

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

## HFA Priority 1, core indicator 1.4:

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

### Know the Risks and Take Action

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

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This report compiles inputs by Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) priority for action 1.4 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/>

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An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

# Africa

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## Algeria (in French)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

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

\* +27 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

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

### Context & Constraints:

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

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## Botswana (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

\* 1 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 15 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

\* 1 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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## **Burundi** (in French)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

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

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

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

- Manque de moyens financiers et matériels de fonctionnement des structures en charge de la prévention des risques et gestion des catastrophes à tous les niveaux;
  - Manque de formation en RRC pour renforcer les capacités des membres des structures en charge de la RRC;
  - Manque de formation de spécialisation en RRC
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## **Cape Verde** (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 7 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 30 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

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

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

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

**Description:**

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

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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**Cote d'Ivoire** (in French)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

- \* 5 civil society members (specify absolute number)
- \* 7 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- \* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

Pour la mise en place de la plateforme de RRC, la volonté politique existe au regard de l'engouement autour de la question. Quelques problèmes administratifs et l'absence de ressources financières pour le fonctionnement de la plateforme restent les défis.  
Un financement adéquat serait un atout majeur pour rendre la plateforme opérationnelle.

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## Ghana (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

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

### Context & Constraints:

Lack of adequate resources to prepare and implement plans and programmes.  
Capacity building required for Platform members.  
Networking and information sharing needs to be strengthened.

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## Guinea-Bissau (in French)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

Manque de ressources humaines et de volonté politique

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**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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 15 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 50 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

- \* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)
- \* 74 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- \* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

**Description:**

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

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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## 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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

- \* 15 civil society members (specify absolute number)
- \* 10 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- \* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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## Malawi (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

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

### Context & Constraints:

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

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## Mauritius (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

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

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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## 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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

\* 22 civil society members (specify absolute number)

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

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

### Description:

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

- All line ministries, namely, economic, social and development sectors, and their technical branches are represented in both platforms;
- As shown in Figure 1.7, during emergency, response activities are coordinated by CENOE through Government leadership, and in partnership with UN System and CSO organizations that gather at CENOE in the emergency preparedness phase and following the declaration of emergency by the Council of Ministers
- In total, 17 sectors out of 24 ministries are represented in both CENOE and CTGC.
- Except universities (UEM and UDM-private), the Mozambican CSO's (more than 400 organizations), including women organizations, participate in the CTGC and CENOE meetings as a platform. They normally are represented by SCO focal points.
- In Government, the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs is in charge of coordinating all gender issues and the protection of vulnerable groups, with support from the UN System provided through UNIFEM.

### Context & Constraints:

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

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

Therefore, dialogue should be strengthened to bring DRR into the CSO agenda. Training for the G20 platform will also be required to enable a stronger and visible SCO participation in the design and monitoring of the implementation of DRR policies, strategies and plans across the country.

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## **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

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

Yes

### **Means of Verification:**

\* 50 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 27 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### **Description:**

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

### **Context & Constraints:**

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

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## **Senegal** (in French)

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

### **Means of Verification:**

\* 10 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 04 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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## Sierra Leone [\(in English\)](#)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

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

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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## Tanzania, United Rep of [\(in English\)](#)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

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

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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**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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 21 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 25 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

At the national level, a forum of government, the UN system, NGOs both local and international and donors

known as the Disaster Management Consultative Forum (DMCF) is in place. This forum is mainly for information sharing, decision making and resource mobilization to adequately deal with situations as they arise.

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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# Americas

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## 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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

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

### Context & Constraints:

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

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## Antigua and Barbuda (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

\* 6 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 5 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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## 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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 22 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 7 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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

## **Barbados** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

The Department of Emergency Management has been given the mandate for the incorporation of Disaster Risk Reduction into development planning in key sector economic and social sectors leading to sustainable development. The national architecture for disaster management which includes the incorporation of key government ministries, departments, the private sector, national, regional and international stakeholders, non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and the community, form the national platform for DRR through the multi-sectoral Emergency Management Advisory Council and its 16 Standing Committees.

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

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

erosion, sea level rise and oil spills.

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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

**Recommendations**

- The Emergency Management Act, 2006 Cap 20 needs to provide regulations governing the roles and responsibilities of the national disaster management and disaster risk reduction system. This will clarify specific roles of key agencies and actors in DRR forging greater cooperation and collaboration.
- Accelerate the establishment of the Hazard Mitigation Council and the development of the national Hazard Mitigation Plan as the multi-sectoral roadmap for DRR.
- Capacity needs to be enhanced to take full advantage of donor resources targeting disaster risk reduction projects and programmes at both national and community levels.

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## **Bolivia** (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 17 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 11 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

Existe la plataforma que fue creada mediante acta de constitución el 13 de de octubre de 2009, pero a la fecha solo se ha reundo dos veces. Lo que si se ha hecho es generar las mesas de trabajo o

denominadas cluster que tenemos en Educación y la de Wash, particularmente en el contexto de las tareas de preparativos y respuesta.

**Context & Constraints:**

No siempre existe continuidad de las acciones particularmente en el contexto de la Plataforma.

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## **Brazil** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

A partir do Decreto 7257, de 2010, o Conselho Nacional de Defesa Civil foi reformulado. Deixou de ser interministerial, apenas no nível federal, e passou a possuir membros das 3 esferas de governo, além da sociedade civil organizada.

**Context & Constraints:**

A Secretaria Nacional de Defesa Civil alinhada as diretrizes aprovadas na 1ª CNDC participou ativamente na defesa da criação da MP nº 494, de 02.07.2010 e do Dec. Nº 7.257, de 04.08.2010 que tratam de alterações na conduta do Sindec.

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## **British Virgin Islands** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 15 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 5 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

The following components comprise the platform for DRR:

- CDM policy (Responsibility are defined as per ministry and by sector and the responsibility for implementation of the policy is shared with the Governor and Premier),
- CDM Strategy which defines activities to be implemented over a 5 year period to achieve the goals of the policy,
- Disaster Management Act 2003 which provides the legal framework,
- MER System which allows for monitoring, evaluating and reporting the various instruments and programs,
- Sector specific strategies and policies such as Health Disaster Management Policy and strategy and the Mitigation Planning Framework
- Specific authorities and committees with responsibilities for implementing disaster risk reduction standards on which the DDM is represented (Planning Authority, Building Authority, Environmental Committee, Recovery Task Force)
- National Disaster Management Council that has oversight for the Territory's Disaster Programme. The council is divided into several sub-committees that focus on developing plans and procedures for implementing DRR within their areas of responsibility.

**Context & Constraints:**

In addition to the national level platforms, there are regional and international platforms that require support and input from the national level and at times this poses significant burdens as the platforms are not similar. There is a need to consolidate the various platforms which would allow for more effective monitoring and evaluating.

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## Canada (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 30 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 10 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

Federal, Provincial and Territorial governments have respectively adopted a comprehensive approach to emergency management. The approach is proactive and integrates risk-based measures, all-hazards, partners from all parts of society and coordinates and balances efforts across the prevention and

mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery functions. This approach is reflected in Canada's Platform which includes over 70 participants from across public, private, academic, volunteer and non-governmental sectors.

**Context & Constraints:**

Canada's Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was officially launched in 2010.

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## **Cayman Islands** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 3 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 1 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

There are 17 subcommittees for the National response mechanism and critical sectors are represented. Also Red Cross, ADRA, and other Civil Society groups are involved through the Voluntary Agencies Essential Support Team.

Chamber of Commerce chairs the Economic Continuity Essential Support Team and is the liaison with the Business Community.

**Context & Constraints:**

Difficulties in managing independent organization with a variety of goals and objectives.

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## **Chile** (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 73 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 63 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

De acuerdo a lo señalado por los expertos ONU, en su visita a Chile "En Chile no existe una Plataforma Nacional multidisciplinaria para la reducción del riesgo de desastres. Sin embargo, se ha constatado el interés que existe por establecerla." La reducción del riesgo aparece sectorialmente pero no se articula en una visión integral.

Formalmente está establecido un Comité Nacional de Protección Civil que está conformado por 109 instituciones de diversa índole y de múltiples sectores. Este Comité, de acuerdo al plan nacional, debe estar replicado en el nivel Regional, Provincial y Comunal. En el están representados los diversos sectores, los organismos técnicos, las ONG`s y empresas de servicios básicos que están convocadas a participar en caso de una emergencia. Cada institución puede llegar a tener más de un representante lo que hace que sea operativamente muy complejo lograr la reunión de esta instancia.

El Comité Nacional de Protección Civil tiene por objetivo desarrollar todas las políticas y actividades de planificación de la prevención, respuesta y reconstrucción. Estos comités, de acuerdo al Plan Nacional, debieran reunirse a lo menos una vez al semestre. Actualmente estos Comités no son operativos y no tienen mayor injerencia en el desarrollo de políticas y planificación.

En caso de emergencia, ciertos integrantes del Comité son convocados (De acuerdo al evento en particular), a conformar un C.O.E (Comité Operativo de Emergencias), el cual que debe responder a una amenaza mayor.

Durante el 2011 y como parte de los aprendizajes del 27 de Febrero del 2010, se ha reformulado la conformación de los Comités de Operaciones de Emergencia Nacional y regionales, disminuyendo el número de integrantes y aclarando las distribuciones y roles de estos. De esta manera se busca responder adecuadamente frente a las emergencias. Esto se pudo constatar en la evacuación e todo el borde costero nacional con ocasión de la alerta de Tsunami ocurrida el 11 de Marzo debido al terremoto de Japón.

**Context & Constraints:**

El desafío a futuro consiste en desarrollar estrategias de organización que generen equipos diferentes para el momento de prevención y otros para la respuesta. En este aspecto, los diversos proyectos y propuestas apuntan a que la nueva orgánica incorpore modelos que modifiquen las cadenas de mando frente a emergencias basados en buenas prácticas internacionales.

El proyecto de ley de la nueva Agencia crea el Consejo Nacional de Protección Civil, los Comités de Protección Civil, y se establece la obligación de desarrollar la Estrategia Nacional, los Planes Sectoriales y las Estrategias Regionales de Protección Civil. El Consejo será una instancia multisectorial responsable de asesorar al Ministro del Interior y Seguridad Pública en la elaboración de la Estrategia Nacional de Protección Civil. Este órgano consultivo será presidido por el Subsecretario del Interior y estará integrado por distintos organismos.

