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

HFA Priority 3, core indicator 3.1:

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through netwoirks, development of information sharing systems etc)

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 3.1 from 86 countries' final national HFA progress reports in order to better facilitate analysis and provide examples by priority and region. Inputs are provided in their original reporting language.

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

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

Africa

Algeria   (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Au plan législatif, les dispositions relatives aux systèmes d'informations sur les risques sont prévues par la loi 03-10 sur la protection de l'environnement ainsi que la loi 04-20 sur la prévention des risques majeurs. Les informations sont disponibles pour beaucoup d'aléas existants au niveau des acteurs concernés mais ne sont pas systématiquement diffusées à travers des réseaux, et des systèmes d'échanges d'informations.
Dans le cadre de la stratégie des Nations Unies pour la réduction des risques de catastrophes, l'Algérie a bénéficié d'un logiciel dénommé «DesInventar» relatif à une base de données des catastrophes naturelles.
L'alimentation (opération en cours) et la diffusion à travers des réseaux locaux de cette base de données vont permettre à tous les acteurs de consulter des informations pertinentes sur les aléas afin de prendre des actions nécessaires pour réduire les risques et mieux se préparer à d'éventuelles catastrophes.

Context & Constraints:

L'accès aux sources d'informations au niveau des acteurs intéressés et concernés et le partage de ces informations demeurent problématiques et insuffisamment réglementés. Les défis essentiels à relever consistent ici à développer le maximum de banques de données concernant les différents aléas et à organiser la diffusion de leur contenu à travers des réseaux et systèmes adaptés, conformément à la législation en vigueur.
Informer et sensibiliser le maximum de personnes vis-à-vis des aléas, demeure encore l'objectif primordial à atteindre.
Pour cela des efforts doivent être consentis et renforcés à tous les niveaux, notamment au niveau des établissements scolaires, et des lieux de rassemblement des populations (Mosquées, souks, grandes surfaces, et autres espaces publics).

Botswana   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

NDMO is in the process to develop a comprehensive web portal to provide information on disaster risks and risk reduction measures in the country.

Context & Constraints:

Not enough resources and capacity.

Burundi   (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Des travaux de recherche sont effectués par des instituts spécialisés: Université du Burundi, Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi (ISABU), L'Institut Géographique du Burundi (IGEBU), ISTEEBU tandis qu'un Système d'Information et de Communication a été élaboré. Ce système propose la mise en place d'un Centre National d'Information et de Communication.

Context & Constraints:

- Site web pour l'information et la communication en RRC n'est pas encore créé bien que l'équipe d'animateurs du site ait été formée;
- Le Centre National d'Information et de Communication pour la centralisation des informations disponibles dans divers instituts de recherche n'est pas encore créé.

Cape Verde   (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
> Página Web do Serviço Nacional de Protecção Civil (2004) http://www.snpc.cv

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

As autoridades ligadas à P. Civil em Cabo Verde, vêm dispensando uma a tenção muito especial à sensibilização e consciencialização do público em matéria de riscos a que a população está sujeita, para que os cidadãos estejam devidamente informados de como proceder em caso de acidentes graves, catástrofes e calamidades, ou então na iminência de uma situação de emergência.

É com base nesta preocupação, e procurando responder ao estipulado na lei, conforme a alínea c) do art. 5º. da Lei de Bases de Protecção Civil, que diz que um dos domínios de Protecção Civil " é a informação e formação das populações, visando a sua sensibilização em matéria de auto-protecção e colaboração com as autoridades", que O Serviço Nacional de P. Civil de Cabo Verde vem desenvolvendo com alguns órgãos de Comunicação Social acções educativas, a fim de manter os cidadãos informados e sensibilizados em relação aos riscos que os podem afectar.

Contactos com a rádio de Cabo Verde e um Protocolo de cooperação assinado com a Rádio Educativa, pertencente ao Ministério da Educação e Ensino Superior, com o objectivo de dar continuidade à difusão dos dois programas radiofónicos, denominados, respectivamente, " Protecção Civil, Mais Vale Prevenir" e Protecção Civil, uma Questão de Cidadania, que são emitidos quinzenalmente.

Os conteúdos dos referidos programas radiofónicos trazem quinzenalmente ao domínio público matérias e informações importantes de como se deve fazer para evitar acidentes graves e os procedimentos a serem adoptados pelos indivíduos na iminência de uma catástrofe. O objectivo é dotar os cidadãos de conhecimentos, normas e regras especiais de comportamento para a sua auto-protecção e protecção da sua família, numa situação de emergência.

