential for significant additional workloads, responsibilities or resource implications for stakeholders.

The legal framework also provides context for disaster risk reduction measures in Australia. For example, Australia is a signatory to the International Health Regulations (2005). Amongst Australia's responsibilities is to report incidents of international concern to the World Health Organization within 24 hours of the event through the designated National Focal Point. The Commonwealth's National Health Security Act (2007) gives effect to these responsibilities, which are implemented through the National Health Security Agreement between the Commonwealth and jurisdictions.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

In the immediate aftermath of the February 2009 bushfires in the State of Victoria, the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments responded quickly to the need for urgent relief and humanitarian assistance. The Commonwealth has continued to work with the Victorian Bushfire Reconstruction and Recovery Authority to ensure the longer term rebuilding and recovery of all of the impacted communities.

The Commonwealth's funding commitment to the Victorian bushfire response, recovery and reconstruction effort has totalled in excess of \$US420m and included payments to individuals, community organisations and direct assistance to the Victorian Government through programs such as the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) and under the Statewide Plan for Bushfire Reconstruction and Recovery.

This funding has supported a wide range of recovery programs, including the cleanup of fire damaged dwellings, comprehensive case management and mental health services, community service hubs, small business and primary producer assistance, tourism support, environmental recovery and the construction of memorials and community facilities.

The Commonwealth continues to promote its services regularly across the bushfire affected regions to ensure people are aware of their entitlements and to provide advice, through agencies under the Human Services portfolio, including Centrelink, Medicare Australia, Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service Australia, Hearing Australia and the Child Support Agency, together with the Australian Taxation Office, the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, the Department of Veterans' Affairs, the Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research and the Department of Health and Ageing.

Local economies and businesses are continuing to show signs of recovery, with additional support available to existing and new businesses wanting to establish in affected areas through the \$US9m Victorian Bushfires Business Investment Fund, jointly funded by the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments.

Context & Constraints:

Budget allocations for disaster risk reduction or related purposes in the national budget are allocated to a number of agencies, under various programs. There is no one, all-encompassing, Australian Government budget allocation for disaster risk reduction purposes.

Under Australia's constitutional arrangements, State and Territory governments have responsibility for emergency management and disaster resilience within their jurisdictions. Australia's emergency management and disaster resilience arrangements are based on partnerships between the Commonwealth, State, Territory and local governments; business and industry; and the community. These partnerships aim to minimise vulnerability to hazards; protect life, property and the environment; minimise adverse social impacts during emergencies; and facilitate recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The Australian Government provides \$US25m p.a to the States and Territories to supplement their own disaster mitigation budgetary expenditure.

More broadly, as outlined elsewhere in this Report, the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs and other Australian Government Departments have a range of mainstream programs that can be used as flexible program approaches to support Australian Government disaster recovery responses in major disasters (such as the very substantial Australian Government funds provided to assist the rebuild of communities from the 2009 Victorian bushfires).

There are many agencies at all levels of government as well as organisations in the non-government arena that make a contribution to Australia's disaster resilience in various ways, financial and otherwise.

This makes it difficult to quantify the level of resources that have been allocated to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels. This context also makes it more challenging to reallocate resources between different elements of disaster resilience, such as from recovery to mitigation and prevention.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Community participation and decentralisation through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels is an increasing theme that permeates disaster resilience policies and programs throughout Australia. Some 500,000 people volunteer their time and services to enhance Australia's capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters.

The Australian Government supports community participation in disaster risk reduction in a range of ways. One example is the Local Adaptation Pathways Program, by which the Australian Government provides funding to help local councils undertake climate change risk assessments and develop action plans to prepare for the likely local impacts of climate change.

The Australian Government is working with the States and Territories to enhance the attraction, support and retention of emergency volunteers.

This support is demonstrated through the sponsorship of the Australian Emergency Management Volunteer Forum, the 2011 National Emergency Management Volunteer Summit and the Volunteer Leadership Program. The Program is designed to assist volunteers to develop and enhance their leadership skills and abilities, with participants drawn from across the emergency management volunteer sector.

Support for the not-for-profit sector is an important contributor to Australia's disaster resilience efforts. Mechanisms are in place by which the sector is supported to provide advice to government on disaster recovery and emergency management issues and to contribute to policy development, such as the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience (discussed below).

The Natural Disaster Resilience Program aims to create safer, sustainable communities better able to withstand the effects of natural and non-natural disasters. The Program is administered as a partnership with the States and Territories. Funding for projects is prioritised within States and Territories in the context of their natural disaster risk priorities. This approach allows each State and Territory to allocate

funding based on their own risk priorities, while allowing for changes in priorities over time.

Context & Constraints:

The recently adopted National Strategy for Disaster Resilience acknowledges the notion of shared responsibility and community participation. The strategy calls for an integrated, whole-of nation-effort to build the nation's resilience to disasters and risks and to support communities to become more adaptive and empowered.

Community participation and decentralisation and delegation of authority and resources to local levels needs to take account of the three tiers of government in Australia and the structures and processes that have built up over time in that context.

In addition to the Australian Government and State and Territory Governments, there are 565 local governing bodies across Australia.

The Australian Government, through the Department of Regional Australia, Regional Development and Local Government, assists local governments to manage their own futures, including providing essential services and developing effective planning initiatives. This includes a regional and local community infrastructure program and providing financial assistance grants to local government. Over \$US 33 billion in grants to local government have been made by the Australian Government since 1974-75. One component of this funding is for 'general purposes' with councils able to expend the funds according to local priorities.

Local councils also receive funding from the government of the State or Territory in which they are located.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Australia has well-established platforms, bodies and mechanisms for disaster risk reduction. These are both within, and between, levels of government, and with the non-government organisations.

The senior governance committees include representation by Ministers or senior officials from the Australian Government, State and Territory governments, the Australian Local Government Association and New Zealand. Committees that report to the National Emergency Management Committee also include representatives from the non-government sector. Economic sector organisations, including both major

private sector companies as well as industry groups, are represented in the national platform through the Trusted Information Sharing Network for Critical Infrastructure Resilience (TISN).

The TISN is an avenue of business-government engagement that provides a forum in which owners and operators of critical infrastructure can work together by sharing information on security and resilience issues which affect critical infrastructure.

The TISN is supported by a number of Australian Government agencies, such as the Department of Health and Ageing, which works in partnership with owners and operators of critical health infrastructure, particularly to highlight specific health sector issues that may impact upon the safety and security of the health of the community and promote strategies for owners and operators of critical health infrastructure to be more resilient in the face of all hazards.

The Australian Government Disaster Recovery Arrangements and its Disaster Recovery Committee facilitate the coordination and implementation of disaster recovery assistance in response to disasters that occur within Australia and for the provision of assistance to Australians adversely affected by off-shore disasters. A recent example of these arrangements in practice was the coordination of the Australian Government's recovery assistance to Victoria after the severe bushfires in that State in early 2009.

Context & Constraints:

There are disaster risk reduction platforms and mechanisms in the States and Territories.

There are a number of civil society organisations, national planning institutions, economic and development sector organisations represented in the many consultative and decision-making bodies and platforms at all levels of government. It is not practical to specify absolute numbers of such organisations in these bodies and platforms.

Challenges for the future include:

- ensuring the continued effective management of Australian Government managed decision-making and consultative forums, to ensure continued clarity of role, responsibilities and workplan of such forums;
- ensuring that representation in the various groups that make up the platform remains relevant and evolves with changing priorities, agency responsibilities and the increasing role of the private and not-for-profit sector;
- bringing together sometimes competing aspirations for emergency management and disaster resilience between the three tiers of government in Australia; and
- more fully engaging the private sector and non-government agencies.

Cook Islands (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * No: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

A major milestone for disaster risk management in the Cook Islands was the establishment of Emergency Management Cook Islands (EMCI) in 2006, which reports to the Office of the Prime Minister. In 2007, the Disaster Risk Management Act was drafted, supplemented by the National Disaster Risk Management Arrangement in 2009. In 2008, a NAP Advisory Committee appointed by the Government of the Cook Islands developed a National Action Plan (NAP) for Disaster Risk Management (2009 – 2015), as the vehicle to identify the RFA and HFA priorities for the Cook Islands. The NAP was approved by the Cook Islands Cabinet in November 2008 and came into effect in 2009. The NAP is conceived as both a sectoral plan and a cross-cutting development initiative, and provides a strategy for addressing gaps in DRM. The NAP Advisory Committee is required 'to provide direct operational oversight of implementation and support integration into budgets and work plans of various Ministries', and EMCI is to be strengthened, so as 'to provide operational leadership of the implementation of NAP priorities'. EMCI has two staff members.