Este Consejo Nacional y los Comités regionales permitirán incorporar la mirada de RDD a distinto nivel administrativo y desde distintas instituciones.

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## Colombia (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

El Sistema Nacional para la Prevención y Atención de Desastres puede entenderse como el conjunto de “todos los organismos y entidades públicas, privadas y comunitarias” que deben asumir responsabilidades y funciones dentro de las distintas fases de los desastres, y cuya finalidad es garantizar un manejo oportuno y eficiente de todos los recursos destinados a esta labor (Art. 1, Ley 46 de 1988). Es claro desde esta perspectiva que se trata de una plataforma, en primera instancia, de carácter interinstitucional y por tanto multisectorial y en segunda instancia abierto a la totalidad de los actores sociales. En el marco de dicha estructura operan los comités Nacional, Técnico Nacional y Operativo Nacional, espacios de efectiva interacción de las principales instituciones del ámbito nacional encargadas desde sus funciones misionales en contribuir en acciones contundentes para la reducción del riesgo de desastres a todo nivel.

**Context & Constraints:**

Frente a los retos se tiene previsto:

En el proceso de la formulación de la Política en Gestión del Riesgo y la actualización del marco normativo se está trabajando en el desarrollo de la estructura institucional que sustente el cambio de visión estratégica (El cambio de paradigma que introduce la Gestión del Riesgo, en el sentido en que al desligar las causas de los desastres de la fatalidad, busca asignar responsabilidades concretas a actores sociales definidos, implica una serie de acomodamientos jurídicos que ahora se discuten, dificultan la adopción de esquemas de responsabilidad compartida frente a la prevención y mitigación y atención de desastres) desde dichos documentos, en especial frente al tema de funciones, roles y estructura de las instituciones que integrarán el Sistema Nacional para la Gestión del Riesgo, acción que se convierte en uno de los sustentos estratégicos de la revisión del marco normativo.

Como limitación se puede mencionar el traslape de algunas competencias que los integrantes del SNPAD están enfrentado en el que hacer de sus actividades en el marco de la Gestión del Riesgo.

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**Costa Rica** (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

- \* 5000 civil society members (specify absolute number)
- \* 12 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- \* 1 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

**Description:**

Instancias del Sistema Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo organizadas.

**Context & Constraints:**

Falta desarrollo de mecanismos funcionales tales como convenios y protocolos para completar la articulación sistémica de los actores en la plataforma.

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

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

- \* 11 200 000 civil society members (specify absolute number)
- \* 47 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- \* 1 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

**Description:**

El cumplimiento de las medidas de reducción de riesgos tiene una alta prioridad como parte de la política estatal, siendo sistemáticamente analizada como parte del procesos de desarrollo del país y en el que participa toda la población y sociedad cubana.

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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**Dominican Republic** (in Spanish)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 1 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 24 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

\* 1 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

**Description:**

- El Comité Técnico Nacional de Prevención y Mitigación de Riesgos como plataforma nacional para el cumplimiento del MAH; conformada por 24 instituciones publicas. Se están haciendo esfuerzos de coordinación con otras instancias. Se ha convertido en una instancia de consulta de los organismos internacionales que trabajan el tema en el país.

- Tambien ha logrado definir su accionar en el marco de las competencias asignadas en la ley 147-02. En tal sentido ha desarrollado una agenda de trabajo la cual es desarrollada en reuniones ordinarias y extraordinarias

**Context & Constraints:**

- Integración de la sociedad civil y los actores del desarrollo en la CTN;

- Fortalecimiento en Gestion de Riesgos de las instituciones que conforman el sistema

- Incorporar la transversalidad de género en las políticas públicas de gestión de riesgos:

- Mayor vinculación de las diferentes instancias del sistema de (Consejo, Comisión Nacional de Emergencia, Comité Técnico Nacional, Centro de Operaciones de Emergencias).

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## **Ecuador** (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* si civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* si sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

Nivel de avance: 5

La Secretaria Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos, con el fin de fortalecer los mecanismos de coordinación; para intensificar la colaboración y la coordinación multisectorial y lograr una eficiente respuesta mediante un proceso consultivo y participativo, en concordancia con la implementación del Marco de Acción de Hyogo –MAH-, estableció una plataforma de respuesta conformada en el centro de operaciones de Emergencia COE. La misma que tiene como fin fomentar un espacio que posibilite la toma de decisiones y se reduzcan los riesgos, así se elaboró un manual el mismo que da lineamientos generales de funcionamiento y coordinación para las operaciones de emergencia.

**Context & Constraints:**

Establecer la plataforma de Reducción de riesgos integrada en las políticas, la planificación y los programas de desarrollo; de varios sectores, al igual que en las políticas y los programas internacionales o bilaterales de asistencia para la implementación de las acciones al fortalecimiento de la gestión de riesgos en el país.

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**El Salvador** (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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 5 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 7 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

\* 1 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

**Description:**

El Salvador cuenta con una Plataforma Nacional para la Reducción del Riesgo a Desastres, cuyo propósito es ser un foro de discusión ante los temas estratégicos de la Gestión del Riesgo en el país y forma parte de las acciones que la Estrategia Internacional para la Reducción de los Desastres (EIRD).

**Context & Constraints:**

En la Plataforma Nacional, están representados los diferentes actores de la sociedad civil aunque en un número reducido, entre estos la principal gremial empresarial, Organizaciones No Gubernamentales, Medios de Comunicación y Universidades, con el fin de darle carácter multisectorial y fortalecer las acciones para la Reducción de Riesgos a Desastres.

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## Guatemala (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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

- \* 61 civil society members (specify absolute number)
- \* 36 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- \* 3 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

### Description:

El Estado de Guatemala configuró un espacio de convergencia y coordinación, público-privada, de duración indefinida, de la gestión de riesgo a los desastres, como iniciativa orientada a reducir las vulnerabilidades e incrementar la resiliencia de población y territorios a nivel nacional, sectorial y territorial.

Denominado Mesa Nacional de Diálogo sobre Gestión para la Reducción de Riesgo a los Desastres – MNDGRRD-, se instaló oficialmente el 24 de marzo del 2009 y se oficializó el 24 de septiembre del 2009 ante el Sistema de Naciones Unidas y la Cooperación Internacional como:

- \* La Plataforma Nacional para el monitoreo y evaluación del progreso del País con relación al cumplimiento del Marco de Acción de Hyogo, de la Estrategia Internacional para la Reducción de Desastres,
- \* La Comisión Nacional comprendida en el Convenio Constitutivo del Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central.

El efecto que ha generado este proceso se expresa en la articulación de acciones en cuatro comisiones de trabajo:

- \* Identificación y monitoreo del riesgo
- \* Reducción de riesgos;
- \* Planificación y fortalecimiento institucional; y,
- \* La estrategia financiera.

Las cuales se reorganizan en subcomisiones que para agosto 2010 suman catorce.

Este esfuerzo interinstitucional, ha permitido que el país cuente con un marco programático interinstitucional que integra a instituciones claves del sector público, alianza a la que se suman, instancias de la sociedad civil y representantes de la academia.

### Context & Constraints:

Fortalecer el nivel de diálogo en procesos mejor estructurados entre grupos multidisciplinarios es la tarea en la cual se centra actualmente el accionar de la MNDGRRD; quien ve en el debate entre estos grupos la posibilidad de generar visiones compartidas de desarrollo a nivel estratégico y la realización de proyectos comunes en el nivel operativo.

Se hace necesario equiparar el nivel de coordinación y avances que cada una de las 14 subcomisiones ha desarrollado, de tal manera que las sinergias formadas se den en igualdad de condiciones y los resultados radiquen en la generación de propuestas e información acordes a los requerimientos de los tomadores de decisiones.

Incorporar un mayor número de instancias sociales, del sector privado, asociaciones gremiales y universidades puede convertirse en el elemento clave para fortalecer los niveles de trabajo y coordinación en cada uno de los niveles de intervención de la mesa. (político – estratégico, tático y operativo).

Ampliar su actuación al nivel territorial y actualizar el Programa Nacional de Prevención y Mitigación ante Desastres, que se constituye en la cartera de proyectos en ejecución de la Mesa, son dos elementos que facilitarán la realización de la última tarea planteada en su proceso de conformación: su articulación al Sistema Nacional de Atención a Emergencias, con lo que se estaría cubriendo las cinco dimensiones de trabajo planteadas en el MAH y se esperara permita a Guatemala encaminarse al desarrollo de un trabajo centrado en la reducción de riesgos y no en la atención de desastres.

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## 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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

\* 5 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 14 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

La Ley del SINAGER publicada en Enero de 2010, constituye la Plataforma Nacional de RRD multisectorial y participativa para la Gestión Integral de Riesgo.

Existe la voluntad política del Poder Ejecutivo y Legislativo para impulsar la Plataforma Nacional del RRD.

### Context & Constraints:

El proceso de conformación, implementación del SINAGER como la Plataforma Nacional del RRD es muy lento por que la demanda de recursos técnicos y financieros en su mayor porcentaje están dedicados a la atención y la respuesta a emergencias y desastres (Intensa temporada lluviosa "La Niña" 2010)

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## 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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

The National Disaster Committee is the key decision making entity within the disaster framework. This is chaired by the Prime Minister and facilitates the interaction of key development players towards progress of the risk reduction agenda.

The national disaster plan sets out a comprehensive framework for participation of several government agencies, private sector and NGO's. Interaction among partners is established in all critical aspects of disaster management including Risk Reduction.

At least one of the six national sub-committees has responsibility for the area of risk reduction. This sub-committee consists of a very wide cross section of all critical sectors.

The platform will be strengthened by the new legislation which is currently in draft - to include a National Disaster Council in place of the existing National Disaster Committee. The Country Work programme will provide a comprehensive strategic framework which integrates all sectors.

Womens organization in DRR has been strengthened through the identification of a gender focal point.

Within an existing community resilience project there has been a move towards gender specific activities which target women.

**Context & Constraints:**

Participation by some agencies has not been mainstreamed and is more aligned with a person rather than a post. This affects the quality and continuity of participation.

- Staff attrition also affects the process as roles have to be reassigned and the requisite training to re-introduce core principles have to be executed.
- Resources of some agencies are limited and affect their level of participation.
- Capacity Assessment of the national and parish mechanism and reporting to the National Disaster Committee is necessary.

