

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

HFA Priority 2, core indicator 2.4:

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Know the Risks and Take Action

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

This report compiles inputs by Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) priority for action 2.4 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/>

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

Africa

Algeria (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Le risque acridien est le domaine où l'évaluation des risques aux niveaux national et local prend systématiquement en compte les risques transnationaux pour sa réduction.

Dans ce cadre la coopération a été institutionnalisée entre les pays du Maghreb et les pays sahéliers concernés par la création d'une commission régionale de lutte antiacridienne sous l'égide de la FAO.

Par ailleurs, il y'a lieu de signaler des coopérations pour l'alerte et l'évaluation des risques transnationaux dans les domaines suivants :

- Feux de forêts (coopération algéro-tunisienne) ;
- séismes et tsunamis (à l'échelle euro-méditerranéenne) ;
- Météo (coopération régionale) ;
- Pollution marine par les hydrocarbures (accord sous régional algérie-maroc-tunisie et un mémorandum d'entente avec l'Espagne).

On peut illustrer cette coopération par les actions ou exemples suivants :

- l'Algérie est membre de la Charte de l'ONU « espace et catastrophes majeures », permettant la mise à disposition des images d'évaluation des dégâts.
- implantation d'un Bureau d'Appui Régional d'utilisation de l'information d'origine spatiale contre les catastrophes naturelles du programme UN-SPIDER.
- Coopération pour la mise en œuvre d'un système d'alerte précoce à la sécheresse, basé sur les techniques spatiales avec la Tunisie et le Maroc.

On peut également citer la participation des forces armées algériennes aux activités suivantes :

- deux exercices internationaux, en 2009 et 2010 (Tel El Bahr), de lutte contre la pollution marine, dans les ports d'Arzew et de Bejaia;
- un exercice en 2009 avec le partenaire suisse, sur la protection NBC;
- un exercice régional en 2009 (Maghreb) sur le traitement d'un incident chimique;
- Des stages de formation à la gestion des risques, et des exercices sur l'assistance humanitaire en cas de catastrophe. Dans le cadre du dialogue méditerranéen, de l'OTAN et de « l'Initiative 5+5 Défense »

Context & Constraints:

Les défis à relever résident essentiellement dans l'approfondissement de la coopération régionale dans les domaines cités précédemment et dans sa généralisation aux autres domaines ou types de risques où

cela est possible et souhaitable.

L'Algérie a proposé dans le cadre des travaux du conseil des Ministres Arabes de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme, la création du « Centre Arabe de Prévention du Risque Sismique et des Autres Catastrophes Naturelles » dont les statuts sont en cours de ratification. Le démarrage de ce futur centre, dont le siège sera à Alger, pourra certainement contribuer à l'élargissement de cette coopération par les opportunités techniques qu'elle offrira.

Botswana (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

The Southern African Development Communities (SADC) has got the mandate to provide information related trans-boundary disaster risks. The respective departments in the country such as Water Affairs have some bilateral agreements with the countries in the region to share the information and data

Context & Constraints:

The SADC based early warning system is non-functional and requires capacity building.

Burundi (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Le Burundi est membre des Organismes Régionaux et Internationaux en charge des aspects de la RRC et ACC comme UNSIPC, OIPC, Golden Spear, Communauté Est Africaine, Règlement sanitaire International 2005, Centre Africain d'Application Météorologique au Développement, Initiative du Bassin du Nil, Autorité du Lac Tanganyika, etc.

Context & Constraints:

Le Burundi a souvent des problèmes d'honorer les engagements vis à vis de certains organismes particulièrement en matière de contributions financières.

Cape Verde (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

> Relatório 4ª. Conferencia Regional sobre Inundações na África do Oeste e Central (2010)
[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/17661_rapport\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/17661_rapport[1].pdf) [PDF]

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

As avaliações dos riscos nacionais e locais são elaborados com base nas directrizes da Estratégia Regional Africana para RRR e no Mecanismo da CEDEAO para RRC bem como do seu Programa de Acção.

Em 2010, realizamos em Cabo Verde 4 Conferências Internacionais, a saber:

- 4ª Conferencia Regional sobre inundações e Catástrofes Naturais na África Ocidental e Central – Cidade da Praia – 5- 7 Maio 2010. O encontro visava igualmente, reforçar a parceria entre os serviços de protecção civil, as Sociedades Nacionais da Cruz Vermelha e do Crescente Vermelho bem como os outros parceiros na redução dos riscos e resposta às catástrofes. Contou com a participação dos países membros da CEDEAO, África Central e Mauritânia.

- Workshop Regional sobre a Implementação do Sistema de Inventario e Analise para a Avaliação de

Riscos (SIERA) na África Ocidental – Praia, 29 de Junho – 1 de Julho de 2010. Um dos objectivos principais desse Workshop foi o lançamento oficial do Projecto-piloto - SIERA, em 4 países piloto da nossa região.

- Workshop Internacional Makavol, Fogo 2010 sobre Gestão de Risco Vulcânico em ilhas - Praia 4 -9 de Dezembro de 2010. É uma das três Reuniões Internacionais sobre Vulcões sustentado pelo projecto “ Intensificação das capacidades de R&D para contribuir para a redução do risco vulcânico na Macaronésia (MAC/3/C161)”, co-financiado pelo Programa de Cooperação Transnacional Madeira-Canarias-Açores da EU (MAC 2007-2013), com a colaboração do Observatório Vulcanológico e Geotérmico dos Açores, Fundação Canária ITER, Sociedade Vulcanológica Espanhola e a Associação Vulcanológica das Ilhas Canárias (AVCAN).

- Atelier de Formação em Avaliação Rápida de Necessidades Humanitárias e Lançamento da Campanha Cidades Resilientes – Praia 7 – 9 de Dezembro de 2010. Pretendeu-se com esta formação reforçar de uma maneira geral, as capacidades dos 22 Municípios de Cabo Verde e demais instituições que trabalham directamente na resposta às catástrofes. Foi financiado pelo PNUD Cabo Verde e contou com a parceria do OCHA-Dakar.

Participação em Reuniões ligado à RRC:

- IIª. Conferência Ministerial sobre Redução dos Riscos de Catástrofes Nairobi, Quénia, 14 – 16 Abril de 2010 – A Delegação foi chefiada por S. Excia. o Ministro da Administração Interna, Dr. Lívio Lopes Fernandes e composta pelo Presidente do SNPC, Ten. Coronel Alberto Carlos Barbosa Fernandes.

- Realização na Cidade da Praia do Seminário Nacional sobre a Adaptação das Mudanças Climáticas

- Conferencia Internacional “Cities on Volcanoes 6 – CoV6 – Tenerife 2010 – Tenerife, ilhas Canárias, Espanha – 31 de Maio a 4 de Junho de 2010.

- Visita de “Troca de Experiencia Sul-Sul ente as Plataformas Nacionais para a Redução dos Riscos de Catástrofes em África – 24 – 26 de Agosto 2010, Nairobi, Quénia. Participaram as Plataformas Nacionais de Cabo Verde, Costa do Marfim, Burundi, Senegal e Quénia.

- Atelier de Validação das Directivas sobre a criação e o reforço das Plataformas Nacionais de Redução de Riscos de Catástrofes nos países membros da CEDEAO – 6 – 7 de Julho de 2010, Banjul, Gâmbia.

- Atelier de Formação dos Peritos da Equipa de Intervenção da CEDEAO (EERT) – 26-30 de Julho, Abuja, Nigéria.

- Missão de Apoio à Guiné Bissau – 25 de Março -2 de Abril . Apoio na criação de um Serviço Nacional de Protecção Civil da Guiné Bissau.

- Missão UNDAC (Equipa das Nações Unidas de Avaliação e Coordenação de Catástrofes ao Benin- 14-29 Out. 2010. Cabo Verde esteve representado pelo membro da UNDAC, Ten. Coronel Alberto Carlos Barbosa Fernandes.

Context & Constraints:

As principais limitações que o SNPC tem verificado ao longo destes anos, tem a ver com a barreira linguista, visto Cabo Verde tem como língua oficial o português e se encontrar enquadrada numa região francófona. O contacto que fazemos com os países vizinhos a nível de cooperação ou troca de experiências tem sido em francês ou inglês. Têm-se verificado nalgumas reuniões problemas ligados a tradução dos documentos, nomeadamente da francesa para inglesa e vice-versa, e a falta de tradução de

documentos importantes para o português.

Cabo Verde é um país arquipelágico e o único que não tem fronteiras terrestres com o continente Africano, e este afastamento levanta alguns problemas de comunicação com os países do continente africana e limita a participação de mais agentes de protecção civil de Cabo Verde em reuniões, troca de experiências, seminários, workshop.

Comoros (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Les Comores font partie de la Commission de l'Océan Indien qui a de nombreux programmes touchant à la Gestion des Risques de Catastrophes: le programme RSIE traite du risque épidémique, la Stratégie régionale d'adaptation aux changements climatiques devant être finalisée en Mai 2011, le projet Polmar, le progeco, un projet de développement de la recherche universitaire (financement BaD, pilotage de la COI) en cours, et enfin un projet COI en gestion des risques de catastrophes qui va démarrer prochainement.

Le risque tsunami est traité à un niveau régional dans le cadre du projet ICG-IOTWS de l'UNESCO-COI, avec la mise en place des centres d'alerte régionaux (inde, indonésie, australie), et le renforcement des capacités d'identification des risques, de modélisation, etc.

D'autres initiatives régionales peuvent être signalées :

- Le projet EVOSS de l'union européenne;
- Le projet CMRS (centre météorologique) basé à la Réunion;
- La mise en place d'un master en télédétection à l'Université de la réunion;
- La coopération régionale pour la recherche et les sauvetages en mer (projet SAR);
- la Convention de Nairobi pour la protection, la gestion et la mise en valeur du milieu marin et des zones côtières de la région de l'Afrique orientale, qui favorise la coopération technique et scientifique, notamment pour l'évaluation et la gestion de l'environnement.

A noter enfin que les Comores sont membre de l'Easbrig (brigade d'intervention de l'afrique de l'est): une formation a été dispensée aux Comores en Mars 2011 pour préparer une intervention suite à une crise. La mise en place d'une plateforme régionale d'intervention est prévue.

Context & Constraints:

Les Comores sont membres de la Commission de l'Océan Indien et donc, à cet égard, bénéficient des projets régionaux pour les risques de catastrophes (en cours ou en projet). Ces îles font face à des risques similaires (cyclones, tsunami, fortes pluies, épidémies), aussi cette composante régionale est capitale.

La participation des Comores à la Convention de Nairobi est aussi une opportunité pour développer ses capacités.

La dépendance forte du pays à l'aide extérieure est particulièrement illustrée dans le domaine de la recherche et de la connaissance des risques. Il est donc extrêmement important que le pays renforce ses collaborations régionales dans ce domaine.

Cote d'Ivoire (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Compte tenu du caractère régional de certains risques, l'Etat participe à des programmes et projets régionaux. on peut relever les cas d'inondations, d'érosion côtière, d'épidémie (méningite), d'épizootie (grippe aviaire).

Context & Constraints:

A ce niveau aussi, le manque de coordination et de bases de données suffisamment renseignées ne permet pas toujours d'atteindre les résultats escomptés. Le défi à relever reste la contribution effective de chaque pays aux projets et programmes sous régionaux existants ou à venir.

Ghana (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Ghana is a member of the African Union (AU) and the sub-regional grouping, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and abides by the AU and ECOWAS conventions on disaster risk reduction, especially in the area of trans-boundary collaboration.

Ghana shares information with neighbouring countries such as Burkina Faso, Cote d'voire on hazards such as Cerebro-spinal meningitis, Anthrax, locust invasion, algal bloom and flooding. Specifically Ghana receives early warning from the operators of the Bagre Dam in Burkina Faso before spilling. Ghana also exchanges information on other Pest and Insect infestation hazards such as African Swine Fever, Avian Influenza with neighbouring countries.

Context & Constraints:

Elaborate policy agreements do not exist between Ghana and the neighbouring countries. Language is a serious problem for collaboration in view of the fact that Ghana, an anglophone country is surrounded by francophone countries. Some times there are delays in early warning information getting to actual users.

Guinea-Bissau (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Nível de Progresso atingidos

Mesmo que a Guiné-Bissau é membro da CEDAO, CILS, OMVG, OOAS, ainda não aderiu a outras redes

de sistema Exemplo : PLATAFORMA REGIONAL DE GESTÃO DE RISCOS DE CATASTROFES :

Questões chaves atingidos :

Plano de acção transfronteiriça a nível da agricultura e veterinária e no quadro de regulamento sanitária que estão identificadas os pontos de entrada no quadro da implementação do regulamento sanitário internacional (RSI)

Context & Constraints:

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

Kenya (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

The government is working very closely with Africa Union at the regional and Igad at the sub-regional level in addressing disaster risk reduction and trans boundary issues. Issues of small arms and light weapons that causes instability are being addressed by AU, The conflicts brought about by crossborder rustling, pasture and grazing is being addressed by Igad. There are also efforts being done by Philanthropists like the Tecla Lorupe Foundation that organizes peace races and are preaching peaceful coexistence with neighbours, they also build schools and are changing the communities way of life in those regions.

Context & Constraints:

These are delicate issues and efforts are required for sustainable implementation and development.

Lesotho (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has a very weak disaster risk Management Structure that is still at its infant stage.

It has never therefore facilitated cooperation in DRR within the regions.

The regional strategy was developed a long time ago but it was never implemented. It is now under review and the SADC is in the process of recruiting people into the DRR Department at the regional level.

Context & Constraints:

Because of the ineffective office at the regional level, there has been very little trans boundary and regional DRR activities.

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

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

La survenance de la crise politique a gravement handicapé et mis en veilleuse les relations de Madagascar avec les institutions extérieures même dans le domaine de la GRC. Quoique, en matière de surveillance et d'alerte aux tsunamis, l'Institut de Géophysique d'Antananarivo (IOGA) travaille avec le PTWC (Centre d'alerte aux tsunamis dans le Pacifique) et le JMA (Japan Meteorological Agency).

De même, le Service de la Météorologie Malagasy travaille en étroite collaboration avec la SADC pour la prévision météorologique sur une période trimestrielle.

Context & Constraints:

Les plans d'actions des programmes d'envergure transfrontalière ne sont pas vulgarisés au niveau des secteurs concernés. On note aussi une insuffisance d'expertise en matière de changement climatique et de pollution marine par exemple.

Recommandations : favoriser les échanges notamment avec les pays latino-américains (en matière de changement climatique), le Japon (en matière de tsunamis et séisme). Par ailleurs, il faut considérer les programmes d'envergure transfrontalière sur la GRC comme un axe transversal.

Malawi (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

In various hazard prone areas risk assessments have been conducted through the community based projects that are being implemented in the respective areas. Recently, some regional and sub-regional initiatives on regional and transboundary risks have been developed and are being implemented. These include; the Shire-Zambezi River Basin Project; and the Songwe River Basin Project.

Context & Constraints:

Participatory risk and vulnerability assessments are part of the various DRR project implementation process. However, these assessments have not been carried out on a larger scale (e.g. whole district) and are not linked nor well coordinated to form a standard and comprehensive national hazard and vulnerability database. Malawi does receive a lot of water through rivers crossing boundaries.