DRR is included in the Te Kaveinga National Sustainable Development Plan 2007 – 2010 and other development plans and strategies. DRM has been mainstreamed into some sector plans but further work is generally required. For example, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Planning (MOIP) is set to integrate hazard and risk assessments in the planned harbour development in Mangaia; the Ministry of Health have a Pandemic Response Plan in place; and the Ministry of Education has developed Disaster Preparedness Plans for all schools and integrated DRR into the curriculum.

Context & Constraints:

Major challenges for DRM mainstreaming remain prioritization, funding and confusion of roles and responsibilities. Staff of key line ministries do not see DRR (as opposed to response and recovery) as a priority for the Cook Islands, and that this would only change with sustained, high-level political leadership. Other ad-hoc national priorities (eg. elections) may potentially take time away from NAP implementation and distract efforts from DRR.

DRM was seen a priority, but as the job of EMCI, rather than that of the line ministries – despite the fact that according to the NAP, the NAP Advisory Committee has primary responsibility for NAP implementation, with EMCI in more of a support and coordination role. This confusion has been exacerbated by staff turnover, including among Outer Island Council members who had received training on DRM. These doubts over prioritization, roles and responsibilities mean that little progress has been made on incorporating DRM measures in regulations addressing development planning processes.

The coming together of key stakeholders as part of the NAP review process and the reaffirmation of their

commitment to DRM provided an opportunity to clarify roles and responsibilities and accelerate progress towards NAP goals. The merging of actions under the NAP and a proposed National Adaptation Programme of Action (focusing on CCA), currently being discussed, provides an opportunity to strengthen coordination, maximize resources and achieve more effective results. In addition, the preparation process for the new National Sustainable Development Plan (2011->) offers an opportunity to better mainstream DRM in the Government's key planning document, including sector business plans and budgets.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

There has been only limited progress in the NAP strategy of establishing sustainable funding for DRR and disaster response and recovery. Only EMCI and the Police have visible DRM budgets. According to a SOPAC budget analysis covering the years 2001/2002 to 2009/2010, budget allocation for EMCI has increased by almost 30%, from NZD 76,303 in budget year 2001/2002 to \$99,050 in the current budget year 2009/2010. In 2007, EMCI was moved from the supervision of the Police to the Office of the PM. This gave EMCI more political visibility than before and as a result, a higher budget allocation. The EMCI budget allocation more than doubled from almost \$46,000 to \$102,000.

Given the jurisdiction of EMCI, laid out in the National DRM Arrangements of 2009, this is still a small contribution to DRM from the Cook Islands Government. The budget allocation for EMCI represents a 0.04 percent of GDP. Overall, DRM is not heavily featured in the budget. In the process of establishing the total budget allocation in the Cook Islands, it became apparent that total Government expenditure on DRM is not fully visible. This is largely because the output-based accounting used for the budget process does not detail expenditure at a budget line level. As a result the budget analysis was conducted focusing on the two departments with direct responsibility for DRM, EMCI and the Meteorological Services. Even when the budget allocation for these two departments is combined it equates to less than one percent of the total gross expenditure detailed in the annual budget.

In 2009 SOPAC sourced AusAID funding for a series of Cook Islands DRM NAP priority actions, agreed

with EMCI in 2009. NZAID has been the major donor for the Tropical Cyclone Pat response.

Context & Constraints:

In recognition of the high costs associated with disasters, a new finance policy for DRM has been drafted by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), in collaboration with EMCI and MFEM, and is currently under consideration. In May 2011 the Cook Islands Cabinet also committed to the establishment of a Disaster Emergency Trust Fund by pledging \$264,000 from the existing Reserve Trust Fund to initiate the fund. However, DRM has yet to be widely accepted as a national priority in order to obtain more adequate budget allocations, the reality being that there are other pressing priorities (infrastructure, education, health, water and sanitation, etc.) competing for the same pool of government funding and sometimes disasters draw resources away from DRR towards emergency response. There is little incentive for the private sector to invest in DRM, leaving key sectors such as tourism and telecommunications vulnerable to disasters. Donor funding is not always coordinated and aligned with government priorities, increasing the national coordination and reporting burden.

The costs resulting from Tropical Cyclone Pat could have been reduced through a higher level of investment in EMCI for projects relating to DRR. The recovery and reconstruction program for Tropical Cyclone Pat is estimated to cost \$9.5 million. This equates to 4% of GDP, whereas the budget allocation for EMCI, the key agency for DRR, represents a mere 0.04 % of GDP. Budget constraints have also impeded the recruitment of the two additional EMCI staff recommended in the EMCI Business Plan (2009-11) and the NAP. Furthermore, the repeated spending of the emergency contingency fund prior to cyclone season leaves line agencies with limited capacity to assist with emergency management.

The integration of DRM and CCA under the Joint National Action plan provides an opportunity to strengthen coordination and maximize and pool resources more effectively.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> Cook Islands DRM Arrangements (2009)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/17857_cookislandsdrmarrangementsmay09\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/17857_cookislandsdrmarrangementsmay09[1].pdf) [PDF]

> Cook Island DRM Act (2007)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/17857_disasterriskmanagementact2007\[1\].doc](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/17857_disasterriskmanagementact2007[1].doc) [DOC]

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

There has been progress in strengthening the DRM capacity of Outer Islands Councils and other agencies. Island Disaster Coordinators have been appointed as focal points for disaster risk reduction by each Island Council, but a transition process for new incoming CEOs, Heads of Ministries and Island Secretaries must

still be put in place. Improving and formalising of Outer Islands Councils' and central agencies' partnership and coordination was achieved through the National DRM Arrangements of 2009. Training for Outer Islands Councils on sustainable planning processes including planning for Climate Change has been undertaken in the Southern Group of the Cook Islands.

One of the strategies of Cook Islands NAP is to strengthen EMCI capacity to coordinate and facilitate DRM responsibilities as per the legislative mandate accorded by the Disaster Risk Management Act 2007 and one action under this strategy is to facilitate the acquisition of required technical assistance, TA (including volunteers) for EMCI. Currently a range of volunteers assist the EMCI. Many are individuals that have received formal DRM training in the past through the TAF/OFDA programme with SOPAC.

Context & Constraints:

Several stakeholders have reported that the disbanding of the Vaka councils on Rarotonga due to political reasons has reduced the capacity for community organization around disaster risk management. Previously, the Vaka councils had initiated and led community-based disaster preparedness activities, such as clearing of streams and trimming of tree branches prior to cyclone season. Vaka council was however a new concept introduced to the Cook Islands but which was poorly set up and funded.

Regional cooperation would offer opportunities for further strengthening of disaster risk management also at the Outer Islands level. Previous emergency response operations by government and Red Cross have drawn on support from other Pacific Island nations – particularly in the case of Outer Islands, some of which are closer to other countries than to Rarotonga. Strengthened regional partnerships for DRM could increase the speed and effectiveness of the response to disasters, especially in the Outer Islands.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

As defined under the Goal 1 of Cook Islands' NAP, one of the actions under the strategy of strengthening EMCI capacity to coordinate and facilitate DRM responsibilities as per legislative mandate accorded by the Disaster Risk Management Act 2007 is to build partnerships with NGOs and Civil Society groups to assist the EMCI to implement the DRM communication strategies and awareness programmes. The framework for such partnerships is formalised in the National DRM Arrangements 2009 but further efforts are required in this regard.

Context & Constraints:

The Cooks Islands does not yet have a multi-stakeholder platform to bring together a cross-section of disciplines from government, non-government, academia and the private sector. Progress in implementing partnership agreements with NGOs and Civil Society groups was hampered by the lack of interest from the various parties in DRM. The concept of DRR is fairly new right across board and would require a paradigm shift from waiting till a disaster happens than we do act to lets act now to prevent or mitigate the impact of a disaster when it happens.

However, with the experience of the TC Pat in Aitutaki and the Samoa Tsunami in the region, people are now coming to terms the importance of DRR.

The coming together of key stakeholders as part of the NAP review process in July 2010 and the reaffirmation of their commitment to DRM provided an opportunity to clarify roles and responsibilities and accelerate progress towards NAP goals. The NAP Advisory Committee could build on this momentum by bringing a wider group of stakeholders together again as part of the National Platform for DRM, an international process to which the Cook Islands is committed, in order to strengthen multi-stakeholder engagement in DRM.