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**Mexico** (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development**

## sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

El Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil (SINAPROC) cuenta con un Manual de Organización y Operación, el cual define las funciones específicas de participación requeridas para llevar a cabo los subprogramas de prevención, auxilio y recuperación. Los integrantes del SINAPROC, se ven representados en el Consejo Nacional de Protección Civil, el cual es el órgano consultivo en materia de planeación de la protección civil y sesiona ordinariamente en pleno por lo menos dos veces al año y extraordinariamente, cuando sea convocado por el Presidente de la República, el Secretario Ejecutivo o el Secretario Técnico. Asimismo, existe un Consejo Consultivo Permanente de Prevención de Desastres y Protección Civil, dividido en 8 subcomisiones, es el Órgano ciudadano asesor de la Secretaría de Gobernación (SEGOB), en su carácter de Coordinadora Ejecutiva del SINAPROC.

Desde su creación, el Centro Nacional de Prevención de Desastres (CENAPRED) ha celebrado contratos y convenios con diversas instituciones públicas y privadas, en los 3 órdenes de gobierno.

Se esta diseñando y promoviendo una Estrategia Nacional de Mitigación como una plataforma nacional que construya sinergias y vuelva transversal y obligatoria la adopción de medidas para reducir sistemáticamente el riesgo de desastres en México.

En materia de género, el PNPC incorpora a todas las instancias de gobierno en sus tres ámbitos, entre las cuales están las 32 instancias para el adelanto de la mujer a nivel estatal y 880 institutos a nivel municipal.

En salud se ha avanzado considerablemente en la conformación de una instancia integradora de todas las instituciones del sector salud del país, con la creación del Comité Nacional para la Seguridad en Salud, que además ayuda en la atención de la población afectada y la implementación de acciones de prevención y control de enfermedades, así como de protección contra riesgos sanitarios.

### Context & Constraints:

Se reconoce que se debe continuar con la estrategia de vinculación entre las dependencias que intervienen en la prevención y atención de los riesgos de desastre.

En materia de salud, se considera que el Comité Nacional para la Seguridad en Salud debe ampliarse a las Jurisdicciones Sanitarias (zona o región que comprende un número determinado de municipios) con mayores riesgos para desastres.

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## 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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

Existe un Sistema Nacional dinámico, que trabaja en acciones de Prevención, Mitigación y Atención de Desastres, involucrando a todas las estructuras en los diferentes niveles, desde el Presidente de la República que coordina el Comité Nacional, hasta el nivel local donde participa la población en general. Se constituyó formalmente la Red Humanitaria de Respuesta ante Desastres de Nicaragua.

**Context & Constraints:**

Existe escasa coordinación y divulgación de las herramientas, estrategias y políticas del tema de gestión del riesgo. Débil alianza entre todos los sectores.

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## **Panama** (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

\* NO civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* NO sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

\* NO women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

**Description:**

Sí está en funcionamiento a través de la Comisión Nacional de CEPREDENAC , (que ejerce funciones de plataforma nacional) y bajo la coordinación de SINAPROC. Los miembros de la Comisión Nacional son los que revisarán la Política Nacional. A pesar que no se ha oficializado la participación de miembros de la sociedad civil y organizaciones no gubernamentales se han estado realizando esfuerzos para su integración.

Tal es el caso de la Sociedad Panameña de Ingenieros y Arquitectos de Panamá, que se han integrado a la revisión de este documento y participan en la reunión de la Comisión Técnica de la Plataforma. En el marco de los talleres que se espera realizar para avanzar la herramienta de evaluación probabilística del riesgo CAPRA, promovida por el Banco Mundial; se espera contar no solo con este gremio sino con otros más como la Cámara Panameña de la Construcción.

Las Agencias de las Naciones Unidas reunidas en el grupo UNETE ya se están integrando en las reuniones de la Plataforma, de manera que podamos articular acciones.

El documento de la Política Nacional de Gestión Integrada del Riesgo debe estar consensuado y adoptado para Diciembre de 2010.

#### **Context & Constraints:**

Hay un ambiente propicio para poder integrar a otros sectores a la discusión de los temas de RRD, se esta analizando la inclusión de la variable riesgo en la ley de inversion lo que facilitaría las acciones a nivel interna de cada institución.

Hemos evidenciado que para los gremios de la sociedad civil el tema de Reducción de Riesgo a Desastre no es tan conocido, y que los compromisos internacionales y los acuerdos que hablan del tema son relativamente desconocidos, por lo que vemos una limitante para que puedan aportar al tema. No obstante, el interés por participar en las mesas de discusión es evidente por lo que puede ser una ventaja a futuro.

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## **Paraguay** (in Spanish)

#### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

#### **Means of Verification:**

\* Organizaciones No Gubernamentales civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* Universidades Nacionales y Privadas sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

\* Secretaria de la Mujer women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

#### **Description:**

El Paraguay esta en un proceso inicial de implementación de la Plataforma Nacional, lo cual no permite mediciones exactas sobre los avances, pero es importante destacar que se ha generado una sinergia entre las instituciones que han participado del proceso de conformación de la misma.

#### **Context & Constraints:**

Las instituciones que conforman el inicio de la implemewtación de la Plataforma, aún cuentan con exiguos conocimientos sobre la gestión y reducción de riesgos, por el contexto mismo del país dada la ausencia de la cultura de la prevención y esto se convierte en una pequeña limitación que requerirá de procesos de capacitación con un enfoque programático y sustantivo sobre la GR hacia estas intituciones.

## Peru (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

\* 45 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 21 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

\* 1 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

### Description:

Se cuenta con la Plataforma Nacional para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres, proceso que se realizó de manera participativa e inclusiva siguiendo los lineamientos de la Estrategia Internacional para la Reducción de Desastres de Naciones Unidas, la cual fue aprobada y reconocida por el UNISDR de Ginebra. Esta Plataforma está integrada por representantes de todos los sectores de la administración pública y privada, organismos de cooperación internacional y organizaciones de la sociedad civil. La Plataforma Nacional está conformada y reconocida por Naciones Unidas a través del EIRD, y oficializada a través de la Cancillería de la República. Estando pendiente establecer el procedimiento de designación de los representantes de los sectores, que garanticen: nivel de representatividad adecuado y continuidad.

En la actualidad, se encuentran representados, la PCM, quien lo preside, el INDECI, que actúa como Secretaría Técnica, los Ministerios de Agricultura, del Ambiente, de Comercio Exterior y Turismo, de Defensa, de Economía y Finanzas, de Energía y Minas, del Interior, de Justicia, de la Mujer y Desarrollo Social, de Producción, de Relaciones Exteriores, de Salud, de Trabajo y promoción del Empleo, de Transportes y Comunicaciones, de Vivienda, Construcción y Saneamiento, el Centro de Planeamiento Estratégico, el Congreso de la República, el Acuerdo Nacional, la Asociación de Gobiernos Regionales, la Asociación de Municipalidades del Perú, Organizaciones Científico – Tecnológicas, la Asamblea Nacional de Rectores, el Grupo de Apoyo Empresarial para la Prevención de Emergencias, la Mesa de Concertación de Lucha Contra la pobreza, la Asociación Nacional de Centros de Investigación, Promoción Social y Desarrollo (ONGs), la Red Humanitaria, medios de comunicación, organizaciones sociales de base, entre otras.

Es importante precisar que todas las organizaciones que trabajan en la gestión del riesgo de desastres participan a través de sus representantes en la Plataforma Nacional. Cada representación nacional ante la Plataforma es abierta a nuevos miembros, se organiza de manera autónoma y define sus formas de representación, que puede ser rotativa por un determinado tiempo, o permanente. Existen temas transversales, como el de género que son impulsados principalmente por las organizaciones de mujeres, que forman parte de diversas representaciones nacionales, pudiendo inclusive liderarlas; sin embargo también participa el representante del Ministerio de la Mujer y Desarrollo Social.

### Context & Constraints:

Se requiere que el Gobierno apruebe el procedimiento por el que se designe representantes de los Ministerios ante la Plataforma Nacional, esto fundamentalmente para darles permanencia y continuidad en la temática a los funcionarios que intervienen, lo que favorece el accionar de la Plataforma. Al respecto se

ha presentado un proyecto de Decreto Supremo.

Se tiene prevista la conformación de Plataformas para la Reducción de Desastres en el nivel sub nacional, su funcionamiento por el momento es a nivel de gobierno nacional.

Está en proceso de implementación la Ley del SINAGERD, que recientemente ha entrado en vigencia, la que orientará la formulación de una estrategia para en coordinación con las nuevas autoridades sub nacionales que asumieron el cargo el 1º de Enero de 2011, impulsar la constitución de las Plataformas Regionales.

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## Saint Kitts and Nevis (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

The national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is referred to as The National Disaster Mitigation Council. The Chairperson of that Council is the Deputy Prime Minister whose responsibility it is to report to Cabinet. The composition of the Mitigation Council is as follows:

1. Deputy Prime Minister - Chairperson
2. Minister of Communication, Works and Public Utilities – Deputy Chairperson
3. National Liason Officer – Secretary
4. Permanent Secretaries and Heads of each Government Ministry and Department
5. A representative of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
6. A representative of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce
7. A representative of the Hotel and Tourism Association
8. A representative of the St Kitts & Nevis Police Force
9. A representative of the St Kitts & Nevis Defence Force
10. A representative from the St Kitts & Nevis Fire and Rescue Services
11. A representative each from the Christian Council and the Evangelical Association
12. A representative from Women's organizations
13. Three representatives from Nevis
14. A representative of St. Kitts & Nevis Red Cross Society

Meetings of the Council are held quarterly and increase as necessary during the annual Atlantic Hurricane Season.

**Context & Constraints:**

A review of the structure and composition of the body is to be reviewed

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## Saint Lucia (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

NEMO continues to promote DRR approaches however the actual implementation of policies is challenged by a lack of commitment, to varying extents, among multi sectoral agencies.

**Context & Constraints:**

There is a need for more awareness raising and education among multisectoral agencies and the public in general on the principles of DRR. Lack of capacity with regard to preparedness, mitigation and risk transfer is also a major issue.

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## Turks and Caicos Islands (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 5 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 7 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

Wide representation is achieved on the national committees within the TCI but the move towards taking up DRR as a part of it's mandate has been slow to develop.

**Context & Constraints:**

Wide representation is achieved on the national committees within the TCI but the move towards taking up DRR as a part of it's mandate has been slow to develop.

