

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

HFA Priority 1, core indicator 1.2:

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

Know the Risks and Take Action

Reporting period: 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 1.2 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:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* xxx % allocated from national budget

* xxx USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* xxx USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Au stade de développement actuel des programmes de réduction des risques de catastrophes, qui est un processus de longue durée, aucune contrainte financière n'a encore été réellement ressentie, en considération du haut niveau de sensibilisation des autorités à ces questions. Néanmoins, avec la

systematisation des actions qu'implique la mise en œuvre de la loi 04-20, les enveloppes budgétaires seront nécessairement plus importantes et constitueront une contrainte significative qui exigera des mécanismes de gestion ou de priorisation appropriés.

Botswana (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 780000 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Comoros (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Cote d'Ivoire (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

La politique adoptée pour la gestion des catastrophes est celle de la réponse au cas par cas. Le manque criard de moyens dû à notre état de pays en voie de développement, exacerbé par la situation de crise que la Côte d'Ivoire vit depuis 2002, constitue le défi majeur à relever.

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Financial resources are not adequate to support DRR activities.
Some agencies do not make adequate budgetary allocations for DRR activities.

Guinea-Bissau (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

- * no % allocated from national budget
- * yes USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund
- * yes USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)
- * no USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)
- * yes USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

Inadequate financial and human resources.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of financial resources.

Madagascar (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

Malawi (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0.016 % allocated from national budget

* 4000000 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 1155000 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* adhoc % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Morocco (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 5.2 % allocated from national budget

* 317.19 million USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 14.77 million USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

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

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

275.75 million), around 53.49% of total resources allocated to DRR over the period

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 1 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

une évaluation des dommages et pertes post inondation a été faite

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

Context & Constraints:

Manque de coordination dans la gestion des situations d'urgence

Moyens financiers limités

Sierra Leone (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Tanzania, United Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

infrastructure)

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Government resources are not available in amounts sufficient enough to allow for consistency and continuity of development of long – term preparedness measures. Funding and resources provided by Donor Community are bound to specific activities and time. The challenge with all support to disaster risk management in the country is that it has been project based. Once projects are finished the resources are no longer available. The Disaster Management Department in Tanzania has not been able to rely on consistent support from donors while Government has only recently been in a position to allocate regular resources to the Disaster Management Department.

Disaster management capacities are well developed at least at the National level (with National Relief Fund) particularly during response, but the capacities are not transformed into a capability to respond to a disaster efficiently and effectively on the ground (without relief fund on ground). Local Government Authorities and communities are first responders; some effort has been made to build capacities in the Districts but so far this has been limited due lack of resources. Still there is a need to strengthen capacities at sub national levels and communities.

Zambia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 5 % allocated from national budget

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

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The national budget has components of DRR activities in various Ministries such as agriculture; health; Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources; education and the Office of the Vice President under the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit.

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Antigua and Barbuda (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

- * 0.04 % allocated from national budget
- * 831,09500 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund
- * 1,656,299.00 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)
- * 19,000.00 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)
- * 938,569.00 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Argentina (in Spanish)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Recommendations

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

Bolivia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0,15% TGN % allocated from national budget

* 2 Millones USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 1 Millon USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Porcentaje asignado del presupuesto nacional, para la Reducción de Riesgos y Atención de Desastres

Context & Constraints:

Lamentablemente se concentra en las tareas de atención

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Em 2009 o número de órgãos municipais criados oficialmente no Brasil alcançou o percentual de 77,36% dos municípios brasileiros, entretanto não foi possível mensurar de forma confiável o indicador estabelecido como taxa de municípios preparados para prevenção e atendimento a desastres. A SEDEC vem ao longo do tempo buscando ferramentas que permitam mensurar de forma confiável as ações sob sua responsabilidade. A tentativa mais recente foi por meio do Sistema Operativo de Defesa Civil (SODC), que permitiria acompanhar as ações de prevenção, preparação, resposta e reconstrução desenvolvidas pelos órgãos locais de defesa civil, entretanto ao longo do processo de implementação, que começou no final de 2003, verificou-se que o sistema era instável. Espera-se que a nova legislação de estruturação do SINDEC por meio de adesão dos órgãos de defesa civil no Brasil, permita finalmente acompanhar os trabalhos desenvolvidos pelos órgãos de defesa civil e a sociedade.

Context & Constraints:

O Programa será implementado através da articulação com os órgãos integrantes do Sistema Nacional de Defesa Civil (órgãos estaduais e municipais de defesa civil, órgãos setoriais e da sociedade civil), especialmente os órgãos e entidades vinculadas a este Ministério. Como forma de fortalecer a estrutura municipal para atuar preventivamente e na ocorrência de desastres, o Programa implementará a criação e a implementação das Coordenadorias Municipais de Defesa Civil - COMDEC, desenvolvendo o estudo, a avaliação dos riscos de desastres e posteriormente a elaboração de mapas dos riscos de desastres prevalentes, para dar sustentação à articulação e à atuação complementar entre Estados, Municípios e União. Essas informações de riscos de desastres e de sua localização servirão de subsídio para a elaboração dos Planos Diretores e de Planos de Contingência, instrumentos para a atuação na ocorrência de desastres prevalentes identificados no território dos municípios, especialmente nos de mais alto risco. Este Programa contemplará a capacitação de agentes de defesa civil (agentes, voluntários, técnicos, especialistas e representantes das comunidades) para atuarem nas comunidades locais, através de cursos, seminários, simulados e do ensino a distância. Será desenvolvido um sistema de informações de desastres, em âmbito nacional, que, somado à difusão de informações, através de publicações técnicas sobre as especificidades dos desastres, dará sustentabilidade à atuação preventiva. Este programa será, também, o instrumento para a gestão da Política Nacional de Defesa Civil, consolidando, de forma integrada, os programas e as ações relacionadas com desastres no país.

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 7 % allocated from national budget

* 205,725.40 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

A dedicated budget is available to the DDM for implementation of the Territory's disaster management plan. A total of US\$860,800 was allocated to the DDM for financial year 2010. In addition, each sector has allocated funds towards implementation of DRR initiatives. A disaster fund is available and government makes annual contributions through its recurrent expenditure in the amount of \$500,000 to 1 million per year. In addition to local funds, a number of regional projects provide support for the implementation of DRR plans and activities. Many of these resources come through CDEMA while others are supported

through the OECS, UNDP, PAHO, DFID and through agreements with US agencies.

Context & Constraints:

Additional financial support, research and technology is required to facilitate further implementation of plan and activities.

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

No

Means of Verification:

* N/A % allocated from national budget

* N/A USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* N/A USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Public Safety Canada, which oversees emergency management along with other concerns pertaining to a safe and secure Canada, is allocated a budget of \$430 million with approximately 800 employees.

Local governments have a responsibility to provide for emergency response, but it is the Department of Public Safety Canada, which has a mandate to promote DRR nationwide, that stimulates mitigation and prevention thinking locally through the National Platform on DRR, its Centre on Mitigation Excellence, and other similar awareness Programs and products. Beginning in 2008, disaster mitigation enhancements are eligible for cost-sharing up to 15% of the estimated cost of repair to pre-disaster condition through the DFAA.

As certain federal agencies and departments have mitigation as part of their mandate and have national jurisdiction, there are few specific funding envelope set-aside for disaster mitigation. In federal departmental programs, under Infrastructure Canada, disaster mitigation infrastructure is eligible for federal cost-sharing under many of the department's programs.

Health Canada works through the Applied Research and Analysis Directorate to lessen the adverse health outcomes and economic losses associated with extreme events and to reduce the impact of disasters and extreme weather at the local level. The Department monitors and evaluates these events with the goal of improving the systems that are developed in response to disasters, regardless of their nature.

Context & Constraints:

FPT governments have respectively adopted a comprehensive approach to emergency management. The approach is proactive and integrates risk-based measures, all-hazards, partners from all parts of society and coordinates and balances efforts across the prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery functions.

Cayman Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 100 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Hazard Management Cayman Islands is staffed by 7 full time workers and their salaries are covered in the annual budget.

Context & Constraints:

Institutional restraints exist as a result of inadequate facilities

Chile (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0.03% % allocated from national budget

* No evaluado USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* No evaluado USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

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

* No evaluado USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

"Los recursos disponibles se destinan solamente a las actividades de respuesta, sin que existan recursos exclusivos y adecuados, a ningún nivel, para implementar planes y actividades para reducir el riesgo" (Informe visita ONU, Octubre 2010) Esta situación conduce a que en términos presupuestarios, a nivel nacional como sectorial, no se posea presupuesto suficiente para respuesta a emergencias. Para grandes desastres se generan fondos a través de la aplicación de estados de excepción constitucional y en emergencias de menor nivel a través de solicitudes de recursos al Ministerio del Interior a través de ONEMI. Además, existen emergencias que por sus características cuentan con una primera respuesta sectorial.

El 2010 ONEMI contó con un presupuesto anual de aproximadamente U\$ 15 millones, lo que corresponde a un 0,03% del presupuesto nacional. Parte importante de este presupuesto está destinado al desarrollo de una Red Sismológica Nacional (U\$ 6 millones aprox.) y al gasto operativo de la institución, dejando escaso para el desarrollo de actividades de prevención, mitigación y respuesta. Para el 2011 se maneja un presupuesto de Onemi de aproximadamente U\$ 12 millones pero íntegramente para el desarrollo de la institución. Este presupuesto sigue siendo insuficiente para responder a estándares internacionales. La falta de integración y coordinación con otros organismos dificulta llevar un registro adecuado de la disponibilidad de fondos que se tiene frente a situaciones o eventos catastróficos. A niveles sectoriales se cuenta con recursos para obras de mitigación en reducción del riesgo, como por ejemplo Obras Públicas que ha realizado trabajos de encauzamiento de ríos o Salud que cuenta con apoyo de la OPS para el desarrollo de proyectos.

En aspectos de prevención se cuenta con fondos asociados a licitaciones y convenios internacionales como puede ser JICA, USAIDS, Dipecho, fondos APEC y otras iniciativas que contemplan la reducción del riesgo o que están asociados a reducción de la vulnerabilidad, erradicación de la pobreza, etc. Estos fondos son menores y tienen un impacto limitado.

A nivel local se dispone de escasos fondos para la respuesta a emergencias. El aparataje fiscal y sus regulaciones dificultan el acceso expedito de los gobiernos locales a reservas que le permitan enfrentar las emergencias.

Context & Constraints:

La nueva estructura orgánica institucional incluye un incremento importante y paulatino de presupuesto tanto para respuesta como en el desarrollo de fondos específicos para la prevención. Además, está contemplada la creación de un Fondo Nacional de Prevención para fomentar iniciativas a todo nivel. En términos de reconstrucción se sigue trabajando de acuerdo a las necesidades específicas propias de cada emergencia. Para efectos del terremoto del 27 de Febrero del 2010 se dispuso de fondos especiales. Producto del terremoto se promulgó en Mayo del 2010 la Ley 20.444 que crea el Fondo Nacional de reconstrucción. Este fondo, administrado por el Ministerio de Hacienda, permitirá contar con recursos para la reconstrucción de comunidades afectadas por catástrofes.

Para responder al terremoto del 27 de Febrero del 2010 el gobierno creó un Comité de Emergencias multisectorial que tuvo entre sus objetivos reunir fondos para responder al desastre. El costo de la emergencia fue estimado en U\$ 30 mil millones y la estrategia de su financiamiento implicó la austeridad

fiscal y reasignación de recursos, la ley de donaciones, el uso parcial de ahorros del Estado, la utilización de recursos del Fondo de Estabilización Económico y Social (FEES), el endeudamiento público y el estudio de ajustes tributarios a las grandes empresas sin afectar a Pymes ni a las personas. Existen fondos de desarrollo regional y fondos regionales de inversión local pero estos no están asociados a RRD.