Ainda no que toca a informação ao público elaborou-se várias notas para os órgãos de comunicação social (OCS), para o período antes, durante e depois da época da chuva. Foram dadas algumas entrevistas aos OCS (asemana on-line; RCV; Rádio Educativa; Record; RTC; Tiver; Nha Terra Nha Kretcheu).

São várias as participações do SNPC junto das escolas primárias e secundárias. Como exemplo, é a realização de uma Palestra na Universidade de Cabo Verde com os Alunos do 4º. Ano da Disciplina de Geografia Departamento de Ciências e Tecnologias sobre a organização e funcionamento do Sistema Nacional de P. Civil de Cabo Verde, sensibilizando a comunidade estudantil e futuros professores de geografia para os temas ligados a protecção civil.

Context & Constraints:

Existe a necessidade de criação de um banco de dados com o registo dos desastres em Cabo Verde tanto para o apoio da tomada de decisões, para ser utilizado para fins científicos, nomeadamente determinação do período de recorrência e melhor conhecimento da tipologia dos riscos, para fins académicos e para a informação da população em geral.

No âmbito do projecto SIERA, está pensada a criação de uma base de dados para as catástrofes em Cabo Verde, que posteriormente poderá ser enriquecida e melhorada.

A colheita de dados tem sido um dos nossos maiores constrangimentos, por causa da fragmentação do território nacional e também da falta de formação dos poderes locais em matérias ligados a protecção Civil.

No séc. XXI, Cabo Verde conheceu uma grande massificação do ensino a todos os níveis e a construção de um grande número de hospitais. Devido ao número reduzido dos funcionários o SNPC não tem conseguido chegar a todas as escolas e hospitais, e também identificamos a falta de material didáctico, informação e sensibilização para ser distribuídos nestes estabelecimentos.

Comoros (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

La sensibilisation menée par le projet tsunami consortium a permis de sensibiliser les médias. De même, le projet DIPECHO I a formé les médias et le début du projet DIPECHO II a aussi favorisé une meilleure collaboration avec les médias dans le domaine de l'information sur les risques auxquels les Comores sont confrontées.

Un site web sur le Karthala a été créé lors du projet 2008 du PNUD. Ce site n'est malheureusement pas exploité aujourd'hui, bien que toujours financé par le PNUD.

Des programmes radios sont finalisés sur les risques de catastrophes (projet tsunami consortium). Un guide pédagogique sur les risques de catastrophes aux Comores à destination des enseignants du primaire et des posters sont développés dans le cadre du même projet.

Il y a une stratégie de communication pour le secteur de la santé (prenant en compte les situations de crise) avec des procédures et outils de dissémination établis.

Enfin, il y a un projet de mise en place d'un studio d'enregistrement à la météorologie nationale qui pourra servir pour la diffusion d'alertes télévisées.

Context & Constraints:

Les informations disponibles sur les aléas sont peu connues et insuffisamment diffusées et les moyens de communication existants sont mal exploités.

Il n'y a pas de stratégie d'information pour le pays, et les moyens disponibles (en ressources humaines et financières) pour cette activité sont inexistants (dépendent de l'aide extérieure uniquement).

Cote d'Ivoire   (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Même lorsque les informations relatives aux aléas existent, elles sont difficilement accessibles eu égard au manque de réseaux et de système public d'échanges d'informations à différents niveaux.

Context & Constraints:

Pour rendre disponible et accessible les informations relatives aux aléas, il faut d'abord les collecter, les analyser et mettre en place un système d'échanges d'informations. A ce niveau, le renforcement du réseau d'acquisition de données hydrométéorologiques et la mise en place de réseaux de collecte d'autres données environnementales et socio-économiques s'avèrent indispensables.

Ghana   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

There are educational materials (handbills, brochures, pamphlets, newsletters etc) on disaster risk reduction. These are distributed countrywide. The NADMO news letter serves as a vital tool for information sharing and public education.

The NADMO website, www.nadmo.org also provides data/ information on disaster risk reduction in Ghana. UNDP has assisted NADMO to improve sharing of information through ICT. The mass media is also extensively used for information dissemination.

Workshops, seminars, outreach programmes, durbars etc are often organized to disseminate information on DRR and CCA.

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate funding makes it difficult to carry out information dissemination programmes.