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## United States of America (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

The U.S. National Science and Technology Council's interagency Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction (SDR) serves as the national platform for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. The subcommittee represents the expertise of more than twenty federal agencies with disaster reduction missions and facilitates national strategies for effective use of science and technology to reduce disasters. The SDR provides coordination for science and technology activities in support of disaster risk reduction and provides advice to the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. The SDR also coordinates with non-governmental entities such as the National Research Council's Disasters Roundtable, and interacts with many other organizations at national, state and local levels, as well as international partners. While civil society and sectoral members are not officially part of the U.S. National Platform, the U.S. Government recognizes that these organizations play important roles in reducing disaster risk and has established several multi-sectoral partnerships through individual federal agencies directly.

For example, through the Regional Emergency Transportation Coordination Program, the Department of Transportation interacts with a large number of NGOs and other civil society stakeholders in the development of emergency preparedness plans and policies, including the Regional Metropolitan Planning Organizations, the National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters, and the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials.

Through participation in the Coalition of Organizations for Disaster Education (CODE), multiple federal agencies work with the American Red Cross and other governmental and non-governmental organizations to increase disaster preparedness, awareness and education. As an example, the USGS provides guidance to these agencies' messaging on disasters and works within the coalition to foster consistent

disaster guidance and messages.

**Context & Constraints:**

See above.

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## Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

Venezuela instauró en el año 2007 su Plataforma Nacional para la reducción del riesgo de desastres, de conformidad con la estructura de la ONPCAD. El artículo sexto del Decreto con Fuerza de Ley de la ONPCAD señala que ésta: “Promoverá la articulación de estructuras, relaciones funcionales, métodos y procedimientos, que garanticen la integración y coordinación de acciones entre los órganos de los poderes públicos nacional, estatal y municipal, la participación continua de las organizaciones que conforman los sectores económicos, sociales y técnicos, así como de las organizaciones no gubernamentales”, concepto nacional que se acopla a los lineamientos para las Plataformas Nacionales establecidos por la Secretaría de la EIRD/ONU.

La Presidencia de la Plataforma Nacional reside en el Ministerio del Poder Popular para Relaciones Interiores y Justicia y su Secretaría Permanente en la DNPCAD. La misma ha fungido como foro para que los actores nacionales (de distintos sectores y niveles administrativos) involucrados al tema de desastres brinde sus aportes, en aras de elaborar el informe nacional para medir el progreso en la implementación del MAH. Así mismo, ésta plataforma ha sido capaz de involucrar en sus procesos a representantes del sector comunitario y a las organizaciones internacionales acreditadas en el país, con el fin obtener un diagnóstico real del país y concientizarles en torno a la reducción del riesgo de desastres.

La DNPCAD ejecuta actualmente el CENAPRAD, iniciativa que promoverá y facilitará la interacción y articulación de los principales actores del país en materia de prevención y atención de desastres de carácter natural y antrópico. En complementación, el sector educación habilitó una plataforma, que busca involucrar los contenidos de riesgo en el currículo básico nacional.

**Context & Constraints:**

- Elaboración del Plan de Acción de la Plataforma Nacional para la reducción del riesgo de desastres, comprendiendo el período 2010-2015, en el cuál se establezcan acciones a ejecutar, se definan las responsabilidades de las instituciones y se acuerden compromisos financieros, para una adecuada

ejecución del mismo.

- Ejecutar este mecanismos a nivel estatal y municipal, para fortalecer el rol de las direcciones estatales y municipales de protección civil como entes rectores de la reducción del riesgo de desastres en sus jurisdicciones, con participación de los comités de gestión de riesgos comunales.

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# Asia

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## 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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

\* 4 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 12 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

A multi-sectoral National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR) has been established and regular meeting of the NPDRR is being convened under the leadership of DMRD Secretary. The country has a long tradition to work in multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholders environment and culture, which has been reflected in the SOD through its total 12 national level committees and similar committees at the local level (District, Sub-district (Upazilla), Union and Paurashava). National Disaster Management Advisory Committee (NDMAC) is also a national multi-sectoral platform for DRR besides some committee of experts also constituted and placed in the revised SOD.

### Context & Constraints:

The roles and functions of the said committees in relation to have been clearly outlined but regular meetings and implementation of the decision, their monitoring need to be emphasized.

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## Brunei Darussalam (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

There is no national multi sectoral platform in placed, however, during the two national level multi-stakeholders workshop held in 2010 suggested , the participants saw the need to setup such platform with the involvement of several NGOs and CSOs.

**Context & Constraints:**

The SNAP National Platform would also include NGOs and CSOs and such collaboration is new and balancing the interests between these two would be a challenge.

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**Georgia** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

On 10 September 2010, by the decree of the President of Georgia Temporary Inter-Agency Commission for Coordinating the Establishment of the United System of Crisis Management under the National Security Council of Georgia; was established.

The Crisis management Commission is the high-level inter-agency body under chairmanship of the Secretary of the National Security Council of Georgia. The Commission is tasked to elaborate recommendations and proposals in order to enhance and to create unified system for crisis management.

In implementing its tasks, the focus area of the Commission includes not only response activities to the crisis, but also prevention and reduction components. Focus area of the Commission also includes not only effective coordination among state agencies but also with scientific centers, experts, international and non-governmental organizations.

The Commission has been carrying out its activities since September 2010. The working group comprising virtually all state agencies has been set up under the Commission umbrella. In addition, the Commission, pursuant to Article 3 of its own Regulations, is entitled to invite experts in the process of elaboration of relevant recommendations.

Despite of this NEA according its main activities (monitoring and forecasting hydrometeorological and

geological origin natural disasters, shoreline protection) could be key development player around the national disaster risk reduction agenda and services for adopting disaster risk reduction measures.

**Context & Constraints:**

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a cross-cutting and complex development issue that requires political and legal commitment, public understanding, scientific knowledge, careful development planning, responsible enforcement of policies and legislation, early warning systems, and effective disaster preparedness and response mechanisms. A multi-stakeholder National Platform for DRR can help provide and mobilize knowledge, skills and resources required for mainstreaming DRR into development policies, planning and programs.

The financing regular monitoring, assessment and dissemination to different level of natural hazardous events is provided by the state budget, but still is existing big problem to implement effective early warning system.

A national multisectoral platform would be function as a competence centre for all questions of national and international disaster reduction, prevention and management and spread the knowledge of disaster reduction across all levels of the education sector. It also would be act as a mediator for international organizations and institutions in the area of disaster reduction and aims to enhance interdisciplinary and transnational cooperation.

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**India** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

National Disaster Management Authority acts as the national platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in India and has been functional for last five years.

As per the DM Act 2005, National Executive Committee (NEC) has been constituted having representation from various key ministries. The NEC assists NDMA in performing its functions and acts as the coordinating and monitoring body for Disaster Management.

Civil Society Organisations and various Academic and Knowledge Institutions are continuously engaged with the national platform for policy advise and planning.

**Context & Constraints:**

There is a need to strengthen the coordination mechanism among various ministries and State Governments to implement the national policy as well as the various provisions of DM Act,2005.

The National Disaster Management Plan is under preparation and once finalised National Executive Committee will ensure implementation of it .

There is a need to ensure more involvement of the civil society organisations and Resource Institutions in policy making and planning.

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## Indonesia (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 16 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 22 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

At the national level there has been a multi-sectoral disaster risk reduction platform, the National DRR Platform (in Indonesian it is called Planas PRB), but the work of this forum has not been so prominent. It can be said that this forum has not been working in a systematic manner, with measurable work plan and allocated budget. Support in the form of required resources from the involved parties has not been significant, in particular from the representatives of the private sector; they only contributed to specific events where they could assert their visibility. Several provinces have established their own DRR platforms, but the consolidation of DRR platforms between that at the national level and the ones in the regions has not been reliable. In addition to that, understanding of the critical role of DRR platforms by the local stakeholders has also still be too limited.

**Context & Constraints:**

One of the constraints is that the prevailing regulation has yet to allow the multi-sectoral DRR platform to receive funding directly from the government. Another constraint is that the representation of government Ministries/Agencies in the National DRR Platform has not been consistent; there has not been any official assignment to specific officials from government offices to represent their offices in the Platform. The management of the National DRR Platform has not been supported by an executive office that is staffed by full time and dedicated personnel.

On the other hand, awareness of the existence of the National DRR Platform among government institutions at the central and local levels has not been internalized. The National DRR Platform has not been optimal in engaging the relevant stakeholders, particularly from the government and private sectors.

To date information about what have been done by the National DRR Platform has yet to reach the public, and its roles and responsibilities need to be redefined in clearer terms. Moreover, the Government also needs to emphasize that disaster risk reduction is also part of the corporate social responsibility of companies.

In the future, better synergy needs to be built among the partner agencies in developing DRR programs and activities. Socialization needs to be done to introduce the existence and roles of the national and local DRR platforms. Commitment needs to be built among the multi-stakeholders at the central and regional levels to utilize optimally DRR platforms as a coordination and communication forum for DRR.

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## Japan (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

\* 6 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 7 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

Under the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act, the Central Disaster Management Council was formed, its brief being to ensure the comprehensiveness of disaster risk management and to discuss matters of importance with regard to disaster management. The Council consists of the Prime Minister, who is the chairperson, Minister of State for Disaster Management, all ministers, heads of major public institutions and academic experts such as heads of local governments. The Council was designated as one of four Councils on key policy fields of the Cabinet Office in the Central Government Reform of Japan in 2001. The duties of the Council are: i) formulation and promotion of implementation of the Basic Disaster Management Plan and Earthquake Countermeasures Plans; ii) Formulation and promotion of implementation of the urgent measures plan for major disasters; iii) Deliberating important issues on disaster reduction according to requests from the Prime Minister or Minister of State for Disaster Management (basic disaster management policies, overall coordination of disaster countermeasures and declaration of state of disaster emergency), and iv) Offering opinions regarding important issues on disaster reduction to the Prime Minister and Minister of State for Disaster Management.

After the reorganization of Government Ministries and Agencies of Japan in 2001, 26 councils had meetings (three times in a year on average) with the participation of the Prime Minister by the end of 2010. In recent council meetings, agenda such as countermeasures against large-scale flood in the Tokyo Metropolitan area, evacuation measures for disasters, and countermeasures against earthquakes in local cities, were discussed.