Actualmente se está llevando a cabo el Plan de Reconstrucción 2010-2018 "Chile Unido Reconstruye Mejor" que incorpora estándares de RRD en el proceso, tomando en cuenta la reconstrucción material y el apoyo psicosocial a los damnificados por el terremoto. Contempla la reconstrucción de viviendas, la atención de aldeas y condominios sociales y la reconstrucción territorial, urbana y patrimonial. Sólo en vivienda la inversión será de aproximadamente \$1.332.337.613.897, es decir, aproximadamente U\$ 2.881.976.235,994

Para el 2011 se aprobó un incremento en el presupuesto ONEMI que permitirá abordar inicialmente los diferentes ejes de acción que responden al Marco de Acción de Hyogo.

Colombia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0,115% % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

* USD\$17.000.000.00 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* USD\$1.135.00.00 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

En el proceso de implementación de las metas consignadas en el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2006-2010, diferentes entidades del orden nacional han apropiado y ejecutado recursos en aspectos directamente relacionados con la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres. Principalmente, estos recursos han sido destinados a mejorar la capacidad para el conocimiento y el monitoreo de fenómenos peligrosos, la reducción del riesgo a través del reforzamiento estructural y la construcción de obras de mitigación, el fortalecimiento de las capacidades municipales para la incorporación del análisis del riesgo en la planificación territorial a través de la asistencia técnica, el fortalecimiento institucional y el diseño de mecanismos de protección financiera.

Es relevante mencionar que algunas municipalidades y departamentos han realizado asignaciones presupuestales importantes dada la sensible temática y el grado de vulnerabilidad de las mismas.

De forma complementaria tanto en el Decreto 919 de 1989, como en la legislación específica sobre competencias de los entes territoriales (Departamentos y Municipios), se establece la necesidad de apropiar recursos para la prevención y atención de desastres, no obstante no se definen porcentajes o montos determinados y significativos con lo que el nivel de apropiación queda a discreción de las autoridades departamentales y municipales.

En este mismo orden de ideas, es de resaltar que hay varias instituciones como: Las Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales, La Defensa Civil, La Cruz Roja entre otras que asignan recursos en el marco de sus competencias y jurisdicciones conducentes a la prevención y atención de desastres.

No obstante los anteriores esfuerzos la situación de vulnerabilidad en que se encuentra todo el país hace que dichas asignaciones resulten insuficientes.

Context & Constraints:

Dentro de los retos que está liderando el país se encuentran:

El Departamento Nacional de Planeación, a través de la Subdirección de Desarrollo Ambiental Sostenible (SDAS), viene trabajando en el desarrollo de herramientas que permitan la consolidación de la información sobre inversión en Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres, tanto a nivel sectorial como territorial, con lo cual se podrá analizar la relación costo beneficio de las inversiones realizadas a nivel nacional.

En el marco de la formulación de la política y la actualización normativa se está estructurando el desarrollo de una estrategia financiera que le de sostenibilidad a las decisiones de carácter político y normativo que surjan de dicho proceso.

Dentro de las limitaciones se encuentran que:

No en todas las administraciones públicas se realiza la reserva presupuestal para el tema de Gestión del Riesgo.

La inclusión de la Gestión del Riesgo en decisiones estructurales como en los planes de desarrollo y el Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial POT, o proyectos estratégicos de carácter nacional, regional y municipal es muy baja.

La información y la capacidad técnica para la toma de decisiones de inversión, por parte de las administraciones se convierten en una tara para la priorización y decisión de las mismas.

La generación de recursos propios por parte de los entes departamentales y municipales en especial en municipios pequeños 87% del país, no son suficientes para realizar las inversiones necesarias para invertir en la reducción del riesgo.

Costa Rica (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

El presupuesto de la Comisión Nacional de Prevención de Riesgos y Atención de Emergencias (CNE), se nutre de recursos del Presupuesto Nacional y de recursos que ingresan al Fondo Nacional de Emergencia. Al año esto suma un promedio de 16 millones de dólares.

Adicionalmente, por la Ley N° 8488 todas las instituciones deben presupuestar recursos en su planeamiento operativo anual. Este dato no está disponible, pues es un ejercicio que apenas está iniciando.

Context & Constraints:

No se ha estimado el porcentaje del Presupuesto Nacional que finalmente queda asignado a este tema.

Cuba (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* s/i % allocated from national budget

* s/i USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* s/i USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Como parte de los principios de la Defensa Civil previstos en la legislación nacional, dentro del

Presupuesto Anual del Estado, están previstos los recursos financieros para casos de desastres que se entregan a los territorios afectados. Asimismo, los máximos dirigentes del Estado y el Gobierno a todo nivel (provincia, municipios y consejo popular) los ministros, las industrias, empresas, centros docentes y escolares, instituciones hospitalarias, institutos de investigación, bancos, centros culturales, cooperativas agropecuarias, almacenes y talleres de diferentes tipos y cualquier otro centro de producción, prestación de servicios o investigación, son los Jefes de la Defensa Civil en sus instituciones (territorios) y responden por la planificación, organización y ejecución de las medidas de Defensa Civil, las cuales son de obligatorio cumplimiento.

Además, la Reducción de Riesgos incluye el cumplimiento de los requerimientos establecidos en el proceso de compartibilización del desarrollo económico y social con los intereses de la Defensa Civil

Context & Constraints:

El financiamiento del fortalecimiento de capacidades, incluyendo la prevención, debe aportarse de manera que permita a los organismos internacionales elaborar sus programas de desarrollo. Depende de la voluntad política de los donantes.

Una cuestión esencial es atender las necesidades y prioridades identificadas por las autoridades nacionales y sobre esas bases adecuar los programas de asistencia. Por el contrario, en muchos casos son los países los que se pueden ver en la disyuntiva de adaptarse a las características de los donantes para poder implementar los recursos financieros disponibles.

Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

- La Comisión Nacional de Emergencias al igual que otras instituciones del sistema, disponen de fondos para realizar las actividades propias del tema.

- Se están haciendo algunos esfuerzos para establecer y reglamentar el Fondo Nacional de Prevención, Mitigación y Respuesta ante desastres, establecido en el Artículo 20 de la Ley 147-02;

- Existe un fondo de calamidad en el presupuesto general de la nación (1% del Presupuesto de la Nacional).

Context & Constraints:

- Se active el fondo establecido en la ley 147-02; destinado a desarrollar proyectos de prevencion, mitigacion y respuesta.

-Que cada institución incorpore programas y proyectos de reuduccion de riegos en su presupuesto anual.

Ecuador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* si % allocated from national budget

* si USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* si USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Nivel de avance: 5

Existe disponibilidad de recursos económicos para atención de emergencias y para reducción de riesgos se ha realizado estos desembolsos en estos casos:

Año 2009

En el presupuesto del Estado se registra lo siguiente:

Operación: 8 millones,

Inversión:114 millones

Decretos de Estado de Excepción:

•Emergencia Eléctrica (por sequía): 250 millones (aproximadamente) (Incluye sector eléctrico)

•Sequía: 35 millones

•Gripe AH1N1: 5 millones

TOTAL: 327 millones

PRESUPUESTO FISCAL DEL ESTADO: 19,168 millones

Porcentaje del Presupuesto: 1.71%

Año 2010

- Sequía y Erupción Volcánica: 50 millones
- Inundaciones: 6 millones
- Emergencias atendidas: 40 millones
- Programa 50/50: 100 millones
- Prevención de inundaciones: 24 millones
- Presupuesto Secretaría Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos: 57 millones

Subtotal: 220 millones

PRESUPUESTO FISCAL DEL ESTADO: 16667 Millones

Porcentaje del Presupuesto: 1.66%

Context & Constraints:

- Contar con Regulaciones y Marco Legal
- Fortalecimiento de Capacidades Institucionales
- Proyectos y propuestas para reducción de riesgos en el país
- Identificación de Alternativas Financieras
- Ejecución del modelo de Gestión

El Salvador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0.0013% % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

El fondo de Protección Civil, Prevención y Mitigación de Desastres (FOPROMID) tiene un monto de USD 4 millones, los cuales están accesibles para acciones de Prevención, Mitigación de riesgos y atención de desastres. Ante una emergencia se puede aumentar los recursos financieros.

Solo en 2009, FOPROMID invirtió más de un millón y medio en la atención de familias afectadas.

El Ministerio de Medio ambiente y Ministerio de Hacienda indican que el Banco Mundial otorgo un crédito por USD 50 millones que será usado en casos de desastre por fenómenos naturales. Además, de USD

23.5. Millones para Programas de gestión de riesgos. Divididos en 17.5 millones fondos del BID para el Programa Nacional de Reducción de Riesgo (PNRR) y 6 millones del BCIE para el Programa de Fortalecimiento para la Reducción de Riesgos y Vulnerabilidad Socio Ambiental. Se ha incrementado el presupuesto de la Dirección General de Protección Civil. Así mismo, los Ministerios han recibido fondos adicionales para la atención de desastres y reducción de riesgos. Uno de los principales Gobiernos Municipales, tiene una Ordenanza en la cual contempla la creación de un Fondo Municipal para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres. Existen recursos asignados en los diferentes niveles: nacional, regional y SIBASI. Sin embargo en el nivel regional y local son de manera parcial debido a que se tienen otras funciones asignadas. En el caso del Ministerio de Salud, solo en declaratoria de Emergencia Nacional se beneficia con presupuesto para atender el desastre, sin embargo la gestión de modificación de la estructura hospitalaria, unidades de salud etc. Se gestiona según capacidad financiera del país.

Context & Constraints:

Somos un país con recursos financieros limitados y con grandes necesidades. Los recursos disponibles son distribuidos en función de las prioridades de salud, seguridad, pobreza, educación, etc.; por esta situación, la inversión en prevención y mitigación es limitada, no obstante, existe una asignación presupuestaria distribuida en algunas Carteras de Estado, para realizar proyectos encaminados a la prevención de reducción del riesgo.

En igual condición se encuentra La Dirección General de Protección Civil, cuyo presupuesto ha sido muy limitado tomando en cuenta la responsabilidad que implica, cumplir el mandato establecido por la Ley de Protección Civil, Prevención y Mitigación de Desastres.

Guatemala (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

La atención a la emergencia es la única fase que cuenta con una asignación presupuestaria específica. El Fondo Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres se capitaliza en razón a la posibilidad financiera del Estado, más donaciones nacionales e internacionales.

La identificación o monitoreo de amenazas y vulnerabilidades, el análisis del riesgo, la preparación, la mitigación y la generación de capacidades, son financiadas con un porcentaje de ejecución del presupuesto ordinario de cada una de las instituciones del estado de Guatemala, según su competencia.

Estimar la cantidad invertida en la ejecución de estas acciones, es una tarea que recién ha iniciado el Ministerio de Finanzas Públicas, por medio de un etiquetador presupuestario integrado al Sistema de Contabilidad Integrada de la República de Guatemala –SICOIN- que espera en el corto plazo contar datos concretos de los montos provenientes de la ejecución del presupuesto ordinario del Estado, invertidos en la reducción del riesgo de desastres.

En la recuperación y reconstrucción postdesastre, el gobierno central ha establecido en principio cuatro modalidades de financiamiento:

- * La reorientación del presupuesto ordinario a la ejecución de proyectos de desarrollo vinculados a la recuperación y reconstrucción..
- * La creación de figuras de recaudación como bonos o impuestos temporales, específicos para el tema.
- * Donaciones no reembolsables.
- * La ejecución de obras principalmente de infraestructura con fondos público privados.

Fondos con los que se espera financiar una cartera de proyectos emanada de los planes de reconstrucción con transformación elaborados para el efecto.

Context & Constraints:

Pese a que el gobierno de Guatemala ha establecido una serie de mecanismos que le permitirán establecer los montos de la inversión que anualmente Guatemala realiza para reducir el riesgo a los desastres, aún no se cuentan con cifras concretas.

