

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

HFA Priority 1, core indicator 1.3:

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local 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 1.3 from 86 countries' final national HFA progress reports in order to better facilitate analysis and provide examples by priority and region. Inputs are provided in their original reporting language.

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

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

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

Africa

Algeria (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Botswana (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Burundi (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

- Structures de la RRC mises en place mais contrainte de budget
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Cape Verde (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> Lei De Bases de Protecção Civil (1999)

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

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Comoros (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Il y a des textes législatifs spécifiques au niveau de chaque île, qui traite de la sécurité civile entre autre. Il y a une délégation d'autorité au niveau des îles autonomes de l'Union des Comores, à travers la mise en

place des CROSEPs (Centre Régionaux d'Organisation des Secours et de Préparation). Cependant, l'accompagnement de ces structures décentralisées est faible.

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Cote d'Ivoire (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Ghana (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

resources and/ or operational capacities

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Guinea-Bissau (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Lesotho (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

One major constraint is that disaster risk management is institutionalized in the Prime Minister's Office

while local Government is located in the Ministry of Local Government and chieftainship affairs. However at the local level, the Disaster Risk Management is the responsibility of the Ministry of Local Government. In addition, the Local government Act does not provide for Disaster Risk Management functions and therefore there is no direct provision of a budget for DRR to the local government and there are no functions of Disaster Risk Management stipulated for Local Government employees.

Madagascar (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Mettre en place le mécanisme financier.

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

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

Malawi (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Morocco (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

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

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

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

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

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

Although legal budget ceiling specifications do exist:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

- For instance, since 2006, besides the recurrent and capital budget allocated to districts, around USD 300 000 are annually allocated to each of 128 districts specifically to fund local initiatives for food production and employment generation. Projects are funded by local Governments after approval by local Consultative Councils.
- Since 2009, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing has decentralized resources to provinces and districts specifically for maintenance of local roads.

Some initiatives have been launched to enhance local technical capacity:

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

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

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

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Manque de ressources pour financer cette ligne budgétaire

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

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

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

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

1. Land use planning
2. Urban development planning
3. Public works
4. Construction roads and licensing
5. Social services and responding to the need of the poor and the under-privileged
6. Implementation and the strengthening of the decentralization process etc.

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

Tanzania, United Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

There is no fund specifically allocated for DRR activities at Local Government Authorities (LGA) level. This hinders adequate participation of communities in design and implementation of programs. Individually, most of the people are not aware on DRR issues.

Early response is not well organized, no pre-positioning of relief items and logistics / distribution plans. Also there is a lack of sustainable enabling environment such as trained and skilled personnel, financial

resources and materials to hasten the implementation of the suggested priority actions. More education is needed on DRR to whole community and preparation of Disaster Profile Map to identify opportunities and challenges at grass root level is crucial.

Zambia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Cabinet approved a decentralization policy and implementation framework in 2009. The framework provides for the devolution of DRR to Councils and Communities and thereby positions them to provide an effective first line of risk reduction and mitigation. This process involves organizational restructuring as well as restructuring of financing systems on a large scale. The ranking attained is primarily accounted for by the fact of the framework being now in its first year of implementation.

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Antigua and Barbuda (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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Argentina (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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Un punto intermedio entre el 3 y el 4 sería el adecuado nivel que reflejaría el progreso alcanzado.

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Recommendations

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

Bolivia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Ley 2140, 2335, DS 26739, Ley 031 y Ley financiera, Ley del Dialogo

Context & Constraints:

El problema es que no existe un monto o porcentaje fijo. De acuerdo a estudios realizados por la FAM (Federación de Asociaciones Municipales de Bolivia), se establece que los gobiernos municipales estarían invirtiendo hasta un 3% del total de sus recursos.

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Apoiar a realização de ações de caráter preventivo destinadas a reduzir a ocorrência e a intensidade dos desastres com ações estruturais e não estruturais. Essas medidas referem-se ao planejamento da ocupação do espaço geográfico e à execução de obras e serviços, principalmente relacionados com intervenções em áreas de risco, tais como, dentre outras: aquisição e instalação de equipamentos, infraestrutura urbana e rural; estabilização de encostas, contenção de erosões, relocação de famílias de áreas de risco, prestação de serviços essenciais, proteção do patrimônio público e demais ações que visem diminuir a vulnerabilidade da população aos desastres, em complementação à atuação Municipal e Estadual.

Context & Constraints:

Início da participação da Sociedade Civil no Conselho Nacional de Defesa Civil, que a partir da nova legislação (Decreto 7257) passou a ser apenas consultivo.

British Virgin Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

In addition to the community preparedness programme, there are other programmes taking place within other sectors that support the implementation of DRR at the community level. These include but are not limited to, community plan being developed by the Town and Country Planning (TCP) Department and plans being implemented by NGO's such as the Red Cross.

Context & Constraints:

There is a need for a more structured program for implementation of DRR within the private sector as their preparedness is largely hurricane focused. There is also a need for a more structured approach to address community specific issues and to allow for better use of resources available within the sectors.

Canada (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

All Canadians are involved in emergency management. Individual citizens, communities, municipalities, and federal, provincial, territorial governments, First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities, emergency first responders, the private sector (both business and industry), volunteer and non-government organizations, academia, as well as international allies may be involved in emergency management. Good partnerships based on effective collaboration, coordination and communication are a key component of the FPT emergency management systems.

Context & Constraints:

Emergency management roles and activities are carried out in a responsible manner at all levels of society in Canada. Legal and policy frameworks and other arrangements establish guidelines and standards to ensure that due diligence is exercised and accountability is respected in the conduct of emergency management activities. Emergency management responsibilities in Canada are shared by FPT governments and their partners, including individual citizens who have a responsibility to be prepared for disasters. Provincial and territorial governments have responsibility for emergency management within their respective jurisdictions. The federal government exercises leadership at the national level relating to emergency management responsibilities in its exclusive fields of jurisdictions and on lands and properties under federal responsibility.

Cayman Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Some progress in developing Community Emergency Response Teams

Context & Constraints:

The Cayman Islands has a total population of about 60,000 and a land area of 101 square miles. There is no local Government other than the National Government. A certain amount of decentralization of authority

has occurred for disaster / hazard planning and response in the outer Islands of Little Cayman and Cayman Brac.

Chile (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> Ley Organica de Municipalidades (2001)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_ley18695leyorganicademunicipalidad.pdf [PDF]

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

De acuerdo a los expertos de la visita de ONU "Chile es un país altamente centralizado. Este hecho no beneficia la aplicación de políticas para la reducción del riesgo de desastres de lo comunal a lo nacional, siendo este un gran obstáculo en el mediano plazo"

La normativa de emergencias es muy centralizada y dificulta el trabajo local. Por ejemplo, los Directores Regionales de ONEMI no tienen poder de firma, lo que implica que para ejercer su autoridad dependen del nivel central.

A nivel municipal, cada gobierno local cuenta con un encargado de emergencias o de protección civil pero que en la mayoría de las ocasiones no dispone de recursos específicos para el desarrollo de sus tareas ni dedicación exclusiva para esta. Las municipalidades pueden desarrollar directamente con otros órganos de la administración del Estado, funciones relacionadas con la prevención de riesgos y la prestación de auxilio en situaciones de emergencia (Ley 18695). Pero como bien lo indica la norma, los faculta pero no obliga.

ONEMI cuenta con programas de participación comunitaria pero que en su formato actual no presentan un impacto importante a nivel nacional. La reducción del riesgo de desastres a nivel local es realizada principalmente por distintas organizaciones como pueden ser Un Techo para Chile, Bomberos, Hogar de Cristo, Cruz Roja por mencionar sólo algunas. Para eventos como el terremoto del 27 de Febrero del 2010 variadas ONG y PNUD trabajaron en las zonas afectadas pero muchas de estas iniciativas no son conocidas por ONEMI o no se informan de manera adecuada.

Context & Constraints:

Los desafíos futuros del país implican la celebración de protocolos de trabajo que permitan la integración de las distintas instituciones gubernamentales, no gubernamentales y privadas, que permitan, con la coordinación de ONEMI, la multiplicación de agentes de cambio a nivel local, la colaboración interagencial y el acercamiento a las distintas unidades administrativas locales.

Durante el 2011 se han actualizado convenios de colaboración con diversas instituciones como, por ejemplo, Cruz Roja y Bomberos. Está en desarrollo la Red Nacional de Voluntarios y se está conformando la Red Internacional de Ayuda Humanitaria. Cruz Roja, por ejemplo, cuenta actualmente con fondo de la Federación internacional que le han permitido poner a disposición de ONEMI sus 154 filiales locales. En la

nueva ley se contemplan cambios que modificarán la manera en que las autoridades locales responderán frente a emergencias pero este tema sigue siendo deficitario pues se contempla generalmente hasta el nivel regional sin contemplar la realidad local.

Colombia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> Decreto 919 (1989) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15719_decreto919de1989.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Hay desarrollos incipientes, existen instrumentos que permiten la participación comunitaria y una plataforma adecuada y desarrollada desde el punto de vista normativo, derivado de la Constitución Nacional para promoverla y demás leyes como Ley46/88, Decreto Ley 919/89, Ley 388/97 entre otras, sin embargo:(i) Se está posicionando la gestión del riesgo en el contexto de los procesos de organización y participación comunitaria, en especial cuando se actúa en los consejos territoriales de planeación correlacionado al ordenamiento territorial y a través de algunas acciones de los Comités Locales de emergencias -CLOPADs.(ii) Cada vez son mejores las lecciones aprendidas en el acercamiento de las entidades a las comunidades para la toma de decisiones, utilizando enfoques verdaderamente participativos. (iii) Se comienzan a desarrollar procesos de veeduría y control para lograr que la Gestión del riesgo se incorpore en los procesos participativos.

Lo anterior se viene logrando a través de procesos de asistencia técnica y capacitación de diferentes instituciones en los ámbitos, nacional, regional, departamental y local. Es de destacar el proyecto de Asistencia técnica en gestión local del Riesgo que está liderando la Dirección del Gestión del Riesgo del Ministerio del Interior y de Justicia, donde uno de sus componentes es el del fortalecimiento institucional para fomentar la participación comunitaria en los procesos de construcción colectiva de los Planes Municipales para la Gestión del Riesgo, Revisión de Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial entre otros. Sin embargo frente al proceso de transferencias presupuestales para soportar dicha gestión no se encuentra procesos representativos a nivel nacional

Context & Constraints:

Frente a los retos se tiene previsto:

En el proceso de la formulación de la Política en Gestión del Riesgo y la actualización del marco normativo se está trabajando en el desarrollo de mecanismos más eficientes para la participación de esta en las decisiones estructurales de desarrollo.

Se continuará con el fortalecimiento institucional para que a través de los Comités Regionales y Locales de Emergencias -CREPADs y CLOPADs- respectivamente, se consoliden estrategias de participación comunitaria en los procesos de gestión del riesgo.

Se plantea estructurar una estrategia más contundente para fomentar la implementación de mecanismos de veeduría y control para lograr que la gestión del riesgo sea un tema que se incorpore en los procesos participativos, especialmente con la Contraloría General de la República, Procuraduría y la Fiscalía.

Se realizan esfuerzos en el posicionamiento y unificación de conceptos y metodologías que manejan las diferentes entidades en cuanto a la gestión del riesgo en las diferentes áreas de aplicación (salud, prevención de desastres, agua y saneamiento, cambio climático, preparativos escolares, comunitarios, empresariales, hospitalarios), lo que se ha venido realizando con proyectos específicos de cooperación.