Mauritius (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Mauritius is a member of the RA I Tropical Cyclone Committee. The Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre, (RSMC), is Meteo France, Reunion and Mauritius is the sub-regional centre. The Tropical Cyclone Committee meets every two years around the month of October and there is good cooperation among member countries in sharing data and information.

There is also good working link with other WMO member countries, the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre, (PTWC) and the Japan Meteorological Agency, (JMA), on tsunami warnings, United States Geological Survey, (USGS), on earthquake warning.

Context & Constraints:

No significant constraint has been identified.

Morocco (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Le Maroc est impliqué dans des programmes d'accords régionaux et sous-régionaux dans la zone Méditerranée, la zone Afrique et la zone pays arabes visant la réduction des catastrophes (ISDR), la préparation et la lutte contre la pollution marine accidentelle par hydrocarbures, la lutte contre les incendies de forêts, la préparation face aux séismes, la recherche et le sauvetage en mer.

Pour la lutte anti-acridienne et l'opération Ghait (la lutte contre la sécheresse), le Maroc coordonne ses actions avec les pays voisins.

Dans le cadre de ligue arabe, le Maroc abrite le bureau arabe de la protection civile et des secours qui a parmi ses attributions l'organisation de la protection des catastrophes et le développement de la coopération entre les pays arabes dans le domaine de la prévention des catastrophes.

le Maroc participe également à l'élaboration d'un projet de stratégie pour la gestion des risques de catastrophes et l'impact des changements climatiques dans le monde islamique.

Context & Constraints:

Il ya une intense coopération actuelle entre les pays de la région, soit des pays de la région Arabe, du Moyen Orient ou encoue du Sud de l'Europe Occidentale et Méditerranéenne (Accord Eur-Opa risques majeurs), cependant cette coopération doit être renforcée par la réalisation sur le terrain de plusieurs exercices de simulation et d'échange d'information sur les risques de catastrophes.

La coopération régionale doit également couvrir tous les types de catastrophes, mais certaines contraintes entravent ce processus à cause de l'influence de la politique au niveau régionale.

Mozambique (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

> Tripartite Permanent Technical Committee (TPTC) between Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland (2010) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16411_primaoperatingobjectives.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

> Planning prima operatinal rules (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16411_planningprimaoperatingrulesdss2.pptx [PPTX]

Description:

Due to its location at the downstream end of 13 international river basins which are annually concern of the country, Mozambique is the most interested party in the regional dialogue to ensure equitable management of transboundary water resources and reduce the related risks. In this regard, 6 rivers basins put the major

pressures to the country: the Zambezi, Pungue, Save, Limpopo, Incomati and Maputo rivers due to the direct impacts of water scarcity or excess on the local economic activities and human settlements in Mozambique.

Over the last years, through the project named PRIMA, Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland have enhanced regional cooperation towards the management of water resources of the Incomati-Maputo rivers systems, under the Inco-Maputo Agreement.

In light of this agreement, on behalf of the Tripartite Permanent Technical Committee (TPTC) between those countries, the Mozambican National Directorate for Water has been granted funds from the Government of the Netherlands for the implementation of the Progressive Realization of the IncoMaputo Agreement (PRIMA) Programme. Nine (9) studies, of which, two on risk management at regional perspective are currently ongoing.

On other hand, tripartite meetings have been held between Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe with the aim at improving the inter-government coordination on water management on the Zambezi River, principally during the rainy season. Therefore, as part of a regional strategy for flood risk management, controlled water discharges from the Caribe hydropower between Zambia and Zimbabwe to the Cahora Bassa dam in Mozambique, has helped to reduce the impacts of floods on downstream locations in Mozambique.

To avoid environmental risks associated to fluvial navigation, Mozambique and Malawi technical teams have been working together to find appropriate solutions for navigation of the Shire and Lower Zambezi Rivers systems connecting Malawi and Mozambique to the Indian Ocean.

Context & Constraints:

The main constraints to the implementation of regional projects with regard to PRIMA are:

- The geographical location of the Inco-Maputo rivers system on three countries remains a major challenge to setting up integrated operating objectives
- The existence of several management units and institutional structures in each country
- The difficulties to implement a multi-tiered approach which optimizes the local water resources needs and usages without compromising the river system equilibrium.
- Lack of financial resources to ensure the sustainability of PRIMA secretariat.

Nigeria (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

> West Africa Regional Study on Transnational Flood Impacts and Preparedness Mechanisms (2010)
http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_ecowaspostfloodstudyfinalenglish.doc [DOC]

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Nigeria is participating in Regional DRR programmes coordinated by ECOWAS. Nigeria participated in Flood Trans-boundary study expert meetings and development of DRR Action Plans for the West African countries.

DRR Frameworks and strategies for West African region had also been developed and approved.

Context & Constraints:

There is the need for greater involvement of the regional commission for trans-boundary implementation of DRR programmes.

Senegal (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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

La Communauté des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO) compte mettre en place une politique sous régionale de RRC dans le contexte de changements climatiques. A cet effet, elle a organisé dans le mois de juin un atelier de sensibilisation des Etats membres sur l'intégration de la RRC et du changement climatique dans les politiques de développement.

Context & Constraints:

Cependant, les capacités nationales des Etats membres sont toujours très faibles et la CEDEAO n'est pas encore parvenue à renforcer les plates formes nationales des Etats membres

Sierra Leone (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

National policies have been developed, in collaboration with key partners. Because many of these partners have contributed to the process of developing such policies, ownership and a clear knowledge of institutional /departmental etc roles and responsibilities during disasters has been made possible. Sub-regional meetings are also held on a regular basis to develop sub-regional hazard/vulnerability/risk assessments with sub-regional response plans. These resources, both human and material are designed in such a way that they could be requested for at very short notice by any member country as and when the need arises. For localised disasters/risks that have the propensity to become sub-regional, meetings have also been done at various levels to map out contingency plans to address this. One challenge encountered here though is that not all of Sierra Leone's immediate neighbours have conducted national hazard/risk/vulnerability profiles. Thus writing out contingency plans hasn't always been reflective of the real issues facing those countries. An example could be cited of recent flooding that swept across from Sierra Leone to Liberia. is flooding in a border town near any of the neighbouring countries. Thus, Sierra Leone is part of the Mano-River and the ECOWAS (sub-regional and regional bodies) that have strong cooperation in terms of risk assessments and reduction activities. Contingencies plans are in place to cover inter-regional disasters and funds and stockpiles are readily available to support those plans. Sierra Leone is currently represented in the ECOWAS Emergency Response Team (EERT). The country is also participating in ECOWAS's effort to integrate DRR into Climate Change and Adaptation. We are also in close collaboration with neighbouring Liberia and the Republic of Guinea

Context & Constraints:

A major challenge in transnational cooperation in DRR is that countries are not at the same level interms of policy formulation and implementation.

Tanzania, United Rep of (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Government, Regional, International and Local Agencies and Organizations consider cross - jurisdictional boundary issues in their disaster risk management and emergency planning and warning. TMA works closely with regional bodies like SADC and EAC on data process, sharing and dissemination. National Avian Influenza Emergency Preparedness and Response Strategic Plan (EPRP) of 2006/7-2008/9 it revised version (NAPIP) and new RVF – EPRP both for 2010/11 – 2012/13 has also been harmonized with the regional preparedness plan such as the Southern Africa Development Cooperation (SADC), East African Community (EAC), and African Union Inter-Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR).

The country shares land boundaries with eight countries but hazards and risks assessment reports are mainly based on local exercises only. Tanzania cooperates inter - regionally and globally through international meetings/platforms that undertake risk assessments and set policy and best practice standards, to manage regional and global hazards and risks. For example the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare works with Centre for Disease Control (CDC) under sponsorship of USAID with Schools of Public Health in East and Central Africa. They developed curriculum and train students and workers in field of public health on disaster preparedness and response as well as facilitating districts to prepare disaster response plan. Also the National Influenza Centre (NIC) laboratory was established with the support from CDC and WHO.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge faced with these regional collaborative bodies continues to be funding and marginalization of disaster risk management activities. There is a need to enforce all regional bodies to have a special desk for disaster management. Sensitization, lobbying and advocacy for policy makers to assure budget for trans-boundary disaster risk reduction.

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Risks include transboundary diseases for both human and livestock.

Context & Constraints:

Animal diseases such as Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP) mainly prevalent in North Western border of the country and have been difficult to contain. There are plans to embark on vaccination exercises that involve neighbouring governments doing their own vaccination of these trans-boundary diseases at the same time.

Americas

Anguilla (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Relationships have been formed via the tripartite with Dutch Sint Maarten and Saint Martin. Progress is starting on this via an EU funded initiative put together by the OCTs. Maritime Search and Rescue Plan available upon request to NDMC. Oil Spill Plan, Regional Representative fore mainstreaming DRR and CLimate Change. FCO Audit, CDEMA Audit, HFA, BAT, OECS BTool, CDEMA ICA, CDM Annual Status, CDEMA Annual Coutry Report and Workplan.

Context & Constraints:

Travel budgets and need for committment of resources from other agencies. Copies of strategies and plans are available upon request to the NDMC.

Antigua and Barbuda (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

The region is made up of a lot of small Islands with limited resources and how much assistance one can give to its neighbor is usually very limited, yet there is a system to do just this. This system needs to be expanded to enhance trans-regional issues and by doing so will strengthen our overall disaster management system

Context & Constraints:

The region is constrained by language, geography, lack of technology, etc.

Argentina (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

El hecho más auspicioso de este período, ha sido la constitución de la REHU - Reunión Especializada de Reducción de Riesgos de Desastres Socio-naturales, la Defensa Civil, la Protección Civil y la Asistencia Humanitaria del MERCOSUR. Allí, como el propio nombre lo indica, se atiende a la RRD y en el marco de los países miembros del MERCOSUR. Esta REHU está cumpliendo su primer año de vida, pero avanza considerablemente en su consolidación interna.

Asimismo, existe un Comité de Cuencas entre los países de la región, de los que Argentina ocupa un lugar activo precisamente a través de la Secretaría de Provincias del Ministerio del Interior.

También colaboran en ello inter-institucionalmente aquellas ONG con radicación en varios países de la región (FICR, Habitat por la Humanidad, etc.).

Asimismo, por razones históricas y regionales (comparten una fuerte actividad sísmica), provincias como la de San Juan y la Región Central chilena suelen intercambiar información y alertas.

Context & Constraints:

No obstante ello, hasta el momento no hay políticas preventivas conjuntas y se comparten en general apoyos solamente en las emergencias propiamente dichas.

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Barbados is one of the 16 Participating States (PS) of the CDEMA. The CDEMA Coordinating Unit promotes and facilitates the exchange of disaster risk reduction information and best practice, training, cooperation and collaboration among its members in the context of the Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy and Framework.

The Regional Response Mechanism (RRM) facilitates cooperation between PS of CDEMA and provides for national, regional and international support in times of crisis.

Barbados is a member of the Eastern Caribbean Donor Group (ECDG) which also provides a coordinating mechanism for responding to the needs of the Eastern Caribbean in the event of a disaster. ECDG is an information-sharing mechanism designed to avoid duplication of effort and resources.

Barbados is a member of the Regional Security System (RSS) which coordinates security resources and provides an enhanced response capability in time of emergency/disaster.

Barbados actively cooperates with regional and international entities in the execution of risk reduction initiatives for multi-hazards and trans-boundary risks, including:

- Caribbean Development Bank, CDB,
- United Nations Development Programme, UNDP,
- Organisation of American States, OAS,
- Association of Caribbean States, ACS,
- Canadian International Development Agency, CIDA,
- United States Aid for International Development/Office of Foreign Assistance, USAID/OFDA,
- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO,
- Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology, CIMH, and
- Caribbean Community Climate Change Center.

Barbados is the current Chair and major champion for the Tsunami and Coastal Hazards Warning System for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions. In this context, national components of the system are being installed under the auspices of the DEM Standing Committee on Coastal Hazards. Sea level and seismic monitoring, hazard assessment, national warning communications, modeling efforts and public education, are all being implemented, with a view to having a functional warning system in place by the end of 2012.

Context & Constraints:

As a small island developing state, Barbados has severe capacity limitations to fulfill the obligations of all regional and international programmes for DM and DRR. As a consequence, the maximum possible benefits are usually not realized from these programmes, unless the regional organisation itself has a very strong human resource base, and is able to render significant levels of on-hands assistance to countries when necessary.

Recommendations

To prevent duplication and maximize benefits to all countries, regional and international organisations must coordinate when they are conducting programmes in overlapping areas. In the Caribbean region, there is some effort in this regard, but much more can and must be accomplished in order for island states to realize their true potential in disaster management.

Bolivia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

En el contexto transfronterizo, el trabajo realizado en el Chaco (sequía) y en la Amazonia (inundación). Comités de frontera particularmente con Perú y Chile. Siendo uno de los subtemas es el de catástrofes y gestión del riesgo de desastres.

Autoridad Bi-Nacional Autónoma del Sistema Hídrico del Lago Titicaca (ALT) que trabaja sobre el control de las aguas de la cuenca del Titicaca y problemas de riesgos ambientales.

En relación a las estrategias y esquemas regionales, el CAPRADE, y la estrategia EAPAD articulado a Hyogo.

Primer informe regional CAPRADE 2008 y el que se realiza para el 2010-2011

Context & Constraints:

Lamentablemente las experiencias y productos logrados por el Proyecto PREDECAN. Voluntariado para Emergencias y Recuperación Temprana (FICR) y con Cascos Blancos (OEA). tienen muy poca difusión para su aplicación.

Brazil (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Fórum Nacional na cidade de Ponta Porã, fronteira com o Paraguai, onde, entre outros temas, foi discutido a integração entre instituições municipais de defesa civil. Participação na reunião Especializada de Redução de Riscos de Desastres Socionaturais, Defesa Civil, Proteção Civil e Assistência Humanitária – REHU, do Mercosul e articulação com mecanismos similares de blocos sub-regionais vizinhos.

Context & Constraints:

Após a mobilização para a construção de políticas públicas em Defesa Civil com a 1ª Conferência Nacional de Defesa Civil, realizada em março de 2010, a Secretaria Nacional de Defesa Civil - SEDEC/MI e a Coordenadoria de Defesa Civil de Ponta Porã, em parceria com o Centro Universitário de Estudos e Pesquisas sobre Desastres CEPED UFSC, promovem o VII Fórum Nacional de Defesa Civil. Com o tema da Campanha "Cidades Mais Seguras" o VII Fórum ocorrerá, pela primeira vez, na região centro-oeste, em Ponta Porã, no Mato Grosso do Sul, entre os dias 22 a 24 de setembro de 2010. Ponta Porã localiza-se em um território de fronteira entre Brasil e Paraguai, desenvolve ações de qualidade na área de Defesa Civil, atua na prevenção de desastres e colabora para uma cultura de redução de riscos. O VII Fórum Nacional de Defesa Civil tem a finalidade de fomentar ações locais de Defesa Civil. Possibilita a troca de experiências e oferece um espaço público para o debate inter e multidisciplinar em Defesa Civil com ênfase nas ações locais, estimulando os municípios para a redução de riscos de desastres. Fazem parte da programação do VII Fórum palestras com o tema "Defesa Civil nas escolas", discussões sobre proteção das cidades e segurança das populações fronteiriças, e articulação das diretrizes aprovadas na Conferência com foco nos municípios.