In order to reflect diverse opinions in the society such as civil society and corporations, Central Disaster Management Council establishes technical investigation committees if necessary, for the purpose of discussing concrete measures for disaster management. For instance, the Special Committee for the

Promotion of National Movement to Reduce Disaster Risks was established in 2006, in which 6 civil society organizations, 7 sectorial organizations and 2 women's organizations were represented among the total of 23 members.

**Context & Constraints:**

N.A.

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## **Lao People's Democratic Republic** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

\* Nil civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 13 public sectoral (per decree attached) sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

The initiation of a multi-sectoral platform in the country has been discussed amongst the NDMC. The NDMC has increased its membership by including DRR/DRM relevant government ministries and departments. A July 2010 draft to the June 2000 Ministry of Labour & Social Welfare Decree on Assignment of NDMC Roles and Responsibilities has outlined the inclusion of several further key stakeholders to the NDMC platform including the Lao Youth Union, Womens Union, Water Resources & Environmental Administration, Ministry of Planning & Investment, Ministry of Energy & Mining and the National Authority for Post & Telecommunications to further enhance the platforms capacity to provide a unified instruction to the government of Lao PDR on DRR/DRM.

The NDMC work in close collaboration with Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), which includes key line Government agencies UN agencies, development partners and INGOs and acts as the main support to the Government of NDMC in ensuring coordinated preparedness efforts by Lao Government and the international community. At the technical level there are some working groups of INGOs that coordinate amongst each other on disaster management efforts. The NDMC presently meet annually or at onset of a disaster due to the executive positions being filled by Senior Ministers and Department Heads who are time constrained by holding various government senior portfolios.

**Context & Constraints:**

Constraints:

NDMO's capacity in terms of financial and human resources is a major constraint in establishment and further management of a Multi-sectoral National Platform on DRR. NDMO recognizes the importance of multi-stakeholder disaster management approach. Nevertheless, it is taking more time to advocate and implement this approach as this calibre at DRR undertaking is relatively new. Also multi-sectoral coordination requires sophisticated coordination. More partnerships is required with IASC and there is an

attempt to scale up such effort through experiences of recent natural disaster such as Typhoon Ketsana 2009. Furthermore, NDMO is receiving further technical advice from UNISDR/ADDMER regarding such coordination mechanism.

#### The Way Forward

The passing of the July 2010 draft to the June 2000 Ministry of Labour & Social Welfare Decree on Assignment of NDMC Roles and Responsibilities to further include both youth and gender groups is a positive step but the draft is yet to be passed and made into law. In addition to the July 2010 draft, appointing of representatives or focal points from each stakeholder within the NDMC framework to meet at more frequent intervals than that currently undertaken would prove beneficial in addressing key issues being faced within Laos to then be actioned by the NDMC through an expedited administrative route. There has been no further progress reported on the ASEAN initiative that was to take place in October 2010, which would also further assist NDMO/NDMC in achieving a more robust Multi Stakeholder National Platform on DRR

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## Lebanon (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

\* exist civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* exist sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

The National Platform is embodied within the High Relief Committee, which was established in 1977. This committee acts as both a decision making body and an executing agency.

The Lebanese Prime Minister acts as the President of this Committee, while the Vice President of the Council of Ministers acts as the Vice President of the Committee. The remaining members of the Committee are representatives from the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, and the Ministry of the Displaced. The HRC may request for other relevant parties to join it, in the case of disaster occurrence.

The Committee meets periodically, and conducts emergency meetings when an unexpected national disaster occurs.

This National Platform is mandated to manage both manmade and natural disasters.

### Context & Constraints:

The National Platform was established during the Lebanese civil war in 1977 and is primarily mandated on issues pertaining to relief and recovery. As such, its mandate and membership structure has become outdated and is in need of amendment. Memberships must be expanded to include the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Information and Education, as well as relevant

research and planning institutes.

In addition, the National Platform must be ammended in a way that appoints the HRC as the only national decision making authority for Disaster Risk Management. Such a role should also encompass preparedness and mitigation, relief and response, and recovery rehabilitation and reconstruction.

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## Malaysia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

There is no specific platform on DRR in Malaysia yet. However, there are numerous existing mechanisms on different hazards faced by the country, which are mostly either targeting specific hazard or response-oriented during and/or after the occurrence of disaster. The National Security Council actively and continuously engages multiple stakeholders on different aspects of DRR efforts through the Disaster Management and Relief Committee established under the NSC Directive No.20. Malaysia is in the process of establishing a National Platform on DRR. The Platform is expected to advance and coordinate efforts by different stakeholders at all levels to systematically reduce the risks and impacts of disasters faced by the country while facilitating sustainable development.

### Context & Constraints:

Effective multi-stakeholder mobilisation is quite a challenge. In addition to preparedness and response, the management of disaster requires more proactive approach and should take a comprehensive multi-hazard focus to simultaneously consider various types of hazard to which the country is exposed to.

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## Maldives (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

The national platform for DRR would ensure that all stakeholders are represented in the discussions in the process to institutionalize DRR in the country. the platform would provide the avenue to discuss future direction of DRR initiatives of the country, which is based on climate risk assessments and as a networking platform to disseminate DRR related work being carried out by the stakeholders. NDMC would chair the platform.

**Context & Constraints:**

NDMC together with key stakeholders meet regularly to discuss DRR related issues of the country through an ad-hoc mechanism.

The DM Bill does not indicate that a national platform for DRR would be formed.

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**Mongolia** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

The country does not have a national multilateral platform for disaster risk reduction, but there is a non-vacant structure that could act as a substitute. It is the “State Emergency Commission” that serves as the emergency discussion platform of all ministries and sectors. The structure is headed by the Minister in charge of disaster issues, has its own operational regulations, and is not regulated by the law. The State Emergency Commission operates during disasters and emergencies leading the response measures and mobilizing the funds required for response, recovery, and rehabilitation.

**Context & Constraints:**

The legal and institutional environment for disaster risk reduction at the national and local levels has not been established yet. However, we are working towards this end. With a view to establishing a national

platform for disaster risk reduction, we are currently analyzing all the existing laws that are related to the disaster management and developing a draft law on making amendments to the Law of Mongolia on Disaster Protection. The process is taking much time, as the process of introducing amendments to laws is a lengthy one with many bureaucratic intermediate steps.

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## **Nepal** (in English)

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

### **Means of Verification:**

\* 35 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### **Description:**

With initiation and leadership of MoHA, National platform has been already formed with multi-sectoral involvement. A process to institutionalize its functionality and effectiveness has been initiated by MoHA and the National Platform is expected to gear up its activities in future.

In addition to the National Platform, MoHA has initiated a process to regularly organize Focal Desk Meeting where all the stakeholders including cluster representatives are invited. However, the effort is still at very central level only and need to expand to district level and to the local levels also.

Established in 1996, the Disaster Preparedness Network (DP-Net) is envisioned as a loose association of individual organizations within the development sector in Nepal, which are concerned with disaster management. DP-Net complements the effort of these agencies to inform and prepare organisations and communities to deal effectively with disasters.

Nepal Risk Reduction consortium comprising of ADB, IFRC, UNDP, UNOCHA, UNISDR, Government of US and World Bank has developed a draft program proposal identifying five flagship areas of immediate intervention for disaster risk management in Nepal. The programs were developed based on government priorities and discussions with multi-stakeholder group.

Additionally, various mechanisms (e.g. Cluster meeting, workshops, exercises, lessons learnt implemented) are functioning and coordination mechanisms have been developed to share information among national and international actors.

### **Context & Constraints:**

Although the idea of National Platform has been very much appreciated by all the stakeholders, its effective functioning has yet to be realized. One of the reasons for this is lack of legal mechanism to institutionalize

it. Another challenge the platform is facing is lack of resources.

In addition to the national platform, other similar formal and informal forums are functioning which have been effective medium to synergize the DRR initiatives, learn and review the grass-root level initiatives and disseminate the information to the stakeholders. However, such forums need to be developed to a network of similar institutions up to local level. Such a mechanism will ensure effective coordination of central level activities to grass-root level realities.

#### Recommendations

National Platform should be developed as a self functioning, independent and multi-stakeholder forum. The platform should meet at least twice a year in order to review the progress, adopt national strategies and set the agenda for the future.

Ensure that there is separate budget allotment at National Level for smooth functioning of the platform for few year and after that it should function in a self-sustainable way.

Develop Network of National Platform at Regional Level (within 2 years), at District and VDC level in next 5 years.

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## Pakistan (in English)

#### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

#### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

#### Description:

The National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC) is functioning as the apex national forum to make policies in the field of disaster management. Sectoral representation has been ensured through ministerial membership from each key sector along with representation from the civil society. Thus the policy formation mechanism defined under the existing system clearly based on a multisectoral approach. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) acts as the executive arm of the NDMC. It also provides policy input to the NDMC. The policy input so generated is based on multistakeholder consultation processes being arranged from the platform of the NDMA. The National Disaster Management Conference is an annual congregation of disaster management practitioners representing all relevant sectors including the civil society. The Conference is held from the platform of NDMA and make deliberations over different aspects of disaster management, identify the existing gaps and shortcomings and suggest ways and means to improve the existing national strategies. Likewise, the annual Pre-Monsoon Conference is held

under the auspices of NDMA to formulate a national strategy to deal with any likely emergent situation caused by monsoon floods. Thus the NDMA provides the national platform to all stakeholders to converge, deliberate and provide input for national policies and strategies.

In the event of a disaster, the NDMA becomes the national platform for all stakeholders to converge and launch a coordinated national response. A Strategic Leaders Group represented by all relevant federal ministries, provincial departments, armed forces, international/UN agencies, donors and INGOs/NGOs is formed to make joint policy and strategic decisions to deal with the emergency situation. Thus, the NDMA for all practical purposes, acts as the National Platform for all relevant stakeholders.

**Context & Constraints:**

The National Disaster Management Commission is the highest forum to formulate national policies in the field of disaster management. Although representation from the civil society at the apex forum has been ensured through a special provision in the Ordinance, yet there is a need for more meaningful participation from the civil society and humanitarian community to ensure ownership of the national policies by all segments of the society.

Although the NDMA provides a national platform for all stakeholders as single point of convergence, yet there is a need for a forum with formalised membership from all sectors with defined terms of reference to provide policy input on various aspects of disaster management.

## Sri Lanka (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 35 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 28 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

The national platform, known as the National Disaster Management Coordinating Committee (NDMCC), meet once a month under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of Ministry of Disaster Management.