Como limitación recurrente es la poca sensibilización a la comunidad sobre el tema de gestión del riesgo que hacen las instituciones encargadas de liderar el tema, esto debido a la capacidad institucional para realizarla como los escasos recursos para implementar la misma.

Si bien la norma estipula un SNPAD descentralizado, no existen herramientas de seguimiento y exigencia para la apropiación de recursos y la inversión y desarrollo de los mismos a nivel departamental y local.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> Ley Nacional de Prevención de Riesgos y Atención de Emergencias (2006)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14346_nuevaleyemergencias.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Los gobiernos locales tienen la obligación de asignar en sus presupuestos anuales recursos para la gestión del riesgo.

Context & Constraints:

La estructura de los gobiernos locales sigue siendo débil y los recursos en algunos casos son mínimos, por lo que se apoyan en inversiones de instituciones del nivel central.

Cuba (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

La Defensa Civil está organizada en todo el territorio nacional sobre la base de la división político-administrativa y la correspondiente estructura del Estado. Sus actividades se apoyan en la utilización de los recursos humanos y materiales de los órganos y organismos estatales, entidades económicas y organizaciones de masas y sociales, es decir, en las fuerzas organizadas del pueblo. A nivel territorial (barrios, municipios y provincias) existe una legislación específica relativo a la reducción de riesgos de desastres, establecida por la Directiva 1 del Presidente del Consejo de Defensa Nacional y se materializa a través de los Planes de Reducción de Desastres. Los Consejos de Administración Locales (municipios y provincias) disponen de asignaciones presupuestarias para dar respuesta inmediata a la reducción de riesgos de desastres y en caso necesario reciben la ayuda interterritorial o nacional.

Context & Constraints:

Las condiciones creadas por la Revolución Cubana, desde 1959, garantiza la preservación de valores tales como acceso universal a la cultura; salud pública, educación y seguridad social para todas las cubanas y cubanos. Las limitaciones que se presentan están localizadas en la escasez de financiamiento para el desarrollo integral y sostenible del país

Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

- Existe un marco legal, pero no se aplica, tanto en la ley 176-07 del Distrito Nacional y los Municipios y en la Ley 147-02 sobre Gestión de Riesgos en su artículo 14;
- La Dirección General de Ordenamiento Territorial esta definiendo la metodología para la elaboración de reducción de riesgo en los municipios y para crear las unidades de gestión de riesgo en los ayuntamientos;

- Se ha creado Comité PMR en varios municipios de la region Nordeste, Central y en el Suroeste.

Context & Constraints:

- Es necesario convertir en una realidad la descentralización y dotar a los municipios de los recursos financieros necesarios para la aplicación del marco legal existente sobre la gestión de riesgos, hacer el tema a todos los sectores y actores locales en dicho proceso.

Ecuador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Nivel de avance: 5

Existe el compromiso de todos los gobiernos locales autónomos tanto municipales como provinciales de elaborar proyectos para la reducción de riesgos en los gobiernos locales de modo que la implementación sea sostenida y se logre el aumento de la resiliencia, así como la descentralización y la desconcentración. Así mismo se ha implementado el programa para prevención y reducción de riesgos 50/50.

Context & Constraints:

Fortalecimiento de los niveles central y local en lo relacionado con: rectoría, planificación, regulación y control, Nivel intermedio: planificación regional, coordinación Gestión y prestación de servicios públicos en Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados y EL Código Orgánico de Ordenamiento Territorial, Autonomía y Descentralización (COOTAD)

Los gobiernos seccionales con autonomía política, administrativa y financiera, que se regirán por los principios de solidaridad, subsidiaridad, equidad interterritorial, integración y participación ciudadana. estas entidades se denominan Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados (GAD).

En el nivel comunitario: Cogestión con organizaciones de la sociedad civil

El Salvador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Si existe competencia legal definida por la Ley de Protección Civil, Prevención y Mitigación de Desastres, pero No existe un presupuesto para la reducción de riesgo a nivel local.

Context & Constraints:

La Ley de Protección Civil, Prevención y Mitigación de Desastres define las funciones que los Gobiernos Locales, representados en las Comisiones Municipales de Protección Civil, deben ejecutar en el marco de la Reducción de Riesgos a Desastres; mas son pocos los que han cumplido con este mandato, debido principalmente a la falta de recursos económicos, la no socialización de la temática y la ley y en algunos casos por falta de voluntad política.

Guatemala (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Desde el año 2002 la legislación guatemalteca a través del Código Municipal vigente, delega en la figura del Alcalde como atribución y obligación, el artículo 53, inciso J, "adoptar personalmente y bajo su responsabilidad en caso de catástrofe o desastre o grave riesgo de los mismos, las medidas necesarias, dando cuenta inmediata al pleno del Consejo Municipal"; atribuciones que en el mes de julio 2010, derivaran en la firma de la Declaración de Alianza Responsable del Presidente de la República y la Junta Directiva de la Asociación Nacional de Alcaldes Municipales -ANAM-.

Esta declaratoria, representa un manifiesto público de cooperación entre las autoridades territoriales y el Gobierno Central, indica en el inciso 5 "El Presidente está consciente de la indispensable participación de los Alcaldes Municipales en el proceso de reconstrucción con transformación y lo llevará a cabo de manera conjunta con ellos, en la organización, ejecución ya que la coordinación de acciones que se desarrollen en el municipio debe ejecutarse siempre de la mano con los Gobiernos locales".

Acción que fortalece la última fase de la gestión para la reducción de riesgo a los desastres, que en los

dos últimos años había centrado sus acciones en fortalecer la gestión de las emergencias y la integración de variables de estimación de riesgo en los proyectos de preinversión e inversión pública, financiados con fondos del presupuesto general del Estado de Guatemala.

Los fondos para la ejecución de actividades y obras en estos temas provienen del Gobierno Central, de acuerdo a información de la Asociación Nacional de Municipalidades –ANAM-, existe un porcentaje no precisado de municipalidades que destinan parte de su presupuesto a la reducción de riesgo a los desastres aunque no se puede estimar una cantidad de inversión, si se presupone que el porcentaje mayor se asigna a la fase de la respuesta.

Context & Constraints:

Un eficiente sistema de gestión de riesgo a los desastres, no debe seguir siendo un tema de emergencias, sino constituirse en una agenda de desarrollo, en donde la eficiente participación de los sectores de gobierno en todos los niveles es vital.

Lograr una interacción coordinada de instituciones sectoriales y territoriales, mecanismos financieros, normas y protocolos, es el reto a superar. El cual debe iniciar con fortalecer las capacidades técnicas que permita a funcionarios y autoridades sectoriales y territoriales comprender la complejidad que el desarrollo de una gestión municipal en reducción de riesgo a los desastres puede llegar a tener en el nivel territorial.

Luego debe diseñarse un mecanismo que garantice que el tema sea operado por personal de carrera, evitando la continua rotación del personal técnico encargado de tareas fundamentales.

Finalmente es necesario incorporar el tema de la gestión para la reducción de riesgo a los desastres en las agendas de los Consejos de Desarrollo, nacional, departamental, municipal y local, para que la dimensión que al tema se le brinda en el contexto de la ley (el inciso de un artículo) no le permita a las autoridades territoriales, limitar su accionar a la atención de emergencias.

Honduras (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

La Ley del Sistema Nacional de Gestión de Riesgo SINAGER refiere la responsabilidad de las Alcaldías en Materia de Gestión y Prevención. La Ley de Municipalidades establece de igual manera esas responsabilidades en el término municipal en los artículos 12, 13, 14 y 25.

El nivel descentralizado del gobierno (alcaldías) cuentan con planes de prevención, contingencias y

organizaciones comunitarias para ambos temas (CODEL y CODEM). Colateralmente existen mesas regionales y ONGs que apoyan este sector.

Context & Constraints:

El SINAGER prevee la creacion del Fondo Nacional de Prevencion y Respuesta FONAPRE mas a creacion de una linea presupuestaria dedicada a la prevencion y atencion en los presupuestos municipales. Ambos instrumentos no se han puesto en práctica y no cuentan con recursos asignados. Por lo tanto los recursos que se utilizan para la gestión de riesgos a nivel local son esporádicos.

Jamaica (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The national disaster management structure includes at the third tier a community disaster management framework which is intended to ultimately support the efforts at the national level. They have been functioning well and have been the recipients of several disaster related training and Capacity Building. Notwithstanding there are a pockets of communities islandwide which have not been fully trained.

- Community Development Funds have been established to provide elected officials access to funds for DRR activities among other things among other things, DRR activities

- Legislations available to local authorities for DRR include Building Acts and By-Laws, Planning Laws, Public Health Act

Community involvement is articulated in the current disaster preparedness Act, 1993 and proposed to be strengthened in the new legislation. The new Act is being revise to give Local Auhtorities more legislative authority.

There is a revised building code (not enshrined in law)

Context & Constraints:

Challenges

- The Parish structure needs strengthening so that community involvement is effectively employed to support the DRR Planning and Response at the Municipal Level thereby strengthening the governance process for DRR at the Local Authorities.

- Resource constraints exist which sometimes affects resources deployed at the community level.

- There is still scope for greater involvement of the communities in Disaster risk management.

- Lack of incentives to promote the programme in an effort to receive wide scale acceptance.
- Socio-economic conditions of some communities act as a barrier to acceptance of DRR

Some of the existing laws available to Local Authorities are archaic dating to as far back as 1908.

The process of preparing development orders are driven at national level rather than at local level.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

En México se descentralizan responsabilidades y recursos. Asimismo, se reconoce que la participación ciudadana es indispensable para la gestión integral del riesgo como una estrategia de corresponsabilidad.

La SEGOB coordina el acceso a los recursos del FONDEN, desde la ocurrencia del desastre hasta la autorización de los recursos y dependiendo de los sectores involucrados es como se lleva a cabo la ejecución de dichos recursos.

A nivel local, las entidades federativas dentro de sus presupuestos, destinan recursos para la prevención y atención a desastres naturales. Adicionalmente, la SEGOB coordina sus esfuerzos con los de los 31 gobiernos estatales y el Distrito Federal y se apoya en las unidades internas de protección civil de la Administración Pública Federal, el sector financiero, los grupos voluntarios y los brigadistas comunitarios.

Asimismo, el SINAPROC comprende instrumentos permanentes de consulta a través de los cuales los grupos organizados de la sociedad y la población en general hacen propuestas, plantean demandas, formalizan acuerdos y toman parte en las tareas de protección civil.

Las 32 entidades federativas de la República Mexicana cuentan con Leyes de Protección Civil, algunas de ellas con su Reglamento.

La Ley General de la Infraestructura Física Educativa (INFE), establece en su artículo X Transitorio “que las entidades federativas deberán realizar las adecuaciones que sean necesarias para su legislación, a fin de crear su Instituto Estatal de la Infraestructura Física Educativa y de que su marco constitutivo y normativo sea acorde con las disposiciones de la Ley”.

Los Institutos Estatales de Infraestructura Física Educativa, son los interlocutores de los Gobiernos Locales con el Gobierno Federal y responsables del Diagnóstico, Planeación, Programación y Ejecución

de las acciones requeridas en su Entidad Federativa. A mayo de 2010, 29 entidades estatales contaban con su propio Instituto.

Context & Constraints:

Las Jornadas Regionales de Protección Civil colaboran en la impartición de información a la población, sin embargo, aún es un reto informar a todos los sectores de la población sobre la prevención de desastres.

Nicaragua (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Existe un marco legal y jurídico que involucra a los gobiernos municipales y comunidades locales en la gestión del riesgo (Ley 337), El Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Humano establece una estructura organizativa a nivel local que facilita la participación ciudadana en las acciones de gestión del riesgo, fundamentada en la ley de participación ciudadana. Existen comités y brigadas en todos los niveles (regionales, departamentales, municipales, locales y escolares) que integran a las organizaciones comunitarias, e involucran a las instituciones que están en sus territorios, aunque las estructuras locales se encuentran principalmente en las zonas de mayor riesgo.