British Virgin Islands (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

The Regional CDM Strategy and Results Framework has now been in existence since 2001. After 5 years, (during the later half of 2006 to the first quarter of 2007), CDEMA elaborated a revised and enhanced CDM Strategy and Framework for the Caribbean.

The VI CDM Strategy was developed to be aligned with the CDM Framework. There is growing consensus among development partners and financial institutions on the need to harmonize and coordinate CDM programming in the Caribbean, and stakeholders have agreed to use the CDM framework as a key tool in this harmonization and coordination process. The CDM Framework effectively acts as the harmonization tool for a regional "Programme Based Approach" (PBA) for CDM programming in the region. Aligning the VI CDM Strategy to the Regional CDM Strategy has the dual benefit of being well coordinated with regional programming thrusts and being programmatically linked to critical aspects of the main window through which significant funding for CDM will emerge in the upcoming period. In this context, the VI CDM Programming Framework was developed to be a PBA for CDM in VI.

The VI is an active member of the Caribbean Community and will continue to operate under the umbrella of the regional CDM framework headed by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA). Regional collaboration and the integration of key Disaster Management issues result in value added through synergies and collaborative coordination and a more efficient and effective national capability.

As a result of the close proximity of the US and British Virgin Islands, both governments have established MOUs and cooperative agreements in many areas including disaster management. Additionally, a plan exists that details the disaster management areas of cooperation. Annual meetings of the VI Council is held and the topic of disaster management has always been given priority.

Context & Constraints:

No constraints have been identified.

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Canada's regional and sub-regional participation takes place in a whole-of-government context, where the Departments of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Public Safety Canada, Health Canada, Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN), Fisheries and Oceans all take part in multilateral fora to advance regional and national capacity building, sharing information, and contributing actively to practical means and methods of all-hazards risk reduction, mainly through UN agencies, the Organization of American States (OAS) and NATO. For example:

CIDA supports the UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery to mainstream DRR into its poverty reduction, governance and environment files.

NRCAN builds capacity in the UNESCO International Consortium on Landslides to strengthen Andean geo-science agencies in hazard assessment.

The Health Portfolio is developing a comprehensive risk assessment in collaboration with regional counterparts, reconciling hazard-specific risks with region-specific risks.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans plays a key role in the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission's Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System.

Public Safety Canada supports building capacity in the APEC region to mitigate, prepare for and respond appropriately to emergencies and natural disasters.

Canada helped the OAS to create the Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation and also supported the ISDR Secretariat's 2009 Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas, to promote regional DRR in this hemisphere.

Canada provides advisors to the International Civil Aviation Organization's (ICAO) Cooperative Arrangement for the Prevention of the Spread of Communicable Diseases through Air Travel (CAPSCA) to assist preparation against communicable disease events.

The strong Canada-US relationship is leveraged through the International Joint Commission, and other mechanisms involving States, Provinces and Territories, such as the Emergency Preparedness Consultative Committee for Transportation.

Context & Constraints:

The Government of Canada supports a range of DRR, preparedness, response and recovery activities aimed at enhancing capacity for disaster management domestically, regionally and globally.

Cayman Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

> R3I Project Document (2009) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/13946_R3IProjectDocumentver6c.doc
[DOC]

* No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Participation with Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) in the Caribbean region (Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Turks and Caicos Islands) in the R3i Project

Participation CARIFORUM/OCT/DOM/EU Task Force on Disaster Management (Preparedness)

Context & Constraints:

Geography of the Region

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

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Actualmente se ha realizado una apertura del Sistema Nacional, y en particular de ONEMI, hacia la comunidad internacional con el objetivo de lograr alianzas a este nivel. El mes de Octubre tuvo lugar una

visita de expertos de la Estrategia Internacional de Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres, ocasión en que se revisó el estado de avance del Marco de Acción de Hyogo.

Desde ONEMI se han restablecido relaciones en APEC con el Emergency Preparedness Group, alianzas estratégicas con FEMA, CAL-EMA y JICA para la cooperación en temas generales de preparación, respuesta y reconstrucción. Estas alianzas han permitido el traspaso de buenas prácticas, la capacitación de funcionarios de ONEMI en modelos internacionales de RRD, la visita de expertos de estas instituciones para la revisión de los procesos internos o la capacitación en nuevos modelos, la visita de funcionarios ONEMI a centros internacionales de manejo de emergencias para la observación de modelos eficientes del manejo del riesgo, etc.

Context & Constraints:

El fortalecimiento de las relaciones internacionales está en desarrollo. Se tiene contemplado fortalecer la relación con otros países pero en este aspecto no se ha avanzado con la celeridad que se requiere.

ONEMI participó activamente en la reunión regional de EIRD y participará en la reunión mundial que se llevará a cabo en Ginebra. En estas ocasiones se presentará la oportunidad de fortalecer la relación con los países vecinos y la comunidad internacional en general. Se tiene el desafío de presentar las lecciones aprendidas del Terremoto y Tsunami del 27 de Febrero del 2010 además de aprender de las mejores prácticas internacionales.

En caso de emergencias, se está trabajando en la Red de Ayuda Humanitaria Internacional que pretende regular la coordinación del voluntariado a fin de saber las instituciones que existen, sus capacidades, recursos y mejorar los procedimientos de trabajo conjunto, además, se está elaborando un Manual de Cancillería que regule la recepción de Ayuda Humanitaria Internacional.

Por otro lado, ONEMI está capacitando a sus funcionarios a través de convenios internacionales como por ejemplo con JICA donde se han realizado pasantías para aprender del sistema japonés o en intercambios con Estados Unidos donde se ha ido a estudiar principalmente la realización de simulacros y sistemas de formación y capacitación en RRD. Por ejemplo, en Mayo del 2011 se participará activamente en el Mega Simulacro de evacuación de terremoto de Estados Unidos.

Colombia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Frente a las evaluaciones nacionales el país, viene participando en el Sistema Regional de Alerta Temprana por Tsunami en el Pacífico Sudeste, que busca promover la articulación y coordinación de

acciones entre las autoridades responsables de los sistemas Nacionales de Detección y Alerta de Colombia, Chile, Ecuador y Perú, apoyados por la Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur CPPS y la Comisión Oceanográfica Intergubernamental (COI/UNESCO). Asimismo, comparte información con el PTWC, Sistema Internacional para Alerta de Tsunami del Pacífico.

De manera similar ocurre con el riesgo por ciclones tropicales / huracanes por parte del IDEAM, quien con el apoyo de servicios como el del Centro Nacional de Huracanes, contextualiza el riesgo para Colombia. El IDEAM forma parte del sistema de Vigilancia Meteorológico Mundial de la OMM, como también comparte toda la información a través de Comités regionales como el Comité de Huracanes, el Centro Internacional de Investigación del Fenómeno de El Niño –CIIFEN,

Lo anterior, ha contribuido a la estructuración de documentos estratégicos como el de “Plan Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo por Tsunami” .

Otras acciones correlacionadas son algunas evaluaciones de riesgos regionales y transfronterizos para la reducción del riesgo especialmente de amenazas climatológicas con base en información de redes a nivel Nacional e Internacional.

A nivel regional y municipal se cuentan con ejercicios de evaluación de regionales de amenaza como por ejemplo: “Estado Actual, Perspectivas y Prioridades para los Preparativos ante Desastres en Colombia. 2010”, y los Planes de Ordenamiento y Manejo de Cuencas” liderados por las Corporaciones Autonomas Regionales, los cuales han contribuido a realizar procesos de evaluación de amenazas desde una óptica regional y ha permitido a diferentes municipios contiguos a dichas cuencas tener información para su toma de decisiones de ordenamiento.

Context & Constraints:

Colombia está liderando procesos para generar y/o consolidar convenios internacionales para la producción y consecución de información avanzada bajo criterios estandarizados de diferentes tipos de eventos, e igual forma se ha avanzado en la migración de la información actual, buscando estandarizar esta a parámetros internacionales con lo cual se busca, a nivel internacional poder compartir toda la información que se genere.

Avanzar en el conocimiento e implementación con información adecuada los modelos probabilístico con el fin de mejorar los resultados de simulación y toma de decisiones en el territorio.

Frente a uno de los retos estructurales, el país es liderando procesos incipientes en el afianzamiento y cubrimiento de redes, instrumentos, equipos y tecnologías generadoras de información, como estrategia de soporte para los procesos de evaluación y posterior identificación de acciones y estrategias para reducir las vulnerabilidades de los territorios.

Continuar con la implementación de estrategias con visión regional en Centroamérica y Suramérica, para la consolidación de acciones de Alertas Tempranas hidrometeorológicas.

Dentro de las limitaciones recurrentes se encuentran las limitaciones, financieras y técnicas que se presentan en los diversos niveles para liderar procesos contundentes para las evaluaciones nacionales, departamentales y municipales.

Costa Rica (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
 - * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
 - * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
 - * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues
- > Acta final de la reuni3n bilateral Costa Rica - Panam3; (2009)
http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14346_actafinaldelareuninbilateralcostari.pdf [PDF]

Description:

La iniciativa para el proyecto transfronterizo del R3o Sixaola, Costa Rica - Panam3.

Context & Constraints:

Costa Rica tiene dos fronteras. Con Nicaragua no se ha concretado iniciativas.

Cuba (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Adem3s de la participaci3n en proyectos en inter3s de la reducci3n de riesgos de origen natural, se participa en aquellos relacionados con la Red del Organismo Internacional de Energ3a At3mica en inter3s de la Asistencia para la Respuesta a eventos (IAEA Response As3stense Network, RANET) en caso de emergencia nuclear o radiol3gica; sobre la desclasificaci3n y descarga de materiales radiactivos; de protecci3n radiol3gica ante la posibilidades de ocurrencia de accidentes radiol3gicos en nuestro pa3s y

transfronterizos; y de prevención de accidentes en la práctica de la radioterapia, todos como parte de proyectos de cooperación regionales y del cumplimiento del Acuerdo Regional de Cooperación para América Latina (ARCAL).

Cuba participa en el Proyecto "Iniciativa Caribeña de Manejo de Riesgos" (CRMI, por sus siglas en inglés), que tiene como objetivo la creación de capacidades en la región del Caribe con el fin de enfrentar adecuadamente la creciente ocurrencia de peligros naturales y ambientales, así como de enfatizar el concepto de adaptación al cambio climático y vulnerabilidad social. A través de este Proyecto Cuba ha ofrecido sus experiencias y buenos resultados en la creación y desarrollo de los Centros Gestión para la Reducción de Riesgos, que pudiera ser replicada en otros países caribeños.

Además, Cuba es miembro fundador de la Asociación de Estados Caribeños (AEC) e integra su Comité Especial para Desastres. También forma parte de la Asociación Iberoamericana de Organismos Gubernamentales de Defensa y Protección Civil.

Context & Constraints:

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

Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

- Existe una cooperación bilateral entre Haití y República Dominicana la que se han incrementado luego del terremoto de Haití, 12 de Enero del 2010, motivando un gran interés por importantizar la evaluación de niveles de riesgos.

- El país forma parte de algunos organismos de integración regional y participa en las actividades que se desarrolla sobre el tema de gestión de riesgos.

Context & Constraints:

- Debe fortalecerse los sistemas de instrumentación, seguimiento y control, bilateralmente, de forma que sirvan para unificar los esfuerzos y facilitar la coordinación entre ambas naciones.

- Elaborar planes fronterizos de gestion de riesgos para trabajar el tema desde una perspectiva de isla.

Ecuador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

El Ecuador es miembro del Comité andino para la prevencion y atencion de desastres CAPRADE, el mismo que tiene su estructura y cumple sus actividades de acuerdo con el Plan Operativo y su Estrategia Andina.

Asi mismo es presidente del grupo de apoyo de la Estrategia Internacional para la Reducción de Riesgos.

Ademas es miembro de la Unión de Naciones Suramericanas, que busca el desarrollo de un espacio integrado en lo político, social, cultural, económico, financiero, ambiental y en la infraestructura. Este nuevo modelo de integración incluirá todos los logros y lo avanzado por los procesos del Mercosur y la Comunidad Andina, de la cual la Secretaria Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos ejerce la Secretaría Técnica.

Context & Constraints:

Contar con la Ley o Código de Gestión de Riesgos del país, su reglamento y la institucionalización del Sistema Nacional Descentralizado de gestión de riesgos.

Mecanismos de difusión y sensibilización funcionando de acuerdo con la vulnerabilidad local y una población resiliente.

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

El país, tal y como lo señala la Plataforma Nacional, ha incrementado los esfuerzos de coordinación regional y transfronterizos para la reducción del riesgo, lo cual permite establecer prioridades y lineamientos de cooperación en ese ámbito.

El Salvador participa activamente en varios programas o proyectos regionales encaminados a la Reducción de Riesgos a Desastres, entre ellos podemos mencionar: El RESIS II "Reducción del Riesgo Sísmico en El Salvador, Guatemala y Nicaragua con cooperación Regional de Panamá, Costa Rica y Honduras.

Así mismo se participa en el "Fortalecimiento de las Capacidades en el manejo de los riesgos causados por deslaves en Centroamérica" RECLAIMM, así como en los programas de PTWC (Centro de alerta contra tsunamis en el pacífico) y el Proyecto Plan Trifinio

La Unión europea ha financiado el Programa Regional de Reducción de la Vulnerabilidad y Degradación Ambiental (PREVDA) con 20 millones de euros para implementarse en 6 países de la región Centroamericana en con el objetivo de trabajar en actividades que aporten a la Gestión de riesgos, Gestión Ambiental y Gestión Integrada del Recurso Hídrico.

Context & Constraints:

Es necesario disponer de un sistema para el intercambio de experiencias, tecnologías y recursos necesarios para la Gestión de Riesgo, así como es importante contar con los recursos económicos y humanos necesarios, para garantizar el sostenimiento y seguimiento de los proyectos y programas donde participa El Salvador.

Guatemala (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Las instituciones estatales, a pesar de estar participando en la ejecución de varios proyectos no han logrado articular esfuerzos a nivel Centroamericano para la transferencia de información que permita la toma de decisiones desde una perspectiva de región y no de país.

Tres son los proyectos más significativos:

* El Programa Regional de Reducción de la Vulnerabilidad y Degradación Ambiental –PREVDA-

* La iniciativa titulada, Evaluación Probabilística de Riesgos en Centroamérica (CAPRA, por sus siglas en inglés); y

* El proyecto RESIS II

Estos forman parte de un esfuerzo continuo que espera contribuir al desarrollo sostenible de la región al respaldar una estrategia regional que fomente la evaluación del riesgo de desastres y la toma de decisiones en todos los sectores en torno a la gestión del riesgo.

Su principal producto en términos generales es una serie de mapas de riesgo generados bajo una metodología que determina el riesgo de forma probabilística en tres diferentes dimensiones, la protección y el manejo de cuencas hidrográficas en el caso de PREVDA, la exposición de la inversión pública en el caso de CAPRA y la amenaza sísmica en caso de RESIS II.