Las limitaciones técnicas en la identificación de acciones vinculadas a la RRD, dentro del personal de las instituciones del estado es una de las principales limitaciones para la obtención de datos concretos.

Otra de ellas es la poca apertura que muestra la iniciativa privada para establecer los montos de inversión en RRD realizada con capital privado.

Honduras (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0-Q08% % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Es una asignación de un Programa que en el Presupuesto aparece como Programa Control de Inundaciones en el Presupuesto de la Secretaría de Planificación y Cooperación Técnica (SEPLAN) con un monto aprobado para el año 2010 de 60.2 millones de Lempiras, que están destinados a varios proyectos para control de inundaciones como ser: construcción de bordos, alcantarillas, obras varias período post invernal, construcción de espigones, canales de alivio, etc.

Context & Constraints:

No nos dieron limitaciones en la Secretaria Finanzas

Jamaica (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

Until December 2005, when the Hazard Risk Reduction Policy was passed by Cabinet, the only overarching framework guiding the process was the National Disaster Plan and the Strategic Plan of the National Disaster Office. Notwithstanding several efforts have been made at mitigation in several sectors albeit a disjointed approach. For Example:

- Tourism sector, some amount of budgetary allocation for DRM
- Transport and Infrastructure – DRR incorporated during maintenance and for new developments
- Overseas Development assistance to various sectors – Agriculture, infrastructure, education, health etc.

- Some progress made with sector DRR plans which will justify requests for budgetary allocation

Context & Constraints:

Challenges

- Absence of dedicated budgetary allocation at the local and national levels to expedite risk reduction programmes.
 - Absence of substantial annual allocations to the National Disaster Fund.
 - Absence of a Risk Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan
 - Absence of local action plans for DRR
 - Too much dependency on overseas development assistance for DRR activities
-

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Conforme al artículo 4 de la Ley General de Protección Civil (LGPC), el Presupuesto de Egresos de la Federación, otorga recursos a los programas federales de prevención y atención a desastres naturales (bajo la coordinación de la SEGOB), estableciendo los montos para la operación de cada uno de ellos.

De acuerdo al artículo 19 de la Ley Federal de Presupuesto y Responsabilidad Hacendaria (LFPRH) y al 32 de la LGPC, en caso de que el monto de los recursos asignados al FONDEN haya sido ejercido totalmente, el Titular del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, a través de la SHCP, podrá autorizar erogaciones adicionales a las aprobadas, con cargo a los excedentes que resulten de los ingresos autorizados en la Ley de Ingresos o de excedentes de ingresos propios de los organismos descentralizados, empresas de participación estatal y fideicomisos públicos.

Actualmente, el FOPREDEN opera para proporcionar recursos a las dependencias y entidades de la Administración Pública Federal y a las entidades federativas destinadas a realizar acciones tendientes a reducir el riesgo y disminuir los efectos del impacto de fenómenos naturales sobre la vida y bienes de la

población, servicios públicos y medio ambiente. Asimismo, el FIPREDEN proporciona recursos para las acciones preventivas no programadas. Para el Ejercicio Fiscal 2010, se otorgaron 150 y 300 millones de pesos para el FONDEN y FOPREDEN, respectivamente.

De acuerdo al artículo 37 de la LFPRH, en el proyecto de Presupuesto de Egresos se incluyen las provisiones para el FOPREDEN, FONDEN y el Fondo para atender a la población rural afectada por contingencias climatológicas, a fin de constituir reservas para las acciones preventivas y de atención.

Las asignaciones en el Presupuesto de Egresos para estos fondos, sumadas a las existentes en las reservas correspondientes, no podrán ser inferiores a una cantidad equivalente al 0.4% del gasto programable.

Context & Constraints:

En el periodo 2004–2009, se evidencio la asimetría entre la inversión reactiva y preventiva en México, con una correlación de 1 a 33, entre los pesos invertidos en acciones preventivas y los dedicados a la emergencia, recuperación y reconstrucción. En este sentido, el Gobierno Federal ha iniciado esfuerzos para revertir gradualmente el enfoque basado en una gestión reactiva de los desastres naturales a otro que desde una visión de gestión integral del riesgo, privilegie las acciones de reducción de los riesgos.

En materia de género, se reconocen como principales retos:

- 1.- Falta de conocimiento de las autoridades de protección civil a nivel estatal y municipal de lo que es la gestión integral del riesgo y por consiguiente la perspectiva de género.
- 2.- Falta de vinculación entre autoridades de planeación, desarrollo urbano, DIF y las instancias de la mujer con las de protección civil a nivel estatal y municipal con la finalidad de que sea una gestión integral del riesgo.
- 3.- Falta de recursos para la sensibilización en gestión integral del riesgo.

Recomendaciones:

- 1.- Impartir talleres de sensibilización sobre gestión integral del riesgo con perspectiva de género en los estados de la República y municipios con la finalidad de corroborar la asimilación de conocimientos.
- 2.- Realizar reuniones para vincular a las autoridades a nivel estatal y municipal de las diversas instancias involucradas en la gestión integral del riesgo.
- 3.- Etiquetar recursos en los tres ámbitos de gobierno con la finalidad de asegurar la transversalización de la gestión integral del riesgo.
- 4.- En materia de salud, se sugiere incrementar la inversión de recursos al nivel nacional y estatal y gestionar la creación de un fondo para emergencias en salud, que incluya desastres.

Nicaragua (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 1,000,000.00 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

A nivel central el principal logro es la existencia de un Fondo Nacional de Desastres que es acumulativo cada año, y a nivel municipal se tiene potestad jurídica y presupuestaria garantizando la participación comunitaria con una necesidad de RRD. La ley 337, Ley Creadora del Sistema Nacional para la Prevención, Mitigación y Atención de Desastres estipula que los gobiernos municipales deben presupuestar una partida para acciones de gestión del riesgo, lográndose en la mayoría de ellas. Existe personal especializado para el monitoreo de los fenómenos naturales.

Context & Constraints:

En su mayoría los recursos existentes están orientados a las acciones de preparación y atención de los desastres. Es necesaria mayor capacitación especializada en prevención y mitigación de desastres.

Panama (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* NO % allocated from national budget

* NO USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* NO USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

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

* 1,000,000 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

En nuestro país, en donde no existe la variable de riesgo en el tema de las inversiones, se está haciendo un esfuerzo para introducirlo en el Banco de Proyectos. No obstante, en cuanto al tema del

aseguramiento de los edificios públicos en caso de desastres, según el Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas existe un Programa de Transferencia de Riesgos para todos los edificios públicos que tienen un valor de B/ 500.000 que no estén asegurados.

Se cuenta con el “Manual de Tarifas y Aseguramientos de Estructuras del Estado”, que confeccionó la Contraloría General de la República..

Los dos puentes más importantes de Panamá, no cuentan con cobertura en caso de desastre.

Existe la “Política de Aseguramiento en el Riesgo”, la cual lleva tres (3) meses de ejecución y esta coordinada por el Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas.

Todavía el tema sobre Transferencia, Mitigación o Prevención del riesgo, no despierta mayor interés en las instituciones públicas. Habría que realizar previamente, un análisis de administración del riesgo y luego tener la política de administración del riesgo.

Se han realizado una serie de capacitaciones y entrenamientos a nivel institucional en torno al riesgo, como por ejemplo a las instituciones de salud. En este sentido SINAPROC ha estado apoyando a varias instituciones en la puesta en marcha de planes de emergencia.

La Autoridad del Canal de Panamá, funciona con presupuesto propio y, tiene en funcionamiento un Sistema de Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres (RRD), con fondos asignados para atender este rubro. Dentro de los fondos del Programa de Asistencia Habitacional del Ministerio de Vivienda y Ordenamiento Territorial, se considera la rehabilitación de viviendas en mal estado, como medida de prevención de un desastre.

Context & Constraints:

Existen experiencias positivas de Instituciones del Estado Autónomas en el manejo de recursos destinados para la RRD, como es el caso de la Autoridad del Canal de Panamá, que no solo tiene esa línea de acción prevista, sino que es alimentada con fondos y con planes de acción definidos. Esta experiencia nacional debemos potenciarla y replicarla en las demás instituciones estatales.

La Caja del Seguro Social , ha logrado incluir dentro de su plan operativo las actividades correspondientes a la RRD, aunque todavía no se ha logrado la disposición de fondos para su desarrollo

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Existen recursos disponibles, pero no son suficientes. Además del Presupuesto asignado por el Gobierno para la atención de acciones puntuales, cuenta con un Fondo Nacional de Emergencia (como recurso adicional). También cuenta con cooperaciones internacionales en materia de prevención y gestión de riesgos como PNUD, Cruz Roja, OXFAM, COOPI, SAVE THE CHILDREN entre otros.

Context & Constraints:

Es un país con muy poca cultura de prevención, lo cual se convierte en una limitación para la inversión en reducción de riesgos; el diseño de políticas y marcos regulatorios tanto a nivel nacional como de gobiernos sub nacionales.

Peru (in Spanish)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0.18 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Se cuenta con un Presupuesto Inicial de Apertura para el año fiscal 2011 para actividades de Gestión de Riesgo y Emergencias, de 123.1 millones de soles, monto que representa el 0.18% del presupuesto total nacional; de los cuales 57.1 millones de soles están asignados a los Gobiernos Regionales y 66 millones de soles al Instituto de Nacional de Defensa Civil y al Cuerpo General de Bomberos.

Asimismo se ha asignado al Ministerio de Agricultura 32.4 millones de soles para la ejecución de obras de defensa ribereñas y al Ministerio de Salud 5.3 Millones de soles para la elaboración de estudios para el reforzamiento de hospitales; ambas acciones se realizan desde la perspectiva de una gestión correctiva del riesgo.

El presupuesto final asignado para la gestión de riesgo de desastres asciende a 160.8 millones de soles haciendo que el porcentaje asignado a esta tarea en relación al presupuesto nacional, se incremente del 0.11% en el 2010, al actual 0.18% para el 2011.

La Tercera Disposición Fiscal de la Ley N° 29628- Ley de Equilibrio Financiero para el Ejercicio Fiscal 2011, incluye la Reserva de Contingencia a favor del INDECI hasta por la suma de S/. 50'000,000.00

millones de Nuevos Soles, para ser utilizados en la ejecución de Actividades de Emergencia y Proyectos de Inversión Pública de Emergencia, y en desastres de gran magnitud.

Context & Constraints:

El Perú está ubicado en una zona altamente sísmica, propensa a Tsunamis, cuya vulnerabilidad se acentúa por los efectos del cambio climático, que tienen impacto en todo el territorio nacional, generando lluvias intensas que provocan inundaciones y deslizamientos, el incremento de temperaturas que producen el deshielo de las montañas y glaciares ubicadas en los Andes, o bajas temperaturas que producen heladas, los que generan graves impactos sociales, económicos y ambientales. Estos efectos en el cambio climático tienen entre otras causas, la destrucción de los bosques de la Amazonía.

Se requiere formular los planes nacionales propuestos en el recientemente aprobado Plan Bicentenario, proceso que llevará un tiempo adicional. De igual manera se tiene previsto realizar durante el presente año, los estudios para diseñar el sistema de información nacional.

Existen trámites burocráticos y falta de una adecuada orientación técnica para la transferencia a las instituciones, principalmente regionales y locales, de los recursos presupuestales para la RRD, por parte del Ministerio de economía y Finanzas.

Los procesos de regionalización y descentralización, se encuentran en proceso de consolidación, en el marco de los cuales el INDECI ha venido transfiriendo funciones adicionales de reducción del Riesgo de desastres a los Gobiernos Regionales, como es el caso de Inspecciones Técnicas de Seguridad, entre otros. Existe una mayor conciencia de las autoridades, principalmente del nivel local, para abordar este tema; sin embargo aún son escasos los recursos que asignan específicamente para este fin.

Una dificultad que se tiene que enfrentar en la mayoría de los casos, es una alta rotación de los responsables del tema, en los diversos niveles administrativos; así como su nivel de preparación y capacitación, para desempeñar adecuadamente su función.