Context & Constraints:

Los recursos humanos y financieros son insuficientes para masificar la participación de los gobiernos municipales y la población en general en la adopción de acciones de reducción de desastres, principalmente a nivel comunitario no existen fondos suficientes para la ejecución de actividades de preparación y respuesta frente a emergencias, lo que conlleva falta de apropiación de la población del tema de reducción de riesgos de desastres.

Panama (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

El Municipio de Panamá cuenta con la Unidad de Prevención de Desastre, (UPREDE), que es un esfuerzo para la prevención de desastres pero no tiene presupuesto asignado.

SINAPROC trabaja en la comunidad organizada con presupuesto de funcionamiento e inversión extranjera. No hay una política sistemática,

y aún teniéndola no sería suficiente, lo que se requiere para operar cambios concretos es que en la nueva Ley de Inversiones se obligue a las instituciones a realizar un análisis de riesgo.

En la apreciación que han realizado instituciones multilaterales que quieren apoyar la agenda de reducción de desastres, como el Banco Mundial, entre otras, se considera que la función de SINAPROC ha estado más enfocada en las acciones post-desastre que en todo el “antes” del desastre.

Se cuenta con un departamento de Organización Comunitaria en la cual se trabaja con comunidades vulnerables del país. Al mismo tiempo se esta habilitando la Oficina de Coordinación Provincial, Comarcal y Municipal.

Está dentro de las funciones propias de la Institución de Protección Civil en Panamá como lo señala:

El Decreto ejecutivo 177 del 30 de abril del 2008, en su artículo 6to. Señala: “Las direcciones Provinciales, Regionales y comarcales desarrollarán las actividades necesarias con el fin de llevar a la población las tareas de Gestión de Riesgo de acuerdo a las Política Nacional y al Plan Nacional de Gestión de Riesgo.

La Dirección General deberá desarrollar una estrategia para incorporar los municipios y comarcas del país al proceso de Gestión de Riesgo, priorizando aquellos que de acuerdo al análisis de riesgo, sean mas vulnerables.”

Context & Constraints:

Como se ha mencionado Panamá es un estado centralizado, los recursos municipales se subordinan a la políticas nacionales de presupuesto, muy pocos Municipios son autosuficientes.

Está dentro de las potestades de SINAPROC, hacer que esta informacion llegue a los municipios vulnerables. Se cuenta con un marco legal y una estructura organizativa para alcanzar estos objetivos, pero se depende mucho de la Cooperación Internacional para desarrollar estos planes. Se han obtenido logros , pero hace falta asignar recursos para darle sostenibilidad a las acciones y estructuras que se dejaron organizadas por parte de los cooperantes en algunos municipios, y para poder llegar a otros.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> http://http://www.sen.gov.py/seccion_autoridades.php

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

La base solida institucional esta siendo trabajada desde los niveles municipales hacia los nacionales, apoyados en marcos regulatorios existentes, y cuya restricción se hace notoria en una falta de reglamentación clara sobre la Ley 2615/05 para optimizar su aplicación en los niveles de gobierno referidos.

Context & Constraints:

Existe una Ley de creación de la Secretaría de Emergencia Nacional la cual tiene un enfoque reactivo y una restricción preponderante es la falta de conocimiento de la misma a nivel de las instituciones, de los gobiernos sub nacionales, instituciones de cooperación entre otros, de la falta de un enfoque proactivo de la misma hacia la gestión y reducción de riesgos.

Peru (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Cada vez es mayor la participación comunitaria en la conducción de sus propios destinos; muchos representantes de comunidades o de organizaciones comunitarias acceden a cargos de la administración pública en sus diversos niveles. Existen normas que promueven la participación comunitaria, pero aún no es suficiente.

La Ley de Descentralización y sus modificatorias, así como la Ley Orgánica de Gobiernos Regionales (Art. 61), y el Decreto Ley N° 19338 Ley del SINADECI, establecen competencias y funciones para los diferentes niveles de gobierno y señalan que las autoridades electas en estos niveles presiden los Comités de Defensa Civil regionales o locales, según corresponda, función que no en todos los casos es ejercida plenamente por dichas autoridades

En el ámbito de los Gobiernos Locales, la Ley Orgánica de Municipalidades, aprobada con por Ley N° 27972, contempla en su artículo 79° numeral 1.4.6 que las municipalidades provinciales, en materia de organización del espacio físico y uso del suelo, ejercen como función específica exclusiva, la aprobación de la regulación provincial respecto del otorgamiento de licencias y las labores de control y fiscalización de las municipalidades distritales en materia sobre seguridad del Sistema de Defensa Civil.

Adicionalmente, el artículo 85ª establece que las municipalidades provinciales, en seguridad ciudadana, ejercen como funciones específicas exclusivas, la labor de coordinación para las tareas de defensa civil en la provincia, con sujeción a las normas establecidas en lo que respecta a los Comités de Defensa Civil

Provinciales. (numeral 1.2) Asimismo, tiene como funciones específicas compartidas, el promover acciones de apoyo a las compañías de bomberos, beneficencias, Cruz Roja y demás instituciones de servicio a la comunidad. (numeral 2.2). El citado artículo además, asigna como funciones específicas exclusivas de las municipalidades distritales, el coordinar con el Comité de Defensa Civil el gobierno local es el responsable distrital y el alcalde es la máxima autoridad de defensa civil del distrito y debe realizar las acciones necesarias para la atención de las poblaciones damnificadas por desastres naturales o de otra índole (numeral 3.2)

De otro lado, al haberse expedido la Ley N° 28976, Ley Marco de Licencias de Funcionamiento (cuyo artículo 6° establece que para el otorgamiento de la licencia de funcionamiento, la Municipalidad evaluará las condiciones de Seguridad en Defensa Civil, cuando dicha evaluación constituya facultad de la municipalidad), mediante D:S:N° 066-2007-PCM, se aprueba el Reglamento de Inspecciones Técnicas de Seguridad en Defensa Civil - ITSDC que establece, entre otros aspectos, las competencias a nivel de Gobiernos Locales para la ejecución de dichas inspecciones, así como los tipos de procedimientos que les corresponde, las cuales tienen como finalidad verificar de manera integral, en los objetos de inspección, el cumplimiento o incumplimiento de las normas de seguridad en Defensa Civil vigentes, a fin de prevenir y/o reducir el riesgo debido a un peligro de origen natural o inducido por el hombre, en salvaguarda de la vida humana.

La asignación presupuestaria, en consecuencia, existe y está por lo general circunscrita a dichas actividades.

El Comité Provincial de Defensa Civil de Lima Metropolitana (Ciudad capital del Perú en la que habita el 30% de la población del Perú, aproximadamente 8'500 de habitantes) se ha instalado por primera vez el 23 de febrero de 2011, está integrado por los Alcaldes de los 43 distritos que conforman la indicada Provincia. Esta instalación se realizó en fecha muy cercana al Simulacro Nocturno de Sismo y Tsunami en Lima y Callao, del 26 de febrero de 2011.

Context & Constraints:

Las nuevas autoridades Regionales y Locales han asumido sus cargos, el mes de enero del presente año, por un período de 04 años; motivo por el que la mayoría se encuentran en proceso de adecuación y conocimiento de sus nuevos cargos.

El proceso de descentralización, requiere establecer una mayor precisión sobre las funciones y competencias de cada nivel de gobierno, para evitar disensos en la delimitación de competencias. El marco jurídico ha sido creado de acuerdo a las agendas políticas de los diferentes momentos del proceso, y la compatibilidad entre las normas que determinan competencias no ha resuelto el problema de la superposición y duplicación de funciones, manteniendo difusa la responsabilidad exigible a cada nivel y sin aclarar los mecanismos que facilitarían esa definición y su realización efectiva con fidelidad a los principios de subsidiariedad y complementariedad.

La reducción del riesgo de desastres en la mayoría de los casos se atiende únicamente desde la perspectiva del cumplimiento de un procedimiento administrativo para la obtención de licencias de funcionamiento, existiendo recursos circunscritos estrictamente a dicha actuación municipal. En muy pocos casos existe una gestión específica para la reducción de riesgo de desastres que compromete otros ámbitos de actuación, atendiendo a la realidad de cada territorio local.

En la medida en que la asignación presupuestaria está circunscrita a un conjunto de actividades vinculadas a una función particular, se requerirá, en todo caso, que en el futuro pueda hacerse una evaluación a nivel municipal respecto de la asignación presupuestaria vinculadas a actividades de Defensa Civil que discrimine los aspectos vinculados a los procedimientos administrativos para la obtención de licencias de funcionamiento, de aquellos otros procedimientos para la reducción del riesgo, preparación y respuesta ante desastres.

En otros casos, la administración en la ciudad no da prioridad a la atención del riesgo en las laderas, como tal, pero si como consecuencia de la actividad sísmica, que es una de las principales amenazas de la ciudad.

Saint Kitts and Nevis (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

St. Kitts & Nevis does not have the traditional local government/town council system; however, with reference to Nevis as a 'Local Government' it is noted that the Nevis Island Administration has legal responsibility for its budget allocation.

Community participation is active and is encouraged. For the most part, however, funding is secured via project support and community fund raising initiatives.

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

Context & Constraints:

The country's constitutional arrangement provides for a Nevis Island Administration, and St. Kitts is administered directly by the Federal Government.

St. Kitts & Nevis does not have the traditional local government/town council system; however, with reference to Nevis as a 'Local Government' it is noted that the Nevis Island Administration has legal responsibility for its budget allocation.

Community participation is active and is encouraged. For the most part, however, funding is secured via project support and community fund raising initiatives.

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Saint Lucia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The NEMO organizational structure allows for the involvement of Community Development Officers as Ex-Officio members of the District Disaster Management Committees. The Local Government Councils are also intergral to the functioning of the District Committees.

The day-to-day operations of the Local Government Councils involves addressing DRR concerns on an on-going basis.

However volunteers are the primary actors in Community Disaster Management Operations in Saint Lucia.

Context & Constraints:

The challenge for the NEMO mechanism is the level of attrition of trained individuals relative to the rate at which they get trained; thus there is the need for enhanced training for the volunteers. Further many agencies are of the view the DRR is the business of NEMO; to realize behavioral and attitudinal changes in the realm of Disaster Management, the understanding and appreciation of these agencies are of paramount importance.

The lack of dedication / commitment by community members (volunteers) is also increasingly becoming a challenge.

Turks and Caicos Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

There is currently no legislation with in the TCI that speaks to DRR and any subsequent budget allocation. The TCI is in the process of adapting the Regional Model Disaster Management Legislation (MDML), which will have DRR budget implications.

Context & Constraints:

With the passage of Comprehensive Disaster Management Legislation in the TCI comes the legal framework for the implementation of DRR in the TCI.

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

A significant degree of the responsibility for disaster risk reduction in the United States—including the majority of building code adoption and land use planning—rests at the state and local levels. Model building codes, with a primary objective for life-safety, are developed through a consensus process by non-governmental organizations, such as the American Society of Civil Engineers and the International Code Council. These codes incorporate current scientific and engineering understanding about seismic shaking intensity, wind loads, fire characteristics, flooding and coastal inundation hazards, and other destructive forces produced by the Earth's dynamic natural processes. Complementing these efforts, the federal government supports extensive research in science and engineering to advance knowledge for the development of promising new risk-reducing technologies. Federal funds also support physical and social research on land use practices that promote environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction. As with building codes, adoption and implementation of land use policies is predominantly the responsibility of state and local governments.