Given difficulties extending disaster risk reduction measures to the private sector (including the economically crucial tourism industry), one potential opportunity to strengthen private sector involvement is the creation of tax incentives for private sector DRM initiatives.

Fiji (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * No: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

In Oct 2006 Fiji Cabinet endorsed a new "National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements" replacing the 1995 Fiji National Disaster Management Plan. The NDRMA mandates to the National Disaster Risk Management Council the overall responsibility for national disaster risk reduction and disaster management and of providing policy advice to government. The Director of NDMO acts as Secretary to the

NDRMC but full implementation is awaiting enactment of the accompanying legislation; the delay is creating some uncertainty particularly to those outside of government on assignment of roles and responsibilities under the various committees.

The national development strategy or Roadmap for Democracy and Socio-Economic Development has clear, stated goals in DRM but these are yet to be reflected in MOPs, generally lacking specific provisions for DRR. Hence DRM has not been captured very well in sector strategic plans nor has clear link been established with climate change adaptation projects. However the commitment of institutions is evidenced in various policy frameworks and legislations as illustrated in the Water Policy / Water Authority Promulgation and in the Foreshore Development Act.

The disconnect initially had clouded the awareness of local government and communities on their DRM roles particularly where to coordinate during disasters. To abate this NDMO in partnership with PCIDRR has decentralised training to build DRR knowledge of local authorities, provincial staff and community leaders.

Thus, institutional commitment to DRR exists yet progress in terms of decentralisation of responsibilities is not substantial. Capacities at all levels require strengthening.

Context & Constraints:

Operational commitment is weak as the capacity of institutions to develop DRR plans is lacking. Only two sector plans were developed: the Fiji National Health Emergencies & Disaster Management Plan 2007-2011, and the Disaster Risk Management: A Strategy for the Agriculture Sector.

The two plans are supported with strategies on devolving responsibilities down the organisational hierarchy, and whilst the stronger emphasis is placed on Disaster Management, they emerge beginnings of strengthening of DRR efforts. Risk auditing of built assets and strengthening of health communication network are in the current work plan of Health (NHEDM Plan). In the agriculture sector, strategies on food security, availing of planting materials, irrigation and drainage, bio security and border control reflect on the wide spread of strategies that feature in this inaugural plan. Both these sectors traditionally have strong external technical backing from WHO and SPC respectively.

Many of the existing partnerships and organisational arrangements are programme (development) driven. Other arrangements are sustained by statutes as the Land Conservation Board. The myriad of arrangements reflect the abundance of available financial resources via donor initiated "national" programmes but unfortunately these national initiatives require better filtering mechanism across sectors and government departments (cross sector collaboration) for the nation to optimise on technical resources and cost sharing. A coordinated approach would allow integration of DRR into existing statutory requirements eg consideration in OH& S compliance.

NDMO is working on a two-pronged approach to establish a national Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) / DRM platform tasked to establish a Joint CCA/DRM National Action Plan.

Although knowledge and experience in DRR exist at various levels in all sectors, institutional commitment is limited. The NDMO is prioritising the enactment of legislation to drive the full implementation of NDRM Arrangement and with it to entice the commitment of institutions to DRR.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The NDMO has an annual allocation of F\$1.5M budget for disaster management. In the event of a disaster, this small sum is topped from capital budget funds and from donor contributions. NGOs independently seek their own sources for disaster management funding during times of disaster. International assistance for response and recovery has been predominantly available in the past disasters.

For DRR there are no specific allocations in the national budget but recovery and rehabilitation activities are undertaken with consideration of DRR in the design and construction e.g. new bridges to be above flood levels, coastal sub-division to be above tsunami and storm surge levels, power cables buried, irrigation and drainage support in agriculture and of watershed authorities being established to control and manage usage of watershed resources. The government has a special programme on housing assistance aimed at vulnerable and low income earners

Though there is no specific DRR allocation in the budget, each Ministry does undertake a range of DRR activities under other budget heads. To compile a better monetary picture, and as an outcome of this review, NDMO will initiate a request to Ministry of National Planning for each Ministry to report on DRR perceived activities in every quarterly progress reporting on the Roadmap.

At the community level, NGOs are very active in incorporating DRM into their programme plans with strong support of local community leaders and the government as in conservation of water system development, establishment of marine and forestry conservation areas, bio-fuel development and environmentally friendly sewerage systems.

In light of the inclusion of DRR aspects in many development initiatives happening throughout the nation, and the strong powers on compliance with DRR in the NDRM Arrangement, substantial achievement has been attained but critical deficiencies exist in commitment and operational capacities.

Context & Constraints:

The major infrastructures of road, communication, power and lifelines primarily target the sugar cane production zone and tourism sectors, and government and its agencies undertake full responsibility of post disaster re-construction with no specific DRM budget for infrastructures. The Ministry of Finance sees

catastrophe risk insurance as too expensive for Government on its own. The role of the private sector in DRR initiatives and financial assistance is passive and it needs to be sounded out. Hence no recognition yet of DRR being a Corporate Responsibility, and the private sector remains largely an untapped source for DRM financial and other assistance. In the development of a Hazard Mitigation Plan for Fiji, consideration should be given to setting aside a percentage of development budgets for mitigation funds to support priority hazard-resistant or vulnerability reducing projects within ongoing development projects.

National planners need to fully internalize the importance and need for mainstreaming DRM into development strategies. Though CHARM is approved by Cabinet, without its application, mainstreaming of DRR would be very difficult. The CHARM process would provide a useful DRM checklist for Development Investments & Project Design.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

A lot of DRM activities are happening at the local level, but these are controlled centrally at agency headquarters, both government and non-government; resources are not delegated to local levels.

During emergencies, authority is delegated to Divisional, Provincial and District levels. Disaster Management Committees (DISMAC) exists down to district level, whilst Budget allocation for DM is centralised with NDMO and disseminated to local levels as needed. Training is conducted at district level through programmes managed by national headquarters of all agencies. There is great need to improve on cross cutting issues of gender, human right and protection.

The NDRM Arrangement sets up a Risk Reduction Committee tasked with mainstreaming of DRR into the planning and budgetary processes at national, local and community level. Its core members are government departments with outsiders coming in only as co-opted members. The review of the act will need to consider the strong inputs that community leaders can bring as core members of the RRC.

The drafting of the new legislation for DRM is considering legal implications of complementarity or conflict with existing legislations. Appropriate legal authority at local levels will need to be considered with respect of DRM revenue raising at the local level and community managed hazard warning and response systems. Currently, NDMO carries out its DM responsibilities through local DISMAC and Village/Settlement Councils whilst DRR responsibilities are vested in development committees aligned with the administrative structural hierarchy.

Technical and trade-skilled government employees are available at the local government level. Other

departments use NGOs as partners in community outreach activities. Community participation in DRM is recognised as very important.

Current issues regarding a new act and lack of dedicated budget allocation for DRR at all levels indicate that progress is being made but that commitment and capacities are limited.

Context & Constraints:

Unclear policies in terms of responsibility for DRR at the divisional and local levels are problematic and need to be addressed in the review of the NDRM Arrangements. There is currently insufficient knowledge and awareness in local governments and some communities in regard to their DRR roles and responsibilities.

Without a National Plan for DRR, it will not be as simple to delegate authority and allocate resources at divisional, provincial, district and village/ settlement council levels. The technical skills and knowledge of communities in terms of reducing risk varies depending on experiences to the various types of hazards e.g. regular experience in coping with floods and cyclones versus rare exposure to earthquake or other events. Planning institutions and sector ministries need to fully internalise the need for DRR at the national level in order for commitment to feed through to provincial and local levels. Training, awareness raising and implementation of the new DRM arrangements at the provincial level need to be a priority for all sectors. More efforts should be directed at establishing skilled DRR Training Instructors at the Divisional level.

A new JICA regional project “Strengthening CBDRM” targets Ba River basins (2010-2013) for establishing community managed flood EWS to enhance their capacity for response particularly evacuation. Means of raising revenue by the community to resource its responsibilities would be discussed as participation with the community continues. JICA just supports local counter-parts from WAF, FMS, LAWRM and NDMO under the chairmanship of the Secretary Regional Development and National Disaster Risk Management. This Project will help a lot as Fiji has little experience within government in delegation of authority with resources on DRM to community level mostly on regulatory and bureaucratic reasons.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

There is yet to be established a national DRM multi-sectoral platform. However there are a number of forums existing that consider DRM issues.