The NDMCC has met regularly since 2007 and has grown in strength to 63 members representing State sector and private sector agencies, I/NGOs, media, universities, and research institutions.

Although there are no specific women's organisations representing NDMCC, most NGOs and INGOs coordinate and implement plans connected with needs of women's organisations.

**Context & Constraints:**

Lack of awareness of Government agencies on HFA priorities and its indicators hinder the implementation of the Action Plan.

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## Syrian Arab Republic (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

There is a multi-sectorial base for disaster reduction consisting of the higher national committee for disaster management, the central command for civil defense and the sub-commands for civil defense in the governorates, their roles are reflected in the coordination and facilitation for the interaction between all involved parties with disaster reduction.

### Context & Constraints:

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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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

By law, National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Committee presided over by Prime Minister or designated Deputy Prime Minister. This national committee, which comprises all ministries and organizations of every sector, is the national body to provide framework and guidance for disaster management in Thailand. To ensure good coordination and functioning among members and their respective organizations, disaster emergency exercise at national level are carried out every year. Also, Thailand participates in several regional DRR platforms to strengthen national DRR capacities.

**Context & Constraints:**

The above-mentioned platform has not yet functioned efficiently due to the lack of shared vision among member organizations. For instances, a DRR and CCA issue, CCA national framework makers pay very much attention on the reduction of carbon dioxide emission, and rather overlook the interconnected nature of DRR and CCA. Also, not all stakeholders actively participate in the platform. Budget, and expertise in DRR remains our top five challenges for the development of Thailand's disaster risk reduction.

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**Yemen** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

There are two frames of the national program, deal with aspects of the disaster and are as follows:

1. In 1998, the SCCD, announced a presidential decree, the Commission cross-section of stakeholders to address the commitments and coordinate the responses of the disaster. Despite of its weakness, but it could be improved in terms of institutional arrangements and capacity building.

2. In 2005, The national team was founded to reduce emergency and environmental disasters under the auspices of the MWE with guidance of the UN-ISDR and in cooperation with, where Yemen owns national system of effective multi-sectorial DRR. The MWE and the national team ,made up of sectors and relevant agencies of all, represent a national point of contact .This may regulate an independent body includes all concerned authorities, and achieving great achievements will reflect its observed progress in this aspect. But it lacks resources , and efficient expertise.

The EPA plans to design the program of preventive and corrective acts, to develop disaster management mechanisms and methods of control and their implementation in different regions. The program includes activities proposed for implementation at the national level, such as the status management program to reduce exposure to risk and its application, and another for the rehabilitation of affected areas, and set a

series of disaster control.

In the context of the national system YRCSt is considered a working platform to reduce the risk of disasters.

The Council is responsible for providing policy direction, approving plans for disaster preparedness and response, and defining the tasks and responsibilities of each ministry/agency, actors and before and during any emergency with International Cooperation, and the local administration,

**Context & Constraints:**

- The absence of a unified network for the exchange of information used in reasonable ways.
- The limited support and rehabilitation.
- The poor coordination and communication since the procedures are related to ministers and officials of government departments which make procedures delayed.
- The lack of a comprehensive information prior to the past situations and dispersion.
- The carelessness of senior leaders that try to acquire the management committees of disaster reduction for the exploitation of foreign support.

The EPA shows its willingness to support the government's actions on the local and central levels, in collaboration with local NGOs in the field of rehabilitation and control techniques and methods of implementation. It also proclaims its support for community efforts in the use of vital means to control over some disaster risks.

Whereas the YRCS sees that the most important challenge facing active partners in disaster management, is the lack of clear and specific powers or roles in disaster management for the key partners. When a disaster takes place a committees formed without advance planning, without specifying clear and specific responsibilities, and without allocating financial resources or budgets to meet the costs and consequences of disasters. Also, the diversity of those who make reports or calls for help. Determining a single authority to administrate emergency operations in the field and coordinate efforts either during the disasters or after they occur is something needed.

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# Europe

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## Armenia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

The National Program on DRR is in stage of development. Special commission of representatives of corresponding ministries and agencies has been created with active consultative support of UN office in Armenia, which according to "Guideline for establishing National Platform for DRR" and "Practical guideline for HFA monitoring and review 2009-2011" should be presented this year. Acquaintance with above-mentioned documents showed that a range of developments in DRR has been already implemented in Armenia.

### Context & Constraints:

The necessity of the improvement of methodical mechanisms for the complex assessment of the risk:

a) of break and possible destruction of hydro - constructions with provision of timely population awareness – 2005-2006;

b) of heavy metals on urbanized territories (underlining of factors and groups of risk, mapping &#1052;1:10000);

c) of natural and man-made radiation activeness of the territories of Ararat valley. Monitoring in the system of atmospheric sediments: water- soil –plants 2005;

d) of the development of methods of risk vulnerability reduction: engineering-geo-morphological and ecologic assessment, mapping, zoning of the territory according to the factors of risk – 2006.

e) of the biogeochemical stream of chemical elements in the ecosystem: criteria of the resistance of factors of man-made effects. Assessment of influence of mining enterprises on the environment and the technology of influence of anti-filtering barriers on tail-reservoirs.

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## Bulgaria (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

The preventive content of the National Program serves as a nationally owned mechanism for adopting of disaster risk reduction measures at all levels.

Bulgaria is trying to update its national platform and to include more relevant stakeholders so that it could become multisectoral.

**Context & Constraints:**

Although a lot of efforts have been made, there is still a lack of disaster risk reduction capacity and trained people to support the institutions.

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**Czech Republic** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 2 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 4 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

The membership in the platform is voluntary and representatives of institutions and civil society members participate in the activities of platform.

**Context & Constraints:**

Such activities have been carried out also at regional level in Moravian-Silesian region by so-called regional platform. In that area, floods and other disasters (recently also air pollution caused by high concentrations of aerosols) appear relatively frequently.

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## Finland (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

\* 2 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 11 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

A National Platform and coordination mechanism was created in 7 May 2010. The Platform is a permanent network and it is open to new members, including NGOs and the private sector in the future. The network consists of an Executive Group and a Expert Group.

The goal of the Finnish National Platform is to improve the preparedness of the society, increase knowledge of possible threats and reduce the damage caused by possible disasters. The starting point is the priorities set by the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015.

Another goal of the Finnish National Platform is also to pull together different actors and utilize the work that has already been done and coordinate better the work that is going to be done as far as natural hazards are concerned. The Finnish National Platform also aims at developing cooperation with the EU and neighbouring countries and supporting developing countries to build more risk resilient societies.

The Executive Group consists of high level officials and members from organizations as follows:

1. Ministry of the Interior
2. Ministry for Foreign Affairs
3. Prime Minister's Office
4. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
5. Ministry of the Environment
6. Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
7. Ministry of Transport and Communications
8. National Emergency Supply Agency
9. Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities
10. Finnish Meteorological Institute
11. Finnish Environment Institute
12. Institute of Seismology of the University of Helsinki
13. Finnish Red Cross

In the Expert Group there are experts from the same organizations as above except Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities and Ministry of the Environment.

The Finnish National Platform has no separate funding and the costs are covered by the participating

organizations.

**Context & Constraints:**

During the first year the main task for the platform will be to establish ways of working and the role of the platform as well as prepare a plan of action.

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**Germany** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 70 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 30 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

At the end of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), the UN appealed to member states to establish organizations/platforms for disaster risk reduction or to support those that already exist. As a logical consequence of the clear consensus among all stakeholders in Germany, the “German Committee for Disaster Reduction” (DKKV: see link) continued the work of the German IDNDR Committee.

The “Federal Foreign Office” (AA: see link) ensured its continuing support as the main donor to the work of the German National Platform. Therefore, the Committee was able to continue its activities without interruption and its structure remained the same. The DKKV functions as a competence centre for all questions of national and international disaster reduction, prevention and management and spreads the knowledge of disaster reduction across all levels of the education sector. DKKV also acts as a mediator for international organizations and institutions in the area of disaster reduction and aims to enhance interdisciplinary and transnational cooperation. It works for the implementation of available knowledge and procedures/techniques about disaster reduction in politics, administration and economics and for strategies to strengthen disaster resilience.

The DKKV is a registered association under private law and, therefore, it is not a government authority. It currently has 49 voluntary committee members and about 20 long-term guest members from the areas of policy, administration, science, the media and aid organisations. It is directed by an executive board (the chairperson is Dr. Irmgard Schwaetzer, former Federal Minister for Regional Planning, Building and Urban Development) that is supported by a scientific and an operating advisory board. An office with a staff of 4 persons (with up to 5 part-time workers and interns) manages ongoing administrative and subject area-related tasks. The Member Assembly is the main body of the association and meets at least once a year. The assembly elects the Board of the Committee and is the decision-making body for long-term

strategic decision-making and legally binding agreements. The diversity of backgrounds represented within the Committee, as expressed by the variety of DKKV members with their different mandates and expertise, provides an excellent basis for interdisciplinary approaches that span a wide spectrum of interests. This broad basis of expertise enables the Committee to work on interdisciplinary, multi-sector topics that interlink different scientific disciplines and practitioners.

Core funding for DKKV and its activities is provided by a membership fee. As a key contributor to ISDR processes, the biggest share of project funding is provided by the "Federal Foreign Office" (AA). DKKV also receives various types of financing tied to specific projects and limited in duration and scope. The DKKV is also entitled to accept tax-deductible donations, as it is a certified non-profit organization.

#### **Context & Constraints:**

The main challenges for DKKV can be seen in the following areas:

- Supporting and initiating inter-disciplinary research
- Interlinking science and practice
- Connecting national and international aspects and initiatives
- Bringing together public sector and private sector structures

DKKV as a non-governmental association is not directly involved in decision-making processes at the governmental level. Therefore, an additional challenge is to convince decision-makers and politicians to reach risk-sensitive decisions by providing sound expertise.

Related links:

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

German Committee for Disaster Reduction (DKKV) <http://www.dkkv.org/default.asp>

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## **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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

#### **Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

#### **Description:**

The National Platform for DRR has been created by means of the Prime Minister's Decree n. 66 of January 18th, 2008, that has given to the National Civil Protection Department the responsibility to establish and coordinate the Platform, and has identified the main institutional partners of the Platform.