Se ha incorporado en el clasificador programático presupuestal del Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas, un programa para la gestión de riesgos de desastres, con la finalidad de que las instituciones públicas de los diferentes niveles de la administración pública, cuenten con el marco jurídico que les permita asignar recursos dentro de sus presupuestos; sin embargo, no todas las municipalidades lo han efectuado, en algunos casos por que recientemente en el mes de enero del año 2011 los Alcaldes han asumido sus funciones, o por que no priorizan este tema en sus agendas de trabajo. Es importante reconocer la participación de la sociedad civil, a través de los Planes de Desarrollo Concertado y los Presupuestos Participativos.

Saint Kitts and Nevis (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The National Emergency Management Agency at the federal level is a department in the Ministry of National Security is funded from the national budget (< 0.002 %). The Nevis Disaster Management Department is funded by the Nevis Island Administration. However, due to national financial constraints, programming is severely challenged.

Context & Constraints:

There is the need for more technical personnel and equipment in several institutions to undertake disaster risk reduction effectively. Significant funding is needed to mitigate flooding in several communities and in the central business district of Basseterre the capital city. As a small developing state that depends heavily on tourism, support is needed to combat coastal erosion which has severely impacted major sections of our island road network and beaches. Soil erosion also has significant impact on the inland road network. Flooding in several rural communities as well as the central business district of Basseterre due to heavy rainfall in July 2010 highlighted such serious challenges

Saint Lucia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Unknown % allocated from national budget

* Unknown USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* Unknown USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Direct annual budget for DRR actives is approximately US\$200,000 which is the recurrent budget for the National Emergency Management Organization's administration; Support Agencies such as the Ministry of Physical Development and the Ministry of Communications & Works also have budgetary allocations which would indirectly address many DRR concerns, however specific allocations are not available.

The country is now signatory to the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) agreement. Although financial contributions have increased, so has the level of assistance available to the country from this Agency.

In the area of electrical power supply there are allocated funds through the Caribbean Electric Utilities Services Corporation (CARILEC) [a Caribbean Association of Electricity Companies] annual membership which cater for post disaster reconstruction. Resources (human, in-kind and financial) are made available to rebuild the electricity network at all levels. Also in existence is insurance of the system.

Context & Constraints:

In the National Budget negotiations, various departments are vying for very limited available resources for public sector programs based on national priorities and political influence. Thus many important programs and activities do not attract adequate financing. Further, staffing constraints limit the ability of NEMO to develop funding proposals seeking support from external sources.

With respect to electrical power, one challenge is in obtaining insurance coverage for the Transmission and Distribution network. However self insurance is currently being considered.

Turks and Caicos Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0.7 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Funds are not allocated specifically to DRR activities but are allocated to the Department of Disaster Management and Emergencies which has primary responsibility for DRR in the TCI. Some progress has been made via external assistance through the donor community where some training has been conducted in Results Based Management and DRR implementation at the National Level. Work that has been conducted thus far must be streamlined within all sectors within the TCI.

Context & Constraints:

Human and Financial Resources are limited. With the possibility of a Cadri Regional DRR Implementation at the National Level workshop, persons within varying sectors will have the opportunity to understand how DRR can improve their functioning in the short and long term.

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The United States has made significant investments in disaster risk reduction, from warning systems to pre-disaster mitigation grants, to disaster-resilient design of critical infrastructure. Funds are allocated by Congress to various federal agencies for use in carrying out their missions, many of which inherently include disaster risk reduction.

As previously noted, FEMA provides Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants to communities in the pre- and post-disaster environments to reduce risk to undamaged facilities vulnerable to hazards. All FEMA public assistance and hazard mitigation grant projects must meet certain eligibility requirements, such as a positive benefit/cost ratio, and be assessed for potential impacts that the proposed project will have on the human and natural environment under the United States' 1969 National Environmental Policy Act.

Context & Constraints:

Achieving the funding levels required to realize a truly disaster resilient society remains an ongoing challenge.

Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

La Ley de Gestión de Riesgos Ley de Gestión Integral de Riesgos Socionaturales y Tecnológicos, establece: “Todos los órganos y entes del Estado deben incluir en su previsión presupuestaria recursos para la formulación y ejecución de proyectos y actividades dirigidas a dar cumplimiento a la política nacional de gestión integral de riesgos socionaturales y tecnológicos (...)”.

A través del Plan de Acción DIPECHO VI, de la Comisión Europea, Cáritas de Venezuela ejecutó recursos de cooperación internacional con el proyecto “Reforzando la capacidad de adaptación de comunidades vulnerables en áreas de alto riesgo en los estados Mérida y Vargas”.

Context & Constraints:

- Designación de recursos financieros exclusivos para la reducción del riesgo de desastres, dado que muchos se ejecutan bajo la figura de créditos especiales para proyectos puntuales.

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 4.5 % allocated from national budget

* Not estimated USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

* Not estimated USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* Not estimated USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

There is an increasing trend of revenue allocation and expenditure in the area of disaster management, which continued throughout the reporting period. Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Fund established in 2004 from government revenue budget continued in the same period, which reached to an average annual allocation of USD 12 million. GoB also established specific programme to reduce seasonal unemployment in specific 12 food insecure districts. In mid 2008, GoB has launched a new national-scale 100 days employment generation programme for employment scarcity period with a total portfolio of around USD 129 million, this has been increased to USD 143 million. In total DRR budget has been now about 4.5% of National budget. For combating climate change impact, GoB has declared climate change fund with a total annual allocation of round USD 100 million per year since 2009-2010 and the same has been kept for the year 2010-2011. Under the CDMP initiative of the MoFDM, USD 3.2 million were spent to implement small scale community level risk reduction projects involving NGOs and local level disaster management committees which has been increased up to 14 million USD for the years 2011-2014. A good number of DRR projects were also implemented in this reporting period by the NGOs with external support. Government has set up Sustainable Energy Development Agency (SEDA). Allocation has been given to DMRD Tk. 100 million for Capacity Building in Disaster Management and the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) has been created with an amount of US\$ 110 million. In order to coordinate national safety net programme government have formed three committees, a central monitoring committee chaired by cabinet secretary, district monitoring committee chaired by deputy commissioner and upazila implementation committee chaired by UNO.

Furthermore resource allocation for disaster and climate risk reduction has been increased to line ministries and agencies toward vulnerability reduction of the communities and nation. These are,

- To introduce salinity resistant rice variety Bri-47 in 50 percent of salinity affected areas (1million hectares of land).
- Allocation of USD. 42.5 million in expansion of irrigation and removal of water from water-logging areas.

- Agriculture Insurance Scheme' of 1.07 billion USD to provide the small and medium farmers.
- Allocation for construction of 20 cyclone shelters were given.
- To ensure supply of pure and safe drinking water for all by 2011, allocation given to construct 200,000 water-sources during FY 2010-11.
- Government has already approved the National Education Policy 2010. Education up to Class VIII has been made free and compulsory. National Curriculum Coordination Committee (NCCC) has approved to incorporate disaster and climate risk reduction issues from Class II to XII classes textbooks.
- Widen the beneficiary coverage to 24,75,000 persons and allocate 127 million USD to support Old Age Allowance.
- Increase in the number of beneficiaries to 286,000 and allocate USD 14.5 million for allowances for the Insolvent Disabled Persons (IDP).
- Allocated USD 4.2 million for allowances for lactating mothers of low income working group in urban areas.
- Allocation of USD. 47 million given to Widow, Divorced, and Distressed Women Allowances Scheme.
- Allocated USD 10 million for programmes for the welfare of street children and orphans.
- Allocated USD 4.7 million for Endowment Fund for Disabled Service and Assistance Centers.
- Allocated USD 818 million for Food Security programmes such as Open Market Sale (OMS) of food at low prices, food for work, VGF, VGD, TR (food), GR (food) and food assistance for Chittagong Hill Tracts.
- Allocated USD 142 million for Employment Generation Programme for the Hard Core Poor 2.16 million man months of employment during lean period.

There has been an increasing commitment for resources from various development partners i.e. DFID, DANIDA, EC, SIDA, Government of Norway, Australian Government, Government of Japan, the World Bank and UN agencies to support national DRR initiatives. At the same time, more numbers of development partners are increasing their engagement and allocations on disaster and climate risk reduction.

Context & Constraints:

Allocated resources though increased but are far from required to reduce the disaster impact to vulnerable communities as Bangladesh is one of the highly populous countries with multiple hazards. The potential to utilize various resources allocated under different various ministries and departments needs to be explored with effective management. Often, limited coordination in funding allocation (by different government and non-government sources) limits optimization of available resources. Coordinated and concerted 'Social Safety-Net Programme' is required.

Brunei Darussalam (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Disaster funds have been allocated to 3 Ministries. The fund for NDMC is primarily for disaster response and operation, however, several DRR activities such as CBDRM have been funded under this special fund.

Context & Constraints:

NDMC can and have tapped into the special fund to plan and carry out DRR activities such as public awareness programmes.

Georgia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Resources are allocated in central and Autonomous republics' budgets and at State Trustee Governors' administration for funding Emergency Respond Forces.

The central budget, as well as budgets of Autonomous Republics, has the Reserve Fund from which the dedicated resources for elimination disaster consequences are allocated

Under the rules defined by Georgian legislation, NEA all its activities, makes the balance-sheet and submits them to the Ministry for approval. NEA financing sources are the state budget, funds for special purpose of state budget, revenues received from the carried out works under the contract and other sources allowed by the Georgian legislation. The Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia carries out supervision and state control over legality, expediency, efficiency and financial-economic activities of NEA.

For the disaster risk reduction the state budget is financing regular hydrometeorological observation (24 hours), monitoring of geological hazards (twice per year) over the territory of Georgia; in case of activation of hazardous events preparing and dissemination of warnings; emergency situation work out recommendations and necessary palliative measures for damage reduction. From the funds for special purpose of state budget are financing shoreline protection measures of the disaster prone rivers of Georgia and the rehabilitation of Black Sea coast.

In the state budget and in the administrative regions budgets are allocated amount of money for assessment, recovery and response.

Context & Constraints:

In Georgia are challenges in delineating lines of responsibility and especially in promoting cooperation between the institutions of observation, study, risk assessment, emergency services and local governmental bodies, the lack of legal and financial resources for disaster reduction complicates this cooperation. It is necessary to include in special purpose of state program monitoring and research of all type disasters.

Because of scale of Floods, flash floods, landslide, mudflow, heavy rains, droughts, snow avalanches, hail, strong winds in Georgia and their increased intensity caused by the global climate change or anthropogenic influence on the environment for the implementation of DRR-concepts and Disaster Mitigation and Disaster Preparedness programs is necessary create independent DRR fund in frame of technical cooperation.

Strategic planning of environmental issues to provide coordinated actions and preventive measures to implement and strengthen the cooperation with disaster-prone communities, cooperation on the local level and environment protection, societal and economic research with actors would be a major achievement.

India (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Government of India has a dedicated provision for disaster response and created the National Disaster Response Fund and State Disaster Response Fund as per the provisions of the DM Act in 2010. NDRF and SDRF guidelines issued vide OM no.32-3/2010-NDM-1 and the Gazette notification - Extraordinary Part-II-Section-3-sub section (ii) no.1995 dated 28.09.2010.

The 13th Finance Commission (Finance Commission is a statutory body constituted to define financial relations between the Center and the States) has also earmarked dedicated funds for training and capacity building on Disaster Management for a period of five years.(2010-2015). Under this funding each state government as well as the Union territories will be provided with funds to carry out various training and capacity building initiatives on Disaster Management.

There are a number of ongoing Mitigation Projects like Revamping of Civil Defense System, National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project, GOI-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction Programme, Upgradation of Fire Services, Disaster Management Support Program (ISRO) and USAID funded Disaster Management Programme.