The NDRM Arrangement provides for an Executive body of key Cabinet Ministers to scrutinise and recommend DRM policy initiatives for Cabinet approval. It manages too the use of the National Disaster Risk Management Trust Fund across the sectors. A National Disaster Risk Management Council is to provide advisory services on DRM to the Executive and to government as well as providing high level national overview of DRM implementation across the sectors by all stakeholders. As the NDRM Arrangement is yet to be fully implemented, the National Disaster Management Council of old continues to function.

A range of interest based groups exist to discuss disaster risk management, but no overarching national platform exists. Partner agencies predominate in the Pacific Partnership Network, whereas at national level, each ministry is represented through a Liaison Officer in the Disaster and Risk Management Training Advisory Committee and in the National DISMAC. The NDMC too has a representative from each ministry. Unfortunately there is uneven commitment across ministries to attend meetings called by NDMO.

To strengthen links with sector agencies, the climate change programme has a number of national platforms through focal ministries of both environment and health. The programme of protection in emergency is also seeking a national forum through the Social Welfare as the focal ministry. NDMO and DOE are working to establish a National CCA-DRM Platform from early 2011.

Due to the fact that currently no National Platform exists, but that efforts have been made to involve multiple stakeholders in DRR based discussions, it can be stated that some progress has been made against this indicator.

Context & Constraints:

Information sharing and communication between sectors, ministries and NGO's are not effective and need to be strengthened. The NGOs are also constrained in the lack of interest of their mandated coordinating agency FCOSS to establish a coordinating NGO national platform.

The NDMO is committed to establishing a multi-stakeholder National Platform in order to foster discussion and co-ordination in the area of DRR and CCA. It is recognised that special efforts should be made to involve representatives of women's groups and faith based groups due to their particular areas of knowledge and the level of community outreach that would be available through their involvement. As well more effort is needed to include in to existing stakeholder coordinating arrangements those agencies with special interests on gender, rights issues and protection in emergencies.

Marshall Islands (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The Draft National DRM Arrangements (2010) for the RMI outline a proposed change in the way in which disaster risk management (DRM) is managed, with a greater focus on disaster risk reduction (DRR). These Arrangements are currently under consideration by the National Disaster Committee (NDC) and may be revised to incorporate recommendations and additional outcomes which were highlighted through the progress review of the Disaster Risk Management National Action Plan (DRM NAP) in 2010.

The DRM NAP (2008-2018) is in its early stages of implementation. Its aims are ambitious, and as yet, little dedicated progress has been made in addressing its ten goals. The first two goals of the DRM NAP address Core Indicator 1 of the HFA, and progress on these goals in particular is limited. Namely these DRM NAP goals are i) Goal 1: Establish enabling environment for improved Disaster Risk Management in Marshall Islands and ii) Goal 2: Mainstream DRM in planning, decision making and budgetary processes at national and local levels.

Inclusion of DRR exists to some degree in key ministry's sector plans. Sectors with a more direct or obvious link to DRM (e.g. the National Weather Service) are making considerable progress in terms of mainstreaming DRR, partly because it forms elements of its core business, but also due to deliberate commitment to progress NAP goals. Other sectors, such as Ministry of Health, are including elements of DRR, however, this is occurring incidentally and the term "DRR" remains misunderstood to some degree.

Context & Constraints:

A major challenge to this PFA is the current status of the DRM Arrangements, which were drafted after a review of all DRM policies and legislation in 2008. The DRM arrangements, which highlight the role of the National Emergency Management Coordination Office (NEMCO) to promote and support disaster risk reduction, are currently under consideration by the NDC, and have been since January 2010. The NAP mentions that the strengthening of NEMCO (which is extremely under-resourced) should follow from the review of the DRM Arrangements. Thus, the challenge is to endorse the DRM Arrangements so as to provide the urgent and necessary support NEMCO requires.

Highlighting the challenges of resourcing and limited capacity is unavoidable under this Core Indicator, as all key ministries suffer from scarce skills and resources to undertake DRM. Furthermore, there is a lack of understanding and awareness of what DRR means in practice, with many ministries focusing on the more traditional approach of disaster response and rehabilitation. Added to this capacity issue is the call from donors to cut back on public expenditure in Public Sector Reforms. Small island countries like the RMI therefore face a double challenge – one of scarce resources, which are further threatened in the future by reduced expenditure.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 1.09% (incl. DRR and CCA for 2011) % allocated from national budget

* USD\$770,000 (2011) USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* - USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* USD\$419,000 (2004-2010) USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* USD\$170,000 (donated from Australia, USA, Turkey and China following the high swells of 2008- money allocated to wave mitigation) USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

DRR is not specifically included in national budgeting expenditure. The RMI faces the challenge of limited technical and financial resources across ministries. As a result of limited capacity and understanding of what DRR means in practice, risk reduction activities are not addressed in a dedicated manner. However, some sectors address DRR with an incidental approach – for example by addressing water safety and security (Environment Protection Authority - EPA), supporting local food crops (Ministry of Resources and Development) and education and awareness of waterborne diseases (Ministry of Health).

Budget analysis for the fiscal years 2004-2011 shows that since 2004 the total budget allocation for DRM and CCA has increased by 124 per cent to \$1.4 million in 2011. In 2011 the year on year percentage change for DRM & CCA funds declined by 4.9% driven by the need to cut total budget expenditure by 5% for 2011 rather than any political change. The need to curtail expenditure arose from the global economic environment during the global financial crisis 2008-2010 which caused a larger than expected increase in the price of imports to the externally dependent island economy of the RMI.

The National Emergency Management & Coordination Office and the Office for Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination (directly responsible for overseeing the work on DRM and CCA) received a combined budget allocation averaging \$130,000 over the analysis period, accounting for a mere 0.11% of the total budget allocation and 0.1 per cent of GDP.

Domestic financing of DRM & CCA accounts for only 46% of the total allocation in 2011. The rest of the funds are provided by donors, largely by the USA and the Republic of China, Taiwan.

Context & Constraints:

A dedicated and adequately resourced approach to DRR, with specific DRR approaches being included in strategic plans at the national and sector level, is lacking in the RMI. Capacity once again is a key constraint, in addition to limited awareness of what DRR means in practice. Before any mainstreaming of DRR can occur, a level of understanding is required so as to better encourage and incorporate DRR related activities. To do this, funding would be required, in addition to better resourced ministries to go about mainstreaming more effectively.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Given the sparse and scattered nature of the RMI's outer islands, activity outside the urban centres of Majuro and Ebeye is overseen and implemented by local governments, community organizations and NGOs. It decentralized due to the geographical nature of the islands. Local governments (e.g. mayors) have legal authority in the outer islands; however, it is traditional land owners who have the legal rights to over-rule local mayors on issues on their own land. Local level disaster plans are yet to be developed; however, this is identified as an activity in the NAP. Limited resources (both human and financial) in outer islands are also an issue, and no specific funds for DRR are available.

Context & Constraints:

Land issues are highly sensitive in the RMI and it is challenging to offer advice to the land owners how to use or develop their land. Public awareness of why certain legal regulations exist and what sustainable development means needs to be strengthened, i.e. to maintain a healthy environment and to ensure future generations have access to resources such as water, food and land. An ongoing awareness campaign in Marshallese is desperately needed to overcome this challenge. A collaborative effort is required between national and local level decision makers on the issue of DRM/DRR to deliver a consistent message.

NGOs are active at the local level, and many undertake DRR activities. Women United in the Marshall Islands (WUTMI) is a strong NGO with headquarters in Majuro, and networks reaching to all atolls. Their activities include developing sustainable livelihoods and education and awareness on health and nutrition, amongst other things.

The Coastal Management Advisory Committee's (CMAC) member organisations support local risk management efforts with the inclusion of local and traditional knowledge and alignment of their activities to the goals of DRR.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Currently RMI does not have a functioning national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction. The NAP outlines the arrangements for DRM in the RMI and includes the National Disaster Committee, the NAP Implementation Unit (NAPIU, as yet not formalized) and the NAP Task Force, which has multi-sectoral (but not civil society) representation. In addition, there is a national committee on Sustainable Development, under which the NAP Task Force sits. It is intended that once additional donor funding comes through, the NAPIU will play the role of coordinating, facilitating and implementing NAP activities.

The Coastal Management Advisory Committee (CMAC) is a government / non-government partnership group, with a wide membership. Member organisations support local risk management efforts with the inclusion of local and traditional knowledge, but without reference to, or knowledge of, the NAP. Their activities are aligned to the goals of DRR, and include conservation, awareness raising and educational initiatives, baseline data collection and hazard mapping.