Since then, some meetings of the Coordination Group have been hosted in the premises of the National Civil Protection Department to discuss the composition, organization and role of the Platform. For the time being the Platform involves only agencies and organizations that are part of the National Civil Protection Service. The Platform is currently defining rules and procedures for the participation of other organizations.

**Context & Constraints:**

The main issues that the Platform is debating include the need for an adequate representation of all actors involved, the need for fast and participative coordination procedures and the safeguard of specific roles and responsibilities of the leading partners.

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**Norway** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

Norway is in the process of establishing a National Platform. The Directorate for civil protection and emergency planning is tasked to lead the process and is reviewing different models of organization and scope of the platform.

There are already many forums on different aspects on disaster risk reduction in Norway. It is a challenge to make sure that a new national platform adds value to the already existing networks. The Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning, together with a number of other agencies, cover all aspects of work associated with a national platform. Disaster risk reduction in Norway has for many years followed the principles outlined in the Hyogo Framework for Action. The Norwegian system is characterized by strong cooperation with the volunteer (NGO) sector as well as civil-military cooperation for disaster response.

**Context & Constraints:**

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**Poland** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 13 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

Within the structure of the Polish National ISDR Committee the following bodies are represented:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Institute of Meteorology and Water Management
- Military University of Technology
- Polish Geological Institute
- Polish Committee of Geo-technique
- Institute of Geophysics Polish Academy of Science
- The Main School of Fire Service
- Inspection of Environmental Protection
- Polish Red Cross
- National Insurance Service

The National Platform organized by Institute of Meteorology and Water Management has been transformed from former Polish National IDNDR Committee. This Committee initialized research programs regarding risk of natural disasters, publications regarding risk analysis, monographs about great flood event in 1997 and schools and conferences on natural and technological disasters. The membership is voluntary

**Context & Constraints:**

Polish National Platform for DRR and HFA is focused on information exchange and improvement of existing solutions. It is not coordination body for DRR in Poland  
Discussion about form and area of common activities as well as functioning and source of financing of National Platform is in such case crucial. The most important point is to avoid duplication of activities already performed by existing authorities.

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**Romania** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

A National Emergency Situations Management Committee is in place and works as a multisectorial platform for disaster risk management. However, most of disaster risk reduction measures are established based upon the post-disaster actions

**Context & Constraints:**

See above.

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

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 16 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

The platform was established in 2007 and has a well-functioning HFA Focal Point and secretariat, procedures and governing documents. The agency network meets about 5 times per year to discuss, agree upon and disseminate the results of the various platform activities. There is a steering group for the Swedish National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction that is made up of the Director Generals of the 16 member agencies. This decision-making body meets once each year to approve the working plan and national and international activities as well as other matters relating to the goals of the platform. Among the 16 members there are representatives from governmental agencies, including representative from the County Administrative Boards and from the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SKL).

Awareness of the national platform and its responsibilities and activities should be increased outside the sphere of the platform but also within the individual agencies that make up the platform.

**Context & Constraints:**

The government and the leadership of the participating authorities must identify the platform as an important forum for interaction and work on disaster risk reduction. Resources and time should be allowed for the active participation of each of the authorities in the platform. Lack of continuity regarding participation in the agency network meetings and the absence of special earmarked funds and time for participation in workshops and activities are limiting factors. The representative and his or her alternate should be a senior level appointee. Cooperation between the national platform and universities, colleges, businesses and NGOs should be discussed and recommendations made regarding their interaction with the national platform.

A survey was made by the national platform's secretariat during which time the following constraints were identified. Representation from the agencies in the national platform does not currently include all the players involved in the issues that the platform should handle. The authorities should perform more tasks with better quality and less money than if each authority undertakes the activity. However, there is no evidence that this is the case.

There must be a better dialogue with management within each agency and consensus at the management level about the goals and activities of the platform. There should be more external information about the activities of the Swedish National Platform for DRR. More resources (both personnel time and financing) should be available for the work of the platform.

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## Switzerland (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

The Swiss National Platform for Natural Hazards (PLANAT) was created in 1997 by the Swiss Federal Council and made responsible for coordinating concepts in the field of prevention against natural hazards. The main missions of the extra-parliamentary commission are strategic work, awareness building and coordination efforts for disaster risk reduction.

PLANAT consists of twenty specialists coming from all regions of Switzerland. The Federal Council appoints them for periods of four years. The Confederation, the Cantons, research, professional associations, the economy and insurances are represented in PLANAT.

The platform is fully operational and can be considered an example for the implementation of national platforms.

### Context & Constraints:

The platform shows the importance of coordination and co-operation between different actors, the bridging of gaps, use of synergies and addressing strategic questions. The good results and recent disasters have made the need for the continuation of the process self-evident.

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## **The former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia** (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

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

Yes

### **Means of Verification:**

\* 42 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 53 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### **Description:**

NPDRR consists of ministries and governmental agencies(32), inspectorates(21), municipalities(85), public enterprises and services, NGOs(42), Institutes, research centers and observatories(79), laboratories(173), humanitarian organizations (9), stress and trauma treatment organizations (11), trading organizations relevant for DRR(21), the business community and religious communities.

NPDRR is organized on the interconnected and interdependent political, administrative, expert and operative levels

Political (decision-making) level: actively engaging the Government through the Steering Committee, (NPDRR managing body which consists of ministers, representatives of Parliament, President and Association of Municipalities.)

Administrative level: consists of the Council of State Secretaries(CSS), the Inspection Council, the specialized platforms and the thematic working groups. CSS(headed by the Secretary-General of the Government) has the task to bridge over the problems and to mark out administrative-expert decisions affecting NPDRR. Depending on the risk type, seven specialized platforms have been established and headed by competent ministries. Each platform has its Coordinative Council presided by the minister in charge, and each platform has a number of national risk prevention and management commissions. Thematic working groups relate to interdisciplinary issues and link two or more specialized platforms.

Expert level: scientific-technical and expert backbone of NPDRR is composed of academic institutions, public and private universities and research centers, observatories, and the National Laboratory Network. The Legal, Economic-Social, and Academic-Expert Councils, unite the highest decision-makers in the respective areas with top representatives of the academic and business communities and NGOs.

NPDRR is organized on national and municipal levels. However, when risks surpass municipal boundaries,

Regional Councils covering several municipalities are established.

The position of a National Coordinator for Implementation of NPDRR was established, with a task to further coordination and communication among NPDRR stakeholders and to control the implementation and functioning of the Platform.

**Context & Constraints:**

Despite achievements, there is still need for sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

The work of the Legal, Economic-Social and Academic-Expert Councils could be enhanced by establishing respective secretariats.

There is also need for strengthening the institutional capacities of the expert level, as well as the material-technical equipping of some of the laboratories consisting the National Laboratory Network.

Finally, the competences of the National Coordinator for Implementation of the NPDRR are yet to be determined.

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# Oceania

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## 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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

Australia has well-established platforms, bodies and mechanisms for disaster risk reduction. These are both within, and between, levels of government, and with the non-government organisations.

The senior governance committees include representation by Ministers or senior officials from the Australian Government, State and Territory governments, the Australian Local Government Association and New Zealand. Committees that report to the National Emergency Management Committee also include representatives from the non-government sector. Economic sector organisations, including both major private sector companies as well as industry groups, are represented in the national platform through the Trusted Information Sharing Network for Critical Infrastructure Resilience (TISN).

The TISN is an avenue of business-government engagement that provides a forum in which owners and operators of critical infrastructure can work together by sharing information on security and resilience issues which affect critical infrastructure.

The TISN is supported by a number of Australian Government agencies, such as the Department of Health and Ageing, which works in partnership with owners and operators of critical health infrastructure, particularly to highlight specific health sector issues that may impact upon the safety and security of the health of the community and promote strategies for owners and operators of critical health infrastructure to be more resilient in the face of all hazards.

The Australian Government Disaster Recovery Arrangements and its Disaster Recovery Committee facilitate the coordination and implementation of disaster recovery assistance in response to disasters that occur within Australia and for the provision of assistance to Australians adversely affected by off-shore disasters. A recent example of these arrangements in practice was the coordination of the Australian Government's recovery assistance to Victoria after the severe bushfires in that State in early 2009.

### Context & Constraints:

There are disaster risk reduction platforms and mechanisms in the States and Territories.

There are a number of civil society organisations, national planning institutions, economic and development sector organisations represented in the many consultative and decision-making bodies and platforms at all levels of government. It is not practical to specify absolute numbers of such organisations in these bodies and platforms.

Challenges for the future include:

- ensuring the continued effective management of Australian Government managed decision-making and consultative forums, to ensure continued clarity of role, responsibilities and workplan of such forums;
- ensuring that representation in the various groups that make up the platform remains relevant and evolves with changing priorities, agency responsibilities and the increasing role of the private and not-for-profit sector;
- bringing together sometimes competing aspirations for emergency management and disaster resilience between the three tiers of government in Australia; and
- more fully engaging the private sector and non-government agencies.

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## Cook Islands (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

As defined under the Goal 1 of Cook Islands' NAP, one of the actions under the strategy of strengthening EMCI capacity to coordinate and facilitate DRM responsibilities as per legislative mandate accorded by the Disaster Risk Management Act 2007 is to build partnerships with NGOs and Civil Society groups to assist the EMCI to implement the DRM communication strategies and awareness programmes. The framework for such partnerships is formalised in the National DRM Arrangements 2009 but further efforts are required in this regard.

### Context & Constraints:

The Cooks Islands does not yet have a multi-stakeholder platform to bring together a cross-section of disciplines from government, non-government, academia and the private sector. Progress in implementing partnership agreements with NGOs and Civil Society groups was hampered by the lack of interest from the various parties in DRM. The concept of DRR is fairly new right across board and would require a paradigm

shift from waiting till a disaster happens than we do act to lets act now to prevent or mitigate the impact of a disaster when it happens.

However, with the experience of the TC Pat in Aitutaki and the Samoa Tsunami in the region, people are now coming to terms the importance of DRR.

The coming together of key stakeholders as part of the NAP review process in July 2010 and the reaffirmation of their commitment to DRM provided an opportunity to clarify roles and responsibilities and accelerate progress towards NAP goals. The NAP Advisory Committee could build on this momentum by bringing a wider group of stakeholders together again as part of the National Platform for DRM, an international process to which the Cook Islands is committed, in order to strengthen multi-stakeholder engagement in DRM.