Federal support for local community planning also includes FEMA's Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101, which provides guidance to communities for developing plans for emergency operations and promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of risk-informed planning and decision-making. This guide helps planners at all levels of government in their efforts to develop and maintain integrated, coordinated, and synchronized emergency plans for all hazards and threats.

To reduce losses to the nation's transportation infrastructure and strengthen these lifelines in the event of a disaster, the Department of Transportation directly supports tribes, states, and local governments in planning and preparing for major transportation emergencies through the Regional Emergency Transportation Coordination Program. The program also helps improve disaster resilience by coordinating the Department's response to major incidents/disasters at a regional level.

Context & Constraints:

Implementation of both hazard-conscious building codes and land use planning is uneven at the local level across the U.S. as limited resources and lack of hazard awareness often act as obstacles to amassing the means, understanding, and collective will to mitigate the hazards that given communities face.

Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

La participación comunitaria, se expresa, constitucionalmente, en el artículo 70, que establece los medios de participación de los ciudadanos y las comunidades organizadas. Adicional al esquema político-territorial de estados y municipios, el gobierno venezolano ha creado la figura de los Consejos Comunales, “instancias de participación, articulación e integración entre las diversas organizaciones comunitarias, grupos sociales y los ciudadanos y ciudadanas, que permiten al pueblo organizado ejercer la gestión de políticas públicas y proyectos(…)” (Artículo 2 de la Ley de los Consejos Comunales). Consónos con ésta iniciativa, la DNPCAD ha promovido la creación de Comités de Gestión de Riesgos Comunales, para que todas las personas conozcan sus riesgos, amenazas y vulnerabilidades y sean los primeros respondedores ante una emergencia o desastre de origen natural y/o antrópico, iniciativa que se articula con las brigadas universitarias para la prevención de desastres lideradas por el Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Educación Universitaria.

La ONPCAD cuenta en su haber con direcciones estatales y municipales de protección civil, las cuáles están supeditadas a la jurisprudencia de las gobernaciones y alcaldías, respectivamente. Actualmente, se está ejecutando el “Plan de Municipalización”, que busca replicar la figura de protección civil en todos los municipios del país.

A través del DIPECHO VI, Cáritas de Venezuela capacitó a comunidades en los estados Mérida y Vargas, en temas como: gestión del riesgo, preparación ante desastres, EDAN. INEE, el Proyecto Esfera, logrando la inclusión de las mismas en 16 comités comunitarios de protección civil, con una alta participación de mujeres y jóvenes.

Context & Constraints:

- Falta de recursos adecuados, de carácter financiero y operativo.
- Replicar el modelo de las protección civil en todos los municipios del país.
- Involucrar a las comunidades en la elaboración y ejecución de los proyectos de organización local.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Country has made good progress in mobilizing capacity of the vulnerable people including women and persons with disabilities in DRR through their active participation. Around 644 Unions risk profile and Local Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plans (LDRRAP) have been developed through participatory Community Risk Assessment (CRAs) tools, About 60,000 risk reduction small scale interventions have been implemented through, INGOs, local NGOs and local level Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) members. Training on Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) approaches were imparted to 800 UDMCs, 100 journalists, 150 university teachers, 150 trainers working for public and private training institutes, academies and resource centers. A large number of civil society members also trained. This resulted in engagement of various group of representatives in the disaster risk reduction businesses and services besides the government machineries. It also helped in developing various action plans led by the GoB and NGOs at community level. However, key challenges remain on decentralized decision making process and resource allocation on disaster risk reduction interventions. The revised SOD outlined the tasks and their roles and responsibilities but implementation of the tasks is placed as future challenges. There are initiatives to strengthen local government system especially at upazila and union level, with support from development partners and World Bank. Presently disaster and climate risk issues are conversant with the local government bodies by incorporating disaster risk into development planning process is not yet achieved and proposed to be as pilot tested initiated by DMRD through CDMP programme. Disaster management issues have been incorporated in the Union Information Resource Centre (UIC) managed by Prime Minister's Office's Access to Information (A2I) project.

Context & Constraints:

Overall efforts to strengthening decentralized planning over a historical centralized planning and decision making required further acceleration. Upazila Chairmen have been elected to be the leader to a decentralized governing and development effort at the Sub-district level. The capacity of the local government bodies especially newly elected Upazila Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Union Council chairmen is a great challenge.

Brunei Darussalam (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Although funds are available at focal organization, there is need for similar budget allocation for DRR at local level.

Context & Constraints:

-

Georgia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The Law on Local Self Government states the authority of local self-governing units to ensure municipal fire fighting and rescue activities as the own authority of local self-government.

Resources are allocated in local governments budgets; for funding local governments' Divisions of Emergency Management.

The local governments' budgets have the Reserve Fund from which the dedicated resources for elimination disaster consequences are allocated.

Law on Protection of Population and Territories from Natural and Technological Emergency Situations defines the obligations of local authorities related to disaster management and emergency situations.

Under the law respective bodies (local, regional, central) should ensure public awareness and involvement in the process.

The Government decree on Emergency Respond Forces regulates the responsibilities and obligations of Local Emergency Respond Divisions. The decree also provides legal social guarantees for employees of Local Emergency Respond Divisions. Decree obligates the respective local bodies to identify the risk spots and to create adequate Emergency Situations Respond plans depending to the available resources.

In 2006-2009 for implementation of cooperation between disaster prone community and NEA through

Georgian government, World Bank supporting and CIDA financial support was realized the pilot project in Racha - disaster prone region in 2002, that caused serious damages to private and public property. The main goal of project was design and equips the control points, identification of voluntaries to incorporate them in monitoring system. In case of Disaster the voluntaries will direct contact (by mobile Phone, pass in frame of project) to the operative services of NEA and participate hazard risk assessment.

In case of activation of Geological Hazardous events information between the local municipal bodies and NEA is sharing by telephone, fax and letter, in need geologist carry out field study and draft the recommendations.

Context & Constraints:

To build capacities in the human resource and material sectors, and to promote drafting local plans for disaster management.

Recognize the role and contribution of voluntary action to capacity building at local level and provide the appropriate environment.

The development of cooperation with disaster-prone communities, cooperation on the local level, awareness rising about advisability of their inclusion as the actor in the early warning system would be a major achievement for DRR measurements.

Cooperation between environmental nongovernmental, governmental and international organizations to exchange the practices, innovations in accordance of coordinative actions is much need.

India (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The Disaster Management Act of India has provided limited functions to the Local Authority,(Which includes Panchayati Raj Institutions , Urban Local Bodies, Zila Parishad,Town Planning Authority, District Board,Cantonment Board).As per the Act, Local Bodies will functions as per the directions of District Authority and will be responsible for carrying out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in a post disaster situation.Also local authorities have been empowered to ensure that all construction activities within or under its jurisdiction are in confirmance with the mitigation guidelines laid down by NDMA and SDMAs.However disaster management being a state subject ,in many states local authorities particularly the Urban Local Bodies of considerable size play a major role in provide various emergency services including disaster response. Some of the states have also provided either statutory provisions in their Municipal Acts or issued government orders to ensure greater participation of Local Authorities in disaster response and preparedness. Panchayats have been traditionally involved in rural areas of India during post disaster response activities.

The 73rd and 74th Amendment Act also provide opportunities to involve local government in disaster risk reduction initiatives as DRR is not a standalone subject but a larger development issue.

There is an increasing emphasis to provide training to the officials and employees of Local Authorities. Training is being imparted to the panchayat functionaries and officials of Urban Local Bodies on Disaster Management.

Context & Constraints:

Devolution of power and financial resources to the Local Authorities has been a major challenge to ensure decentralised planning and development in India. State Governments need to delegate more power and resources to the Local Authorities.

In order to ensure greater involvement of Local Authorities in disaster risk reduction there is a need to build the capacity of the local authorities to integrate disaster risk reduction measures into the local area development plans and development programmes.

Indonesia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

In terms of participation and decentralization in the conduct of disaster management, there is still a tendency to give priority to government bodies at the national and local levels (up to village level). Participation and decentralization have been applied but not completely. The Government has started to implement a comprehensive approach to develop local DM bodies. Meanwhile, the capacity of the local governments has yet to be developed to accommodate grassroots level DRR initiatives.

Context & Constraints:

In relation to participation and decentralization of disaster management activities, there are still some obstacles in obtaining valid data and information. The consultation process undertaken in the effort to formulate disaster management and disaster risk reduction programs at the national and local levels is usually limited to socialization that in several occasions involves the community, but more in a passive participation. Participatory processes employed serve more as an instrument that has not accommodated the actual interests of the community. In other words, the existing mechanism has not been able to guarantee a participatory process, while the socialization and dissemination of information at the community level has not been optimal.

The planning, implementation and monitoring system has not been well developed. Delegation of authority to the regions is limited since the socialization and advocacy of disaster management responsibilities at the

local level has not been done optimally. The capacity of the local DM institution in taking advantage of disaster risk maps has not been well developed, while institutions at the central level do not have access to disaster information in the regions to make local level risk maps. Participation of the communities in local decision-making process has also still be limited.

In future there needs to be standardization and ease of access to obtain information. The support of the media is very much required, particularly to strengthen information dissemination in the regions. It is expected that local governments develop regulations that ensure the integration of DRR into local development plans so that budget allocation for DRR could be secured. Community participation needs to be enhanced by building a sense of ownership towards disaster risk reduction activities among the stakeholders. Bigger resources need to be allocated fro the regions to develop disaster risk reduction programs.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act stipulates the responsibility of municipal authorities to organize fire service organization including volunteer fire corps and to promote formation of voluntary disaster management organization. The volunteer fire corps members are public employees in special service, and paid remunerations for their work and efforts in case of disasters based on the ordinance in each municipality although the participation in the corps is basically based on volunteer spirit. Meanwhile, voluntary disaster management organizations are established voluntarily guided by a sense of solidarity in communities. In order to promote the activity of the organizations, some municipalities provide subsidy for the activities, conduct training for disaster risk management, and publish guidelines for community activities.

The national government has designated January 17th of each year as Disaster Reduction and Volunteer Day and January 15th to 21st of each year as Disaster Reduction and Volunteer Week. The designation of the day and week generates more opportunities to share information among volunteer groups and relevant entities and provide useful information to improve the environment for disaster reduction volunteer activities.

To promote a nationwide movement where individuals, families, communities, corporations and other various groups and entities participate in continuous activities and investments for mitigating disaster damage, the Central Disaster Management Council published the "Basic Framework for Promoting a Nationwide Movement for Disaster Reduction - Actions with Added Value to Security and Safety" in 2006. The Cabinet Office and the relevant organizations have regularly organized the events to encourage the community participation in disaster reduction activities, such as Disaster Reduction and Volunteer Meeting,

Review Meeting for Volunteer Activities for Disaster Reduction, Disaster Reduction Fair, and Community Development Forum. The Cabinet Office is improving the framework and contents, following the future directions of the nationwide movement summarized by a consultative meeting set up in 2009. Based on the Guidelines for Evacuation Support of People Requiring Assistance During a Disaster in 2005, the Cabinet Office developed “How to Proceed the Evacuation Support of People Requiring Assistance in time of Disaster” with advanced cases, and conducted briefings in more than 20 places in the whole country in 2008 and 2009.

Context & Constraints:

Change in social structure, living environment and lifestyles on a nationwide scale in recent years have led to increase of numbers of elderly people who are living alone as well as sparsely-settled areas mainly consist of aging population, which make difficult mutual support among residents including setting up community organizations.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

An initiative of budget allocation within National Budget for DRR has been launched, however, only limited availability has been allocated through to the provincial government under leadership of the provincial vice-governors, for emergency response.