Every Ministry at the National Level as well as the state Governments across the country has been directed to integrate disaster risk reduction elements in their overall development plans as well as ongoing development programmes.

Ministry of Earth Sciences is already providing support to Geological Survey of India, India Meteorological Department, National Remote Sensing Agency, Indian Institute of Remote Sensing to strengthen their capacity for hazard risk assessment ,early warning generation and dissemination.

Context & Constraints:

There are existing capacity gaps in integrating DRR into ongoing development programmes and plans. Also in order to include DRR features at programme design and execution phase there is a need to understand the various dimensions of hazard risks and vulnerabilities. Although macro scale vulnerability analysis had been attempted in past , there are very few states which have done micro level risk analysis. Hence the scope for making risk based choices need to be enhanced by doing detailed risk assessment and cost benefit analysis of incorporating Disaster Risk Reduction features. Such exercises once conducted will help in adopting appropriate strategies for integrating DRR into the ongoing programmes and sectoral development plans.

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The commitment of the central and regional governments has been evident through the Middle-term Development Plans, the NDMP, the NAP DRR and the Strategic Plans of the different State Ministries and Agencies. For the regional level, commitment has been there but capacity has still been limited.

DRR has become a national priority but at the regional level not all districts and cities have included DRR as their priority in their development programs and budget. Coordination among the relevant State Ministries and Agencies have also become better with facilitation from the NADM.

Context & Constraints:

Disharmony still exists in DRR programs between the national and regional governments due to difference perspective in disaster risk potentials. Many regional governments have yet to develop their DRR vision and missions. DRR regulations have yet to be adopted by all multi-stakeholders, particularly by the State Ministries and Agencies. Capacity building efforts have not yet been disseminated optimally at all levels.

In future there needs to be program synchronization between the central and regional governments. The capacity of the human resources needs to be further enhanced. DRR needs to be mainstreamed in a more consistent manner into the Middle-term Development Plans, the Strategic Plans and Annual Plans of different local government offices.

DRR platforms need to be revitalized as a meeting forum among the multi-stakeholders. There needs to be greater consistency between the program planning, program implementation and the budgeting. Related to that, program monitoring and evaluation need to be strengthened at all levels.

Japan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 1.2 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 2.68 billion USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act clearly specifies responsibilities of organizations involved in disaster risk reduction. The Basic Act stipulates the basic principles of taking budgetary steps by the organizations responsible for the implementation of disaster preparedness and response measures defined in the Act. In the fiscal year 2010, the national budget for disaster management was approximately 1.1 trillion yen. The budget was allocated to the fields of i) scientific technology research (7.7 billion yen); ii) disaster prevention and preparedness (216.5 billion yen); iii) national land conservation (646.4 billion yen); and iv) disaster recovery and reconstruction (219.3 billion yen).

Context & Constraints:

Due to severity of the financial situation, both national and local governments have faced difficulty to allocate enough amount of budget for disaster management and risk reduction measures and even to maintain minimum requirement.

In the national level, for the institutional changes in the budget system, it became difficult to grasp the budget for disaster management and risk reduction continuously in statistics.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* TBA % allocated from national budget

* TBA USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* TBA USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The Lao government through the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare provides some funds to the NDMO for the purpose of organizing workshops and training purposes on DRM . The NDMO heavily depends on external funding for their regular activities for preparedness, response and recovery. The main partners

providing DRR/DRM enabling funds to NDMO include United Nations (UNDP), AusAID, Japanese Government, World Bank, Asia Development Bank, DIPECHO, Mekong River Commission (MRC), Care International, OXFAM (Australian and Belgium), World Vision, International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), French Red Cross (FRC), Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Laos Australia NGO Cooperation Agreement (LANGOCA) and Save the Children (STC).

Within the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, there is disaster emergency response fund of approximately 1 billion allocated for immediate use in 2011.

The Government of Lao PDR has annually allocated an emergency fund from National Budget around 100 to 160 billion kips. There are around 160 billion kips in 200-2010, and for 2010 - 2011 is 100 billion kips.

The draft NDMP initiative currently being undertaken under the project cooperation between UNDP and NDMO seeks to rectify the shortcomings of underfunding/resourcing of the DRR/DRM in Lao PDR. The report is currently in draft format and must be reviewed, accepted and commence implementation prior to progress being noted in this area.

While the NSEDP identifies the requirement for external technical and financial DRR/DRM support at the National through to village level in Laos and recognizes the requirement for the development of DRR budgets, it fails to allocate human or material resources to the effort. Information pertaining to specific budget allocations towards DRR for any other government Ministry or Department not available for reporting purposes.

Context & Constraints:

Constraint:

The DRR mechanism requires further multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation including enhancement of local, regional and global partnership with organizations working in DRR areas. Limited resources currently available through government and other sources hinder the efforts of the NDMO and DM institution at the local levels as well as the line ministries concerned in DRR/DRM efforts. Resources provided through International organizations and donors are not sufficient to carry out DRM/DRR for the entire country and the NDMO requires serious financial commitment from the Lao Government to enhance its effectiveness in assisting the country build its prevention and response from National through to the Provincial/District/Village levels. In addition, the 7th NSEDP addresses key areas of DRR/DRM to be enhanced and implemented throughout the period 2011-15 without specific internal resource allocation, which can prevent implementation of adequate disaster management plans and activities at all levels.

The Way Forward

Review, approval and expediting of NDMP initiative currently being undertaken between UNDP and NDMO will work towards rectifying the shortcomings of underfunding/resourcing of the DRR/DRM in Lao PDR. While the NSEDP recognises the need for technical and financial resources be dedicated to DRR/DRM, the Lao Government must identify and dedicate these funds within annual budgets to NDMO to build the capacity of the disaster management organizations at national and local levels including NDMO to more effectively work with multi lateral stakeholders in Laos to enhance the DRR/DRM resilience and response from National through to Provincial, District and community level.

Lebanon (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* not identified % allocated from national budget

* not identified USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* not identified USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* not identified USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* not identified USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

There is currently no national budget specifically allocated for Disaster Risk Reduction. However, several administrations have allocated funds to activities that fall under the classification of Disaster Risk Reduction.

In cases of disaster occurrence, the government generally responds by immediately allocating sums to the Committee from its emergency budget.

In addition, individual ministries do not currently allocate specific sums out of their budget to Disaster Risk Reduction.

With regards to international assistance, the aftermath of the 2006 war witnessed an influx of international assistance both in cash and in kind. Some money was given directly to the Lebanese government, while other countries sponsored specific recovery activities themselves as well.

During the war, several UN agencies came to Lebanon for the first time, including the OCHA and the WFP. In addition, other UN agencies with an established presence in Lebanon also contributed to relief and recovery efforts, and they currently continue to support Lebanon in Disaster Risk Reduction through the UNDP and other UN agencies (UNICEF, WHO). However, it is difficult to define the specific amount of money that has been allocated through these efforts.

Moreover, several international NGOs have worked directly with other stakeholders, and it is difficult to identify specific details regarding the projects they have undertaken.

Context & Constraints:

There are several economic constraints that limit the amount of money that can be allocated to Disaster Risk Reduction activities in Lebanon. The most pressing financial priorities in Lebanon are providing public services in industries including education and healthcare. As such, Disaster Risk Reduction has yet to be flagged as an economic priority.

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The National Security Council Directive No. 20 stipulates three levels of disaster management, i.e. district, state and federal levels. Activation of the specific executing committee will depend on the characteristics and scale of event as well as coverage of impacted areas. In any case, District Office is the key implementing agency on ground to ensure responses are coordinated, asset and human resources are sufficient, and communication with the media. In higher levels, state and/or federal government will support in cross-boundary coordination and mobilising necessary additional resources. In the Ninth Malaysia Plan from 2006 to 2010, the government had spent about USD 2 billion (RM 6 billion) to deal with multiple hazards with different approaches, including flood mitigation, multi-hazards monitoring and early warning systems, etc. The government will continue relevant efforts during the Tenth Malaysia Plan (2011-2015). Approximately USD 1.7 billion (RM5 billion) has been allocated for programmes on flood mitigation, forecasting and warning facilities as well as the development of disaster preparedness and community awareness programmes and flood hazard maps.

The Ministry of Health established the Crisis Preparedness and Response Centre during the Ninth Malaysia Plan as part of the comprehensive strategy to effective management of public health crisis and disasters. Individual hospitals conduct risk assessment within respective locality and derive emergency response plan. Over 73% of the hospitals under Ministry have been accredited (MSQH Standard) for having essential emergency preparedness.

Context & Constraints:

The economic situation in recent years intensifies competing financial requirements for different agendas. Furthermore, the implications of climate change on disaster management are still uncertain while efforts to integrate DRR and climate change adaptation are still at initial stage.

Maldives (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Safe Shelters are being established throughout the country, such as in the island of M. Muli and though not fully functional certain government buildings in the islands are being reinforced and retrofitted to act as safe shelters in case of disaster. It is also believed that MNDF, MPS, Ministry of Education and other stakeholder institutions have allocated dedicated or semi dedicated resources into different regions. Consecutively for capacity building, human resource is being developed with funds being allocated for various technical training. In the year 2009 three students were given training in the area of disaster, while six students studied in the same field in 2010.

Context & Constraints:

Maldives Police Service has no capacity of employees and equipments to be involved in disaster risk reduction and they do not have a direct mandate on disaster risk reductions. However, Maldives Police Service's aim is to always assist the stakeholders in such situations. The funds and resources available for training and for other DRR activities are inadequate fro carrying out the projects.

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

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 100 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The present level of progress is explained by the fact that although Mongolia has established a legal environment for disaster risk reduction, there are little resources for full-scale implementation at all administrative levels.

Context & Constraints:

Definitive success is made impossible by the unavailability of sufficient financial resources for the implementation of the disaster risk reduction plan. Complete implementation would become possible if a certain part of the required funds is provided from the state budget or in the forms of loans and grants from developed countries.

Nepal (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

There are some budgetary allocations from the Government for disaster risk reduction purposes through existing organizational set up such as that to DWIDP for river training, to MoLD for small-scale disaster reduction works, and to MoEST for flood forecasting and other meteorological services. There are few other projects and programs such as soil conservation, watershed management and irrigation which ultimately contribute to DRR. There is an ongoing effort at National Planning Commission to integrate CCA and DRR issues in all sectoral plans in current 3-year National Plan which will be instrumental in allocating substantial resources for disaster mitigation and preparedness.

At District Level, 67 districts prepared Disaster preparedness Plan in 2009. However, there is no provision for separate budget allocation for DRR in the periodic plan of the districts which has rendered the plans ineffective. Disaster preparedness Plan has been successfully developed at VDCs level also with the support of International Agencies. Sixty six VDCs of four districts have successfully implemented DPP with

prioritization of three major hazards in their areas. As the Local Self-Governance Act (1999) delegated authorities and responsibilities to local bodies for formulating and implementing development plans, capacity building of local decision makers will be an effective way to implement disaster risk reduction initiatives in a sustainable way.

There are other budgetary allocations dedicated for post-disaster relief and recovery. A study by MoHA and UNDP has suggested that the total amount allotted for post-disaster relief and recovery in 2007/08 was around 180 million NRs (Nepali Rupees) and 2.2 billion NRs. In 2008/09.

Few VDCs have started allocating small fund for DRR and the initiation has to be scaled up at national level in line with Ministry of Local Development guidelines.

Context & Constraints:

The budget allotted for disaster preparedness and mitigation is spread among different programs and projects which render it ineffective. Although 10th National Plan and 3 year Interim Plan recommended few priority areas for action, it was not reflected in budget allotment. One of the challenges is to draft plans based on realistic scenario and put the resources to reflect the priorities specified in the National Plan.

There are no systematic exploration of the interaction between natural hazards, macro-economic performance and public finance. The current budgetary provision for relief and response activities are insufficient and budgetary mechanism for relief and recovery operations in the event of a drought are limited (UNDP 2010).