Guinea-Bissau   (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Manque de volonté politique et de ressources financières

Context & Constraints:

La Guinée Bissau ne dispose pas de Service National de la Protection Civile, ni de plan communautaire d'alerte précoce et ni de réponse aux situations de crise et d'urgence, ni de Stratégie Nationale de Prévention des Catastrophes , et ni de plan d'urgence national multirisques. Les interventions dans ce projet permettront de réduire la vulnérabilité des communautés face aux catastrophes et accroître les capacités d'intervention communautaires et nationales lorsque de telles catastrophes se produisent

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Kenya   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

As said earlier these informations are available but scartered all over and can only be available to people hooked to anetwork

Context & Constraints:

There is need to consolidate and coordinate this information to all stakeholder from a single entity organization

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Lesotho   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

No DRR Information System therefore no data storage, not enough data available.

No adequate information dissemination channels available

Context & Constraints:

Lack of human and financial resources and expertise.

Madagascar   (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

En collaboration avec le Ministère de l'Education Nationale et les Nations Unies (PNUD/ISDR), le BNGRC a élaboré un manuel scolaire pour les élèves et un guide pour les maîtres sur la GRC. Ces manuels sont disponibles dans toutes les circonscriptions scolaires du pays. En outre, cette année a également vu sous financement du PNUD, l'ouverture d'une formation multidisciplinaire axée sur la gestion des risques et des catastrophes au sein du Département de Droit, Economie, Gestion et Sociologie de l'Université d'Antananarivo. La première promotion compte 40 étudiants issus de divers milieux professionnels. Le cours dure 18 mois et sanctionné par un Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures Spécialisées.

Le BNGRC a également noté que les jeunes universitaires de divers domaines (Communication, Economie, Sociologie, Géophysique…) commencent à être nombreux à s'intéresser au thème de la RRC pour leurs mémoires de fin d'études.

Context & Constraints:

Le système d'information est opérationnel au niveau national. Ce qui n'est pas le cas aux différents niveaux décentralisés (régional, district, communal). Cela est surtout dû à l'insuffisance en termes de ressources matérielles, financières et surtout humaines.

Recommandations : (notamment pour le BNGRC) : Aller vraiment dans le sens de la décentralisation effective et l'opérationnalisation de ses branches.

Malawi (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Relevant information on disasters has been collected to some extend. A database has been developed recently but allready Malawi Government is looking into linking it to similar information databases. There is a project proposal to publish disaster related data on the web.

Context & Constraints:

There has been limited compiling and sharing of information. There is also need to strengthen cooperation and networking among scientific community, academics, disaster planners at both public and private sector. Exchange of scientific and operational information among and across the professionals is important for effective decision making in DRR. Advocacy and use of scientific information, effective technology and standard communication is being promoted. the procurement of communication equipment including computers and satelite pphones has increasesd access to data and information sharing possibilities .

Mauritius   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Relevant information on tropical cyclone and heavy rainfall is readily available from the Mauritius Meteorological Services.

A study has been conducted on flood prone areas and this is available at the Ministry of environment and National Development Unit. Sea level data is also available at the Meteorological services for the last 20 years. Quantitative disaster data is located at different institutions, (The Central Statistics Office,the Ministry of Social Security, etc,) and with some effort can be put together.

Context & Constraints:

Community involvement is of prime importance in any programme of disater risk reduction. There is a need of a central data bank and also certain mechanism to record non-meteorological disaster data, namely in the social, economic and environmental sector.

Morocco   (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Le Département de l'environnement a élaboré un Système dInformation Géographique (SIG) sur les risques naturels et technologiques à l'échelle du territoire national. Cette base de données a permis l'élaboration de cartes thématiques de répartition des risques au Maroc et pourra servir d'outil d'aide à la décision pour l'élaboration des plans de prévention des risques. Aussi un site web de la Direction Générale de la Protection Civile (DGPC) sera ouvert incessamment, celui-ci comporte toutes les informations sur les

catastrophes survenues au Maroc, les mécanismes de prévention correspondants et les mesures de sensibilisation. La DGPC compte en faire un outil moderne d'information. Et afin de garantir la réussite de ce projet, cette Direction va investir en matière d'éducation des enfants en bas âge et des populations jeunes.

Des efforts sont en cours, en concertation avec le Ministère chargé de l'Education Nationale pour intégrer des modules de formation et d'information sur les risques de catastrophes.

Par ailleur le Département de l'Environnement en collaboration avec le Centre Régional des Pays Arabes de l' ISDR est encours d'élaboration d'un syteme de gestion d'Information sur les catastrophes (DesInventar) qui est une base de données sur les catastrophes qui permet le stockage des informations sur les catastrophes, les pertes en vies humaines, les dommages causés …etc. Il permet également l'analyse de ces données et de les représenter sous forme de graphiques et de cartes etc..