En el marco del Subsistema ambiental del SICA, que incluye acciones de ambiente, agua y reducción de riesgos, se están trabajando dos sistemas de manejo de información técnico científico, como lo es el Sistema de Información Ambiental Mesoamericano y el Sistema Regional de Visualización y Monitoreo.

En Guatemala, el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores a través de la Dirección General de Límites y Aguas Internacionales, impulsa una serie de acciones encaminadas a restaurar aquellas obras de encauzamiento y estabilización en las riveras de los ríos que son considerados límites fronterizos con México, El Salvador y Honduras.

Context & Constraints:

Aunque contruidos con una visión regional, los proyectos y plataformas regionales que buscan establecer escenarios de riesgo transfronterizos, dependen de las instituciones y técnicos locales para la construcción de datos y variables, muchos de ellos establecidos sin un diagnóstico previo que determine la capacidad instalada existente para el efecto.

Esta situación ha generado que en el caso específico de Guatemala, el impacto de estos proyectos sea limitado y ajeno a las necesidades reales del país en relación al análisis y valoración de amenazas y vulnerabilidades.

De igual manera, al ser este tipo de iniciativas proyectos que se construyen ajenos a las instancias rectoras, al concluir los mismos, las herramientas o compromisos generados no encuentran cabida dentro de las estructuras nacionales, lo que en más de una ocasión ha generado el abandono de los proyectos.

Superar estas limitaciones se considera el principal reto de un tema, que aunque necesario, manifiesta un progreso mínimo con pocos indicios de propiciar acciones en los planes o las políticas.

Honduras (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

1. En programa PREVDA tiene como objetivo desarrollar condiciones políticas e institucionales en la región centroamericana para impulsar en cada uno de los seis países (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica y Panamá) cambios hacia la gestión integral de los riesgos relacionados con el agua, con una perspectiva de Gestión Ambientalista Una de las acciones nacionales consiste en desarrollar reducción de riesgos en zonas fronterizas en Honduras, apoyando acciones de protección y manejo de cuencas hidrográficas, protección de recursos hídricos (ríos y zonas acuíferos).

En Honduras se están trabajando en los Ríos Choluteca, Soledad y Taxisguat, en los departamentos de Francisco Morazán, El Paraíso y Choluteca, beneficiando a 150 habitantes. Así mismo, Participa de las acciones que PREVDA apoya en la zona del Trifinio (Guatemala, El Salvador y Honduras) como parte de las zonas compartidas entre los tres países.

2. Convenio binacional de apoyo mutuo de los Cuerpo de Bomberos de El Salvador y Honduras.

3. Apoyo al Mecanismo Regional de apoyo mutuo en casos de desastres.

Honduras, en el marco regional del Sistema de Integración Centroamericano (SICA), por medio de COPECO es el actual presidente pro-tempore (2010-2011) del Consejo de Representantes, junto al resto de países centroamericanos, del Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de Desastres Naturales en América Central (CEPREDENAC). El CEPREDENAC posee como Dicho organismo ha desarrollado procesos a fin de poseer un Marco Regional de Políticas, Estrategias y planes de reducción y gestión del riesgo.

Los principios que orientan las políticas, planes, estrategias y proyectos de CEPREDENAC son los siguientes:

1. La promoción del Enfoque Integral de Reducción de Vulnerabilidad como elemento indispensable de los procesos de desarrollo, lo cual implica el enfoque sistémico en la institucionalidad nacional, la promoción sectorial, regional y nacional, y la adecuación de normativas.

2. La ampliación de la participación hacia otros sectores institucionales y de la sociedad civil.

3. El fortalecimiento de capacidades locales para la reducción del riesgo.

4. El fortalecimiento a las capacidades de respuesta en los niveles local, nacional y regional

En dicho marco, Honduras, por medio de su Comisión Nacional, Enlaces Nacionales y el Consejo de Representantes de CEPREDENAC y equipos técnicos, ha participado en esfuerzos regionales, se mencionan los siguientes:

1. El proceso de actualización del Plan Regional de Reducción de Desastres (PRRD) 2006 – 2015. Objetivo de Desarrollo del PRRD 2006-2015 es: Contribuir a la reducción del riesgo de desastres como

parte integral del proceso de desarrollo sostenible y seguro de la sociedad centroamericana

2. El proceso de elaboración y aprobación de la “Política Centroamericana de Gestión Integral de riesgo de Desastre (PCGIR), aprobada en la XXXV Aprobada en la XXXV Reunión Ordinaria de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de los países del Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, Panamá 29 y 30 de junio de 2010.

Context & Constraints:

La PCGIR posee el siguiente objetivo : Dotar a la región centroamericana de un marco orientador en materia de gestión integral del riesgo de desastres, que facilite el vínculo entre las decisiones de política con sus correspondientes mecanismos e instrumentos de aplicación, entrelazando la gestión del riesgo con la gestión económica, la gestión de la cohesión social y la gestión ambiental, desde un enfoque integral (multisectorial y territorial), de respeto y garantía de los derechos humanos, y considerando la multiculturalidad y la Equidad de Género.

3. Nuevo convenio constitutivo de CEPREDENAC El nuevo Convenio Constitutivo fue firmado, en Septiembre del 2003, por los Ministros de Relaciones Exteriores de los gobiernos de Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua y Panamá, ratificado por todos los Congresos ó Asambleas Nacionales de los países centroamericanos; en vigencia desde el 12 de julio del 2007.

El objetivo general del nuevo Convenio es “contribuir a la reducción de la vulnerabilidad y el impacto de los desastres, como parte integral del proceso de transformación y desarrollo sostenible de la región, en el marco del Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA), a través de la promoción, apoyo y desarrollo de políticas y medidas de prevención, mitigación, preparación y gestión de emergencias” (Convenio Constitutivo vigente julio 2007, pp. 3).

[X]Mecanismos regionales o subregionales para monitorear e informar

En el marco de las acciones que desarrollan los países centroamericanos con el apoyo de CEPREDENAC, se desarrollan esfuerzos regionales orientados a homologar metodologías de trabajo, mecanismos de coordinación y trabajo, entre ellos mencionar las siguientes iniciativas:

1. Organización de la sala de videoconferencias en el marco de la gestión del riesgo. Con el apoyo del Gobierno de Taiwán, se está organizando en COPECO una sala de video conferencias para facilitar el proceso de comunicación e información entre los países centroamericanos. En el mismo componente, COPECO está participando en el proceso de definición e implementación de la plataforma nacional y/o regional de gestión de riesgos en Centroamérica. Dicha plataforma se encuentra en proceso de desarrollo, pero incluye al menos los siguientes componentes: Gestión de documentos, seguimiento a decisiones políticas, gestión de la respuesta y recuperación, manejo de información técnica-científica, gestión administrativa, entre otros.

2. Recientemente con el apoyo de DIPECHO, en el marco de su VII plan de acción. Se desarrollara en la región Centroamérica, incluyendo Honduras. Acciones orientadas a consolidar los Sistemas Nacionales de Alerta Temprana (SAT). Se incluye la identificación y ubicación de SAT en la región, un diagnóstico de funcionamiento y el desarrollo de una experiencia concreta en cada país. Este proceso consolidara los mecanismos nacionales y regionales de monitoreo en temas de SAT.

3. Adicionalmente, en el marco del Sub-sistema ambiental del SICA, que incluye acciones de ambiente (CCAD), agua (CRRH) y reducción de riesgos (CEPREDENAC), se está trabajando en sistemas de manejo de información que consolidan el manejo de información técnico científico, se puede mencionar el SIAM (sistema de información ambiental mesoamericano) y el SERVIR (Sistema Regional de Visualización y Monitoreo).

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Jamaica is one of sixteen participating states that form the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) which was established by the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) initiative. Regional cooperation has been achieved through CDERA initiatives such as the Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Strategy. Jamaica’s function as a regional focal point for neighbouring states has also led to the sharing of data with a view to measuring transboundary risks especially for the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Bahamas and Belize.

Regional Tsunami Warning system established with Jamaica as a signatory.

The country is also part of the UN System-led regional focal grouping to expedite more effective emergency response for the northern section of the Caribbean. This had led to further information sharing and has led to greater regional cooperation in responding to emergencies. The National Disaster Office has forged a relationship with the General Council of Martinique where mutual areas of good practice have been identified and strategies and approaches identified for the transfer of the skills and knowledge.

Context & Constraints:

Absence of Caribbean economic integration which would serve as a catalyst for greater work in Disaster Risk Reduction at the regional level.

- Lack of commitment by national leaders to finalize issues such as the revamping of a uniform building code that can be made applicable across the Caribbean.
- Improvements in mechanisms to enable Caribbean countries to communicate speedily and share data effectively.

Mexico (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

México da continuidad a los compromisos de cooperación técnica y científica contraídos en el marco del Sistema de Coordinación Mesoamericano de Información Territorial para la Reducción de Riesgos de Desastres Naturales del Proyecto Mesoamérica. Asimismo, apoya el establecimiento de prioridades para la implementación del Convenio de Estocolmo, a través de un proceso consultivo y tomando como base los objetivos y actividades listados dentro de la Estrategia de Política Global de la Gestión de los Productos Químicos a Nivel Internacional (SAICM).

Entre los acuerdos internacionales en los que México participa activamente y contemplan los riesgos transfronterizos, se destacan la Alianza para la Seguridad y Prosperidad de América del Norte (ASPAN) y el Acuerdo en Materia de Cooperación para Casos de Desastres Naturales sostenido con el gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América.

Context & Constraints:

El Gobierno de México, ha suscrito numerosos acuerdos de cooperación regional con la intención de reducir el riesgo de desastres con miras a intercambiar experiencias en la materia e intensificar trabajos. El resto es la aplicación efectiva de dichos acuerdos que depende en muchos casos de la existencia de recursos en las partes contratantes.

Nicaragua (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Actualmente, se está realizando el diseño de la Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral del Riesgo a partir de la recién aprobada Política Regional para la Gestión Integrada del Riesgo (PCGIR).

Existen capacidades desarrolladas sobre medidas de Adaptación y Mitigación frente al Cambio Climático impulsadas con asociaciones municipales (AMUNORCHI Y AMULEON) y se ha elaborado cartilla básica; se ha impartido el curso Básico Nacional en Gestión de Riesgo y Respuesta Humanitaria y un Foro Nacional Cop 15 y Perspectivas Cop 16 y se ha tenido incidencia sobre las prioridades del Plan Nacional de Gestión de Riesgo.

La GVC, se constituyó formalmente la Red Humanitaria Nacional de Respuesta ante Desastres para garantizar un intercambio permanente de informaciones sobre la Gestión del Riesgo y coordinar esfuerzos, con los actores locales e internacionales del sector, para la preparación y respuesta en caso de emergencia.

Fortalecidas las acciones de Reducción de Riesgos de Desastres en niños, niñas y adolescentes, a través de Save the Children - Nicaragua.

El Instituto de Geología y Geofísica / Centro de Investigaciones Geocientíficas, instancia académica especializada de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua (IGG-CIGEO/UNAN-Managua), impulsa la cuarta edición de la Maestría Centroamericana en Evaluación de Riesgo y Reducción de Desastres.

Existen esfuerzos por enriquecer la forma y disponibilidad de la información geoespacial en todos los niveles, implicando la identificación de instrumentos o puntos de convergencia donde todos los involucrados, ya sean actores, proveedores o usuarios establezcan una comunidad para la cooperación y beneficio mutuo en la materia de la reducción del riesgo a desastres por eventos naturales ó socio naturales.

Context & Constraints:

Las estructuras creadas a nivel comunitario no disponen de fondos para la ejecución de actividades de preparación y/o respuesta frente a emergencia y las asignaciones presupuestarias a nivel municipal no son suficientes. La mayoría de las comunidades se destacan y dan mayor calificación a la evaluación del Riesgo.

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

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

En los últimos dos años se han adelantado una serie de proyectos y activado algunos mecanismos de

intercambio regional que han favorecido significativamente el avance de la gestión de riesgo a nivel nacional. Algunos ejemplos que se pueden mencionar son:

Intercambio de información sísmica, entre Panamá, Costa Rica y Colombia, aunque no existen acuerdos o convenios bilaterales al respecto.

Sistema de Detección de Descargas Atmosférica, adelantado entre Panamá y Costa Rica. Con esta información se pueden generar mapas de densidad de descargas, donde se pueden identificar áreas de riesgo para las descargas eléctricas atmosféricas.

El PREVDA continúa apoyando proyectos regionales de la reducción de desastre y riesgo. Actualmente se intenta concretar el Proyecto Mesoamericano de una Red de Radares Meteorológico, donde CATHALAC es la entidad ejecutora por parte de Panamá.

Se adelanta el proyecto “ Base de Datos Climáticos de América Central” (Rescate de Datos) apoyado por el CRRH-BID (RG-T1203) y ejecutado por ETESA, en Panamá.

También se adelanta un acuerdo entre PNUMA y ETESA para desarrollar el proyecto “Incorporación de Medidas de Adaptación y Mitigación del Cambio Climático en el manejo de los Recursos Naturales en dos Cuencas Prioritarias de Panamá”.

El Foro del Clima de América Central es uno de los mejores ejemplos en la cooperación transfronteriza para la reducción del riesgo y de apoyo a los mecanismos de seguridad alimentaria.

Context & Constraints:

En el caso de la Cuenca del río Sixaola no se han dado avances.

Desconocimiento de la existencia de las Instituciones y Programas que apoyan proyectos de reducción de riesgos y vulnerabilidad.

Desconocimiento del Gobierno Central de la importancia de desarrollar políticas de estado encaminadas a la reducción de riesgo.

Un reto sería dinamizar los mecanismos de cooperación transfronterizo en el tema de reducción de riesgo. Los investigadores y técnicos tienen la difícil tarea de crear conciencia en las autoridades nacionales para mejorar la cooperación internacional en gestión integral del riesgo.

Paraguay (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Por las características y condiciones geográficas, ambientales, naturales, sociales y culturales, el

Paraguay comparte muchos aspectos comunes que propician la acción en conjunto y armónica con los gobiernos de las regiones vecinas de los países limítrofes que comparten los mismos riesgos y eventos naturales que pueden desembocar en desastres. El Paraguay ha enviado misiones y brigadas de atención a la emergencia a países vecinos como la Argentina y a otros más lejanos como Haití en los años 2009 y 2010 respectivamente..

Context & Constraints:

El trabajo trasfronterizo y el apoyo logístico entre países vecinos siempre ha sido eficiente y armónico, en vista a que las Instituciones multi-sectoriales han sabido trabajar en conjunto y organizadamente.

Peru (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

El Perú participa en distintos mecanismo y espacios de coordinación subregional y regional vinculados a la reducción de riesgos de desastres:

El CAPRADE viene implementando la EAPAD, aprobada mediante la Decisión 713; en la cual se consideran Programas y proyectos que abordan las cuestiones transfronterizas, que se vienen ejecutando como el Programa Ciudades Sostenibles.

En el desempeño de la Presidencia del CAPRADE, ha promovido la conformación del Foro de Coordinación y Cooperación de los Mecanismos Subregionales de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres, integrado por CDEMA, CEPREDENAC, El REHU y CAPRADE, a los que se ha unido últimamente México, como país invitado. Actualmente desempeña la función de Coordinador del Foro.