Although district level Disaster Preparedness Plans are prepared, there is no budget allocation under this heading in the periodic budget.

Some VDCS have started allocating separate fund for DRR; however, due to lack of proper guideline the process has not yet been institutionalized.

Recommendations

There is need to develop and implement a financial tracking system to monitor all DRR related expenditures for mitigation, preparedness and emergency response.

MoLD provides financial support to VDCs, Municipalities and District Development Committees (DDCs) by assessing achievement of Minimum Conditions. In order to ensure effective allocation of resources for DRR at local level, the assessment process should include criteria for assessing the progress in DRR, CCA and Environmental Management.

The options for incorporating potential disaster events into economic forecasting and other econometric model should be explored to support enhance economic planning and decision making.

In order to mitigate the catastrophic losses that will result from a major earthquake in Kathmandu valley, a comprehensive action plan has to be developed for increasing seismic safety of public facilities, schools, hospitals and lifelines.

Pakistan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 3.64 million USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 06 million USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Legal arrangements have been made under the National Disaster Management Ordinance, for the provision of dedicated resources for DRM at the federal and provincial levels. Accordingly, the National Disaster Management Fund has been established under the NDMA and the federal government has contributed PKR 300 million as an initial grant. It has also allocated PKR 158 million during year 2009-2010 for the construction of National Institute of Disaster Management. The provincial government of Sindh has also established the Provincial Fund while other provinces are in the process of establishing the same. Besides, USD 4 million have been allocated through the World Bank for the National Composite Risk Assessment and Emergency Response Project, USD 3.64 million worth project titled as "Study for Risk Management Capacities in Pakistan" has been initiated with the assistance of JICA and the project for national capacity building worth USD 66 million is in progress under One UN DRM project.

Dedicated funds also exist to deal with specific emergency situations like the President's Relief Fund for Earthquake 2005, President's Relief Fund for Floods 2007, PM's Disaster Relief Fund and PM's Relief Fund for Floods 2010. At the provincial level, Chief Minister's Relief Funds are available under the respective Relief Commissionerates.

Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) has dedicated funds to carry out multibillion R&R programmes in the areas affected by Earthquake 2005. The element of DRR has duly been integrated into all such R&R programmes, yet a dedicated project worth USD 6 million for DRM in the affected areas is under implementation.

Since DRR is a cross cutting field, the relevant Federal and Provincial Ministries/Departments contribute substantially to DRR by virtue of their functions through implementation of various projects which directly or indirectly contribute to disaster risk reduction.

Context & Constraints:

A marked improvement can be witnessed on account of provision of funds for disaster risk reduction at the federal level. However, the situation at the provincial and district levels is far from satisfactory levels.

Under the existing system, disaster management is a devolved subject and primarily is to be done at the provincial and local levels. For that purpose, the law of the land has made the respective provincial governments responsible to make arrangements for the provision of adequate funds at the provincial as well as district levels. However, the provincial governments are yet to make any substantial budgetary provisions in this regard. As a result, the disaster management institutions at the provincial and district levels are constrained by non availability of adequate funds for implementation of DRR plans at the local levels.

Sri Lanka (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 2.58% % allocated from national budget

* 102.2 min USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 67 min USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The Government of Sri Lanka has negotiated with the bank of Netherland and has allocated Euro 6.25 million in 2010 and Euro 25 million for 2011 and 2012 for disaster management activities, of which Euro 16 million is for the construction of buildings for disaster management coordination and strengthening early warning, emergency communication, and fire response capacity. It is proposed to expand the project to respond to any emergency request of the public. The Ministry of Local Government has already invested Euro 24.9 million to improve fire fighting capacity of local government institutions.

A four year project to strengthen critically weak dams commenced in 2008 at a total estimated cost of USD 70 million funded by The World Bank.

A Regional Disaster Management Training Centre was established in the Kalutara District with assistance from KOICA. Local Authorities were provided with machinery and equipment to strengthen response capacities. The total investment amounted to USD 2.0 million. The World Bank provided USD 1 million to purchase flood response equipment, which were distributed to local authorities in flood prone districts.

The UNDP has been providing nearly USD 5 millions since 2006 till 2010 to improve the disaster management capacities of Sri Lanka.

The Ministry, with the assistance of The World Bank, is in the process of developing procedures to establish the response fund and training staff.

Context & Constraints:

Proposals submitted by the Ministry, in collaboration with The World Bank requesting for financial assistance from Global Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR) to establish an emergency response disaster management fund, have not been considered to date.

At present, the DMC lacks trained staff to manage the fund at present and new staff must be recruited and trained for the purpose.

Due to urgent development planned in the Northern and Eastern Provinces after several decades of conflict, funds for DM activities are limited.

Lack of contribution from development partners result in slow progress of resettlement activities.

Syrian Arab Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

There are a number of ministries and institutions that allocate part of its annual budget for disaster mitigation, in addition to the existing cooperation between these parties and a number of international organizations to implement joint projects aimed to reduce different risks.

There is a need for all parties to allocate a part of their budgets to prevention and mitigation from disasters.

Context & Constraints:

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Thailand (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Not all administrative levels have resources available for DRR. According to Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act 2007 and National DPM Plan 2010-2016, authorities at national and provincial levels are enforced and encouraged to develop its own DPM action plan as well as budget for plan implementation and exercises. Central government also allocates some amount of budget to support plan exercise for the province at least once a year to ensure the effectiveness and applicability of the plan.

Context & Constraints:

The DPM Act 2007 does not enforce local authorities at sub-district, and village levels to create its own DPM action plan. Therefore, a small part of DRR is incorporated in local development plan which usually puts priorities to building infrastructure rather than disaster preventive and mitigating measures. In many communities, the construction of roads obstructs water way. So, during rainy season, these communities suffer from flood and inundation.

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

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

In the context of the Millennium Development Goals, third Five Year Plan and the economic reform program, financial and administrative (EPA) works to develop a national and regional policy in cooperation with the MPIC and other stakeholders to prepare a list of legal evaluation of programs then presenting all of these plans to the Council of Ministers for approval.

SVOC suggests the need to facilitate adequate financial resources be able to explore scientific information for monitoring seismic and volcanic activity and the production of maps.

YRCS adopts activities that mitigate disaster risks within its humble capacities, such as draft guide to volunteering in first aid, health and environmental education, , and training for disaster preparedness, response and adaptation, and to stimulate local authorities to manage disasters, etc.

UNDP provide support to the Government n in its exerted efforts to successfully respond to the scale of vulnerability and recurrent localized disasters, which include earthquakes, floods, droughts and various epidemics through disaster mitigation, disaster response and recovery. This will be achieved through the following outputs:

- Establishing the necessary institutions (DMU / National Emergency Operations Center)
- Formulating and implementing a Disaster Management national contingency plan
- Establishing a Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) Database and Communication System
- Building the national staff capacity at the central and governorate levels in DRR

DRR (in multi sectoral sense) is not receiving adequate policy attention, and as a consequence funds allocation is not systematic.

Context & Constraints:

- There are no prior financial terms with the government as allocations for natural disasters.

This is a new experience in the current policy. It needs long time, great efforts and huge implementing capacities to be taken into account especially in the light of the current economic situations.

Regarding the industrial disasters, some of the related governmental sectors have initiated to allocate partial budgets from their own general budgets in early 2001 to conduct the measures of the National Plan for Emergency Oil Pollution of the Marine Environment as an example.

Should support the GDEED to do its job and strengthen coordination with the representatives of local communities and associations and also to develop a legal framework to manage disasters according to the capabilities available.

The government's ignorance to the recommendations accompanied to the reports and technical studies or specialized workshops and budget projects carried out by the center. To succeed in its work, SVOC is a must to be supportive locally and internationally to vitalize series of implementing and application procedures for the operations of land use and building permits according to scientific standards and in acceptable limits.

YRCS determines challenges as the following:-

- 1- Change the pattern of disaster.
- 2- Climate Change.
- 3- Geographical nature of Yemen delays to reach populations quickly.
- 4- Growing internal migration, and from the African Horn to Yemen.
- 5-Drought, desertification and lack of rain.
- 6- Population explosion compared with the limited resources.

- 7- Scarcity of disaster confrontation resources and reliance on donors support.
 - 8- the solutions for these problems lie in the proper modern planning and establishing projects of nature sources protection.
 - 9- Raising public awareness.
 - 10- Integrating platform of DRR in educational curricula and official media programs.
-

Europe

Armenia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 52 % allocated from national budget

* 13 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 4 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Depending on the genetic nature of catastrophes the assessment of the risk of the possible emergencies is decided by the MES of RA jointly with partner agency and institutional organizations on the basis of possible financing of definite implementers. In a result of assessment of dangers and risks of emergencies of natural-man-made origin the joint complex conclusion is compiled with the recommendations for the implementation of definite engineer-protective measures or additional definite program clarifications, investigations and researches.

Decentralization in conduction of investigations and researches of the nature of emergencies as well as the assessment of damages from the occurred dangerous events is provided by the inclusion municipal bodies and local services as well as population suffered from dangerous processes.

Context & Constraints:

While assessing the level of progress in reaching the objectives in sphere of risk reduction it must be mentioned that institutional loyalty to some extent is reached but the achievements are incomplete as resources and capacities are limited.

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Budget constraints, not enough disaster risk reduction capacity in the country to support the efforts of the relevant stakeholders

Czech Republic (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % allocated from national budget
- * 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund
- * unknown level USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)
- * 5000000 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)
- * changing level each year USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

After each flood or another kind of disaster the government releases certain funds for recovery etc. as well

as for some programs for preparation of structural and non-structural measures to ensure an increase of resilience in damaged areas.

Context & Constraints:

However, the new government has been planning to create a special fund - the part of the state budget - for a coverage of disasters (especially floods) and their consequences. Increase of funds for coverage of floods should be approved by the parliament.

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

In Finland there are not allocated funds for disaster risk reduction as such but the budget is included to the total budget. In legislation different sectors are obliged to assess the risks and make the necessary measures in order to protect their functions in all situations including normal times as far as exceptional conditions.

Context & Constraints:

Limited resources because of the low risk of natural hazards.

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Even though the resources for disaster reduction are manifold in Germany, there are challenges in delineating lines of responsibility and especially in promoting cooperation between the Federal States (Laender) and the Federal Government and even between research programs, state organs and other actors in disaster reduction.

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

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

The "German Red Cross" (GRC) for example depends very much on its own private donations to carry out long term DRR programming and there is a need for more substantial funds for DRR. Short term DRR projects with a focus on DRR awareness raising and training are supported by the Federal Foreign Office and EU. To ensure the sustainability of development projects in long term there would also be a need at the "Ministry for Development Cooperation" (BMZ) to fund long term DRR projects additional to its current project fundings.

Related links:

THW http://www.thw.bund.de/cln_036/nn_244766/EN/content/home/home__en__node.html__nnn=true

BMU <http://www.bmu.de/english/aktuell/4152.php>

UBA <http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/index-e.htm>

KomPass http://www.anpassung.net/cln_110/DE/Home/homepage__node.html?__nnn=true

DKKV <http://www.dkkv.org/>

IMK

http://www.bundesrat.de/cln_051/nn_8758/DE/gremien-konf/fachministerkonf/imk/imk-node.html__nnn=true

Federal Foreign Office <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Startseite.html>

BBK - Recommendations http://www.bbk.bund.de/cln_027/nn_401772/DE/02__Themen/01__TippsBev/TippsBev__node.html__nnn=true

THW http://www.thw.bund.de/cln_036/nn_244766/EN/content/home/home__en__node.html__nnn=true

BMI http://www.bmi.bund.de/cln_028/nn_122688/Internet/Navigation/EN/Homepage/Home.html__nnn=true

Zivilschutzneuordnungsgesetz

<http://archiv.jura.uni-saarland.de/BGBI/TEIL1/1997/19970728.1.HTML#GL20>

Deutscher Berufsverband Rettungsdienst (DBRD) http://www.dbrd.de/content/cms/front_content.php

Emergency Services <http://www.rettungsdienst.de/2008/07/11/organisationen-im-portrat/>

Italy (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

Aggregated data regarding budget allocation are are not available at the moment.