Context & Constraints:

There is a current disconnection between the activities of civil society organizations and the national government. NGOs and civil society organizations are rarely, if ever, present in any of the various committees or forums associated with national planning. This represents a gap in what could be achieved, given the active nature of several NGOs, including the women's NGO – Women United in the Marshall Islands (WUTMI).

Many of the RMI's various task forces and committees contain the same members. This demonstrates the level of capacity that exists in government to deal with a range of issues, and the need for members to sit on a range of committees. Therefore, until DRR is given a higher priority, and the NAPIU is strengthened, progress on this core indicator will remain limited.

New Zealand (in English)**Priority 1: Core indicator 1**

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

New Zealand maintains a strong national legislative framework for addressing hazard risk management. Three core acts promoting risk reduction are the Resource Management Act (1991), the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act (2002), and the Building Act (2004).

Other legislation addresses specific aspects of hazard and risk management, such as the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941, Earthquake Commission Act 1993, Local Government Act 2002, the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992, Maritime Transport Act 1994, Health Act 1956, Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006, Fire Service Act 1975, Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977, the Terrorism Suppression Act 2002, Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, and the Biosecurity Act 1993. This legislation underpins a framework of strategies, plans, policies, codes, and practices supporting risk reduction outcomes.

See Related Links below for online access to New Zealand's legislation.

Key principles underlying the legislative framework are:

- Responsibility for managing risks resides as close to the community/individual at risk as practicable
- Planning and actions are integrated across national and local levels

New Zealand's climate change adaptation programme coordinates work across many sectors of the economy. The programme focuses on preparing for and adapting to climate change, including engaging with the community on the importance of planning and strategic approaches. The Ministry for the Environment is coordinating central government work on adaptation to climate change, except in the sectors of agriculture and forestry, which are coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry. Central government is concentrating its efforts in six main sectors:

- Primary production (link below)
- Biodiversity (link below)
- Biosecurity (link below)
- Water (link below)
- Coasts (link below)
- Infrastructure (link below)

Context & Constraints:

The principal statutes together advance risk management, through reduction (avoidance & mitigation) of risks, and enabling readiness (or preparedness) for, and response to emergencies and undertaking holistic recovery.

Improving risk reduction associated with existing development and historical settlement patterns is the biggest challenge. Intensification of land-use and development based on existing use rights is leading to increased risk, particularly in coastal areas.

Further advances in risk reduction are encouraged and are being implemented. They range from public education programmes at national and local levels (most notably those of the Earthquake Commission, Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management, and local civil defence emergency management agencies) through to the risk assessments and mitigation policies, such as the Earthquake Prone Buildings policies required under the Building Act.

With increasing understanding of risk management dimensions, improved reduction tools are to be expected from reviews over the next five years, for example of regional and national civil defence emergency management plans, the Building Code, regional and district natural resources and land-use plans, and the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (which includes policies for, among other things, avoiding and mitigating the effects of natural hazards in the coastal environment).

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* Not aggregated: % allocated from national budget

* Not aggregated: USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* Not aggregated: USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* Not aggregated: USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* Not aggregated: USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

There is no single allocation of funds that is easily quantifiable. At the national level, based on their functions and responsibilities and agreed statements of intent and budget processes, each central government agency manages its resource requirements. New projects not already covered within agencies' annual baseline funding may be subject to additional budget bids as the need arises.

Local government has independent powers to fund its activities (see Indicator 3 below).

Lifeline and critical infrastructure owners are encouraged to adopt sound hazard risk management practices to underpin both new investment, and the use and maintenance of existing assets.

Context & Constraints:

Open government processes and competing priorities can create challenges for public and stakeholder groups in recognising the return on investment from risk reduction programmes. These challenges not only

concern the direct costs of programmes, but also perceived losses of opportunities forgone due to restrictions on land-use and development in hazard prone areas. This situation is made worse through many communities having had no recent experiences of extreme hazard events.

One reduction strategy has been to take advantage of heightened community awareness of, and willingness to act on, local hazard risks following an event. Relevant events overseas may also be used to raise general awareness of like risks in the New Zealand context, for example tsunami risk management in New Zealand has greatly increased since the Boxing Day 2006 Indian Ocean and the 2009 Samoa events. Looking forward, the Canterbury earthquakes (September 2010 & February 2011) have raised awareness and promote further opportunities for earthquake risk reduction nationally, especially in regard to buildings and infrastructure at high risk. These events have also highlighted the broader social and economic implications following from a large scale event.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act (2002)

<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0033/latest/DLM149789.html>

> Resource Management Act (1991)

<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1991/0069/latest/DLM230265.html>

> Local Government Act (2002) <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0084/latest/DLM170873.html>

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Local authorities manage local risks through policy and regulatory planning, technical code standards certification and monitoring, and community asset management. They can set general and targeted property rates, raise loans, make uniform charges and set user fees for services provided.

Hazard management legislation (e.g. Resource Management Act) requires open local government processes covering consultation, requests for information and review of decisions. Local councils are required to develop Long Term Council Community Plans based on the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being outcomes sought by their communities. These plans enable consistent strategic goals and priorities for all policy and funding arrangements across the council's regulatory and service delivery programmes. These plans are updated on a three yearly cycle.

The Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 requires local authorities (regional, city and district councils) to establish CDEM Groups across 16 regions of the country. Each Group has a senior elected representative from the constituent local authorities, and is supported by a Coordinating Executive Group of their senior managers and local emergency services. The Group's secretariat links to other

stakeholders, such as local lifeline infrastructure organisations. The Act requires each Group to develop and implement a CDEM plan. The first generation of plans are currently being reviewed and updated. A national framework has also been set in place to enable monitoring and evaluation, and for establishing benchmarks and best practice. The Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management has recently published guidelines for community engagement, and is working with local authorities on pilot programmes for community resilience building.

Context & Constraints:

Community participation processes, and consequential risk reduction programmes are often resource and time intensive, and local authorities are under budget constraints in what they can deliver. The Canterbury earthquake events have also highlighted the need for coordinated support in recovery, notably requiring additional legislation and a management structure, to oversee all aspects at the local, regional and national levels.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

- * NA civil society members (specify absolute number)
- * NA sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- * NA women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

No significant change since the 2007-09 HFA monitor reporting period. No national committee or forum for all-hazards disaster risk reduction exists in New Zealand. However, various clusters of agencies with like functions and interests do exist, for example national lifeline utility services. These clusters, along with professional associations, may work together on risk reduction activities.

A formal structure exists nationally for emergency preparedness, response and recovery management. The central decision-making body of executive government that addresses emergency management is the Cabinet Committee for Domestic & External Security Coordination (DES). The DES committee is chaired by the Prime Minister, and includes those Ministers responsible for departments that play essential roles in such situations. To support that process, an Officials' Committee for Domestic and External Security Coordination (ODESC), consisting of the departmental chief executives, provides strategic policy advice to the DES ministers. The ODESC process is supported by the National Crisis Management Centre that coordinates operations nationally and is led by the agency that has primary responsibility for managing the emergency, depending on its type.

Context & Constraints:

Continuing risk management and integrated policy and planning processes are intended to ensure that national priorities for risk reduction are established, and also that gaps/issues in institutional frameworks

are identified and addressed, without a singular forum or committee for hazard risk reduction.

Samoa (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

> Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2008-2012 (2008)

http://www.mof.gov.ws/Portals/195/sds_2008_-_2012_-_english.pdf

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

> National Adaptation Programme of Action: Samoa (2005)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/18178_napasamoa.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Within the SDS (2008-2012), DRR is linked to Environmental Sustainability and focuses on the impacts of disasters, climate change and other hazards that affect the environment.

The Disaster and Emergency Management Act 2007 represents a significant achievement for Samoa as the Act clearly indicates a shift from the erstwhile relief oriented approach to a more comprehensive risk management approach. The Act supports a DRM framework which separates governance from management, mainstreams risk reduction to build on organisational strengths and places responsibility with affected communities whilst supporting them with a coordinated multi-agency approach at national level.