También participa en la Asociación Iberoamericana de Entidades Gubernamentales de Protección y Defensa Civil, desempeñándose el cargo de Secretaría General, en cuya función como Secretaría Técnica, ha venido impulsando la aprobación de la Estrategia Iberoamericana para la Gestión del riesgo de Desastres.

En la OEA, se ha constituido un Grupo de Trabajo relacionado a los Mecanismos existentes sobre Prevención, Atención de los Desastres y Asistencia Humanitaria entre los Estados miembros.

Participamos también en el Proyecto Multinacional Andino: Geociencias para las Comunidades Andinas, en la comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur, entre otros.

Para el fenómeno de El Niño se tiene al ERFEN que lo organiza la Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur - CPPS. Un ejemplo de trabajo fronterizo se realizó en la frontera entre Perú y Ecuador el 2006, el Instituto

Geológico Minero y Metalúrgico (INGEMMET) y las instituciones representativas del Ecuador realizan un trabajo conjunto en la Cuenca Chira Catamayo y Puyango - Tumbes, sobre la evaluación de peligros geológicos.

En ejecución el Memorandum de Entendimiento para el proyecto N° SEDI/AICD/ME/306/09 "Programa de Reducción de Desastres para el Desarrollo Sostenible en las Ciudades de Piura (Perú) y Machala (Ecuador).

En el marco del acuerdo de Cooperación y Ayuda Mutua en el campo de la Gestión de Riesgo, Prevención y Atención de Desastres entre los Gobiernos de Perú y de Bolivia (sesión del 28 de octubre de 2010), se han creado 2 Comités de Frontera Perú Bolivia, para realizar trabajos conjuntos de prevención en la zona de frontera y desarrollar mecanismos de asistencia mutua para casos de desastres y emergencias. Éstos Comités serán coordinados por las respectivas Cancillerías.

Context & Constraints:

La necesidad de contar con un mecanismo regional que permita la cooperación internacional en caso de desastre, ha impulsado a los Estados y organismos internacionales vinculados a la materia, a proveer y/o establecer canales de coordinación que permitan intercambiar experiencias y conocimientos en torno a la gestión de la ayuda humanitaria internacional.

En ese contexto, del 26 al 27 de abril del presente año se realizó en la ciudad de Quito, la IV Reunión Regional sobre Mecanismos Internacionales de Ayuda Humanitaria, en la que ha participado el Perú.

Existe un proyecto de Desarrollo de Capacidades Binacionales para la Reducción de Riesgos de Desastres, entre Perú y Ecuador, sin embargo falta llevarlo a la práctica.

Sería importante realizar un proyecto más integral que vaya desde la identificación, evaluación de peligros geológicos, concientización, capacitación y preparación de la población ubicada en las fronteras entre Perú y Bolivia, países que por su ubicación en los andes comparten un alto riesgo a peligros geológicos. Todo ello en coordinación interinstitucional con los organismos involucrados de ambos países y la población del lugar.

Los proyectos binacionales como tales, requieren equipos que trabajen de manera integrada de ambos países, articulando esfuerzos para la consecución del proyecto.

No bastan solo los lineamientos, se requiere concretar esas directrices en actividades específicas y desarrollo de capacidades.

Los proyectos deben contar con presupuesto importante para las evaluaciones correspondientes y considerar intercambio de expertos de ambos países a fin de poder elaborar un trabajo integrado.

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

St Kitts & Nevis participates in regional and sub-regional DRR programmes and projects., such as -

- : Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- : Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- : Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

Programmes are in place to reduce communicable diseases example H1N1 and Dengue. The Ministry of Health is in partnership with the PAHO and WHO to prepare for and respond to related threats. There is on going monitoring at the community and national levels, data from which is included in regional and sub-regional arrangements and protocol, in keeping with international standards.

Action plans are developed for addressing trans-boundary issues as they emerge.

Context & Constraints:

There is need for training in trans-boundary health issues

Saint Lucia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

> Comprehensive Disaster Management (2005)

http://www.cdema.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=62&Itemid=81

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Regional co-operation exists in disaster risk reduction, as Saint Lucia is a member of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) a regional disaster management organization. A security agreement 'the Regional Security System (RSS)' also provides security and other support in disaster response. An MOU with Martinique caters for the provision of air-lift for medical evacuations from Saint Lucia to Martinique and other such air services by the Martinique military.

Seismic activity in Saint Lucia and the other CDERA Participating States is being monitored by the Seismic Monitoring Unit in Trinidad.

Avian Influenza (and other infectious diseases) monitoring and testing is being conducted on a regional

basis by the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO); thus the confirmation of the initial suspicion of any outbreak is done by this regional agency.

Regional and international institutions such as the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), etc. have undertaken regional programs and projects with DRR themes encouraging collaboration and shared learning.

Context & Constraints:

Financial resources to sustain and improve the existing systems remain a challenge for national governments.

Turks and Caicos Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

The TCI through CDEMA is a part of the 5 year Comprehensive Disaster Management Framework for the regions participating states. The TCI receives support through the varying program but has limited absorptive capacity for the sustainability of the program at the national level

Context & Constraints:

See above.

United States of America (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

The United States has had transboundary interactions on hazard and risk assessment for specific hazards and cases. In a broader context, representatives of the Canadian, Mexican, and United States National Platforms for the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction met on 3 November 2010 near Washington, DC, and were joined by civil society stakeholders from each country. The meeting focused on progress, success strategies, and barriers with respect to implementation of the disaster risk reduction principles and goals of the Hyogo Framework for Action. The workshop participants also discussed opportunities for cross-border collaboration, efforts beyond North America, and strategies to reduce urban disaster risk. The U.S. also participated in the Second Session of the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas.

A number of emergency preparedness agreements exist between the U.S. and Canada and the U.S. and Mexico on a bilateral basis. In 2008, the U.S. and Canadian Governments renewed and updated an Agreement on Emergency Management Cooperation. That same year, Mexico and the U.S. also renewed and updated their Agreement on Emergency Management Cooperation in cases of Natural Disasters and Accidents.

FEMA's engagements with Canada include Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committees; National Level Exercises; multilateral forums; bilateral training; and the secondment of a Public Safety Canada liaison at FEMA. FEMA's cooperation with its Mexican counterpart, Protección Civil de México (PCM), includes participation in meetings of the U.S. – Mexico Border Governors Conference Emergency and Civil Protection Work Table, bilateral training and exercise initiatives, and the Mexico-United States Emergency Management Working Group.

The U.S also provide tsunami warnings for many nations bordering the Pacific, Atlantic and Caribbean Basins through NOAA's Pacific Tsunami Warning Center and shares hazard data with other countries and global partners through the Global Earth Observation System of Systems and the International Charter for Space and Major Disasters, among other mechanisms.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
 - * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
 - * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
 - * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues
 - > Plan de Acción de Saint Marc (2007)
- http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14137_plandeaccindesaintmarcaec.pdf [PDF]

Description:

En el marco de la ejecución del proyecto PREDECAN de la Comunidad Andina y la Unión Europea, Venezuela instauró el registro de DESINVENTAR, iniciativa que se ha mantenido, pese a que Venezuela ya no forma parte de ésta instancia.

Context & Constraints:

- Evitar la multiplicación de esfuerzos en las diversas instancias regionales y subregionales, que tratan los temas de reducción del riesgo de desastres.

Asia

Bangladesh (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Institutional arrangements exist between FFWC and neighboring countries (India Central Water Commission) upstream to limited exchange of hydro meteorological data. Arrangements are in place to facilitate information sharing regarding Avian influenza outbreaks near borders with Bangladesh.

Context & Constraints:

Information exchanges regarding avian influenza other trans-boundary disasters needs to be strengthened. Application of research and findings on hazards is limited. Establishment of SAARC Disaster Management Centre and adoption of SAARC Comprehensive Framework on Disaster Management created opportunity for more regional cooperation in risk assessment at regional scale and exchange of information.

Brunei Darussalam (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Brunei Darussalam actively participate in dealing with the region's trans-boundary haze issue. In do so has increase the nation's capacity in preparing the community for prevalent haze through early warning and public awareness campaign.

The Ministry of Health (MOH) has come up with a pandemic preparedness and response plan. It also maintains a disease surveillance system. Once such system is the "Influenza Like Surveillance System" that gives warning for new emerging threats from novel strains of virus such as Influenza A (H1N1) and (H5N1).

Context & Constraints:

-

Georgia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Under the auspices of Central Asia economic co-operation and development program and by the supporting World Bank, UN international strategy for disaster risk reduction and WMO according the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 is carrying out the disaster risk assessment initiatives in the Central Asian and Caucasus Region. The experts of NEA prepared the analytic report about disaster (flood/flashflood, landslide, mudflow, erosion, snow avalanche and drought) risk assessment and estimation, caused damages to the population and economy sectors.

NEA is involved in the Black Sea and Middle East regions component of the Flash Flood Guidance System Project, its purpose to bring meteorological and hydrological communities to work closer in improving flash flood forecasts and response. In frame of this project will exchange the regular data to provide the regional forecasting model and early warning system.

The Georgian-European Centre "Geodynamical Hazards of High Dams"; of Council of Europe together with scientists from Armenia and Azerbaijan issued the "Atlas of GIS-based maps

of natural hazards of South Caucasus”.

Context & Constraints:

Georgia joined the convention of WMO in 1994, despite of the resolution 40th which regulates data exchange between member countries there exists problems transboundary data accessibility. It is not carrying out transboundary monitoring and study of geological hazardous events, such as earthquake, erosion, flood, mudflow, landslide and etc.

It is necessary create good coordinated regional response planning and defense system.

India (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

The country hosts the SAARC Disaster Management Centre which aims to put in place a regional disaster management system to reduce disaster risks. The Disaster Management Framework developed by SDMC tries to address the emerging disaster risks in the region through certain appropriate strategies like strengthening of Early Warning System, Regional Risk Assessment, Sharing of knowledge and informations and Training and Capacity Building.

The SDMC is already carrying out a Regional Risk Assessment which will help to develop a better perspective of regional and trans boundary risks and its impact on India.

SDMC is also promoting sharing of Knowledge and informations among the SAARC countries and has set up the SAARC Disaster Knowledge Network.

Context & Constraints:

There is a need to strengthen the inter country coordination and cooperation mechanism to strengthen the early warning system, knowledge and data sharing.

Indonesia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

There been substantial progress in matters related to cross-border risk analysis. Several districts around Merapi Volcano in the border between Central Java-Yogyakarta have implemented joint cross-border risk mapping. In the period between 2010 and 2011 more joint cross-border risk assessments have been conducted among districts bordering Mount Bromo and in the mapping of the Palu-Poso river catchment areas.

Cooperation has been established within the framework of ASEAN countries and Indian Ocean countries (IO TWS for risk assessment and disaster management). In 2011 the national SAR agency, BASARNAS has hosted INSARAG meetings and International SAR Forum. Cross-border information sharing has also been done through regular meetings, AHA Center, ICG/IO TWS, PTWC, INSARAG, AADMER, AIEC, ARF Direx and non-combat joint military exercises that involve militaries from ASEAN member countries.

Context & Constraints:

Although many districts/cities, agencies and institutions have conducted independent risk assessments, joint detailed risk assessments for disaster risks that may simultaneously affect different provinces have yet to be implemented. International agreement such as that through the AHA Center has yet to be signed, although consensus has been reached. The involvement of local NGOs and communities in risk assessments has also not been optimal.

In future commitment needs to be built among policy makers in hazard-prone areas, and regional/cross-border cooperation for risk analysis and disaster risk reduction in general needs to be increased. Collaborative ventures need to be expanded not only for capacity building but also for cross-border joint risk analysis. Engagement of the NGO communities and mobilization of resources for risk analysis need to be strengthened by the government.

Japan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Taking into account the lessons learned from bitter experience of the 1960 Chile tsunami formed by seismic activity far from Japan, the government has been making collaborative efforts with other relevant countries to establish an early warning system against tsunamis in the Pacific Ocean. Japan Meteorological Agency acts in coordination with the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC) in Hawaii and issues a long-propagating tsunami warning. JMA operates the Northwest Pacific Tsunami Advisory Center, which provides more tailored tsunami information for countries in the Northwest Pacific region in cooperation with PTWC. From the experience of managing the tsunami caused by Chile earthquake in February 2010, Japan Meteorological Agency is improving the prediction accuracy of distant tsunamis.

Context & Constraints:

Global warming alters average weather conditions on a global scale, bringing negative impacts including growing potential risks of natural disasters resulting from the frequent occurrence of fierce natural events. To reduce risks from natural disasters by climate and environmental change due to development activities, fostering further efforts for taking mitigation measures in collaboration with all sectors of international society is required. Furthermore, globalization and rapid spreading out of the economic activities by corporations tend to trigger a regional or global chain reaction of economic damages caused by a disaster in a place. Risk assessment taking into consideration of the chain reaction of the adverse impact should be further considered.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

LAO-PDR is member of ASEAN and has also ratified the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response. Under the agreement all ASEAN countries have agreed to cooperate in developing and implementing measures to reduce disaster losses including identification of disaster risk, development of monitoring assessment and early warning systems, standby arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response, exchange of information and technology and the provision of mutual assistance. According to the agreement, each member country will take appropriate measures to identify disaster risks in its respective territories, among others and ensure that its National Focal Point, at agreed regular intervals, communicates information to the ASEAN Coordinating centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management, (AHA Centre). The AHA centre receives and consolidates data on recommendations of risk as analysed by a member nations National Focal Points and further disseminates to each ASEAN member country through respective National Focal Points.

NDMO is working in close collaboration with MRC's Flood Management and Mitigation Programme (FMMP) under the MRC Flood Management and Mitigation Strategy, prepared after the 2000 flood in the Lower Mekong basin. The objective of FMMP is to prevent, minimize or mitigate people's suffering and economic losses caused by floods while preserving the environmental benefits of floods and trans boundary flood management is amongst the MRC objectives. See attached report - MRC Strategic direction for integrated flood risk management in the Mekong Delta trans boundary area and MRC Best Practice Guidelines for Flood Risk Assessment- including trans boundary Flood Hazard Mapping 2009

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

Although Lao PDR has ratified the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response, there are many foreseeable challenges with implementation, particularly resources both human and financial and capability remains the constraints

The Way Forward:

Adequate resources need to be dedicated to ensure both the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response and the MRC's Flood Management and Mitigation Programme receive the information and analysis required from Laos to ensure this regional initiative is a collection of comprehensive data from all member nations

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

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Due to the similarity in the types of hazards each country is subjected to, Lebanon has signed several regional and sub regional agreements with neighboring nation. In addition, Lebanon possesses the oldest observatory in the Levant region.

Context & Constraints:

Lebanon currently lacks an all encompassing database on hazards.

Recommendations include:

- Updating the early warning systems and databases for every hazard
- Actively and effectively participating in regional and sub regional projects regarding Disaster Risk Reduction

Malaysia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Malaysia involves with international and regional platforms organised by different agencies as well as, through the National Security Council, works closely with international organisations.

Malaysia signed the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) that entered into force in 2009. The agreement is a further testament of ASEAN's commitment to systematically address and develop formal legal and logistical arrangements to respond to disasters in the region.