Based on Prime Ministerial decree No. 158 on the establishment of the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC), the DRM institution exists at all levels from the NDMC at the national level, PDMC at the provincial level, DDMC at district level through to the VDPU at the village level. The PDMC and DDMC are mandated in line with the NDMC's roles. The Members from the line agencies at each level coordinate and work together to implement the DRM strategy and plans based on specific localities and conditions.

Within the emergency fund from National Budget at national level, the provincial's emergency response fund allocated around 1 billion kip annually.

However, there is currently no budget allocation for DRR at the local level, although community participation is ensured through DDMC and Village Disaster Preparedness Units (VDPU), under the NDMC structure. VDPU through DDMC and PDMC are the main frontline actors for disaster preparedness, response and recovery, but in some cases use more of their own resources and traditional approaches/methods for this purpose. However, this structure is not fully functional and does not exist in all provinces within the country.

The capacity, resources and enabling of NDMO, PDMC, DDMC & VDPU have increasingly been strengthened throughout the HFA reporting period through the process of planning and implementation of DRR plans of individual and joint initiatives of INGOs and International organisations. Throughout the provinces, districts and communities DRR programs have been implemented between PDMC, DDMC and VDPU and INGOs/NGO and International organisations operating in Laos (through technical, funding and resource provision). The projects have a community-centered approach that enhances the institutional and individual capacity of provincial, district officials and members of the villages, and participation through training, funding and implementation.

Context & Constraints:

Constraint:

While the authority for DRR/DRM is delegated under PM Decree 158/2000, there is currently very little government budget allocation for DRR at the local level.

Individual and joint initiatives of INGOs and International Organisations provide project funding, initial technical capacity, training and resources for DRR projects undertaken jointly with PDMC and DDMCs in the provinces. Funds and resources available with NDMC through partners and donors are focused towards flood prone provinces and districts and this has manifested in a weak NDMC structure at the local level with few provinces having received funds to build their total capacity on DRR and many districts which are prone to other hazards such as earthquake and cyclone having insufficient DRR prevention and response capacity.

The Way Forward

The initiative launched of budget allocation within National Budget for DRR to the provincial level must progress rapidly to allow for further DRR/DRM funds to the provincial government level in turn increase the capacity, resources available and enabling of NDMO through the PDMC, DDMC & VDPU at the to plan and respond to disasters.

Lebanon (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Despite the fact that decentralization was approved through a constitutional amendment in 1991, it has yet to be applied at the practical level. Nonetheless, some municipality unions have launched activities on Disaster Risk Reduction, either funded by their own resources, or through the support of UN agencies and local/international NGOs and donors.

Thus far, 6 Lebanese municipalities have joined the Resilient Cities Campaign: Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon, Byblos, Baalbek, and Tyre. The principal activities undertaken by this campaign include:

- Understanding the culture of Disaster Risk Reduction

- Allocating a budget to invest in risk reduction
- Updating the database on risks and hazards
- Investing in maintaining critical infrastructure
- Assessing the safety of schools and healthcare facilities
- Applying and enforcing risk compliant building regulations
- Introducing Disaster Risk Reduction education programs in schools and local communities
- Building sound risk reduction practices that effectively adapt to climate change
- Developing early warning systems and conducting drills
- Introducing response and reconstruction mechanisms

Context & Constraints:

One of the challenges has been that of ensuring that all participating municipalities accurately identify their specific risks and vulnerabilities and implement adequate measures towards prevention, mitigation, and preparedness.

Recommendations include:

- Implementing decentralization
- Comprehensively integrating Disaster Risk Reduction strategies into local policies
- Allocating specific funds towards Disaster Risk Reduction within local budgets
- Training human capital on best practices, and involving volunteers

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Disasters are managed at three levels (district, state and federal), which depends on the characteristics and scale of event as well as coverage of impacted areas. In any case, District Office is the key implementing agency on ground to ensure responses on disaster management are coordinated, asset and human resources are sufficient. In higher levels, state and/or federal government will support in cross-boundary coordination and mobilising necessary additional resources. Through the Town and Country Planning Act 1976 (Act 172), public participation is mobilised in the planning process for development plan. Programmes aimed at enhancing awareness and ability of local authorities and general public to respond during and after emergency/disaster have been constantly implemented.

Community-based Disaster Management Programme has been carried out to disseminate information and raise awareness at community level. Through collaboration with multiple agencies, the Programme is implemented in a moderated manner to guide participating community stakeholders in identifying the hazards and designing disaster management initiatives, including analysing and determining capacity needs. During the Disaster Awareness Day 2011, the ‘Resilient City – My City is Getting Ready’

Campaign was launched. Three Role Model Cities (Kuala Lumpur, Melaka and Putrajaya) and a Champion (Chief Minister of Melaka State) were nominated.

Context & Constraints:

With many disaster-prone areas in the country that need to be tackled by the state and local governments, constraints of resources, including budget, time, human, capacity and tools, may limit participatory processes at the local levels. Nevertheless, with the initiation of the 'Resilient City – My City is Getting Ready' Campaign and nominated Role Model Cities and Champion, such initiative is expected to encourage other City Mayors and administrators of local governments across the country to learn from the good practices of the Role Model cities and accelerate the decentralisation of DRR.

Maldives (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The Decentralisation Act has been passed and respective Atoll and island councils have been formed. The councils are mandated to conduct DRR activities within the atoll and islands.

The Ministry of Education at regional level has mandated all educational institutions to produce plans to operate at community level during the initial phase of emergencies. Ministry of Health and Family too under its act provides provisions for its regional institutions to operate independently.

Trainings for focal points in the Standard Operational Procedure during School Emergencies have been carried out in K, AA and ADH Atolls. Moreover specific focal points for the Atolls have been decided during the trainings. During September 2010, training sessions will take place in the following atolls; V, Gn, S, N, R, B and Lh. Establishment of Child friendly schools are in progress. The guidelines with which to abide by in the case of a Natural Hazards and Man made disasters, have been sent to all atolls. The guideline is also available in the Ministry of Education's website.

The new administrative structure includes a separate unit for DRR, and has been discussed with Civil Service Commission. Focal points have been administered in the atolls. Hence there is no need for a central team to remain in the islands.

Context & Constraints:

Decentralization has taken place at government level, high bureaucracy and issues of resource allocation has limited the conduction of DRR activities.

Although, it has been noted that the decentralization act has no section on DRR, the mandate of the councils has provisions to carry out DRR related activities as deemed necessary.

DRR activities are being carried out in association with the Ministry of Education by Care Society. Under

this teachers have been given first aid training in eight schools, while many student level trainings have also been carried out.

Five Branches of the Maldivian Red Crescent (MRC) have been established in Male', Hdh, Thaa, Seenu, Noonu, Gnaviyani Atoll. Moreover 12 units of the organization have been established in the following areas : Henveiru unit, Villingili unit, Hdh Kulhudhufushi unit, Hdh Nolvivaramu unit, Th. Buruni unit, Th. Veymandoo unit, Seenu Hithadhoo unit, Seenu Hulhumeedhoo unit, Noonu Holhudhoo unit, Noonu Manadhoo unit, Gnaviyani South unit, Gnaviyani North unit, Vaavu Fulidhoo. Under the training program more than 150 First Aiders, 2 Regional Disaster Response Team (Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement) members, 2 Search and Rescue trainers, 3 Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction trainers, more than 30 Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) volunteers and staff were trained. Furthermore VCA trainings were conducted in all units of MRC with community action plans by MRC

Mongolia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

We are working to resolve this issue by making amendments to the "Law of Mongolia on Disaster Protection".

Context & Constraints:

Proposals for making amendments to existing laws are not responded with much support and we have already made one amendment to the law. We are working to resolve all issues related with this law with the planned second amendment.

Nepal (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Local Self Governance Act (1998) has delegated responsibilities, authorities and mobilization of local resources to local bodies. Local bodies have the authority to collect the revenue such as land revenue tax, vehicle tax and property tax and spend them for development of the area from periodic plans. According to the Act, Village, Municipal and District Development Committees are responsible for the construction and maintenance of village, municipal and district public infrastructures, respectively, including works to control natural calamities and to lessen related loss of life and property.

Sixty seven out of 75 districts have adopted District preparedness Plan in 2009/2010 which is substantial progress compared to 26 districts in last year. The initiative taken at district level to prepare the plan is a milestone in the DRR initiative; however, the plans are rendered ineffective as there is no separate budget allocation in the periodic budget for this purpose. Some municipalities have Disaster Preparedness Plan but it has not been initiated in most of the municipalities and VDCs.

People's participation is ensured in the development activities and local disaster management committees have been established. Community participation and their ownership in development activities are reflected in the fact that most of the local development initiatives are carried out through local users group. In order to enhance capacity of local authorities, VDC secretaries have been given orientation trainings by different agencies in some districts. Agencies are practicing to incorporate community participation through the formation and training Disaster Preparedness Committees and User Groups in project implementation

Context & Constraints:

From last one decade, there are no elected representatives at local level. The long and protracted armed insurgency that lasted from 1995-2007 has left many infrastructures at local levels damaged and unusable. There is still some conflict going on in different parts of the country which has left them without any governance structure.

Many small scale development activities are carried out through local users group and their capacity building will be instrumental for disaster risk reduction. Development of decision making tools, impact evaluation tools and monitoring and evaluation tools usable for the local users group will be an effective way to incorporate disaster risk reduction and in development initiatives. Although central level plans and policy underscore the need to build resilient communities, lack of awareness, capacity and tools at local level result in serious gap in the implementation.

Recommendations

Orientation training to all local authorities on DRR and Emergency Preparedness

The experience of developing DPP in 66 VDCs in five districts should be expanded to hazard prone VDCs of all the districts.

Development of tools for communities at risk to assess hazard and risk of their community. The process can be started with one most disaster prone district in each of the five regions and involving school teachers and students for the process.

Ministry of Local Development should develop a policy instrument to ensure that DRR and Environmental Management is given due consideration in development and implementation of a project.

Establishment of Local Disaster Management Fund at District Development Committee level and separate budget allocation of DRR in periodic plans at the central level, district level and VDCs level.

Pakistan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> NDMO 2009 (2009) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15920_ndmo2009softcopy.doc [DOC]

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Legal and institutional arrangements have been made to ensure community participation and decentralization through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels. As required under the National Disaster Management Ordinance , and National Disaster Risk Management Framework (NDRMF), the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs), have been established in all districts and have been empowered to deal with whole spectrum of disaster management activities at the local levels. The DDMA's are required to frame policies and plans on disaster management relevant to local needs. Extraordinary powers have been delegated to DDMA's to mobilize resources at the local levels to deal with disasters or threatening disaster situations.

Under the NDRMF, community and local level programme implementation is the center piece of the Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies. Accordingly, under the National Plans for Action 2009 and 2010 community based disaster risk reduction programmes which were primarily focused on capacity building and awareness of local communities have been implemented and some are in the process of implementation.

Context & Constraints:

The existing disaster management system is based on the principal of delegation of powers and decentralisation of responsibilities at the provincial and local levels. Yet implementation of National Policies and Strategies at the local and community levels suffer from a variety of challenges. The foremost challenge being the resource crunch emanating from prevailing politico-economic conditions. The District Governments have limited capacities to generate local resources to finance development schemes, including that of disaster management. They are solely dependent on budgetary allocation/grants from the Provincial Governments. On the other hand, the Provincial Governments are themselves faced with the challenge of huge budgetary deficits and finding it hard to spare enough resources for the District Governments for implementation of development schemes in the field of disaster management.

