

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

HFA Priority 1, core indicator 1.1:

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

Know the Risks and Take Action

Reporting period: 2009-2011
Country information as of 18 Aug 2011 (for internal use only)

This report compiles inputs by Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) priority for action 1.1 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/framework/progress/>

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

Africa

Algeria (in French)

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.

Botswana (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Burundi (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Cape Verde (in Spanish)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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 Conferencia 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 Republica do Quénia, em ???DATA ??????

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 Experiencias das Plataformas Nacionais para a Redução dos riscos de Catástrofes em África, Nairobi, Nakuru, Quénia, Agosto 2010, com a participação da Costa do Marfim, Burundi, Senegal e Quénia.

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 4Workshops 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).

Comoros (in French)

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.

Cote d'Ivoire (in French)

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.

Ghana (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Guinea-Bissau (in French)

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_gbnnapaclimatechange20061.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.

Kenya (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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 a lot of progress and effort has been put in place to fast-track it. One of the major activities on this document was to align it to the Kenya's 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 budgetary implications/constraints because of lack of policy document. there are a number of legislations and acts of parliament 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.

Lesotho (in English)

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.

Madagascar (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Malawi (in English)

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.

Mauritius (in English)

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.

Morocco (in French)

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 les plans de prévention et de réduction des risques.

Mozambique (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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 GPD, 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.
-

Nigeria (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Senegal (in French)

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

Sierra Leone (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Tanzania, United Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Zambia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Americas

Anguilla (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Antigua and Barbuda (in English)

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.

Argentina (in Spanish)

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

Barbados (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Bolivia (in Spanish)

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 indígena 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 Financial 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.

Brazil (in English)

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.

British Virgin Islands (in English)

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_vicclimatechangeGREENPAPER.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 developments 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.

Canada (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Cayman Islands (in English)

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.

Chile (in Spanish)

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 Protección Civil (2011)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_proyectodeleyanpc.doc [DOC]

> Plan Nacional de Protección 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 Reducción 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

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

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.

Colombia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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 Comunicaci3n Nacional ante la Convenci3n Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre cambio Clim3tico (2008) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15719_segundacomunicacionnacionalsobrecam.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

> Lineamientos de Politca Nacional de Cambio Clim3tico (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 inclusi3n desde los a1os 70, especialmente a trav3s de la Ley 09/79 C3digo Sanitario Nacional, documento en el cual se esbozan un conjunto de directrices frente al manejo de los desastres, de forma complementaria desde el a1o 1989 con una plataforma institucional para la prevenci3n y atenci3n de desastres denominada Sistema Nacional para la Prevenci3n y Atenci3n de Desastres - SNPAD -. Se trata de una organizaci3n formal creada por la Ley 46 de 1988 y organizada por el Decreto 919 de 1989, de car3cter descentralizado, interinstitucional y participativo en donde se proponen y asignan funciones a los 3mbitos departamental y municipal correlacionados con la tem3tica. Adicionalmente se cuenta con un Plan para la Prevenci3n y Atenci3n de Desastres, Decreto 93 de 1998, el cual re1ne cuatro estrategias y las principales acciones para la prevenci3n y atenci3n de desastres en el pa1s.

Actualmente el Sistema Nacional para la Prevenci3n y Atenci3n de Desastres (SNPAD), prioriz3 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 Gest3n del Riesgo de Desastres, el cual bajo un nuevo enfoque conceptual de la gesti3n, articulado con la imperiosa necesidad de reducci3n del riesgo, busca fortalecer conceptual, t3cnica y financieramente la estructura institucional p1blica y privada (definici3n de roles y funciones) para liderar pol3ticas, estrategias, acciones y proyectos que coadyuven en mejorar la calidad de vida de la poblaci3n y en alcanzar un desarrollo econ3mico, social y ambiental del pa1s.

Context & Constraints:

A trav3s de los programas de asistencia t3cnica a nivel municipal que desarrollan tanto el Departamento Nacional de Planeaci3n (DNP), como el Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial (MAVDT), y el Ministerio del Interior y de Justicia a trav3s de la Direcci3n de Gest3n del Riesgo (DGR), se busca superar las dificultades que enfrentan los municipios en materia t3cnica para la incorporaci3n de la Gest3n del Riesgo de Desastres en los procesos de planificaci3n. Un reto en este sentido ser3a 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.

Costa Rica (in Spanish)

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.

Cuba (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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 está trabajando en un plan nacional de reducción de riesgo sísmico;
- Se está creando una base de datos;
- Se está 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.

Ecuador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

El Salvador (in Spanish)

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.

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:

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.
-

Honduras (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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 Gestión Integral de riesgo se ha incorporado en el plan de nación 2010 - 2038 a través de la línea estratégica once de cambio climático y reducción del riesgo.

Context & Constraints:

La crisis política de Honduras ha exacerbado la crisis económica sumando pérdidas arriba de los cinco millones de lempiras, cifra que continúa en ascenso por los desastres naturales provocados por los fenómenos 2009 y 2010 (Terremoto 26 de mayo de 2009, Agatha y los demás eventos producidos por el fenómeno "La Niña" 2010)

El presupuesto nacional se ha re-orientado más a la contingencia que a la Prevención, con restricciones en otros rubros de desarrollo.

Jamaica (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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 Adaption Framework adapted based on UNFCC
- 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
-

Mexico (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Nicaragua (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Panama (in Spanish)

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

Paraguay (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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 políticas 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, Orgánica Municipal de la República del Paraguay" y la Ley 426/94 "Orgánica Departamental" disponen que tanto las municipalidades como los departamentos deben realizar previsiones 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.

Peru (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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”.

MINSAL, 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 MINSAL reemplazará al Plan Sectorial de prevención y atención de emergencias y desastres del sector salud.

RM N° 623-2009/MINSAL, 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/MINSAL, 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

Saint Kitts and Nevis (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Saint Lucia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Turks and Caicos Islands (in English)

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.

United States of America (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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 delegació 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.
-

Asia

Bangladesh (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Brunei Darussalam (in English)

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:

-

Georgia (in English)

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.

India (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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 DDMA's.

Indonesia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Japan (in English)

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.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

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.

Lebanon (in English)

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.

Malaysia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Maldives (in English)

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.

Mongolia (in English)

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.

Nepal (in English)

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

Pakistan (in English)**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.

Sri Lanka (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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_srilandadisastermanagementactno13of.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.

Syrian Arab Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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:

-

Thailand (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Yemen (in English)

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

Europe

Armenia (in English)

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.

Bulgaria (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Czech Republic (in English)**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.

Finland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Germany (in English)

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)

* 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 Crescent 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/L3dJdyEvd0ZNQUFzQUMvNEIVRS82X0fNTdK
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

Italy (in English)

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.

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

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

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:

-

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

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

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.

Romania (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Sweden (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Switzerland (in English)

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.

The former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia (in English)

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.

Oceania

Australia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Cook Islands [\(in English\)](#)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Fiji (in English)

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.

Marshall Islands (in English)

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.

New Zealand (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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).

Samoa (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Solomon Islands (in English)

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.

Vanuatu (in English)

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.