The country organised the Third Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Kuala Lumpur in 2008, which was attended by Ministers and government officials from 43 countries as well as representatives from relevant international and regional organisations. Malaysia has been participating in all previous AMCDRR as well as its Global Platforms in Geneva and supports various programmes and campaigns organised by ISDR.

Earlier in 2009, Malaysia was chosen to chair the UNESCAP Subsidiary Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction. The committee will complement other agencies including the ISDR regional office and regional organisations in the implementation of disaster risk reduction plans and programmes.

Malaysia is also member of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWS), a primary subsidiary body of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission to coordinate the effort to develop an integrated and cohesive warning and mitigation system in the Indian Ocean.

Malaysia collaborates with neighbouring countries in minimising risks and impacts of haze due to trans-boundary transfer under the framework of the ASEAN Agreement on Trans-boundary Haze Pollution 2002. Such collaboration includes assistance for carrying out cloud seeding operation in areas with forest fire during the dry periods.

Bilateral cooperation in disaster management is also established with Thailand under the Disaster Management Working Group of the General Border Committee (GBC).

Context & Constraints:

Malaysia will continue active participation in regional collaboration.

Maldives (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

National Tsunami Warning System takes into account trans-boundary hazards such as communicable diseases from other countries and ships that travel with hazardous materials. MMS has a capacity of High resolution satellite image receiving system, 20 automatic weather stations, 5 synoptic stations, Doppler Weather Radar, Marine Weather Radar, Global telecommunication System, Seismic Networking and 3 Tide Gauge System . In addition to this MMS also has close contact with international and regional disaster warning centers and systems. In events of earthquake and tsunami, MMS receives real-time bulletin from Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC), Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) and INCOISE. During weather hazards, regional Tropical Cyclone Warning Centers (New Delhi and La Reunion) issue advisories and warnings. MMS receive all these messages through Global Telecommunication System (a modern message switching system). MMS is a member of SAARC Meteorological Research Center (SMRC) and

Regional Integrated Multi-hazard Early Warning System.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of trained personnel in the area.

Mongolia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

In April 2009, NEMA participated in the “International Training and Drill on Urban Search, Rescue, and Recovery Operations in case of an Earthquake Disaster in the Asia-Pacific Region” organized in Nepal by the International Council for Search and Rescue, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

Official visit to Ministry of Civilian Affairs of China, Beijing, on 20-24 April 2009, with a view to strengthen the cooperation of the two countries in disaster management, and seek China’s support in training NEMA’s staff and renovation of the existing equipment.

Official meeting with the Russian counterparts with a view to endorse a cooperation plan of 2010 among the emergency management units of Hentii, Dornod, and Suhbaatar provinces of Mongolia and the Baikal region of the Russian Federation.

Official meeting in Ulaanbaatar between NEMA and the Alaska National Guard, USA, with a view to instigate cooperation within the framework of the previously co-signed Memorandum of Understanding.

On 16-19 June 2009, representatives of Mongolia headed by Mr. Enkhbold M., Deputy Prime Minister, participated in the 2nd Assembly of the World Disaster Risk Reduction Program and exchanged views on expanding partnership and cooperation for disaster management.

Context & Constraints:

As a country located in the central part of Asia, in the area of early warning system, Mongolia is not exchanging enough information with and not receiving adequate help and support from the developed countries and those countries that have reached certain success in the field to better evaluate and monitor the regional and worldwide disaster risks. Besides, the country lacks set standards on disaster risks and damages.

Nepal (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

The 1934 Bihar-Nepal Earthquake and 2008 Koshi flood are two vivid examples of trans-boundary disasters affecting Nepal and India simultaneously. Although both countries faced different levels of damages, there were serious gaps in relief and rescue and responding to the immediate and long-term needs of the affected communities in both the countries. In 2008 Koshi flood, it was observed that many affected people crossed the border to take refuge in the shelters available in Nepal side. Because of lack of trans-boundary operation and cooperation framework in case of disasters, the response to these disasters couldn't be coordinated in a better way.

Not only for disasters affecting countries on either side of the border, cooperation framework at regional and bi-lateral level is an urgent requirement. This will not only facilitate efficient and effective planning of resources for immediate response to disasters, but also will lead to exchange information and experience in disaster preparedness.

In this context, establishment of SAARC Disaster Management Center in 2007 is a positive step. Development of South Asia Disaster Knowledge Network (SADKN) by SDMC is another important work in the field of disseminating disasters information in the region.

Context & Constraints:

The difference in economic development along with investment in infrastructure and advancement in technology among the SAARC countries is manifested also in the different level of response capacities in South Asia. However, with respect to the nature of hazards the countries face and in terms of their level of disaster preparedness, all of the countries are almost at equal footing. The earthquakes that occurred in Gujarat in 2001, in Pakistan in 2005 and in China in 2008 is a reflection of how the countries face similar level of risk to natural disasters.

As the region shares same ecological, geological and river system, regional cooperation mechanism can be instrumental in realizing better disaster risk reduction. The need for regional cooperation, which extends from real time data sharing to immediate response in case of a big disaster, has been recognized and underscored at regional forums. Some initiatives have been taken place such as the issue of river training to reduce flood inundation in Nepal-India boundary, initiative for regional flood information system and

humanitarian action in the aftermath of a disaster.

Another area where immediate cooperation is required is the Pandemic. This is of added importance to Nepal and India, as they share large (about 1600 Km) land boundary connecting peoples in the two sides.

Recommendations

Strengthen SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) to play central role in DRR and Emergency Response at regional level which will ultimately lead to effective use of SAARC DM center and metrology center for early warning, risk mitigation and emergency response

Development of procedure and standards for Rapid Damage and Need Assessment survey by SDM center and use of that information to mobilize resources and response at regional level

Strengthen inter-governmental cooperation for common trans-boundary issues and mobility of people during disasters

Establish hotline contact with authorities at all levels (National, Regional and District level) for immediate communication in case of major natural disasters requiring attention of the other side.

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Institutional commitment has been attained as Pakistan has already entered into regional partnerships in the field of disaster risk reduction. It is one of the 27 member states of Asian Disaster Reduction Centre (ADRC). The Center works to build disaster resilient communities and to establish networks among countries through many programs, including personnel exchanges in this field. Through the ADRC forum, Pakistan is committed to share information and knowledge about disasters with the member states. It also contributes in Research at the ADRC through nomination of research scholars.

Pakistan is also one of the 8 member states of SAARC Disaster Management Center (SDMC) which serves as the regional forum for the member countries for providing policy advice and facilitating capacity building services, including strategic learning, research, training, system development, expertise promotion and exchange of information for effective disaster risk reduction and management. Being one of the

member states, Pakistan is committed to the charter of the SDMC which calls for sharing of best practices and lessons learnt from disaster risk reduction efforts at national levels, developing and implementing regional programmes and projects for early warning, establishing regional system of exchange information on prevention, preparedness and management of natural disasters and a regional response mechanism dedicated to disaster preparedness, emergency relief and rehabilitation to ensure immediate response to any regional disaster risk.

Context & Constraints:

The regional geopolitical situation does not allow free flow of information and sharing of data between countries in South Asia. Besides, South Asia being one of the less developed regions on account of technology and communication infrastructure, the arrangements for flow of information and early warnings are not at the desirable levels. Therefore, governments of the Region ought to take practical steps to ensure free flow of information and exchange of experiences on disaster management through mutually agreed mechanisms on disaster management. The member states of ADRC and SDMC are also required to take meaningful steps to implement regional strategies and policies as envisaged under the charters of the respective forums.

Sri Lanka (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

> Disaster Free South Asia Call for Action (2008)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15417_disasterfreesouthasiacallforaction.doc [DOC]

Description:

The focal point for IHR to manage trans-boundary risks on communicable diseases is in place at the Ministry of Health. Protocols are available for notification of public health emergencies of international concerns through the WHO. A mechanism is in place to cooperate with the WHO on risk reduction. Facilities are available for screening at entry points to the country to minimise the importation of epidemic prone diseases.

Global and regional links were established with local technical institutions to exchange information.

The first responder team was established for chemical and biological emergencies. Arrangements have been made with global and regional responders to attend to major oil spills.

Sri Lanka participated with countries in the Asian region in the tsunami early warning exercise initiated by UN agencies in 2009.

Atomic Energy Authority of Sri Lanka conducted a training programme for a limited number of officers from the Armed Forces, Police, Colombo Fire Brigade, and GA Divisions in the north on how to respond to nuclear accidents.

Sri Lanka continuously exchanges information on cyclone risk in the Bay of Bengal with Indian Metrological Department.

Context & Constraints:

Absence of a regional tsunami early warning system for the Asian region (similar to PTWC for Pacific).

Syrian Arab Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

There is a close cooperation with Turkey in the field of wild fires noticing the subject of early warning and response, in addition to the joint coordination for the risks resulting from the increasing of riparian rivers levels.

Also there is cooperation agreement with Jordan, Tunisia, Malta, and Switzerland in the field of response and providing assistance. Work is on going to develop regional and sub regional cooperation through the preparation of agreements with a number of other countries.

Context & Constraints:

-

Thailand (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

At the regional level Thailand is a member of ASEAN and has participated ASEAN Committee Disaster Management: ACDM which has the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) for disaster risk reduction framework and also the member country of Asian Disaster Reduction Center for sharing information and visiting researchers. Whereas, at the global level Thailand takes part in implementing HFA by mechanism of SNAP for disaster risk reduction and also as a member of WMO under UNESCAP implemented the risk reduction related to water disaster such as tropical cyclones.

Context & Constraints:

The collaboration among member countries has gaps of technology, equipment and expertise; therefore, the recommendation is sincerely sharing resources among member countries.

Yemen (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Yemen participated in a number of regional and international activities dealing with issues of cross-border , regional strategies , reporting and so on. The fact that participation in all of these events is a part of cooperation with the international organizations that provide support and assistance to Yemen. For sharing information, both at the level of countries in the region or at the global level, Yemen receives information

pertaining to the cause of disasters, such as meteorological information and marine forecasts because the cooperation in this field is necessary at all levels. But Yemen is not able to provide the countries of the region and the sub-region information adequately about such disaster, due to deficiencies and as we stated in the terms of this template.

Yemen has signed the Kyoto agreement on climate change, and there are efforts to monitor and control the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea - PERSGA - that Yemen is one of six members and play an important role, as well as interventions to limit the intercontinental epidemic diseases such as Swine Flu and fatal childhood diseases through continuing the immunization campaigns, and efforts to eliminate the epidemiology of livestock through monitoring and evaluation, surveillance and routine immunization campaigns.

There is a regional cooperation, especially with the neighboring countries of Yemen, in which a number of quarantine and veterinarian places were established at the entrance to the border and airports, and the local cadres are keeping working side by side with the relevant authorities.

The DMU supported by the UNDP may partner with Oman to share early warnings about tsunamis with coastal communities and is seeking to collaborate actively with Gulf Cooperation Countries in developing a regional mechanism in areas related to DRR.

Context & Constraints:

There are a number of obstacles facing the decision-making and planning management; the first is the lack of reliable and new information about indicators of human activities on the environment and natural resources, at the same time, the results of environmental degradation and non-rational use of natural resources in the sustainable development processes. The second obstacle is the inadequate management of data and information as a result of a combination of factors, including lack of financial resources and trained manpower and lack of awareness and availability of information and institution building. There are challenges related to environmental information collection, and publication. In addition to that, the monitoring organizations do not feed their results in a general information system. There is a lack of the comprehensive approach, too.

These obstacles can be overcome by the dedication, first to adopt scientific methods in solving problems, and establishing local and national units of disaster management in all countries of the Region to work hard in cooperation and coordination in one window. And also to look for multiple national and international sources of funding and allocating a fixed budget from the state budget of each country; to be able to train personnel and conduct extensive studies to build a broad base of information from which decisions of environmental reform in accordance with long-term strategic plans. Instead of creating a disaster management, it could be establishing a Ministry of disaster management in each country to take up this matter.

Europe

Armenia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

The national evaluation of risk provides its use in regional-transboundary cooperation, information exchange and early warning as well as accessible information on the data of regional risks.

In particular, in 2004 National Service for Seismic Protection of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of RA together with Institute of the Urbanization of Georgia and Institute of Seismology of Azerbaijan has developed the mechanisms of risk evaluation of seismic zoning maps of territory of Yerevan, Tbilisi and Baku by united methodical indications with an exchange of materials and results of researches.

In 2003 ARS of the Ministry of Emergency Situations RA together with Security Department and the Ministry of the Urbanization of Georgia have carried out teamwork according to risk of damage of adjacent territories and transport communications from natural-man-made processes in 50 km zone from each of the countries. The work was carried out on the basis of the intergovernmental agreement. Realization of the Program of researches and investigations and the report with the appendix of maps of the Georgian models of scale 1:100000 (regional level) 1:25000 have allowed to estimate risk of infringement of the transport communication between the countries and to recommend actions of engineering protection of territories and transport communications.

Context & Constraints:

Because of absence of diplomatic relations with Turkey and Azerbaijan the joint regional and transboundary solution of problem on DRR are impossible at present.

Bulgaria (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Close cooperation on risk reduction with all countries and relevant institutions in SEE; joint projects with the neighbouring countries on critical infrastructure protection.

bilateral agreements for cooperation in case of disasters with most of the neighbouring countries

Context & Constraints:

not applicable

Czech Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

The Czech Republic has been cooperating on flood protection and warnings by means of participation in Elbe, Oder and Danube river commissions.

National platform cooperates closely with the platforms from Germany, France and Poland in the framework of European network of national platforms (ENNP). Some projects have been submitted to European Commission but have not been approved yet. In November 1 and 2, a special Workshop devoted to Flash Floods and early warning organized by the Czech platform, ENNP and the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute will take place in Prague.

Context & Constraints:

The Czech Republic shares catchments of some rivers and closely cooperates with its neighbors especially

in data and warning exchange.

Finland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Finland has a long lasting and very close co-operation with Sweden and Norway in several areas. For example rescue services function over the border and the basic rule is that the closest and fastest unit handles the rescue work regardless of nationality. There are also frequent trainings between the Nordic countries.

Finland has also agreements on co-operation with Russia and Estonia. With regards to transboundary river basins, Finland has agreements with Russia (1965), Sweden (1971) and Norway (1980). Also, the implementation of EU's flood directive will advance flood risk management of transboundary river basins.

A satellite based "Fire Alarm" system for forest fires has been developed in Finland. The Satellite fire observation system has been designed to work continuously, and to automatically send alerts within 30 minutes after a fire has been detected. This satellite alarm system is unique in the world and it detects Finland and the border areas around Finland.

Context & Constraints:

In the border areas there are co-operation especially in operative response.

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

> TIMIS Flood (2008) <http://www.timisflood.net/de/index.php>

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

> Action Plan on Floods (1998)

<http://www.iksr.org/index.php?id=123&L=3&cHash=455fdab52ce6eafbf6f72632159564bf>

Description:

In the case of the “Federal Agency of Technical Relief” (THW: see link) it is well integrated into a domestic and international network of those making requests and those partners offering cooperation. Networks are continuously broadened, further developed, and expanded on all levels, from local to international. In terms of efficient cooperation, several cooperation agreements and Memoranda of Understandings were concluded between THW and various partners.