The second major challenge is deficiency of institutional capacities and expertise at the local level to implement the Policies and Plans in letter and spirit. The local departments personnel lack requisite professional know how, skills, equipment or resources to plan or respond to the impending challenges of disaster risks with a scientific approach.

Lack of awareness among local communities and local departments about the prerequisites of newly introduced disaster management system is another challenge. By tradition, they have been dealing with

disasters by using reactionary approaches with least concern about mitigation and prevention aspects of disaster management.

Sri Lanka (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> National Policy of Local Government (2009) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15417_nplggazette2.pdf
[PDF]

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Disaster Risk Reduction requirements have been included in the Local Government Policy document approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. The Local Government Act is being amended based on the Policy. District and divisional level committees are established and their views on preparedness and response planning were obtained.

Some Development Plans prepared by the community with the assistance of some NGOs such as, The Green Movement, SewaLanka, World Vision, and others include disaster management.

The Matara Municipal Council developed bylaws to implement DRR activities to meet requirements and is presently awaiting approval of Provincial Authorities.

The Government has proposed to establish a local level organisation called 'Jana Saba' to involve community leaders to propose development in the village. The DMC is implementing awareness programmes for village committee members to facilitate the incorporation of DRR components in Development Plans proposed by them.

Context & Constraints:

Disaster management is not a subject devolved to provincial government. Therefore, allocation of funds directly to disaster management activities is not channelled.

Local Authorities in disaster vulnerable areas are financially weak and need outside assistance to implement DRR activities to improve people's resilience.

Syrian Arab Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

There are a number of laws that provide responsibilities and define roles and responsibilities to local authorities to reduce the risks of disasters starting from prevention and ending with rehabilitation. In addition to the interest provided by civil society organizations to develop social disaster risk reduction through a community capacity building, awareness and mitigation when disasters occurs.

Context & Constraints:

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Thailand (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

After government reformed in 2002, Thai government had decentralized authorities to local authorities and provided budget for administration. Besides, reference to Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act 2007, the provincial governor as the provincial director will responsible for disaster prevention and mitigation of his/her own province and have the authorities to provide basic support to victims and mobilize resources from related agencies such as personnel, equipment and in budget to disaster management activities. Furthermore, local administration Chief will be assigned as District Director to perform their duties to disaster prevention and mitigation and some budget and resources are provided also. The Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation has collaborated with other related agencies such as Department of Meteorology, Royal Thai Irrigation, Department of Mineral resources and Thai Red Cross to conduct the appropriate people participatory approach to raise public awareness and mobilize their participation in every phase of disaster management so as to build safer and resilient community. Many implementation projects such as Community Based Disaster Reduction Management (CBDRM), Civil Defence Volunteer, Mr.Warning and One Tambon One Search and Rescue Team are required community participation. The achievement of the above mentioned projects are in some certain level.

Context & Constraints:

Thailand especially government sector has initiated a great number of community participation programs and projects for local disaster risk reduction and risk management. However, the government mainly focuses on quantitative achievement rather than qualitative achievement. Therefore, most of the community-based disaster risk management projects or other initiatives do not have a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system to ensure the transfer of training and improved competencies of the local people and local authorities to properly handle with risks/disasters.

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

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

There is no special legislation that authorizes local government absolute financial authority to reduce disaster, but Governors supervise the public life , and draw some of the budget to face province's emergency response and recovery when necessary, and this is contrary to the laws of the State in the eyes of control and inspection authority, but it excludes expenditure on emergency situations, and is mainly attributable to the novelty of the experience of local governance and lack of experience; therefore need to achieve this goal and time of the accumulation of experiences qualify the local government, since government is seeking to vitalize the activities of local authorities, but their plans are going slowly.

It is necessary to vitalize coordination between central and branch activities, and local response to contain the risks, and allocate the local capacities for the proposal effective contingency plans, and these requirements are still inactive and ineffective.

That efforts are formally determined to move to the decentralized planning and implementation, starting with the election of members of local government and sees the need to expand its powers; to be able to confront disasters at the local level with the local possibilities according to the NDMP.

That there is a mandate for local authorities in resource use and allocation of financial resources within their budgets to cope with DRR.

There is already progress towards decentralization in Yemen, and Yemen's decentralization policy has mandated local governments with disaster risk management and reduction. The legal foundation for developing and implementing disaster risk management programs at the local level already exists.

Context & Constraints:

One of the most difficult challenges is activating the role of the local authorities, and rehabilitating it by expertise, technical competencies and financial resources needed to collect data in all governorates of the

republic and be analyzed and creating independent maps for the hotbeds of the risks in each province, and the issuance of legal laws and amending the laws of the local authority present to legally carries out its tasks in this context.

The current situation left the door open for interpretations. One more challenge is the lack of qualified human elements to manage crises and disasters. Strengthening the capacity of the local authority and the local community for the management of disasters and crises, giving them more powers, and the forming national / local volunteer teams for disaster response. The need for engage organizations and international experience to activate the area of disaster management at all national and local levels by devising and implementing plans, including planning of training and awareness programs and their implementation, and activating artificial scenarios simulate the potentials occurring disasters for the sake of training to contain the difficulties encountered.

The EPA stresses the danger of the lack of an early warning unified national Advanced system coordinated by the MWE and based on the assessment of existing capacity for early warning to face disasters as diverse as the tsunami and flash floods. Thus, Yemen should join to the regional early warning systems to develop its own. In order to be a partner in the proceedings of the regional coordination, as part of this, it should create a network of monitoring environmental indicators of interest and map the potential environmental hazards based on studies of established statistical information base in the event of environmental emergencies and disasters.

Europe

Armenia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Local municipal and community bodies bear responsibility for DRR, but concrete budgetary financial means are not provided. Resources are included in the annual budget of the country for DRR according to the timely planning measures for the reduction of vulnerability of natural and technical objects. Taking into consideration the insufficiency of financial provision, regional, large-scale tasks, as a rule, are planned for stage by stage realization. In case of acute necessity for the elimination of the consequences of dangerous processes, financial means are provided from the reserve funds according to the governmental decision.

Context & Constraints:

National administrative structures and partner institutional organizations operate on the basis of special contract obligations according to the intentions that join together 14 professional organizations, which participate in the process of the solution of DRR problems depending on the origin of the dangerous process.

A certain list of professional participation in the research is fixed for each subdivision of member-organizations of the agreement therefore there are no difficulties in the realization process of DRR.

Bulgaria (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Community emergency plans with respective preventive measures and resource allocation are developed in case of disaster or accident in municipality area.

Voluntary units formed and trained by the supervision of the municipality authority could participate in the process of averting, rescuing and mitigation of the emergency (as it is pointed in the Disaster Protection Law).

Context & Constraints:

lack of enough financial resources for training of the community;
Not enough capacity at local level

Czech Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Local governemnts have a full responsibility for handling disasters at their territory. However, in the case of very severe disasters (catastrophes), when the local governments do not have enough means to face all damages and losses - then they can get help from the central government both financial and operational.

Context & Constraints:

The main constrains are financial.

Finland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Finland has 22 rescue regions that are in charge of the emergency situation, unless the event exceeds the geographical responsibility of the local authority. Also other regional authorities are obligated to support rescue services for example in assessing the situation. Support is given from regional and national authorities including voluntary agencies/ NGOs if there is a need for that. Rescue services are obliged to assess the accident risks in their own area and to make decisions on service level that base on risk assessment.

The service level of the rescue services corresponds to the accident threats present in the region. The regional rescue service ascertains and assesses the threats present in the region and determines, on the basis thereof, the service level of the rescue services comprising the personnel and equipment of the fire brigade as well as the full-readiness time of the fire brigade. The service level also covers planning, prevention of accidents, civil defence as well as support measures necessary for rescue activities. Also other regional authorities that participate to the rescue work are obliged to make the necessary action plans.

Context & Constraints:

The issues related to natural hazards and disaster risk reduction are a low priority for most municipalities because the risk is relatively low.

Resource needs at the municipal level are difficult to justify because of the low risk. However the climate change considerations are changing the situation gradually.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The local level is participating in DRR on a large scale through the German understanding of subsidiarity. Subsidiarity gives priority to communal independence over governmental action. This means that the local authorities and chapters of emergency response forces can receive assistance from above by demand, though only in the case of urgent need. This has to be considered not only in the case of disasters but also with decisions and responsibilities about construction areas, land use etc. on the local/communal level. In the case of disaster response and management, the main actors in Germany include the local fire brigades

and police, “Federal Agency for Technical Relief” (THW), as well as private relief/emergency services such as the Red Cross (DRK), Malteser Germany, the Order of St. John or the Workers` Samaritan Federation Germany (ASB).

In the case of a major hazard across federal boundaries or nationwide, the superordinated authorities and organizations such as the “Federal Agency of Technical Relief” (THW: see links) support the various actors on the communal level. Constitutionally, however, DRR and preparedness/prevention are largely a local duty of communities and town districts. Their local fire brigades and emergency medical services (as well as the communal flood protection) provide the foundation of DRR in the population because of their ability to raise awareness and especially through their voluntary engagement. More than 1.2 million people work in the voluntary fire brigades, another 400,000 in the five volunteer organizations - the DRK, the ASB, the Malteser Germany, the Order of St. John and the “German Lifeguard Association” (Deutsche Lebens-Rettungs-Gesellschaft: DLRG) (see links) - and an additional 76,000 volunteers in the THW. Through the civilian service and the voluntary social year, an additional 90,000 young citizens work in a DRR-related field. Through the tradition of voluntary work in disaster relief/assistance, a culture of resilience is developed at a community-based micro level, while the different actors (including the THW) are primarily coordinated by the communal operation administration in the case of an emergency, as the fire brigades are communal and the emergency services are controlled by the district. Therefore, due to the principle of subsidiarity, the regional authorities assume responsibility in the case of larger disasters.

The High Tech Strategy of the Federal Government aims at ensure the social and technical infrastructure against man-made and natural disasters.

It is a platform for strategic cooperation between economy, administration, science and the end-users. This initiative facilitates the networking of the different fields of research but also the exchange between research and the users and the operators of critical infrastructures and the providers of security solutions.

Strategic objective of the Government is to utilise the knowledge about Climate Change and its implications.

A component of the High-Tech Strategy is the Climate Service Centre (CSC), which bundles knowledge, consulting services and hazard risk data in the context of Climate Change for economy, society, policy and science. It is hosted by the Research Center of the Helmholtz Gemeinschaft (GKSS: see link) and officially started its work on 2nd July 2009. Amongst others important objectives of CSC are: to close the gaps between research and the users of climate change related information, to support decision making processes based on meaningful research results and to prepare useful information for the society.

Where GRC is implementing DRR Programs with community participation (e.g. South Asia, South East Asia, East Africa, Middle and South America) substantial achievements can be attained in reducing communities vulnerability and strengthening their resilience.

Context & Constraints:

The decentralised German system requires structures of responsibility and knowledge about mechanisms, possibilities and regulations at the local level, which faces the challenge of an potentially inefficient and difficult to manage delegation of tasks and participation of the different actors in disaster and emergency management at the community level. The German federal system has been reformed for years and one of its challenges is the continued efficient use of DRR-resources after dismantling bureaucracy and changing the administrative structures.

The Federal Government, the Federal States (Laender) and the communities are attempting to develop a future organization of DRR that contains all the benefits of such a decentralized organization without simultaneously sacrificing comprehensive approaches. Due to the plurality of actors in this area, this is emphasized as the main challenge. Additionally, voluntary services have faced the unforeseen challenge of

a decreasing number of new recruits in recent years due to the change in demography and mobility of the population.