Context & Constraints:

La mise en place d'un système national d'informations est une opération très délicate pour le Maroc compte tenu de sa composition sociale, de la diversité des niveaux d'éducation et des contraintes linguistiques.

Mozambique   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
> INGC web page (2010) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16411_ingclink.doc [DOC]

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

This is an area where less progress has been made over the last three years. Attempts were made for the establishment of a national disaster information system, including information collection from local level, its storage, management and dissemination by the National Institute for Disaster Management to all DRR stakeholders, as shown in Figure 3.1. So far, INGC and CENOE are the national centers of DRR information system in the country.

A web page has been created by the INGC to enable virtual access of official DRR information to the general public. Important documents, such as the Master Plan for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, the 2009 INGC study on climate change impacts on DRR, and press release documents are available on this website.

However, as internet penetration and access is still very low at local level, particularly in the districts, the use of VHF radios has been defined as the basic element for information collection system, as radios are less affected by network failures. The operation issues of this system have been tested during national, regional and community simulations conducted across the country every year.

Currently, two important initiatives are underway aiming at gathering and disseminating DRR data and information:
• A DRR specialized website is being created by the Ministry of Science and Technology;
• Under the GRIP project, disaster data for the last 30 years has been collected. Additionally, a National Knowledge Center, located at the National Institute of Meteorology (INAM), is being conceived to enable sharing and discussion of all national DRR datasets and studies. This center will be managed jointly by the Eduardo Mondlane University and INAM.

During emergency situations, radio, TV and newspapers remain the main officially and trusted mechanisms to disseminate information to cover a vast public on the impeding disasters.

Context & Constraints:

Although there have been efforts to gather key information under one umbrella,
• DRR information is still scattered among several institutions responsible for primary data collection and analysis;
• Weak integration of DRR information, including emergency reports on the INGC web page;
• DRR information system is still weak with regard to regular data collection from local level;
• Lack of guidelines and methodologies to ensure easy implementation of the information system, particularly at local levels following the end of emergencies or simulation exercises;
• Absence of a culture of DRR data storage, management and dissemination in the form of national database.

Nigeria (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
> NEMA (2005) http://www.nema.gov.ng

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:
NEMA has a web site that that is available nationally, the web site is also linked to the web sites of stakeholders. NEMA also reprints and circulate UNISDR publications.

Context & Constraints:
There is a need for database for disaster information apart from the website.

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Un site web conçu à cet effet est en cours de finalisation et devrait être fonctionnel dans les prochains jours.

en outre,il existe dans le pays des structures spécailisées capables de renseigner les populations et les pouvoirs publiques sur les éventuels risques encourus notammnet en ce qui concerne l'érosion cotière, la biomasse et la disponibilité alimentaire

Context & Constraints:

Ces informations ne sont accessibles au grand public. Les canaux utilisés et les supports de communication ne sont pas toujours bien adaptés.

Sierra Leone   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

In a bid to sensitise vulnerable communities across the country in line with Priority III of the HFA, the Disaster Management Department has been making tremendous efforts in leting information be available to all Sierra Leoneans. These take the form radio, TV, workshops, public lectures, schools outreach programmes etc. Some of these programmes are done in our local dialets.

However, inspite of the above achievements, the department is yet to establish its own website. The means information on the net still scanty.

Context & Constraints:

The department is working in close collaboration with its key stakeholders to develop a departmental website and date base on all issues related to disasters

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Tanzania, United Rep of   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Different Institutions have various means to communicate hazards and risks to community and stakeholders. For example, the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA), National Environment Management Council (NEMC) and National Land Use Planning Commission normally use radio, television, press release and their organization website etc.
Currently there is no consolidated database or website where various stakeholders and the general public can disseminate and access data and information on disaster risk management. Normally information on disaster are shared to stakeholders, community at risk and the general public through formal communication, disaster platform, press release, radio and television programs etc.
In the commemoration of International Day for Disaster Reduction October 2010, DMD Zanzibar conducted a 2 day workshops for students of higher learning institutions of Zanzibar as a base of exchanging knowledge and information on Disaster Risk Reduction issues. Six topics/issues were presented and discussed. DMD also organized and participated on live broadcasted radio and TV programmes where this year's theme (Making Cities Resilient – My City is getting ready) was discussed among panelists and viewers through phone calls.

Context & Constraints:

Resources (fund, technical knowhow and IT equipments) are major drawbacks. There is need to develop other means for information sharing like Annual Government Report on Disaster Prevention and Response, Database, Web based information on disaster etc., This should go parallel with educating the public on the importance of making follow up on various disaster information.