Key legislative documents which support DRR include the Lands, Surveys and Environment Act 1989, seeks to safeguard Samoa's biodiversity and is relevant in the context of risk minimisation and response; Planning and Urban Management Act 2004, principal planning law and makes comprehensive provision in relation to sustainable management plans and to development planning assessments; Ministry of Works Act 2002 provides limited powers relating to planning and urban management and comprehensive provision made to building regulations, Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries Ordinance 1959, implications for emergency response and reducing the risk of emergencies arising in relation to conservation, management of the environment and quarantine matters; Ministry of Health Act 2006 makes provisions for the MoH to have primary responsibility for public health in Samoa; Business Licences Act 1998 which has

the authority to prohibit certain business activities that could have implication for increasing the risks of disasters; and the Fire and Emergency Services Act 2007 requires enforcement of fire risk abatement and requires fire hazard monitoring and suppression systems are in place for all building development.

Within the legislative frameworks DRM considerations are addressed at varying levels in the different sector plans, e.g., Health Sector Plan (2007-2015), Water for Life Sector Plan (2008-2010) and Education Sector Plan (2006-2015).

Context & Constraints:

The formal development of the DRR management approach within governance structures at the national level has not been a widespread reality. This has largely been a function of inherited colonial government structures with their inherent line ministries and poor inter-ministerial liaison and collaboration, with a general tendency for government administrations to be inadequately resourced and weak compared to local and traditional governance structures. This has been a persistent constraint that disaster is everybody's business and therefore no one's responsibility.

Whilst legislative support for disaster risk reduction exists in the country, there is a need to strengthen the implementation mechanisms for risk reduction initiatives at all levels through the development of a comprehensive DRR implementation strategy to coordinate DRM capacity development, ensure efficient delivery mechanisms, through effective monitoring and evaluation systems. The existing mechanism for integration of disaster risk reduction considerations into the ongoing development plans need to be strengthened and it is expected with increasing understanding of risk management, improved tools and methodologies for risk reduction will evolve.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

A National Tsunami Recovery Plan (NTRP) has been established by the Government of Samoa based on the integrated assessment reports prepared jointly by the GoS and development partners. The plan is

coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and a supplementary budget for recovery was approved by cabinet in December 2009. The recovery plan estimates total needs at US\$108 million with expenditure at approximately US\$26 million per year in the first three years of recovery. The Ministry of Finance confirmed that financing for the recovery effort will be comprised of a mix of resources garnered through multilateral and bilateral grants, loans and restructuring. The plan includes activities already underway and lists priorities for the medium term from 2010-2012. Longer term actions beyond 2012 are to be addressed through ongoing multi-year sector programs.

The NTRP calls for a US\$27.9 million investment in the transport sector in the next three years. Whilst immediate clearance of roads and superficial repair was conducted in October and November 2009, increased heavy transport combined with weakened or damaged seawalls have left vulnerabilities from displaced rocks and potential coastal erosion in exposed sections of the road. The tsunami recovery plan also calls for the upgrading of roads to resettlement areas and provides for prioritized investments in the following order: [i] restoration of existing roads; [ii] restoration of bridges and main routes; [iii] a new road to resettled communities; and [iv] reconstruction of the seawalls.

The annual budget for the Meteorological Division, the MNRE Division DMO is placed, has a budget allocation of approximately 12% of the Government Budget for FY10/11. There are also several individual programmes and projects of different ministries which have inbuilt disaster risk reduction elements and the investments made under these programmes contribute significantly towards reducing disaster risks.

Context & Constraints:

Competing priorities of the government create challenges to mobilise dedicated resources for disaster risk reduction. Also mitigation projects which essentially aim at reducing risks have longer development periods and often face a myriad of operational and implementation obstacles. Increased capacity within the financial and technological support is required to facilitate and support the needs of the Disaster Management Office.

Constraints in identifying government budget allocations for DRR specific activities of other ministries is that there is presently no specific budget line for DRR, moreover many still do not fully understand or properly grasp the concepts of DRR, despite the fact that many agencies are already implementing DRR related projects/activities. This highlights the need for sector-wide awareness of DRR, as well as government possibly considering making it a requirement for all ministries to identify DRR activities within their own ministerial budgets. The upcoming development of the NDMP Implementation Plan will contribute considerably towards rectifying this problem. The Implementation Plan will include a compilation of existing and planned DRM programmes/activities from all sectors, detailing funding sources and amounts.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> Internal Affairs Act 1995 (1995) http://www.paclii.org/ws/legis/consol_act/iaa1995159/

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The Internal Affairs Act 1995 established the Ministry of Internal Affairs – now part of the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD) – and makes provision for the recognition and organisation of village authority, which stands as a system of local government throughout Samoa. The functions of the Ministry include assisting village authorities with social, economic projects and village development; to advance local government through the development of village authority. It creates executive committees who consult with village authorities concerning the implementation of government policies/projects, and to assist village authorities. Villages nominate a Sui-o-le-Nuu (Village Mayor), which is appointed by Cabinet upon the advice of the Minister. Government representatives known as Sui-Tamaitai-o-le-Malo (Women's Representative) may also be appointed. The Sui-o-le-Nuu and Sui-Tamaitai-o-le-Malo have extensive functions relating to maintenance of good order in the villages and liaison with government and assist Government in the implementation of its projects.

The NDMP stipulates the role of communities where Village Councils and village organisations, with the support of MWCSD, are responsible for coordinating disaster mitigation and preparedness programmes/activities and for coordinating response activities including initiating community response, information dissemination, shelter management, damage assessment and relief coordination.

The Community-Centred Sustainable Development Programme (CCSDP) focuses on supporting communities in the formulation of Village Sustainable Development Plans (VSDPs). It aims to build the capacity of local systems and stakeholders to effectively manage and sustainably use environmental, natural and cultural resources, through strengthening community social capital, supporting local knowledge/practices in local governance systems, decision making processes and, build community capacity to manage projects. CCSDP has three main components: (1) Local Economic Development; (2) Sustainable Environmental Management; and (3) Social and Cultural Development. Component 2 aims to improve local environmental management by building local capacity to reduce disaster risks; adapt to and minimise the effects of climate change.

Context & Constraints:

It is acknowledged that civil society plays a critical role in ensuring that essential development services and activities reach communities. Despite Government's DRR programme (within CCSDP) and the Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) activities of the Samoa Red Cross Society (SRCS), implementation of DRM activities at the community level is hampered by the insufficient numbers of NGOs with the capacity to design, develop, implement and evaluate DRM programmes. Recent consultations have identified that there is an urgent need to assist communities to develop and apply sustainable and realistic disaster mitigation to enable them to take appropriate actions to reduce the risk by themselves and for themselves. The fact that there is presently very few civil society organisations with adequate DRM capacity will, in effect, create a backlog in the implementation of crucial CBDRM programmes.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development

sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Samoa does not yet have a multi-sectoral National Platform for DRM that brings together stakeholders from government, non-government, private sector and the academia. The Disaster Advisory Committee (DAC) is the apex body that coordinates policy formulation and regulatory roles for all DRM functions. The DAC includes CEOs from government ministries, private sector, NGOs and heads of international/regional organisations and overseas missions.

The DAC is responsible for developing policy and plans, including the NDMP and supporting documents for approval of the National Disaster Council (NDC). The DAC is authorised by the NDMP to approve response agency and community plans and for the implementation of disaster management policy and plans, including hazard and risk assessment, hazard mitigation, education, public information, warning systems and training.

Context & Constraints:

The functional and structural relations between the National Disaster Council and the Disaster Advisory Committee need to be harmonised and strengthened to differentiate and clarify roles.

Another major challenge is ensuring continued commitment from all stakeholders towards disaster risk management and its integration into the development policymaking and planning at all levels. The roles and responsibilities of the individual agencies need to be clarified and assured all member agencies are aware of their roles within the DAC and within their own organisations. In addition, there is a need to strengthen coordination of key DRM activities through the establishment of Working Groups that operate under the umbrella of a National Platform for DRM. There is a general feeling amongst the NGO community that civil society is under-represented on the DAC, through a National Platform with its working groups wider sectoral NGO and public sector representation will be possible.

Solomon Islands (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

No

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
- > Mid Term Development Strategy http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14656_mtds.pdf [PDF]
- * No: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

New National DRM Arrangements and Plan exists that includes the establishment of a 'risk reduction committee'. Responsibilities of this body include; establishing policies and mechanisms at the Government and national planning levels for assessing and addressing vulnerabilities, development of a Risk Reduction Plan for Disaster and Climate Change Risk, setting out the scope and application of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and allocating and overseeing programmes for risk reduction initiatives. The plan is endorsed, but not yet fully implemented. The National DRM Act of 1989 is also currently under review. The National Development Strategy does have reference to DRR. The education sector strategy requires standards for the construction of education facilities that strengthen their disaster resilience; to ensure implementation of this an infrastructure unit was established within the Ministry of Education. The National Women's Policy (GEWD) does not currently integrate DRR, and the UNDAF integrates DM at the outcome level. The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan establishes strong linkages with DRR. Communities are generally found to be very interested in risk identification and reduction, but more resources are required in order to build capacity at local levels. Thus, institutional commitment to DRR exists yet progress in terms of decentralisation of responsibilities is not substantial. Capacities at all levels require strengthening.