The German development cooperation recognizes DRR as a mainstream issue with limitations in capacities and resources at the local level. Therefore it aims to reduce them through capacity building at a communal level.

Supporting document:

EU-Consensus on Humanitarian Aid (2008) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2967_euconsensusen.pdf
[PDF 4.17 MB]

Related links:

DLRG <http://www.dlrg.de/>

Hightech Strategie <http://www.hightech-strategie.de/de/167.php>

http://www.gkss.de/science_and_industrie/klimaberatung/csc/index.html.de

Johanniter <http://www.johanniter.de/org/juh/enindex.htm>

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

DRK <http://www.malteser.de/>

Malteser <http://www.malteser.de/>

ASB <http://www.asb.de/view.php3?show=5100005900062>

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

DRR at local level basically lies on local authorities and civil protection structures. The Italian Civil Protection Service is based on the two pillars of decentralization and subsidiarity. Under the framework provided by the Law n. 225 of February 24th, 1992, Legislative Decree n. 112 of March 31st, 1998, and Constitutional Law n. 3 of October 18th, 2001, forecasting, preventive, emergency and recovery measures for the protection of people, goods and of the environment from the effects of disasters are a primary responsibility of the Mayor. Other authorities participate in the prevision and prevention of disasters and can be also involved in emergency and recovery operations. The civil society is fully involved in these processes, through NGOs and volunteer organizations.

Context & Constraints:

In this field the need of more effective accountability is perceived. In some areas of the Country, the lack of local regulations causes poor cooperation, slowdowns and delays in planning and prevention activities

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The 430 municipalities in Norway are the local fundament of national disaster risk reduction. The municipalities are responsible for the functioning of key public services and the coordination of these during emergencies (e.g. local infrastructure, health services, care for the elderly and other vulnerable populations, and information to the public). In accordance with the principles of responsibility and of proximity, the main responsibility for preventive planning and disaster management within their territorial borders lies with the municipalities. Risk- and vulnerability analysis, physical planning, emergency plans and exercises are the cornerstones of disaster risk reduction at the local level. All municipalities are required to have an operational fire- and rescue service, and from 2010 they are required by law to establish systems for emergency preparedness and response. According to the new Plan and Building Act, they are required to carry out risk & vulnerability analyses in connection to new physical developments. The Norwegian Climate Adaptation Programme highlights the role of the municipalities in including adaptation into all levels of planning. The programme offers courses, guiding materials, a website disseminating research and sharing good practices, as well as practical tools and services. A committee to develop a green paper (NOU) on adaptation was appointed in 2009 and will deliver its report in November 2010.

Context & Constraints:

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Poland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Community participation and decentralisation is ensured within specific but not all areas of DRR. For example flood zones elaborated by water administration have to be incorporated into local urban development plans.

Context & Constraints:

Allocations for DRR to self government are not sufficient if additional planning activities regarding DRR are needed on the local level. Post disaster activities are in general financed by the government.

Romania (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The ministries with responsibilities concerning disaster risk reduction have local branches that ensure implementation of specific measures. A voluntary emergency response service is organized at the lowest administrative-territorial organizational level – the comune.

Context & Constraints:

NGOs are not sufficiently encouraged to participate in building the national integrated disaster management system and get themselves involved in local and regional emergency situations management structures. Public authorities can use NGOs expertise and their databases in community training and mobilization, early warning, risk identification and so on.

Most of the times, people do not get involved in disaster risk reduction actions or in disaster response, mostly due to the belief that it is the authorities' responsibility to provide for their safety. The voluntary emergency response service in a commune with predominant elderly population is inefficient, because the people are not able to provide substantial help. People are not sufficiently motivated to collaborate with the authorities due to insufficient information regarding ongoing situation and the required actions

Sweden (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

According to Civil Protection Act municipalities need to write local action plans for preparing for disasters but also identifying, assessing and mitigating risks. Municipalities and County Councils shall also make risk and vulnerability analysis and assess their ability to cope with disasters and crisis in accordance to the act on Municipal and County Council Measures Prior to and during Extraordinary Events in Peacetime and during Periods of Heightened Alert (2006:544)

As directed in the Swedish Planning and Building Act municipalities are responsible for taking into consideration climate change adaptation when planning. The authority and resources are delegated to local levels through legislation and budget allocations. The budget for these plans and activities is decided by the City Council. The County Councils also have budgets for civil protection, rescue services and disaster management at local level.

Context & Constraints:

Despite the fact that there is a system for governmental supervision, it is a challenge to assure that all municipalities in Sweden identify their risks and vulnerabilities and adequate measures are taken towards prevention, mitigation and preparedness.

Switzerland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

As a result of the decentralised system in Switzerland, operational responsibility for dealing with natural hazards and for civil protection lies by law first and foremost with the Cantons and municipalities. The Federal authorities define the strategy and principles, advise the Cantons on sustainable protection measures, provide subsidies and adopt an overall control function. In case of major events with a national impact, the Federal authorities coordinate the intervention and take the responsibility for managing the situation according to the subsidiary principle.

Context & Constraints:

There is no need or significant potential for improvement to be identified.

The former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

On municipal level, multi-stakeholder Local Councils of NPDRR are formed to assess local risks and threats, coordinate resources and activities, organize rural and urban communities, and cooperate with neighboring municipalities. The municipality, when necessary, establishes local rescue and protection HQs, and the municipality and its mayor have specific duties arising from the Law on Local Self-Government and the Law on Rescue and Protection.

The position of rural and urban communities within the National Platform is clearly defined. The presidents of the rural and urban communities are members of the Local Councils of NPDRR, and are entitled to: (1) maintain regular communication with the Mayor and the CMC; (2) monitor risk conditions in the rural and urban communities that could be harmful to the life, health and property of citizens and infrastructure; (3) inform and prepare citizens for prevention and their participation in response to accidents and disasters; and, (4) to organize citizens and to coordinate rural and urban community activities in the event of accidents or disasters.

When the situation exceeds municipal boundaries, Regional Councils of the NPDRR are set up, covering several geographically close municipalities with tasks to organize risk and threat assessment when local (municipal) resources for response are depleted, to coordinate municipal resources and activities in the regional context, and to provide coordination with competent government bodies on the national level. A regional HQ is established within Regional Council of the NPDRR, which depending on the risk and threat type convenes on a regular basis and in case of need.

The local and regional councils brief the municipal councils as well as the Steering Committee of the NPDRR of their work.

The Ministry of Local Self-Government is planned to lead a thematic working group on resilience of local communities.

Context & Constraints:

Understandably, implementation of the above-mentioned requires the personnel equipping, preparation and financing of the necessary activities.

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Community participation and decentralisation through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels is an increasing theme that permeates disaster resilience policies and programs throughout Australia. Some 500,000 people volunteer their time and services to enhance Australia's capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters.

The Australian Government supports community participation in disaster risk reduction in a range of ways. One example is the Local Adaptation Pathways Program, by which the Australian Government provides funding to help local councils undertake climate change risk assessments and develop action plans to prepare for the likely local impacts of climate change.

The Australian Government is working with the States and Territories to enhance the attraction, support and retention of emergency volunteers.

This support is demonstrated through the sponsorship of the Australian Emergency Management Volunteer Forum, the 2011 National Emergency Management Volunteer Summit and the Volunteer Leadership Program. The Program is designed to assist volunteers to develop and enhance their leadership skills and abilities, with participants drawn from across the emergency management volunteer sector.

Support for the not-for-profit sector is an important contributor to Australia's disaster resilience efforts. Mechanisms are in place by which the sector is supported to provide advice to government on disaster recovery and emergency management issues and to contribute to policy development, such as the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience (discussed below).

The Natural Disaster Resilience Program aims to create safer, sustainable communities better able to withstand the effects of natural and non-natural disasters. The Program is administered as a partnership with the States and Territories. Funding for projects is prioritised within States and Territories in the context of their natural disaster risk priorities. This approach allows each State and Territory to allocate funding based on their own risk priorities, while allowing for changes in priorities over time.

Context & Constraints:

The recently adopted National Strategy for Disaster Resilience acknowledges the notion of shared

responsibility and community participation. The strategy calls for an integrated, whole-of nation-effort to build the nation's resilience to disasters and risks and to support communities to become more adaptive and empowered.

Community participation and decentralisation and delegation of authority and resources to local levels needs to take account of the three tiers of government in Australia and the structures and processes that have built up over time in that context.

In addition to the Australian Government and State and Territory Governments, there are 565 local governing bodies across Australia.

The Australian Government, through the Department of Regional Australia, Regional Development and Local Government, assists local governments to manage their own futures, including providing essential services and developing effective planning initiatives. This includes a regional and local community infrastructure program and providing financial assistance grants to local government. Over \$US 33 billion in grants to local government have been made by the Australian Government since 1974-75. One component of this funding is for 'general purposes' with councils able to expend the funds according to local priorities.

Local councils also receive funding from the government of the State or Territory in which they are located.

Cook Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> Cook Islands DRM Arrangements (2009)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/17857_cookislandsdrmarrangementsmay09\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/17857_cookislandsdrmarrangementsmay09[1].pdf) [PDF]

> Cook Island DRM Act (2007)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/17857_disasterriskmanagementact2007\[1\].doc](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/17857_disasterriskmanagementact2007[1].doc) [DOC]

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

There has been progress in strengthening the DRM capacity of Outer Islands Councils and other agencies. Island Disaster Coordinators have been appointed as focal points for disaster risk reduction by each Island Council, but a transition process for new incoming CEOs, Heads of Ministries and Island Secretaries must still be put in place. Improving and formalising of Outer Islands Councils' and central agencies' partnership and coordination was achieved through the National DRM Arrangements of 2009. Training for Outer Islands Councils on sustainable planning processes including planning for Climate Change has been undertaken in the Southern Group of the Cook Islands.

One of the strategies of Cook Islands NAP is to strengthen EMCI capacity to coordinate and facilitate DRM

responsibilities as per the legislative mandate accorded by the Disaster Risk Management Act 2007 and one action under this strategy is to facilitate the acquisition of required technical assistance, TA (including volunteers) for EMCI. Currently a range of volunteers assist the EMCI. Many are individuals that have received formal DRM training in the past through the TAF/OFDA programme with SOPAC.

Context & Constraints:

Several stakeholders have reported that the disbanding of the Vaka councils on Rarotonga due to political reasons has reduced the capacity for community organization around disaster risk management. Previously, the Vaka councils had initiated and led community-based disaster preparedness activities, such as clearing of streams and trimming of tree branches prior to cyclone season. Vaka council was however a new concept introduced to the Cook Islands but which was poorly set up and funded.

Regional cooperation would offer opportunities for further strengthening of disaster risk management also at the Outer Islands level. Previous emergency response operations by government and Red Cross have drawn on support from other Pacific Island nations – particularly in the case of Outer Islands, some of which are closer to other countries than to Rarotonga. Strengthened regional partnerships for DRM could increase the speed and effectiveness of the response to disasters, especially in the Outer Islands.

Fiji (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

A lot of DRM activities are happening at the local level, but these are controlled centrally at agency headquarters, both government and non-government; resources are not delegated to local levels.

During emergencies, authority is delegated to Divisional, Provincial and District levels. Disaster Management Committees (DISMAC) exists down to district level, whilst Budget allocation for DM is centralised with NDMO and disseminated to local levels as needed. Training is conducted at district level through programmes managed by national headquarters of all agencies. There is great need to improve on cross cutting issues of gender, human right and protection.

The NDRM Arrangement sets up a Risk Reduction Committee tasked with mainstreaming of DRR into the planning and budgetary processes at national, local and community level. Its core members are government departments with outsiders coming in only as co-opted members. The review of the act will need to consider the strong inputs that community leaders can bring as core members of the RRC.