One of the most important transboundary collaborations includes the international river commissions: Prevalent German examples include the “International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine” (ICPR: see the links below), the “IC for the Protection of the Danube (Donau) River” (ICPDR), the “ICP of the Elbe River” (ICPER), the “ICP of the Odra River” (ICPO) and the “Internationale Kommissionen zum Schutz der Mosel und der Saar” (IKSMS), which all carry out flood risk assessment appendages to ensure flood control and management in an cooperative approach. On the Rhine, for example, an action plan exists (see link) which contains all riparian states (see also the “European exchange circle on flood forecasting” (EXCIFF) and “TIMIS-Flood” links).

For storm and thunderstorm warnings the weather services use supra-regional information, but the warning systems of the different countries are not harmonized. The warning system “meteoalarm” contains EU-wide extreme weather warnings and the national meteorological services work together in “The Network of European Meteorological Services” (EUMETNET: see links).

The GFZ and other German research institutes and universities are partners in the “Seismic eArly warning For EuRope” (SAFER: see link). The current OECD program “Global Earthquake Model” (GEM: see link) aims to interlink the different projects and actors and provide a uniform, independent standard to calculate and communicate earthquake risk worldwide.

In the case of wildfire response, the authorities of the most wildfire-prone Federal State of Brandenburg and the neighbouring province of Poland have signed a bilateral mutual assistance agreement, while mutual visits and cooperative forest fire research have been conducted between Germany and Poland.

The “Federal Foreign Office” emphasises in its guidelines for DRR (see link) the future priority placed on development/advancement of regional networks.

The German development cooperation supports concrete regional measures within the flood management programme „Mekong River Commission“ (Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam), in Central Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan) and in the Caribbean (Haiti, Dominican Republic).

Context & Constraints:

Data access across national boundaries is complicated, time consuming and partly impossible, as individual data owners must be addressed in each country. Although there is strong national coordination with respect to disaster response and protective systems, in the field of critical infrastructure the cooperation is less pronounced, as this industry is largely controlled by the private sector. In the case of wildfires, however, there is no common terminology, training, protocols or incident command systems in place to provide standardized and efficient cooperative wildfire response action. Relevant capacity building/training and protocols must be developed.

However, regional cooperation is developing, especially within the EU. Due to the floods of the Oder (1990) and Elbe (2002) rivers, regional flood management cooperation is increasing and has provided the systems with crucial improvements. As well as the already-mentioned weather forecast and warning systems, a further increase in international cooperation is already taking place, e.g., in “Global Monitoring for Environment and Security” (GMES: see link) or within the WMO.

“German Red Cross” (GRC) is only focusing on local risks assessments as a part of its Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCA) inside the different target communities. Local knowledge of natural hazards and pre-established structures such as evacuation routes, safe refuges or functioning village committees are taken into account and incorporated into the programme design.

VCAs help the people on site and the GRC to identify key risks. In addition, VCAs provide information on existing capacities that can be used to eliminate or reduce these risks. And finally, the hazard maps produced in this context imply the identification of high-risk zones and safe spots in the respective area. At the same time GRC is supporting the different national headquarters of the national Red Cross to join this kind of national risk assessments and to support the national government in risk identification.

Related links:

GEM <http://sicarius.wr.usgs.gov/gem/>

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

Guidelines DRR - Federal Foreign Office <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Aussenpolitik/Themen/HumanitaereHilfe/downloads/katastrophenvorsorge-grundsaeetze-leitlinien.pdf>

GMES <http://www.gmes.info/>

EXCIFF <http://exciff.jrc.it/>

TIMIS-Flood <http://www.timisflood.net/en/index.php>

SAFER <http://www.saferproject.net/doc/partnership.htm>

EUMETNET <http://www.eumetnet.eu.org/>

Meteoalarm <http://www.meteoalarm.eu/default.asp?lang=DE>

Action Plan on Flood Defence for the Rhine River

http://www.kvvm.hu/szakmai/budapestinitiative/docs/marc_braun.pdf

SETRIC <http://www.setric.org/>

ARMONIA

<http://www.armoniaproject.net/html4/index.php?module=ContentExpress&func=display&ceid=24&meid=-1>

BBK Forschungsvorhaben 280 http://www.bbk.bund.de/cln_027/nn_403144/sid_11C6499D26AB6BD0CD31690A6AB9B69C/DE/02__Themen/07__Forschung/02__Forschungsvorhaben/02__IldFV/01__BeschreibungFV/Beschreibung_20Lang_20280.html__nnn=true

IKSMS <http://213.139.159.34/servlet/is/391/?lang=1>

ICPO <http://www.mkoo.pl/>

ICEPR <http://www.ikse-mkol.org/index.php?id=1&L=2>

ICPDR <http://www.icpdr.org/icpdr-pages/home.htm>

ICPR <http://www.iksr.org/index.php?id=470>

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Comprehensive risk assessments are carried out primarily under the responsibility and coordination of the regions, provinces and municipalities. Internal transboundary issues are taken into consideration according to the directives and guidelines issued by the National Civil Protection Department, which is responsible for keeping the whole picture up-to-date and for facilitating regional cooperation. By means of the reform performed through the Constitutional Law n. 3 of October 18th, 2001, the Italian Regions have acquired the power to sign international agreements concerning Civil Protection in compliance with the relevant National policies, so regions with international boundaries can set up cross-border agreements with foreign Civil Protection agencies. In the last years, several cooperation programmes have been set up to reduce transboundary risks.

Context & Constraints:

Regional cooperation can be further improved, particularly when international borders are concerned. Specialized agencies have been set up in order to deal with risks typically involving more than one region, such as the hydrological risk tied to rivers and to major basins. With regards to trans-national issues, some northern regions have already developed their own networks involving both national and foreign partners. In recent years, a stronger cooperation with the Mediterranean Countries has been established. This will help developing new forms of transnational cooperation involving southern regions.

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

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

There is improved cooperation with the neighboring countries, for instance a separate Arctic agreement on disaster risk reduction. Relevant EU work is also improving. The ministers of the five Nordic countries signed an agreement in 2009 to strengthen Nordic cooperation in disaster preparedness. In 2010, Norway initiated a Nordic network for ISDR, the first meeting was held in Oslo in March. There have also been a number of cross-border exercises, such as Barents Rescue (every second year) involving Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway and the joint UN/EU exercise SweNorEx held at the border between Sweden and Norway in 2009.

On the regional level the counties make cross-sectorial risk- and vulnerability assessments. This is followed up in the counties cooperation with other regional authorities and municipalities.

Context & Constraints:

-

Poland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Continuous and increasing international co-operation is conducted. It involves:
 -legal, organizational, technical aspects, transboundary and regional research co-operation, and
 -international agreements which are realized under the auspices of the United Nations.

Common activities which aim to prevent every dangerous situation include, among others:
 -identification of institutions, structures and people responsible for rescue services in the neighbouring countries;
 -identification and exchange of information about threat in border-areas;

- identification and exchange of information concerning relief and recovery measures of the effects of extreme hazards;
- preparation of effective and simple procedures, which can enable to ask assistance and precisely define the extent of a catastrophe (event);
- organization of communication;
- agreement of conditions enabling to quickly cross a border by services from countries which can help and regulation of cases concerning possible transportation (in the UE countries this case is simplified).

The co-operation is carried out under the auspices of The Ministry of the Interior and The Ministry of Foreign Affairs involving main participation of the National Fire Department and The Institute of Meteorology and Water Management. The co-operation is realized both in the form of bilateral and multilateral agreements (between neighbouring countries) as well as within such organizations as:

- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe,
- Council for the Baltic Sea States,
- Central European Initiative,
- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (which includes INSARAG –International Search and Rescue Advisory Group).

The international co-operation is also carried out within the Central European Disaster Prevention Forum Platform (CEUDIP), European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction and European Network of National Platforms (ENNP). Within ENNP activities two small projects regarding DRR were submitted to the EC.

Context & Constraints:

Not sufficient in the past cooperation on the community level is now facilitate by EU funds.

Romania (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Romania and its neighbors are involved in several cross-border cooperation programs intended for disaster risk monitoring. Some programs are already implemented while others require European Commission's approval or are being analyzed.

Context & Constraints:

The constraints concerning these cooperation programs are related to the required financial and logistic efforts and the possibility to engage in such programs.

Sweden (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

The County Administrative Boards are working for regional cooperation on risk reduction through regular meetings between the different counties, as well as through sector-specific cooperation, for example within water quality and prevention of floods.

The Haga agreement written in 2009 increases cross-border cooperation within the emergency management field, and this will also affect cooperation in the field of drinking water supplies. Today there is some interest in collaboration in emergency management and drinking water in Norway, Denmark and Finland. (SLV)

In 2010 the Mapping, Cadastral and Land Registration Authority of Sweden together with a Nordic network for geodata for risk and crisis management initiated a process aimed at facilitating access to geodata across borders in the Nordic countries. There are cross-border projects with Finland and Norway involving the use of geo-information for natural disasters.

The County Administrative Boards collaborates with municipalities in innovative ways such as the multi-sector river groups to assure effective river basin water management.

Municipalities and County Administrative Boards are the primary target groups for the Swedish Energy Agency's information about risks to energy security and advice on how interruptions can be handled. The Swedish Energy Agency published a paper on thermal breaks, which have been distributed widely. The annual risk and vulnerability assessments analyse cross-border problems in energy supply. The import of oil products, natural gas and bio-energy is important for the energy system and this network is physically connected across borders.

SGU is participating in a European Union pilot project called Marsumo. It supports the policy-making process of the EU to create a common information sharing environment for the EU maritime domain.

There is a Nordic rescue agreement, international Barents Rescue drills, and a Baltic Sea Strategy (which has been agreed upon by all 10 countries with a border along the Baltic Sea).

Context & Constraints:

Not all sectors are involved in such trans-boundary cooperation as described above. Some sectors in Sweden are better and more active than others.

Switzerland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Regional and trans-boundary risks are especially taken into account at the regional scale, e.g. at river basins level basins, where the problems of upstream vs. downstream interests have to be addressed. For example, an early warning and alert chain exists along the Rhine river up to the Netherlands, coordinated by the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine (www.iksr.org). Other regional and trans boundary cooperation involve other reaches of the Rhine (e.g. the upper Rhine, common to Austria, Liechtenstein and Switzerland) or the Alpine region.

There are treaties with all neighbouring countries on mutual assistance in emergencies.

Context & Constraints:

Because of its cultural diversity and adverse environment, regional and trans boundary cooperation has always been important to Switzerland.

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

The establishment of the NPDRR gave new impetus to the sub-regional, regional and global involvement in DRR events, programs and projects. Following the establishment of the European Forum for DRR in London, 2009, the Republic of Macedonia was elected as Co-chair of the Forum with Sweden as Chair. In this capacity, the country headed the Advisory Group for Climate Change Adaptation & DRR. In October 2010, the Republic of Macedonia took over as Chair, with Croatia as Co-chair.

International cooperation with UN, EU, OSCE, NATO and foreign countries is endorsed. Especially important is the cooperation in the field of Environment and DRR with UNISDR, RENA, RCC, DPPI, CPM&MIC, within the project IPA Multi-beneficiary 2011-2013. Objective is to support alignment to environmental acquis and development of regional cooperation and capacity in the DRR area. IPA MB 2011-2013 has four strategic choices:

1. Enhancing the regional cooperation and capacity in addressing the DRR;
2. Developing the capacities for approximation, implementation and enforcement of the environmental acquis;
3. Enhancing the regional cooperation in managing hazardous materials during their life cycle (including CBRN);
4. Enhancing the regional cooperation in the area of climate change.

3-year Plan will be prepared by Program Manager, with direct support from RCC and the Republic of Macedonia (Lead Beneficiary for the Strategic Choice no.4), in consultation with other EC representatives and donors, taking into consideration proposals made by IPA Beneficiaries.

Within NPDRR Council of State Secretaries, working groups on international cooperation and international funds access unit have been established.

Cooperation is encouraged with the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, other international humanitarian organizations, NGOs and other NPs.

There is Regional Cooperation in SEE for meteorological, hydrological and climate data management and information exchange to support DRR, including capacity building.

Context & Constraints:

The so-called "name issue" is more than an obstacle for the international cooperation and membership of the Republic of Macedonia in respective organizations. Due to that, we are out of the possibilities for enhanced cooperation and stability.

Although there is regional cooperation regarding natural hazards, further cooperation is always needed.

Oceania

Australia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Australia works with bilateral, multilateral and regional partners to reduce the risk of, and respond to disasters and humanitarian emergencies in Africa, Asia and the Pacific. The Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has responsibility for leading the Australian Government's response to major international incidents.

Australia has in place a disaster risk reduction policy for its aid program, which provides strategic guidance and a coherent framework for its regional and international engagement in this area. Australia is:

- working through the East Asia Summit to progress closer regional cooperation;
- accepting the non-ASEAN lead country role for the "Disaster Risk, Vulnerability Identification, Reduction and Prevention in selected ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) sub-regions" core area of the ARF Disaster Relief Work Plan;
- working with Indonesia to develop ARF Strategic Guidelines which provide ARF members with a common understanding of regional civil-military cooperation and coordination procedures used in disaster relief;
- working with Singapore to develop a geospatial disaster relief mapping service to provide a single rapid access point for data on affected countries;
- participating in disaster relief exercises;
- drafting a Regional Engagement Action Plan, to help build capacity and resilience in our region; and
- funding travel of developing country partners to attend tsunami warning meetings and to upgrade equipment.

In addition, as co-chair with Indonesia of the APEC Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG),

Australia has pursued the EPWG's goal of building capacity in the region to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters.

Australia has worked with Indonesia to harmonise economic damage assessment techniques (2009), and with Thailand to strengthen public-private sector partnerships that build resilience to disasters (2010). Australia also worked closely with Vietnam in 2009 to support the annual meeting of heads of emergency management agencies from APEC's 21 economies, and their focus on integrating disaster management education into school curricula.

Context & Constraints:

Further examples of Australia's risk assessments taking account of regional / trans boundary risks include:

- the Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology has completed assessments in fourteen Pacific countries of their capacity to receive, communicate and respond effectively to tsunami warnings;
- in 2010 Australia and Indonesia launched the Australia Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction in Jakarta. The Facility aims to reduce the devastating impacts of natural disasters by strengthening national and local capacity in disaster management in Indonesia, and promoting a more disaster resilient region. The Australian Government is providing expert staff and US\$73 m over five years and the Indonesian Government will provide counterpart staff, services and support arrangements. Australia and Indonesia will manage the new facility.
- Australia provides ongoing support to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles programs in Asia and the Pacific which aim to address operational challenges in international disaster relief operations;
- Australia supports international and regional organisations including UN ISDR and the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, to facilitate improved coordination, harmonisation and collaboration amongst disaster risk reduction stakeholders in partner countries; and
- Australia's bilateral support of national governments to implement disaster risk reduction activities and supports capacity development of NGOs to reduce disaster risk.

Context:

A study of Disaster Risk Management Needs in the Asia Pacific in 2007 found that there is a lack of coordination between regional stakeholders for a variety of reasons, including: lack of resourcing and capacity in some organisations limiting their ability to either lead or participate in regional fora; an unwillingness by some stakeholders to realign existing programs with those of other stakeholders; a lack of knowledge about global and regional policy reforms; and, generally, insufficient understanding about the priorities and programs of other stakeholders.