Context & Constraints:

In general, sectoral and institutional strategies and plans need stronger focus on mainstreaming DRR. The new health sector strategy currently refers to DM only. The agriculture sector plan does not explicitly refer to DRR but some activities could be classified as such e.g. promoting flood/drought resistant crops. This could be documented, reported and possibly costed for the next round of DRM review. The education sector strategy has established an 'Infrastructure Unit' to promote resilient school building construction, but building standards and development of a manual have yet to be formalised. Creation and enforcement of building codes is an issue that requires integration of DRR and urgent consideration.

A legal authority has been given to the provincial government for DRM as per the NDC Act, however this is not specifically mentioned in the Provincial Government Act. This disconnect has compounded challenges in terms of knowledge of DRR and awareness of local government and communities on their DRM roles and authorities. Whilst there are efforts to engage at the provincial level from a range of stakeholders, particularly through NDMO & NGO's, the lack of resources allocated to implement the National DRM Plan at the provincial and community level makes this challenging. Community participation is very strongly promoted in the new National DRM Arrangements, NAPA and NGO plans. Despite this, legislative constraints are compounded by high costs for transportation of people and supplies to communities living in remote areas. Establishing a national DRR platform could provide opportunities for stakeholders to realise partnerships that encourage transportation cost sharing and ensures that communities that are more difficult to reach are not excluded from DRR projects and processes.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

There are no specific allocations for DRR expenditure in the national budget. International development assistance is predominantly available for response and recovery, alignment of donor assistance for DRR is not well established. The new DRM arrangements advocate for consideration of risk reduction in development planning but there are currently no funds identified to enable this. Responsibility for incorporating DRM into development planning currently rests with implementing organisations. The Ministry for Development Planning and Aid Co-ordination does not have the mandate to impede a project/programme that fails to consider DRM implications.

The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture allocate some funds for measures that reduce risk (e.g. establishment of resilient school facilities, crop diversification, and promotion of disaster resilient crops) but these allocations are not referred to, or budgeted, as DRR activities. Oxfam, SIDT and Red Cross do have budget allocations for DRR/DRM identified in their programmes.

Limited dedicated resources allocated for DRR/DRM and minimal evidence of DRM considerations in development planning indicates minor progress achieved with few signs of forward action in plans or policy. Some NGO's have dedicated budget for incorporating DRM into their programme plans.

Context & Constraints:

There are insufficient funds in the national budget to implement the National DRM Plan as such there are currently no allocations for an emergency fund, a recovery budget or for DRR integration. The NDMO has a recurrent budget primarily for office operations and logistics. Emergency resources are currently reallocated from line Ministries' development budgets to respond post-disaster. Consideration should be given to setting aside a percentage of development budgets for mitigation funds to support priority hazard-resistant or vulnerability reducing projects within ongoing development projects. The political will of decision-makers with the authority to authorise this is required. National planners need to fully internalize the importance and need for mainstreaming DRM into development strategies.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> NDRM Arrangements (2010)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14656_ndrmpsolomonsfinaliseddraftff271109\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14656_ndrmpsolomonsfinaliseddraftff271109[1].pdf) [PDF]

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Legal authority has been given to provincial government for DRM as per the NDC Act however this is not specifically mentioned in the Provincial Government Act, this makes implementation of DRR at the provincial level very challenging. However, there is no budget allocation for DRR to local government. The NDMO carries out its DRM responsibilities at the local level through village committees and the recently appointed Provincial Disaster Officers (PDO's). Communities in rural areas have good local knowledge on DRR and livelihoods, but provincial disaster committees are predominantly reactive focusing on response and rehabilitation. There are some technical capacities available at the local government level although there is room for improvement. Community participation is recognized as very important, but there is little institutional structure in place to facilitate effective outreach although opportunities for improvement exist through the new DRM arrangements and the ongoing engagement between NGO's and communities. Gender implications are rarely considered in terms of DRR roles, but again this is highlighted as a priority under the new DRM arrangements. Current issues regarding legal responsibility of local governments in terms of DRR and lack of dedicated budget allocation for this indicates that progress is being made but that commitment and capacities are limited.

Context & Constraints:

Misalignment of policies in terms of responsibility for DRR at the provincial level is problematic and efforts should be made to rectify this. There is currently insufficient knowledge and awareness in local governments and some communities in regard to their DRR roles and responsibilities. No resources are allocated to implement the National Plan at the provincial and community level. The technical skills and knowledge of communities in terms of reducing risk varies depending on the type of hazard e.g. regular experience coping with cyclones versus rare exposure to other events. Planning institutions and sectoral ministries need to fully internalize the need for DRR at the national level in order for commitment to feed through to provincial and local levels. Training, awareness raising and implementation of the new DRM arrangements at the provincial level need to be priorities for all sectors. Provincial level sector staff may be called upon to fulfill a response role in the event of a disaster and should be encouraged to integrate disaster reduction measures into their everyday work.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

A range of groups meet to discuss disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction and disaster management, but no comprehensive national platform currently exists. The groups that do exist generally comprise of NGO's, NDMO and donor organizations. Sectoral ministries and women's groups are not well represented. Since January 2010, the NDMO has been very proactive in terms of attempting to coordinate with various stakeholders and bring them together. It is hoped that the new DRM arrangements will lead to greater involvement and co-ordination of multiple stakeholders in DRR related work. Due to the fact that currently no National Platform exists, but that efforts have been made to involve multiple stakeholders in DRR based discussions, it can be stated that some progress has been made.

Context & Constraints:

Information sharing and communication on DRR work between sectoral ministries, NGO's, INGO's and with the NDMO needs strengthening. This could be achieved through a commitment to establish a multi-stakeholder National Platform in order to foster discussion and co-ordination in the area of DRR. Special efforts should be made to involve representatives of women's groups and faith based groups due to their particular areas of knowledge and the level of community outreach that would be available through their involvement.

Vanuatu (in English)

Priority 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Although some good progress has been made, major stumbling blocks around legislative reform, yet to be finalized institutional reforms, and ongoing capacity constraints contribute to the current rating.

DRR-DM had already been elevated during the last biennial reporting cycle as a national policy priority in the form of a Supplementary for Mainstreaming DRR and DM into the country's main national development framework – the Priorities and Action Agenda (PAA); however, it is not yet fully integrated. It is also not identified as an expressed priority of the current coalition government in the “Planning Long, Acting Short” policy document, which outlines the government's short-medium term policy priorities over the period 2009-2012. The PAA and “Planning Long, Acting Short” are currently undergoing revision and attempts to strengthen the visibility and emphasis on DRR-DM continue.

Vanuatu has a NAP which functions as the country's national level DRM planning tool which embodies the principles of the RFA and HFA. Overall, Vanuatu has made some progress against its NAP. Key achievements include a raised awareness of DRR-DM issues across all levels of government, progressive improvements in information systems, and moves to bring key government agencies responsible for DRR-DM under one roof.

Context & Constraints:

The absence of either dedicated human or financial resources to coordinate and progress DRR issues represents a major constraint. An early NAP implementation plan for Vanuatu identified the need for a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) to coordinate the efforts of national and international agencies involved in DRR-DM, however funding from either government or donors was never secured. Overall, review findings suggest that much more remains to be done to accelerate progress against the NAP. The most pressing challenge constitutes insufficient government and donor partner investment in risk reduction measures, institutional and legislative constraints, limited progress on mainstreaming DRR-DM issues across all sectors, and poor coordination amongst the various actors engaged in DRR-DM.

The revised National Disaster Act (draft 2009) is yet to be passed. The main stumbling block appears to have been a lack of political support, although the new Minister has reportedly expressed renewed support in this area. Going forward, strong political leadership will be essential to help guide the legislative amendment through Parliament.

Perhaps the single greatest current challenge has been that the institutional and governance arrangements have not effectively supported the management of DRR-DM issues across government. The primary agencies responsible for DRR-DM (Meteorology, Geohazards and NDRMO) were all located under different Ministries and Departments, with differing lines of accountability and reporting responsibility which has created challenges in implementing a coordinated and seamless approach to DRR-DM.