Context & Constraints:

Despite the current international economic trend, involving cuts in government spending, available resources will probably grow in the next years under the umbrella of the Platform as long as disaster risk awareness increases. In the same time, other relevant partners will be identified and involved in the framework of the Platform, in order to improve its coordination capabilities.

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

*

Description:

Specific allocation within the national budget is not only the one source of financing DRR activities in Poland. Taking into account the wide definition of DRR activities actions are also financed by other sources including National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management and foreign funds. Post disaster reconstructions are in many cases financed from the reserve of the national budget. Taking into consideration above mentioned aspects it is difficult to estimate total budget designated for DRR>

Context & Constraints:

Sources of financing are diffused and allocated on different levels.

Romania (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Each year the government, the local authorities and the economical agents allocate funds dedicated to disaster risk management. Most of these funds are used in higher-priority areas, such as response and rehabilitation activities. Most of the funds dedicated to disaster risk reduction activities are allocated specifically for single projects.

Local response forces are not always provided the required material and technical resources.

Context & Constraints:

Present context makes it impossible for the authorities to have a realistic overview and to correctly evaluate the required funding for further development. The main constraints are the funds that are not specifically allocated for disaster risk reduction, the shortcomings in institutional cooperation and the lack of long-term development plans. Some preventive measures can be seen as unjustified expenses instead of profitable investments.

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

No

Means of Verification:

* N/A % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

There is no national budget specifically earmarked for DRR. However, many national agencies, primarily those included in the Swedish National Platform for DRR, have some funds allocated to activities that can

be classified as DRR.

There are resources for health and welfare both at the national and county level that assure that laws are followed and that the necessary plans are written and implemented in hospitals, schools etc. Significant progress has been achieved in this work, although differences exist between regions. Each county has a special budget allocated for disaster prevention. The grant is part of each county's total budget for work on emergency preparedness. County Councils maintain their own budget and priorities for emergency management efforts.

Only if local resources are insufficient, is the management of the disaster taken over at the county or national level. It is, therefore, the County Councils themselves that are responsible for prevention and information. In a crisis, the functions of society as much as possible, work the same way as under normal conditions. The player that normally has responsibility for a matter also has responsibility during a crisis. In a natural disaster and other crises the County Administrative Board holds formal responsibility within the sector or sectors that may be affected by the event, for example, health services, protection against infection, social services and health.

The County Administrative Boards in case of emergency take the necessary measures to address the consequences of the event, interact with and support the County Council and other government departments and to cooperate with the national authority, MSB. As an expert authority it is also the responsibility of the County Administrative Boards to support other counties before, during and after a natural disaster. The authority monitors international events throughout the world, coordinating communications in the county, providing expertise, guidance, and recommendations as well as evaluating efforts to strengthen crisis management capacity. At the national level the MSB supports and coordinates, when needed, the actions taken by local, regional and national authorities during a serious crisis or disaster.

Within the national budget, funds are allocated to the County Administrative Boards for emergency preparedness according to the appropriations bill 2:4. Financing is also allocated to the municipalities through an agreement between the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SKL).

This appropriation is intended primarily for short-term initiatives to stimulate risk-reducing activities measures to increase the ability to manage crises, for example, emergency preparedness. Secondly, it can be used to improve the measures taken to increase resilience to disasters.

Context & Constraints:

There are economic constraints that limit the amount of money that can be allocated for disaster risk reduction activities. Implementation of the EU Floods Directive requires cooperation across borders. This is both a challenge and an opportunity.

Another challenge is also to incorporate climate adaptation issues into the work of the Swedish National Platform for DRR. However, it is clearly stated by the government that it is essential that the work of the national platform continues, especially in consideration to a changing climate and the need for a coordinated support to the County Administrative Boards and municipalities. It is also a challenge is to verify that actions taken to adapt to climate change are sufficient and cost effective.

Switzerland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* N/A % allocated from national budget

* N/A USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* N/A USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

At Federal and Cantonal level, the specialist authorities dispose of dedicated resources. In particular, the Federal Office of Environment as the leading authority for natural hazards prevention has enjoyed a substantial increase of the annual budget for protection measures. However, there are still shortfalls at the municipal level.

Context & Constraints:

The Swiss political organisation, based on federalism with strong decentralisation of responsibilities, makes differences in the level of commitment unavoidable. This is often true for the local level.

The former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The National Budget and the budgets of the municipalities, there are resources planned for disaster reduction. In this regard, the resources are planned for recovery and mitigation in case of: natural hazards, epidemics and environmental disasters, and they cannot be used for other purposes than the above mentioned.

Within the Council of State Secretaries, a working group on finances, insurance and procurements has been established.

As part of the thematic working groups of the NPDRR, separate working groups have been established for cooperation with insurance companies, the economic chamber and the business community and the trade unions.

Context & Constraints:

Further improvement is needed.

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

In the immediate aftermath of the February 2009 bushfires in the State of Victoria, the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments responded quickly to the need for urgent relief and humanitarian assistance. The Commonwealth has continued to work with the Victorian Bushfire Reconstruction and Recovery Authority to ensure the longer term rebuilding and recovery of all of the impacted communities.

The Commonwealth's funding commitment to the Victorian bushfire response, recovery and reconstruction effort has totalled in excess of \$US420m and included payments to individuals, community organisations and direct assistance to the Victorian Government through programs such as the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) and under the Statewide Plan for Bushfire Reconstruction and Recovery.

This funding has supported a wide range of recovery programs, including the cleanup of fire damaged dwellings, comprehensive case management and mental health services, community service hubs, small business and primary producer assistance, tourism support, environmental recovery and the construction of memorials and community facilities.

The Commonwealth continues to promote its services regularly across the bushfire affected regions to ensure people are aware of their entitlements and to provide advice, through agencies under the Human Services portfolio, including Centrelink, Medicare Australia, Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service Australia, Hearing Australia and the Child Support Agency, together with the Australian Taxation Office, the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, the Department of Veterans' Affairs, the Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research and the Department of Health and Ageing.

Local economies and businesses are continuing to show signs of recovery, with additional support

available to existing and new businesses wanting to establish in affected areas through the \$US9m Victorian Bushfires Business Investment Fund, jointly funded by the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments.

Context & Constraints:

Budget allocations for disaster risk reduction or related purposes in the national budget are allocated to a number of agencies, under various programs. There is no one, all-encompassing, Australian Government budget allocation for disaster risk reduction purposes.

Under Australia's constitutional arrangements, State and Territory governments have responsibility for emergency management and disaster resilience within their jurisdictions. Australia's emergency management and disaster resilience arrangements are based on partnerships between the Commonwealth, State, Territory and local governments; business and industry; and the community. These partnerships aim to minimise vulnerability to hazards; protect life, property and the environment; minimise adverse social impacts during emergencies; and facilitate recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The Australian Government provides \$US25m p.a to the States and Territories to supplement their own disaster mitigation budgetary expenditure.

More broadly, as outlined elsewhere in this Report, the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs and other Australian Government Departments have a range of mainstream programs that can be used as flexible program approaches to support Australian Government disaster recovery responses in major disasters (such as the very substantial Australian Government funds provided to assist the rebuild of communities from the 2009 Victorian bushfires).

There are many agencies at all levels of government as well as organisations in the non-government arena that make a contribution to Australia's disaster resilience in various ways, financial and otherwise.

This makes it difficult to quantify the level of resources that have been allocated to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels. This context also makes it more challenging to reallocate resources between different elements of disaster resilience, such as from recovery to mitigation and prevention.

Cook Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

There has been only limited progress in the NAP strategy of establishing sustainable funding for DRR and disaster response and recovery. Only EMCI and the Police have visible DRM budgets. According to a SOPAC budget analysis covering the years 2001/2002 to 2009/2010, budget allocation for EMCI has increased by almost 30%, from NZD 76,303 in budget year 2001/2002 to \$99,050 in the current budget year 2009/2010. In 2007, EMCI was moved from the supervision of the Police to the Office of the PM. This gave EMCI more political visibility than before and as a result, a higher budget allocation. The EMCI budget allocation more than doubled from almost \$46,000 to \$102,000.

Given the jurisdiction of EMCI, laid out in the National DRM Arrangements of 2009, this is still a small contribution to DRM from the Cook Islands Government. The budget allocation for EMCI represents a 0.04 percent of GDP. Overall, DRM is not heavily featured in the budget. In the process of establishing the total budget allocation in the Cook Islands, it became apparent that total Government expenditure on DRM is not fully visible. This is largely because the output-based accounting used for the budget process does not detail expenditure at a budget line level. As a result the budget analysis was conducted focusing on the two departments with direct responsibility for DRM, EMCI and the Meteorological Services. Even when the budget allocation for these two departments is combined it equates to less than one percent of the total gross expenditure detailed in the annual budget.

In 2009 SOPAC sourced AusAID funding for a series of Cook Islands DRM NAP priority actions, agreed with EMCI in 2009. NZAID has been the major donor for the Tropical Cyclone Pat response.

Context & Constraints:

In recognition of the high costs associated with disasters, a new finance policy for DRM has been drafted by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), in collaboration with EMCI and MFEM, and is currently under consideration. In May 2011 the Cook Islands Cabinet also committed to the establishment of a Disaster Emergency Trust Fund by pledging \$264,000 from the existing Reserve Trust Fund to initiate the fund. However, DRM has yet to be widely accepted as a national priority in order to obtain more adequate budget allocations, the reality being that there are other pressing priorities (infrastructure, education, health, water and sanitation, etc.) competing for the same pool of government funding and sometimes disasters draw resources away from DRR towards emergency response. There is little incentive for the private sector to invest in DRM, leaving key sectors such as tourism and telecommunications vulnerable to disasters. Donor funding is not always coordinated and aligned with government priorities, increasing the national coordination and reporting burden.

The costs resulting from Tropical Cyclone Pat could have been reduced through a higher level of investment in EMCI for projects relating to DRR. The recovery and reconstruction program for Tropical Cyclone Pat is estimated to cost \$9.5 million. This equates to 4% of GDP, whereas the budget allocation for EMCI, the key agency for DRR, represents a mere 0.04 % of GDP. Budget constraints have also impeded the recruitment of the two additional EMCI staff recommended in the EMCI Business Plan (2009-11) and the NAP. Furthermore, the repeated spending of the emergency contingency fund prior to cyclone season leaves line agencies with limited capacity to assist with emergency management.

The integration of DRM and CCA under the Joint National Action plan provides an opportunity to strengthen coordination and maximize and pool resources more effectively.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The NDMO has an annual allocation of F\$1.5M budget for disaster management. In the event of a disaster, this small sum is topped from capital budget funds and from donor contributions. NGOs independently seek their own sources for disaster management funding during times of disaster. International assistance for response and recovery has been predominantly available in the past disasters.

For DRR there are no specific allocations in the national budget but recovery and rehabilitation activities are undertaken with consideration of DRR in the design and construction e.g. new bridges to be above flood levels, coastal sub-division to be above tsunami and storm surge levels, power cables buried, irrigation and drainage support in agriculture and of watershed authorities being established to control and manage usage of watershed resources. The government has a special programme on housing assistance aimed at vulnerable and low income earners

Though there is no specific DRR allocation in the budget, each Ministry does undertake a range of DRR activities under other budget heads. To compile a better monetary picture, and as an outcome of this review, NDMO will initiate a request to Ministry of National Planning for each Ministry to report on DRR perceived activities in every quarterly progress reporting on the Roadmap.

At the community level, NGOs are very active in incorporating DRM into their programme plans with strong support of local community leaders and the government as in conservation of water system development, establishment of marine and forestry conservation areas, bio-fuel development and environmentally friendly sewerage systems.