This results in actual, or potential, duplication of effort in a range of areas, including: regional networks and meetings, knowledge management, capacity building and training, and risk assessment and hazard mapping.

Cook Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

The Cook Islands are exposed to various hazards that present trans-boundary risks, i.e. tropical cyclones, tsunamis, earthquakes, climate change, and pandemics. The need for regional cooperation is consequently widely acknowledged. Cooperation includes collection, sharing and analysis of data for hazard and risk assessments which provides key inputs for determining suitable risk reduction options, including early warning.

The Cooks Islands have ongoing cooperation dealing with trans-boundary hazards and risks:

- Linkages with the RSMC Nadi Regional Tropical Cyclone Centre.
- Linkages with the Global seismic network.
- Linkages with the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre and participation in the Pacific Tsunami Capacity Assessment implemented by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology and SOPAC
- Linkages with regional climate change-monitoring efforts supported by SPREP, SPC, WWF.
- For Pandemic: agreement between SPC and WHO.

The partnerships and collaboration are backed by several regional strategic frameworks and information exchange mechanisms, such as:

- The Pacific Plan and Kalibobo Road Map
- The Pacific Regional DM and DRR Framework of Action 2005 – 2015
- The Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2005 – 2015
- Pacific Health and Disability Action Plan (2002)
- Pacific Education Development Framework (PEDF) 2009-2015.

The Cook Islands also partner to a number of regional DRM initiatives:

- The Pacific Risk Exposure Databases, implemented by SOPAC, GNS New Zealand and the Pacific Disaster Center (funding support from WB and ADB)
- The Pacific Humanitarian Team and Regional Cluster approach
- The AusAID NAP Facility providing regional support administered through SOPAC to assist national implementation of the HFA and the Pacific RFA through NAPs and priority initiatives.
- The Pacific regional review of progress in implementing the HFA, the Regional DRM Framework for Action and the NAPs for DRM; processes technically and financially assisted by UNISDR and SOPAC in collaborative approach.

Context & Constraints:

Regional programmes and information exchange mechanisms provide for excellent opportunities and increase efficiency, especially in highly technical and specialized areas such as weather forecasting that would be difficult, if not impossible, to fully replicate at national level in small island countries with limited capacities such as the Cook Islands.

Whilst regional initiatives uncover new initiatives and needs, they often do not build in sufficient follow up measures and technical assistance to ensure the long-term sustainability of what they initiate. For small and often under-resourced Emergency management offices such as that in the Cook Islands, it is a considerable challenge to provide the necessary in-country support to take full advantage of what is offered from these regional programmes.

A related concern has been the weak coordination of regional initiatives at national level resulting in high demands on staff.

Although established primarily for early warning communications and response the FERN database once fully activated will serve as a useful tool to strengthen partnerships with local and overseas partners.

Fiji (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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Fiji is vulnerable to a range of hazards that present trans-boundary risks and recognises the need for regional cooperation. These include tropical cyclones, earthquakes and tsunamis, pandemics, volcanoes, and climate change. Cooperation includes the collection, sharing and analysis of data for risk assessments that are essential to guide decision in determination of suitable risk reduction measures including national and regional EWS.

The Fiji Government, through Fiji Met Services, is committed to operating 24/7 the Regional Specialised Meteorological Centre for Cyclone in Nadi. The RSMC—Tropical Cyclone Warning takes wider responsibility in providing effective regional meteorological and climatological services, including regional specialised meteorological and climatological services to the Pacific. Its area of responsibility is delegated from WMO that includes some of the remotest Pacific Island countries as Tuvalu, Kiribati and Niue.

For earthquakes Fiji is linked with the Global Seismic Network and separately maintains a Tonga – Fiji Integrated Seismic Monitoring Systems Network. And for tsunami Fiji is linked to the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre and participates in the Regional Tsunami Exercise (UNIOC/ PTWC). Being in the Pacific it shares with island countries a collective concern on Sea Level Rise and Climate Change and collaborates

in regional monitoring programmes through SPREP, SPC and WWF supported by WHO, FAO, ADB and regional scientific institutions in mapping of impacts.

Fiji collaborates too in the management of trans-boundary risk impacts through partnerships in a range of regional strategic frameworks and information exchange mechanisms, such as:

- The Pacific Plan and Kalibobo Road Map
- The Pacific Regional DM and DRR Framework of Action 2005 – 2015
- The Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2005 – 2015
- Pacific Health and Disability Action Plan (2002)
- Pacific Education Development Framework (PEDF) 2009-2015. Regional Meteorological Service Directors Meeting
- Annual Meetings of regional Inter-governmental Organisation

Context & Constraints:

Much work has evolved in building regional cooperation to manage trans-boundary risks and to date this remains very much the intelligence of key focal agency with little public awareness on these types of risks so as to feature in local / national hazard and vulnerability assessment. The public at large has little knowledge and information of trans-boundary risks other than tsunamis, sea level rise, climate change, ENSO cycles and tropical cyclones. Social risks driven by drug and alcohol abuse are not widely seen as a trans-boundary risk despite the recent emergence and conviction in Fiji of regional drug operators, manufacturers and traffickers.

Despite that a good level of regional information sharing is existing; more is needed to facilitate information dissemination of regional activities with in-country actors.

Marshall Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Regional and trans-boundary risks affecting the RMI include tropical storms and typhoons; climate change; earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunami; pollution, including exposure hazardous waste and commercial transport accidents; health pandemics; and external market influences.

RMI is an active participant in several regional and global strategies and frameworks, including:

- Micronesia Challenge
- Convention on the Conservation of and Management of High Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean
- Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Regional Framework for Action 2005-2015
- Pacific Regional Framework for Action on Climate Change
- Pacific Plan
- Pacific Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management
- Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC)
- Mauritius Strategy for Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States 2005
- Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

Climate change is being addressed via several regional initiatives such as the PACC-Project (GEF-UNDP and SPREP partnership). The Action for the Development of Marshall Islands Renewable Energy (ADMIRE) project also contributes to climate change mitigation. The aim of the newly drafted National Policy on Climate Change is to eventually mainstream climate change issues into all sector plans.

The Micronesia Challenge is a sub-regional initiative, aiming to achieve effective conservation across Micronesia. The Reimaanlok National Conservation Area Plan aims to fulfill the RMI's obligations under the Micronesia Challenge, addressing conservation issues such as marine and terrestrial pollution. Traditionally, conservation has been very much part of Marshallese culture, however, over time, this has been weakened.

At a national level, the RMI's National Energy Policy (2009) promotes indigenous renewable energy sources, and a focus on promoting local food crops and increasing domestic water reservoirs addresses the high reliance on imported products and lessens the impact of external global market influences on RMI.

Context & Constraints:

Being a low lying, isolated atoll nation, the RMI is highly exposed to regional trans-boundary risks, especially climate change. Its high reliance on imports and limited capacity to cope heightens its levels of vulnerability, thus it is dependent on donor assistance to overcome challenges associated with climate change. It will become even more necessary for land owners to be aware of the risks imposed by climate change, so that future development is modified and strengthened accordingly.

New Zealand (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

> IOC Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG-PTWS) Steering Committee (2010) <http://www.ioc-tsunami.org/>

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Because New Zealand shares no land boundaries with other countries, its risk assessments are in the main domestic processes only. New Zealand agencies operating at the regional and local levels are expected to consider cross-jurisdictional boundary issues in their risk reduction and planning.

New Zealand cooperates globally within international science fora, such as climate change, tsunami and seismic modelling. New Zealand agencies also participate in international fora that undertake risk assessments and set policy and best practice standards, to manage regional and global risks. For example, the Ministry of Health works with the WHO on public health monitoring and pandemic risks and the Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management with the IOC/PTWS on pan-Pacific tsunami hazards.

The New Zealand Government is committed to helping to combat climate change and reducing New Zealand's greenhouse gas emissions as one of its key environmental priorities. The Government's principal policy response to climate change is the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS) (link below).

New Zealand's major climate change mitigation policies are detailed in the Policies and Measures chapter of New Zealand's 5th National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (link below). Major policies and measures are also illustrated in a table of policies and measures contained within the same document (link below).

New Zealand supports regional efforts in the South Pacific to improve disaster management capacity under the Community Risk Programme of the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC). New Zealand also works directly with many countries of the region (notably Tokelau, Niue, Cook Islands, Tonga, Samoa) on disaster risk reduction and resilience capacity building through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade's Pacific Division and International Development Group programmes.

Context & Constraints:

The key challenge is that New Zealand's relatively small size and distant location can mean that ongoing involvement in many regional and international activities is a significant resource issue for the key agencies and personnel concerned.

Samoa (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Samoa participates and contributes to Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005-2015 and a number of other regional frameworks, declarations and policies including, The Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Change, The Pacific Island Regional Ocean Policy, The Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management, Declaration of the Pacific Health Summit for Sustainable Risk Management, The Pacific Regional Action Plan on HIV/AIDS and the Pacific Regional Framework on Agriculture. Within the Pacific Plan, Initiative 5.1, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) is tasked with strengthening of national sustainable development strategies which also include links between national planning and budgetary process and sectoral strategies, including disaster risk management.

Recognising that there are many international and regional development partners supporting member countries in their national development effort, including disaster risk management, SOPAC coordinated the formation of a Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network. The Network comprises over thirty regional and international organizations, including SOPAC, PIFS, UNDP and World Bank. The main objectives of the Network are to:

- Provide regional support for the development and implementation of Strategic National Action Plans (SNAPs).
- Establish and sustain a regional network of regional assistance and development partners that work in the different fields of disaster risk reduction and disaster management to improve regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration.
- Strengthen the key thematic areas identified in the Pacific Framework for Action 2005 –2015, as endorsed by the Pacific Leaders and in other associated frameworks and strategies.
- Monitor and evaluate national progress against the targets of these national action plans.
- Reduce duplication of efforts and to ensure that assistance is built on the efforts and experiences of each other.

Context & Constraints:

Knowledge and skills transfer processes to national level are weak and remains a major and persistent problem and the onus of addressing this issue remains in the lap of development partners and donors. Challenges still exist in ensuring enhanced articulation and harmonisation of priority areas and programmes between regional frameworks to avoid duplication and to ensure activities are aligned to national priorities.

Solomon Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

The Solomon Islands participates in the Regional DRM Platform. Annually a collection of meetings are convened that includes; Regional Disaster Managers meetings; Pacific DRM Partnership Network meetings; DRM meetings for Pacific CEO's of Finance/Planning and DM. The network facilitates regional co-operation and information sharing on DRM issues and has established the Pacific Framework for Action. In addition the Solomon Islands contributes information to, Pacific Disaster Net, an online Virtual Centre of Excellence for DRM in the Pacific Region. The web portal and database system is an information resource for actors and stakeholders to research, collaborate on and improve information and knowledge management throughout the region.

The Solomon Islands are also part of the South West Pacific Tsunami EWS. This system is designed to collect seismic data from countries throughout the region in order to improve the quality of data available in the event of tsunami. Tsunami warnings are shared regionally through the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre based in Hawaii Cyclone warnings also follow regional procedures with clear responsibilities of information sharing with other countries.

The Melanesian Volcanological Network was established to reduce volcanic risk in Melanesia by providing a framework for the exchange and sharing of volcanological resources of Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu on a sub-regional basis. Regional co-operation on risk reduction with PNG and Vanuatu (NDMOs and Met services) is recognised as particularly important as these countries border the Solomon Islands.

Context & Constraints:

It is recognised that greater cross boundary co-operation in regards to legislation on land rights, ownership etc is required. Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons were placed at greater risk during the Bougainville crisis (shared territory between PNG and the Solomon Islands) due to a lack of coherent understanding on these issues. Similarly, populations residing in the Solomon Islands for generations, but originating from Kiribati, were particularly badly affected after being displaced following the 2007 tsunami in Gizo.

Despite a good level of regional information sharing existing, stakeholders involved in the multi-stakeholder workshop felt that more could be done to facilitate information dissemination of regional activities with in-country actors.

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

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

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Vanuatu is exposed to a range of hazards that present trans-boundary risks, i.e. tropical cyclones, tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanoes, climate change, and pandemics. The need for regional cooperation is consequently widely acknowledged. Cooperation includes the collection, sharing and analysis of data for hazard and risk assessments which provides key inputs for determining suitable risk reduction options, including early warning.

Vanuatu has ongoing cooperation dealing with trans-boundary hazards and risks:

- For Cyclones: linkages with the RSMC Nadi Regional Tropical Cyclone Centre.
- For Earthquakes: linkages with the Global seismic network.
- For Tsunami: linkages with the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre and participation in the Pacific Tsunami Capacity Assessment implemented by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology and SOPAC which identified the need to develop Tsunami Risk Maps, evacuation policy and plans, and to establish a Tsunami early warning system in a regional approach.
- For Climate change: linkages with regional monitoring efforts supported by SPREP, SPC, WWF.
- For Volcanoes: Member of the Melanesian Volcanological Network which established a tripartite relationship for the sharing of skills and resources for the preparedness and response to volcanoes. Vanuatu received support in 2009 from PNG when an expert from the Rabaul Volcano Observatory was made available to assist with the monitoring of the Ambae volcano.
- For Pandemic: agreement between SPC and WHO.

The above partnerships and collaboration are backed by a range of regional strategic frameworks and information exchange mechanisms, such as:

- The Pacific Plan and Kalibobo Road Map
- The Pacific Regional DM and DRR Framework of Action 2005 – 2015
- The Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2005 – 2015
- Pacific Health and Disability Action Plan (2002)
- Pacific Education Development Framework (PEDF) 2009-2015.

Vanuatu is also partner to a number of regional DRM initiatives, such as:

- The Pacific Risk Exposure Databases which is implemented by SOPAC, GNS New Zealand and the Pacific Disaster Centre with funding support from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. There is a need to compare the risks posed by each hazard in a standardized manner using potential impacts such as cost and casualties.
- The Pacific Humanitarian Team and Regional Cluster approach which is currently being interfaced with the national institutional arrangements for response and preparedness in Vanuatu. The 2009 National Contingency Planning workshop was instrumental in moving this ahead.
- The AusAID NAP Facility which provides regional support administered through SOPAC to assist

national implementation of the HFA and the Pacific Regional Framework for Action 2005-2015 through National Action Plans and priorities initiatives.

- The Pacific regional review of progress in implementing the HFA, the Regional DRM Framework for Action and the National Action Plans or DRM. The progress review process is technically assisted by UNISDR and SOPAC and financially assisted SOPAC in collaborative approach.

Context & Constraints:

Regional programmes and information exchange mechanisms provide for excellent opportunities and increase efficiency, especially in highly technical and specialized areas such as weather forecasting. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to fully replicate at national level in small island countries with limited capacities such as Vanuatu.

While regional initiatives uncover new initiatives and needs, they often do not build in sufficient follow up measures and technical assistance to ensure the long-term sustainability of what they initiate. For small and often under-resourced NDRMOs such as that in Vanuatu, it is a considerable challenge to provide the necessary in-country support to take full advantage of what is offered from these regional programmes.

A related concern has been the weak coordination of regional initiatives at national level resulting in high demands on staff.