The drafting of the new legislation for DRM is considering legal implications of complimentarity or conflict with existing legislations. Appropriate legal authority at local levels will need to be considered with respect

of DRM revenue raising at the local level and community managed hazard warning and response systems. Currently, NDMO carries out its DM responsibilities through local DISMAC and Village/Settlement Councils whilst DRR responsibilities are vested in development committees aligned with the administrative structural hierarchy.

Technical and trade-skilled government employees are available at the local government level. Other departments use NGOs as partners in community outreach activities. Community participation in DRM is recognised as very important.

Current issues regarding a new act and lack of dedicated budget allocation for DRR at all levels indicate that progress is being made but that commitment and capacities are limited.

Context & Constraints:

Unclear policies in terms of responsibility for DRR at the divisional and local levels are problematic and need to be addressed in the review of the NDRM Arrangements. There is currently insufficient knowledge and awareness in local governments and some communities in regard to their DRR roles and responsibilities.

Without a National Plan for DRR, it will not be as simple to delegate authority and allocate resources at divisional, provincial, district and village/ settlement council levels. The technical skills and knowledge of communities in terms of reducing risk varies depending on experiences to the various types of hazards e.g. regular experience in coping with floods and cyclones versus rare exposure to earthquake or other events. Planning institutions and sector ministries need to fully internalise the need for DRR at the national level in order for commitment to feed through to provincial and local levels. Training, awareness raising and implementation of the new DRM arrangements at the provincial level need to be a priority for all sectors. More efforts should be directed at establishing skilled DRR Training Instructors at the Divisional level.

A new JICA regional project “Strengthening CBDRM” targets Ba River basins (2010-2013) for establishing community managed flood EWS to enhance their capacity for response particularly evacuation. Means of raising revenue by the community to resource its responsibilities would be discussed as participation with the community continues. JICA just supports local counter-parts from WAF, FMS, LAWRM and NDMO under the chairmanship of the Secretary Regional Development and National Disaster Risk Management. This Project will help a lot as Fiji has little experience within government in delegation of authority with resources on DRM to community level mostly on regulatory and bureaucratic reasons.

Marshall Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Given the sparse and scattered nature of the RMI's outer islands, activity outside the urban centres of Majuro and Ebeye is overseen and implemented by local governments, community organizations and NGOs. It decentralized due to the geographical nature of the islands. Local governments (e.g. mayors) have legal authority in the outer islands; however, it is traditional land owners who have the legal rights to over-rule local mayors on issues on their own land. Local level disaster plans are yet to be developed; however, this is identified as an activity in the NAP. Limited resources (both human and financial) in outer islands are also an issue, and no specific funds for DRR are available.

Context & Constraints:

Land issues are highly sensitive in the RMI and it is challenging to offer advice to the land owners how to use or develop their land. Public awareness of why certain legal regulations exist and what sustainable development means needs to be strengthened, i.e. to maintain a healthy environment and to ensure future generations have access to resources such as water, food and land. An ongoing awareness campaign in Marshallese is desperately needed to overcome this challenge. A collaborative effort is required between national and local level decision makers on the issue of DRM/DRR to deliver a consistent message.

NGOs are active at the local level, and many undertake DRR activities. Women United in the Marshall Islands (WUTMI) is a strong NGO with headquarters in Majuro, and networks reaching to all atolls. Their activities include developing sustainable livelihoods and education and awareness on health and nutrition, amongst other things.

The Coastal Management Advisory Committee's (CMAC) member organisations support local risk management efforts with the inclusion of local and traditional knowledge and alignment of their activities to the goals of DRR.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act (2002)

<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0033/latest/DLM149789.html>

> Resource Management Act (1991)

<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1991/0069/latest/DLM230265.html>

> Local Government Act (2002) <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0084/latest/DLM170873.html>

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Local authorities manage local risks through policy and regulatory planning, technical code standards certification and monitoring, and community asset management. They can set general and targeted

property rates, raise loans, make uniform charges and set user fees for services provided.

Hazard management legislation (e.g. Resource Management Act) requires open local government processes covering consultation, requests for information and review of decisions. Local councils are required to develop Long Term Council Community Plans based on the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being outcomes sought by their communities. These plans enable consistent strategic goals and priorities for all policy and funding arrangements across the council's regulatory and service delivery programmes. These plans are updated on a three yearly cycle.

The Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 requires local authorities (regional, city and district councils) to establish CDEM Groups across 16 regions of the country. Each Group has a senior elected representative from the constituent local authorities, and is supported by a Coordinating Executive Group of their senior managers and local emergency services. The Group's secretariat links to other stakeholders, such as local lifeline infrastructure organisations. The Act requires each Group to develop and implement a CDEM plan. The first generation of plans are currently being reviewed and updated. A national framework has also been set in place to enable monitoring and evaluation, and for establishing benchmarks and best practice. The Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management has recently published guidelines for community engagement, and is working with local authorities on pilot programmes for community resilience building.

Context & Constraints:

Community participation processes, and consequential risk reduction programmes are often resource and time intensive, and local authorities are under budget constraints in what they can deliver. The Canterbury earthquake events have also highlighted the need for coordinated support in recovery, notably requiring additional legislation and a management structure, to oversee all aspects at the local, regional and national levels.

Samoa (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> Internal Affairs Act 1995 (1995) http://www.paclii.org/ws/legis/consol_act/iaa1995159/

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The Internal Affairs Act 1995 established the Ministry of Internal Affairs – now part of the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD) – and makes provision for the recognition and organisation of village authority, which stands as a system of local government throughout Samoa. The functions of the Ministry include assisting village authorities with social, economic projects and village development; to advance local government through the development of village authority. It creates executive committees who consult with village authorities concerning the implementation of government

policies/projects, and to assist village authorities. Villages nominate a Sui-o-le-Nuu (Village Mayor), which is appointed by Cabinet upon the advice of the Minister. Government representatives known as Sui-Tamaitai-o-le-Malo (Women's Representative) may also be appointed. The Sui-o-le-Nuu and Sui-Tamaitai-o-le-Malo have extensive functions relating to maintenance of good order in the villages and liaison with government and assist Government in the implementation of its projects.

The NDMP stipulates the role of communities where Village Councils and village organisations, with the support of MWCSD, are responsible for coordinating disaster mitigation and preparedness programmes/activities and for coordinating response activities including initiating community response, information dissemination, shelter management, damage assessment and relief coordination.

The Community-Centred Sustainable Development Programme (CCSDP) focuses on supporting communities in the formulation of Village Sustainable Development Plans (VSDPs). It aims to build the capacity of local systems and stakeholders to effectively manage and sustainably use environmental, natural and cultural resources, through strengthening community social capital, supporting local knowledge/practices in local governance systems, decision making processes and, build community capacity to manage projects. CCSDP has three main components: (1) Local Economic Development; (2) Sustainable Environmental Management; and (3) Social and Cultural Development. Component 2 aims to improve local environmental management by building local capacity to reduce disaster risks; adapt to and minimise the effects of climate change.

Context & Constraints:

It is acknowledged that civil society plays a critical role in ensuring that essential development services and activities reach communities. Despite Government's DRR programme (within CCSDP) and the Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) activities of the Samoa Red Cross Society (SRCS), implementation of DRM activities at the community level is hampered by the insufficient numbers of NGOs with the capacity to design, develop, implement and evaluate DRM programmes. Recent consultations have identified that there is an urgent need to assist communities to develop and apply sustainable and realistic disaster mitigation to enable them to take appropriate actions to reduce the risk by themselves and for themselves. The fact that there is presently very few civil society organisations with adequate DRM capacity will, in effect, create a backlog in the implementation of crucial CBDRM programmes.

Solomon Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

> NDRM Arrangements (2010)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14656_ndrmpsolomonsfinaliseddraftff271109\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14656_ndrmpsolomonsfinaliseddraftff271109[1].pdf) [PDF]

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Legal authority has been given to provincial government for DRM as per the NDC Act however this is not specifically mentioned in the Provincial Government Act, this makes implementation of DRR at the provincial level very challenging. However, there is no budget allocation for DRR to local government. The NDMO carries out its DRM responsibilities at the local level through village committees and the recently appointed Provincial Disaster Officers (PDO's). Communities in rural areas have good local knowledge on DRR and livelihoods, but provincial disaster committees are predominantly reactive focusing on response and rehabilitation. There are some technical capacities available at the local government level although there is room for improvement. Community participation is recognized as very important, but there is little institutional structure in place to facilitate effective outreach although opportunities for improvement exist through the new DRM arrangements and the ongoing engagement between NGO's and communities. Gender implications are rarely considered in terms of DRR roles, but again this is highlighted as a priority under the new DRM arrangements. Current issues regarding legal responsibility of local governments in terms of DRR and lack of dedicated budget allocation for this indicates that progress is being made but that commitment and capacities are limited.

Context & Constraints:

Misalignment of policies in terms of responsibility for DRR at the provincial level is problematic and efforts should be made to rectify this. There is currently insufficient knowledge and awareness in local governments and some communities in regard to their DRR roles and responsibilities. No resources are allocated to implement the National Plan at the provincial and community level. The technical skills and knowledge of communities in terms of reducing risk varies depending on the type of hazard e.g. regular experience coping with cyclones versus rare exposure to other events. Planning institutions and sectoral ministries need to fully internalize the need for DRR at the national level in order for commitment to feed through to provincial and local levels. Training, awareness raising and implementation of the new DRM arrangements at the provincial level need to be priorities for all sectors. Provincial level sector staff may be called upon to fulfill a response role in the event of a disaster and should be encouraged to integrate disaster reduction measures into their everyday work.

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

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

In keeping with broader government objectives on decentralization, and to better address the need for on-the-ground coordination, the NDRMO has taken positive steps to strengthen its presence at provincial level (e.g. establishment of two provincial disaster management offices and focal points in Malampa and Santo provinces, with two more planned in the pipeline). The provincial offices were established by utilizing Disaster and Emergency funds requested under the 1.5% contingency funding for response to the Ambrym

volcano and Tonga earthquake. There is, as yet, no ongoing budget allocation available to sustain their operations.

Several NGOs and other key agencies have also conducted numerous community awareness programs in Vanuatu. This support has helped many a significant number of communities to establish their own disaster management plans and committees. To date community disaster plans have been developed in Ambrym, Tanna, Shefa (Tongoa), Futuna, Maewo, Santo and Vanua Lava. Communities have also received practical support in areas such as identifying hazards, conducting disaster assessments, first aid training, water supply and sanitation (WASH), and emergency response drills.

Context & Constraints:

Although awareness of DRR issues within government is generally high, the NDRMO currently lacks the human resources to conduct routine training of government officers or to lead a national community awareness program. At present, the NDRMO's community awareness activities are largely opportunistic (i.e. conducted when on assessment missions), rather than a strategic national approach which targets the most vulnerable communities. Moreover, there are as yet no nationally endorsed guidelines for DRR.

The majority of community awareness programs are being undertaken by NGOs. Due to resource constraints, the NDRMO is currently unable to play a lead role in overseeing, prioritizing and coordinating the efforts of the many NGOs engaged in delivering community based programs. NGOs are also using a variety of different tools, systems and approaches, which has sometimes led to mixed messages on the ground. Concerns have also been raised over the sustainability of some of these activities (e.g. where community based DRR programs have been implemented as a one-off intervention with no follow up).

In terms of traditional knowledge, the Vanuatu Cultural Centre has collected information on traditional knowledge and community coping mechanisms in the event of a disaster, but this information is yet to be transcribed and incorporated into national guidance, policies and tools.