Given difficulties extending disaster risk reduction measures to the private sector (including the economically crucial tourism industry), one potential opportunity to strengthen private sector involvement is the creation of tax incentives for private sector DRM initiatives.

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## **Fiji** (in English)

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

### **Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### **Description:**

There is yet to be established a national DRM multi-sectoral platform. However there are a number of forums existing that consider DRM issues.

The NDRM Arrangement provides for an Executive body of key Cabinet Ministers to scrutinise and recommend DRM policy initiatives for Cabinet approval. It manages too the use of the National Disaster Risk Management Trust Fund across the sectors. A National Disaster Risk Management Council is to provide advisory services on DRM to the Executive and to government as well as providing high level national overview of DRM implementation across the sectors by all stakeholders. As the NDRM Arrangement is yet to be fully implemented, the National Disaster Management Council of old continues to function.

A range of interest based groups exist to discuss disaster risk management, but no overarching national platform exists. Partner agencies predominate in the Pacific Partnership Network, whereas at national level, each ministry is represented through a Liaison Officer in the Disaster and Risk Management Training

Advisory Committee and in the National DISMAC. The NDMC too has a representative from each ministry. Unfortunately there is uneven commitment across ministries to attend meetings called by NDMO.

To strengthen links with sector agencies, the climate change programme has a number of national platforms through focal ministries of both environment and health. The programme of protection in emergency is also seeking a national forum through the Social Welfare as the focal ministry. NDMO and DOE are working to establish a National CCA-DRM Platform from early 2011.

Due to the fact that currently no National Platform exists, but that efforts have been made to involve multiple stakeholders in DRR based discussions, it can be stated that some progress has been made against this indicator.

**Context & Constraints:**

Information sharing and communication between sectors, ministries and NGO's are not effective and need to be strengthened. The NGOs are also constrained in the lack of interest of their mandated coordinating agency FCOSS to establish a coordinating NGO national platform.

The NDMO is committed to establishing a multi-stakeholder National Platform in order to foster discussion and co-ordination in the area of DRR and CCA. It is recognised that special efforts should be made to involve representatives of women's groups and faith based groups due to their particular areas of knowledge and the level of community outreach that would be available through their involvement. As well more effort is needed to include in to existing stakeholder coordinating arrangements those agencies with special interests on gender, rights issues and protection in emergencies.

## **Marshall Islands** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

Currently RMI does not have a functioning national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction. The NAP outlines the arrangements for DRM in the RMI and includes the National Disaster Committee, the NAP Implementation Unit (NAPIU, as yet not formalized) and the NAP Task Force, which has multi-sectoral (but not civil society) representation. In addition, there is a national committee on Sustainable Development, under which the NAP Task Force sits. It is intended that once additional donor funding comes through, the NAPIU will play the role of coordinating, facilitating and implementing NAP activities.

The Coastal Management Advisory Committee (CMAC) is a government / non-government partnership group, with a wide membership. Member organisations support local risk management efforts with the inclusion of local and traditional knowledge, but without reference to, or knowledge of, the NAP. Their activities are aligned to the goals of DRR, and include conservation, awareness raising and educational initiatives, baseline data collection and hazard mapping.

**Context & Constraints:**

There is a current disconnection between the activities of civil society organizations and the national government. NGOs and civil society organizations are rarely, if ever, present in any of the various committees or forums associated with national planning. This represents a gap in what could be achieved, given the active nature of several NGOs, including the women's NGO – Women United in the Marshall Islands (WUTMI).

Many of the RMI's various task forces and committees contain the same members. This demonstrates the level of capacity that exists in government to deal with a range of issues, and the need for members to sit on a range of committees. Therefore, until DRR is given a higher priority, and the NAPIU is strengthened, progress on this core indicator will remain limited.

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## **New Zealand** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

\* NA civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* NA sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

No significant change since the 2007-09 HFA monitor reporting period. No national committee or forum for all-hazards disaster risk reduction exists in New Zealand. However, various clusters of agencies with like functions and interests do exist, for example national lifeline utility services. These clusters, along with professional associations, may work together on risk reduction activities.

A formal structure exists nationally for emergency preparedness, response and recovery management. The central decision-making body of executive government that addresses emergency management is the Cabinet Committee for Domestic & External Security Coordination (DES). The DES committee is chaired by the Prime Minister, and includes those Ministers responsible for departments that play essential roles in such situations. To support that process, an Officials' Committee for Domestic and External Security Coordination (ODESC), consisting of the departmental chief executives, provides strategic policy advice to the DES ministers. The ODESC process is supported by the National Crisis Management Centre that coordinates operations nationally and is led by the agency that has primary responsibility for managing the

emergency, depending on its type.

**Context & Constraints:**

Continuing risk management and integrated policy and planning processes are intended to ensure that national priorities for risk reduction are established, and also that gaps/issues in institutional frameworks are identified and addressed, without a singular forum or committee for hazard risk reduction.

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**Samoa** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

Samoa does not yet have a multi-sectoral National Platform for DRM that brings together stakeholders from government, non-government, private sector and the academia. The Disaster Advisory Committee (DAC) is the apex body that coordinates policy formulation and regulatory roles for all DRM functions. The DAC includes CEOs from government ministries, private sector, NGOs and heads of international/regional organisations and overseas missions.

The DAC is responsible for developing policy and plans, including the NDMP and supporting documents for approval of the National Disaster Council (NDC). The DAC is authorised by the NDMP to approve response agency and community plans and for the implementation of disaster management policy and plans, including hazard and risk assessment, hazard mitigation, education, public information, warning systems and training.

**Context & Constraints:**

The functional and structural relations between the National Disaster Council and the Disaster Advisory Committee need to be harmonised and strengthened to differentiate and clarify roles.

Another major challenge is ensuring continued commitment from all stakeholders towards disaster risk management and its integration into the development policymaking and planning at all levels. The roles and responsibilities of the individual agencies need to be clarified and assured all member agencies are aware of their roles within the DAC and within their own organisations. In addition, there is a need to strengthen coordination of key DRM activities through the establishment of Working Groups that operate under the umbrella of a National Platform for DRM. There is a general feeling amongst the NGO community that civil society is under-represented on the DAC, through a National Platform with its working

groups wider sectoral NGO and public sector representation will be possible.

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## Solomon Islands (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

### Description:

A range of groups meet to discuss disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction and disaster management, but no comprehensive national platform currently exists. The groups that do exist generally comprise of NGO's, NDMO and donor organizations. Sectoral ministries and women's groups are not well represented. Since January 2010, the NDMO has been very proactive in terms of attempting to coordinate with various stakeholders and bring them together. It is hoped that the new DRM arrangements will lead to greater involvement and co-ordination of multiple stakeholders in DRR related work. Due to the fact that currently no National Platform exists, but that efforts have been made to involve multiple stakeholders in DRR based discussions, it can be stated that some progress has been made.

### Context & Constraints:

Information sharing and communication on DRR work between sectoral ministries, NGO's, INGO's and with the NDMO needs strengthening. This could be achieved through a commitment to establish a multi-stakeholder National Platform in order to foster discussion and co-ordination in the area of DRR. Special efforts should be made to involve representatives of women's groups and faith based groups due to their particular areas of knowledge and the level of community outreach that would be available through their involvement.

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## Vanuatu (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

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

**Description:**

According to the new Vanuatu National Disaster Reduction and Disaster Management Arrangements, the following organizational structure is foreseen:

A National Disaster Risk Management Council consists of the following members:

- Director General of Internal Affairs (Chair)
- Secretary of the Development Committee of Officials
- Director of Public Health
- Police Commissioner
- Director of Finance
- Director of Public Works
- Director Provincial Affairs
- Director Secretariat (NDRMO)

An NGO and Red Cross Coordination Group:

To ensure close collaboration and coordination with all Non-Government Organisations, and the Vanuatu Red Cross Society, the National Disaster Risk Management Office (NDRMO) will facilitate regular meetings with their respective representative.

DRR and DM National Working Groups:

The NDRMO can establish representative Working Groups as required to assist the process of implementing the national disaster risk management committee's NDRMC priorities for mitigation, preparedness, response, relief and recovery actions. The composition, terms of reference and reporting arrangements of such Working Groups will be determined by the NDRMO and representation may consist of a range of national stakeholders including government agencies, NGOs, private sector, provincial, island, area or community representatives.

A comprehensive multi-stakeholder National Platform for DRM bringing together key government departments and sectors, civil society, private sector and academia does not yet exist and is also not foreseen in the new national DRR/DM Arrangements.

**Context & Constraints:**

The main challenge is getting the various actors who are engaged in DRR-DM to work together, to get everyone focused on addressing the most pressing priorities, and to develop clear and adequately funded programs targeting risk reduction. To date, the urgent need to respond to the latest crisis or threat has seen a diminished focus on addressing the full spectrum of actions that are needed across the DRR-DM continuum. In short, efforts by both donors and government are still largely disaster driven, with insufficient investment in up-front risk reduction measures.

There are currently around 37 regional partner agencies engaged in DRR-DM in the Pacific region, and this is without taking into account the significant number of government agencies, NGOs and other organisations engaged at national level. Getting all of the various actors to adopt a consistent and nationally led approach has proven difficult. The huge number of actors makes the task of coordination extremely challenging, which in turn puts significant pressure on national agencies responsible for

DRR-DM, particularly the NDRMO. The absence of dedicated resources for DRR-DM at national level currently makes effective coordination almost impossible. Most regional and bilateral partners consulted during the review do not currently use the NAP as an entry point or anchor for their assistance.

#### Opportunities

In the medium term, establishing a national multi-stakeholder platform for DRR-DM may help to improve coordination and mainstreaming of DRR-DM amongst all key actors. Coordination should ideally be facilitated by one agency, perhaps with lead responsibility shared on a rotating basis. Such a coordination mechanism at national level, such as a National Platform for Disaster Risk Management, would facilitate the exchange of information and cooperation between NGOs and other key stakeholders engaged in DRR-DM activities.

There is an opportunity to simplify governance arrangements and move towards a multi-hazard approach to DRR-DM by joining the DRR-DM NAP and NAPA (NACCC) task forces. Such a move may help government and donors to make more informed and balanced decisions about the most pressing DRR priorities based on a holistic assessment of all hazards. It would also enable the DRR-DM NAP to benefit from the experience and successes already achieved under the Climate Change NAPA, and reduce duplication (especially given that the NAPA and NAP task forces are essentially comprised of the same people).

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