In light of the inclusion of DRR aspects in many development initiatives happening throughout the nation, and the strong powers on compliance with DRR in the NDRM Arrangement, substantial achievement has been attained but critical deficiencies exist in commitment and operational capacities.

Context & Constraints:

The major infrastructures of road, communication, power and lifelines primarily target the sugar cane production zone and tourism sectors, and government and its agencies undertake full responsibility of post disaster re-construction with no specific DRM budget for infrastructures. The Ministry of Finance sees catastrophe risk insurance as too expensive for Government on its own. The role of the private sector in DRR initiatives and financial assistance is passive and it needs to be sounded out. Hence no recognition yet of DRR being a Corporate Responsibility, and the private sector remains largely an untapped source for DRM financial and other assistance. In the development of a Hazard Mitigation Plan for Fiji, consideration should be given to setting aside a percentage of development budgets for mitigation funds to support priority hazard-resistant or vulnerability reducing projects within ongoing development projects.

National planners need to fully internalize the importance and need for mainstreaming DRM into development strategies. Though CHARM is approved by Cabinet, without its application, mainstreaming of DRR would be very difficult. The CHARM process would provide a useful DRM checklist for Development Investments & Project Design.

Marshall Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 1.09% (incl. DRR and CCA for 2011) % allocated from national budget

* USD\$770,000 (2011) USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

* USD\$419,000 (2004-2010) USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* USD\$170,000 (donated from Australia, USA, Turkey and China following the high swells of 2008- money allocated to wave mitigation) USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

DRR is not specifically included in national budgeting expenditure. The RMI faces the challenge of limited technical and financial resources across ministries. As a result of limited capacity and understanding of what DRR means in practice, risk reduction activities are not addressed in a dedicated manner. However, some sectors address DRR with an incidental approach – for example by addressing water safety and security (Environment Protection Authority - EPA), supporting local food crops (Ministry of Resources and Development) and education and awareness of waterborne diseases (Ministry of Health).

Budget analysis for the fiscal years 2004-2011 shows that since 2004 the total budget allocation for DRM and CCA has increased by 124 per cent to \$1.4 million in 2011. In 2011 the year on year percentage

change for DRM & CCA funds declined by 4.9% driven by the need to cut total budget expenditure by 5% for 2011 rather than any political change. The need to curtail expenditure arose from the global economic environment during the global financial crisis 2008-2010 which caused a larger than expected increase in the price of imports to the externally dependent island economy of the RMI.

The National Emergency Management & Coordination Office and the Office for Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination (directly responsible for overseeing the work on DRM and CCA) received a combined budget allocation averaging \$130,000 over the analysis period, accounting for a mere 0.11% of the total budget allocation and 0.1 per cent of GDP.

Domestic financing of DRM & CCA accounts for only 46% of the total allocation in 2011. The rest of the funds are provided by donors, largely by the USA and the Republic of China, Taiwan.

Context & Constraints:

A dedicated and adequately resourced approach to DRR, with specific DRR approaches being included in strategic plans at the national and sector level, is lacking in the RMI. Capacity once again is a key constraint, in addition to limited awareness of what DRR means in practice. Before any mainstreaming of DRR can occur, a level of understanding is required so as to better encourage and incorporate DRR related activities. To do this, funding would be required, in addition to better resourced ministries to go about mainstreaming more effectively.

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

No

Means of Verification:

* Not aggregated: % allocated from national budget

* Not aggregated: USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* Not aggregated: USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* Not aggregated: USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* Not aggregated: USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

There is no single allocation of funds that is easily quantifiable. At the national level, based on their functions and responsibilities and agreed statements of intent and budget processes, each central government agency manages its resource requirements. New projects not already covered within agencies' annual baseline funding may be subject to additional budget bids as the need arises.

Local government has independent powers to fund its activities (see Indicator 3 below).

Lifeline and critical infrastructure owners are encouraged to adopt sound hazard risk management practices to underpin both new investment, and the use and maintenance of existing assets.

Context & Constraints:

Open government processes and competing priorities can create challenges for public and stakeholder groups in recognising the return on investment from risk reduction programmes. These challenges not only concern the direct costs of programmes, but also perceived losses of opportunities forgone due to restrictions on land-use and development in hazard prone areas. This situation is made worse through many communities having had no recent experiences of extreme hazard events.

One reduction strategy has been to take advantage of heightened community awareness of, and willingness to act on, local hazard risks following an event. Relevant events overseas may also be used to raise general awareness of like risks in the New Zealand context, for example tsunami risk management in New Zealand has greatly increased since the Boxing Day 2006 Indian Ocean and the 2009 Samoa events. Looking forward, the Canterbury earthquakes (September 2010 & February 2011) have raised awareness and promote further opportunities for earthquake risk reduction nationally, especially in regard to buildings and infrastructure at high risk. These events have also highlighted the broader social and economic implications following from a large scale event.

Samoa (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

A National Tsunami Recovery Plan (NTRP) has been established by the Government of Samoa based on the integrated assessment reports prepared jointly by the GoS and development partners. The plan is coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and a supplementary budget for recovery was approved by cabinet in December 2009. The recovery plan estimates total needs at US\$108 million with expenditure at approximately US\$26 million per year in the first three years of recovery. The Ministry of Finance

confirmed that financing for the recovery effort will be comprised of a mix of resources garnered through multilateral and bilateral grants, loans and restructuring. The plan includes activities already underway and lists priorities for the medium term from 2010-2012. Longer term actions beyond 2012 are to be addressed through ongoing multi-year sector programs.

The NTRP calls for a US\$27.9 million investment in the transport sector in the next three years. Whilst immediate clearance of roads and superficial repair was conducted in October and November 2009, increased heavy transport combined with weakened or damaged seawalls have left vulnerabilities from displaced rocks and potential coastal erosion in exposed sections of the road. The tsunami recovery plan also calls for the upgrading of roads to resettlement areas and provides for prioritized investments in the following order: [i] restoration of existing roads; [ii] restoration of bridges and main routes; [iii] a new road to resettled communities; and [iv] reconstruction of the seawalls.

The annual budget for the Meteorological Division, the MNRE Division DMO is placed, has a budget allocation of approximately 12% of the Government Budget for FY10/11. There are also several individual programmes and projects of different ministries which have inbuilt disaster risk reduction elements and the investments made under these programmes contribute significantly towards reducing disaster risks.

Context & Constraints:

Competing priorities of the government create challenges to mobilise dedicated resources for disaster risk reduction. Also mitigation projects which essentially aim at reducing risks have longer development periods and often face a myriad of operational and implementation obstacles. Increased capacity within the financial and technological support is required to facilitate and support the needs of the Disaster Management Office.

Constraints in identifying government budget allocations for DRR specific activities of other ministries is that there is presently no specific budget line for DRR, moreover many still do not fully understand or properly grasp the concepts of DRR, despite the fact that many agencies are already implementing DRR related projects/activities. This highlights the need for sector-wide awareness of DRR, as well as government possibly considering making it a requirement for all ministries to identify DRR activities within their own ministerial budgets. The upcoming development of the NDMP Implementation Plan will contribute considerably towards rectifying this problem. The Implementation Plan will include a compilation of existing and planned DRM programmes/activities from all sectors, detailing funding sources and amounts.

Solomon Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

infrastructure)

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

There are no specific allocations for DRR expenditure in the national budget. International development assistance is predominantly available for response and recovery, alignment of donor assistance for DRR is not well established. The new DRM arrangements advocate for consideration of risk reduction in development planning but there are currently no funds identified to enable this. Responsibility for incorporating DRM into development planning currently rests with implementing organisations. The Ministry for Development Planning and Aid Co-ordination does not have the mandate to impede a project/programme that fails to consider DRM implications.

The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture allocate some funds for measures that reduce risk (e.g. establishment of resilient school facilities, crop diversification, and promotion of disaster resilient crops) but these allocations are not referred to, or budgeted, as DRR activities. Oxfam, SIDT and Red Cross do have budget allocations for DRR/DRM identified in their programmes.

Limited dedicated resources allocated for DRR/DRM and minimal evidence of DRM considerations in development planning indicates minor progress achieved with few signs of forward action in plans or policy. Some NGO's have dedicated budget for incorporating DRM into their programme plans.

Context & Constraints:

There are insufficient funds in the national budget to implement the National DRM Plan as such there are currently no allocations for an emergency fund, a recovery budget or for DRR integration. The NDMO has a recurrent budget primarily for office operations and logistics. Emergency resources are currently reallocated from line Ministries' development budgets to respond post-disaster. Consideration should be given to setting aside a percentage of development budgets for mitigation funds to support priority hazard-resistant or vulnerability reducing projects within ongoing development projects. The political will of decision-makers with the authority to authorise this is required. National planners need to fully internalize the importance and need for mainstreaming DRM into development strategies.

Vanuatu (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0.16 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

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

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

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The government has taken several positive steps to increase funding for disaster management, and there are some early signs of sector planning for DRR in two ministries (Health; Education). A first breakthrough has also been achieved with the Ministry of Finance & Economic Management and there is now evidence of broader mainstreaming of DRR-DM into macro-economic, fiscal or budget policy.

However, there are still no dedicated human resources to support mainstreaming of DRR across government and no specific budget allocations for disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities – either at national level or within line ministries – and DRR-DM is not currently considered in forward macro-economic projections.

In terms of financing for disaster management, there is a disaster management fund of VT25m which can be released post disaster. In addition to this, under the Public Finance and Economic Management (PFEM) Act of 1998, the Minister for Finance can sign an order approving supplementary budget funding of up to 1.5% of the national budget to respond to a state of emergency. In theory, this could enable the government to quickly mobilize additional budget resources in the event an emergency (and without having to seek Parliamentary approval). In practice, however, accessing funds can still take up to several months.

In the past six years the budget allocation for the National Disaster Management Office (NDRMO) has increased by over 200 percent from an allocation of around VT11 million in 2005 to VT 32 million in 2010 equivalent to only 0.16 percent of total Government budget expenditure. This is largely driven by the large increase, almost 100%, in the recurrent budget allocation received in 2010. This increase was the direct result of successful New Policy Proposals (NPP) drafted in 2009 following the attendance of NDRMO officials at NPP training given by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM).

In addition to the increased budget allocation for NDRMO, the Government of Vanuatu has been proactive in establishing a VT 25 million provision for natural disasters. This provision is managed by MFEM and can be released when necessary in the wake of an event. This demonstrates the Government's commitment to disaster management efforts, however, in the area of risk reduction little has been done. There is still a lack of awareness that DRR is actually separate from DM and required specific resources.

Context & Constraints:

In August 2007, a 3-year Provisional Indicative Implementation Program (PIP) 2008-2010 was adopted by the government as the means to implement the NAP. The Government committed VT 25 million (US \$220,887) towards the implementation subject to discussions with donors on supporting the full implementation of the PIP at a cost of approximately US \$3.3 million. For the emergency funds to be released, a formal request of the National Disaster Committee is required. However, the NDRMO reports that the 25m Vatu emergency budget has not yet been established.

In terms of broader mainstreaming, even where ministries have developed DRR-DM sector plans (e.g. health, education), budgets are not clearly defined and there are no dedicated human resources identified to support their implementation.

Opportunities

Although there is generally a high level of awareness about DRR-DM issues within government, overall

investment in DRM is inadequate and DRM expenditure is not visible in annual budgets at the sectoral level. It is hoped that the new recurrent budget allocation will result in an improved focus on risk reduction efforts. This would help reduce the direct costs for reconstruction and recovery to the Government such as the VT 104 million that was appropriated in 2009 in response to several disasters.

Investing in risk reduction would also help reduce those losses which are larger and more difficult to measure and have greater impacts on development of the country such as the loss of employment or foregone tax revenue in terms of corporate tax, duty and VAT to be paid to the Government.