The recent amalgamation of Meteorology and Geo-Hazards under a single new department within the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities is a promising new development. The government has also taken very positive steps with its plan to co-locate all key agencies under one roof, including the NDRMO. The NDRMO, however, will remain under the authority of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Even so, there remains a need for greater clarity over the respective roles and responsibilities of agencies.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0.16 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The government has taken several positive steps to increase funding for disaster management, and there are some early signs of sector planning for DRR in two ministries (Health; Education). A first breakthrough has also been achieved with the Ministry of Finance & Economic Management and there is now evidence of broader mainstreaming of DRR-DM into macro-economic, fiscal or budget policy.

However, there are still no dedicated human resources to support mainstreaming of DRR across government and no specific budget allocations for disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities – either at national level or within line ministries – and DRR-DM is not currently considered in forward macro-economic projections.

In terms of financing for disaster management, there is a disaster management fund of VT25m which can be released post disaster. In addition to this, under the Public Finance and Economic Management (PFEM) Act of 1998, the Minister for Finance can sign an order approving supplementary budget funding of up to 1.5% of the national budget to respond to a state of emergency. In theory, this could enable the government to quickly mobilize additional budget resources in the event an emergency (and without having to seek Parliamentary approval). In practice, however, accessing funds can still take up to several months.

In the past six years the budget allocation for the National Disaster Management Office (NDRMO) has increased by over 200 percent from an allocation of around VT11 million in 2005 to VT 32 million in 2010 equivalent to only 0.16 percent of total Government budget expenditure. This is largely driven by the large increase, almost 100%, in the recurrent budget allocation received in 2010. This increase was the direct result of successful New Policy Proposals (NPP) drafted in 2009 following the attendance of NDRMO officials at NPP training given by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM).

In addition to the increased budget allocation for NDRMO, the Government of Vanuatu has been proactive in establishing a VT 25 million provision for natural disasters. This provision is managed by MFEM and can be released when necessary in the wake of an event. This demonstrates the Government's commitment to disaster management efforts, however, in the area of risk reduction little has been done. There is still a lack

of awareness that DRR is actually separate from DM and required specific resources.

Context & Constraints:

In August 2007, a 3-year Provisional Indicative Implementation Program (PIP) 2008-2010 was adopted by the government as the means to implement the NAP. The Government committed VT 25 million (US \$220,887) towards the implementation subject to discussions with donors on supporting the full implementation of the PIP at a cost of approximately US \$3.3 million. For the emergency funds to be released, a formal request of the National Disaster Committee is required. However, the NDRMO reports that the 25m Vatu emergency budget has not yet been established.

In terms of broader mainstreaming, even where ministries have developed DRR-DM sector plans (e.g. health, education), budgets are not clearly defined and there are no dedicated human resources identified to support their implementation.

Opportunities

Although there is generally a high level of awareness about DRR-DM issues within government, overall investment in DRM is inadequate and DRM expenditure is not visible in annual budgets at the sectoral level. It is hoped that the new recurrent budget allocation will result in an improved focus on risk reduction efforts. This would help reduce the direct costs for reconstruction and recovery to the Government such as the VT 104 million that was appropriated in 2009 in response to several disasters.

Investing in risk reduction would also help reduce those losses which are larger and more difficult to measure and have greater impacts on development of the country such as the loss of employment or foregone tax revenue in terms of corporate tax, duty and VAT to be paid to the Government.

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

In keeping with broader government objectives on decentralization, and to better address the need for on-the-ground coordination, the NDRMO has taken positive steps to strengthen its presence at provincial level (e.g. establishment of two provincial disaster management offices and focal points in Malampa and Santo provinces, with two more planned in the pipeline). The provincial offices were established by utilizing Disaster and Emergency funds requested under the 1.5% contingency funding for response to the Ambrym volcano and Tonga earthquake. There is, as yet, no ongoing budget allocation available to sustain their operations.

Several NGOs and other key agencies have also conducted numerous community awareness programs in

Vanuatu. This support has helped many a significant number of communities to establish their own disaster management plans and committees. To date community disaster plans have been developed in Ambrym, Tanna, Shefa (Tonga), Futuna, Maewo, Santo and Vanua Lava. Communities have also received practical support in areas such as identifying hazards, conducting disaster assessments, first aid training, water supply and sanitation (WASH), and emergency response drills.

Context & Constraints:

Although awareness of DRR issues within government is generally high, the NDRMO currently lacks the human resources to conduct routine training of government officers or to lead a national community awareness program. At present, the NDRMO's community awareness activities are largely opportunistic (i.e. conducted when on assessment missions), rather than a strategic national approach which targets the most vulnerable communities. Moreover, there are as yet no nationally endorsed guidelines for DRR.

The majority of community awareness programs are being undertaken by NGOs. Due to resource constraints, the NDRMO is currently unable to play a lead role in overseeing, prioritizing and coordinating the efforts of the many NGOs engaged in delivering community based programs. NGOs are also using a variety of different tools, systems and approaches, which has sometimes led to mixed messages on the ground. Concerns have also been raised over the sustainability of some of these activities (e.g. where community based DRR programs have been implemented as a one-off intervention with no follow up).

In terms of traditional knowledge, the Vanuatu Cultural Centre has collected information on traditional knowledge and community coping mechanisms in the event of a disaster, but this information is yet to be transcribed and incorporated into national guidance, policies and tools.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

According to the new Vanuatu National Disaster Reduction and Disaster Management Arrangements, the following organizational structure is foreseen:

A National Disaster Risk Management Council consists of the following members:

- Director General of Internal Affairs (Chair)
- Secretary of the Development Committee of Officials
- Director of Public Health
- Police Commissioner

- Director of Finance
- Director of Public Works
- Director Provincial Affairs
- Director Secretariat (NDRMO)

An NGO and Red Cross Coordination Group:

To ensure close collaboration and coordination with all Non-Government Organisations, and the Vanuatu Red Cross Society, the National Disaster Risk Management Office (NDRMO) will facilitate regular meetings with their respective representative.

DRR and DM National Working Groups:

The NDRMO can establish representative Working Groups as required to assist the process of implementing the national disaster risk management committee's NDRMC priorities for mitigation, preparedness, response, relief and recovery actions. The composition, terms of reference and reporting arrangements of such Working Groups will be determined by the NDRMO and representation may consist of a range of national stakeholders including government agencies, NGOs, private sector, provincial, island, area or community representatives.

A comprehensive multi-stakeholder National Platform for DRM bringing together key government departments and sectors, civil society, private sector and academia does not yet exist and is also not foreseen in the new national DRR/DM Arrangements.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge is getting the various actors who are engaged in DRR-DM to work together, to get everyone focused on addressing the most pressing priorities, and to develop clear and adequately funded programs targeting risk reduction. To date, the urgent need to respond to the latest crisis or threat has seen a diminished focus on addressing the full spectrum of actions that are needed across the DRR-DM continuum. In short, efforts by both donors and government are still largely disaster driven, with insufficient investment in up-front risk reduction measures.

There are currently around 37 regional partner agencies engaged in DRR-DM in the Pacific region, and this is without taking into account the significant number of government agencies, NGOs and other organisations engaged at national level. Getting all of the various actors to adopt a consistent and nationally led approach has proven difficult. The huge number of actors makes the task of coordination extremely challenging, which in turn puts significant pressure on national agencies responsible for DRR-DM, particularly the NDRMO. The absence of dedicated resources for DRR-DM at national level currently makes effective coordination almost impossible. Most regional and bilateral partners consulted during the review do not currently use the NAP as an entry point or anchor for their assistance.

Opportunities

In the medium term, establishing a national multi-stakeholder platform for DRR-DM may help to improve coordination and mainstreaming of DRR-DM amongst all key actors. Coordination should ideally be facilitated by one agency, perhaps with lead responsibility shared on a rotating basis. Such a coordination mechanism at national level, such as a National Platform for Disaster Risk Management, would facilitate the exchange of information and cooperation between NGOs and other key stakeholders engaged in DRR-DM activities.

There is an opportunity to simplify governance arrangements and move towards a multi-hazard approach to DRR-DM by joining the DRR-DM NAP and NAPA (NACCC) task forces. Such a move may help government and donors to make more informed and balanced decisions about the most pressing DRR priorities based on a holistic assessment of all hazards. It would also enable the DRR-DM NAP to benefit from the experience and successes already achieved under the Climate Change NAPA, and reduce

duplication (especially given that the NAPA and NAP task forces are essentially comprised of the same people).