Zambia   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

A number of assessments have been done on common disasters that the country experiences e.g. droughts and floods. This information is disseminated to all levels and is stored by DMMU.

Context & Constraints:

The challenge is to have information that is in a format that is usable and readily available to all stakeholders. There are also challenges of poor technology infrastructure at community level which continues to hamper progress at that level.

We are now working on a web based common platform (ZEPRIS) with World Food Programme (WFP) which will be available for all who need information. The platform will develop links with other institutions.

Americas

Anguilla   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:
News Papers
Mitgation Outlook Newsletter.
Radio Interviews
radio Soap Opera
Plays
Brochures
Posters
Flyers
Displays
News paper Pull Out
Direct Mail
Radio Quizes
School Games

Development of web page is ongoing. Creation of National Media Network. Library available, Information on Disasters available at the Museum.

Context & Constraints:
All levels of govt, populations and sectors.

Antigua and Barbuda   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Antigua and Barbuda has formally established a website (NODS.gov.ag) where disaster management information can be found, this is in addition to the weready.org website which has been set up at the regional level to keep the people of the region informed. These are in addition to regular public information dissemination and training in the schools, work places and communities. Posters and brochures are distributed regularly to the general public and daily public announcements are on radio and television. News paper ads though less frequent are placed in the public's domain frequently.

In Antigua and Barbuda all the schools have received multi-hazard information and regular evacuation drills are conducted in a relatively short period. Recommendations will be made for mandatory specific disaster management activities over the calender year.

Ongoing research continues to occupy the focal point attention as we analyze and update multi-hazards data for prioritized intervention and cost benefits. This includes updating of data bases, hazard Maps and other critical information across sectors, ministries and other agencies.

This process is expected to be completed by the first quarter of 2011.

Context & Constraints:

Due to the limited staff and budgetary constrains, this process will take longer than anticipated, other nontraditional means of support are   being explored.

Argentina (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

No se cuenta con información consolidada. Las instituciones y algunos grupos (como el GPIP o las Direcciones de Protección Civil) comparten entre sí alguna información.
Del mismo modo la Cruz Roja Argentina ha lanzado en el 2010 la plataforma virtual SIGRID (Sistema de Información de Gestión de Riesgos de Desastres), aunque por el momento su utilización está limitada al público interno (miembros de CRA).

Context & Constraints:

El reto continua siendo: Consolidar información y compartirla generosamente, buscando la vías de acceso a la comunidad.

Barbados   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Currently, information dissemination on disasters is not systematic, but the DEM works assiduously, through the DEOs, to get information to communities through flyers, posters, lectures and presentations.

The DEM uses various media including mass media, public lectures, exhibitions, open days, PowerPoint presentations and videos to reach all segments of the population. This is the case for all hazards, but particularly at the start of the hurricane season. Strategies have been developed to reach specific target groups, including children, the elderly, the physically challenged, and tourists. Publications, documentaries, brochures and public lectures have been widely used and advantage is taken in a post-recovery environment to reach the specific population segments. Attempts are also being made to establish a library/documentation center to specially provide disaster management and DRR information.

The DEM partners with the Public Sector, such as the local professional associations of engineers and architects to support the concept of constructing disaster resistant building including private homes.

The Emergency Management Act, 2006 Cap 20 provides the legal authority for the DEM to request access to information including data sets from key public and private sector entities for disaster management and disaster risk reduction purposes.   Databases have been shared with DEM to enhance its Geographic information System and efforts.

The proposed Integrated Coastal Risk Information Platform (ICRIP) to be initiated in April 2011, which makes use of the results of Natural Hazard and Risk Assessments for each coastal hazard. In these assessments, both hazard maps of the different hazards will be prepared, as well as inventories of vulnerable infrastructure, property and population, and estimates of probable losses to public and private assets. End users, such as the DEM, will have full access to all data and (most) other system functionality.

Context & Constraints:

Although some use is made of the internet department and agencies in both the public and private sectors are not operating at the same level and so there is a disparity in the way systems are utilized.

Not all the systems being used are user-friendly and greater training across the wide spectrum is required.

There is definitely a need for greater integration of information systems to ensure access and sharing.

Agencies which develop data information systems are reluctant to share for various reasons. There is still the tendency for agencies to perpetuate a turf war as it relates to the sharing of information and there is growing concern about the lack of control over how the information is used and the inability to recoup the financial outlay to produce the information in the first place.

The upgrade of DEM to better utilize information and communication technology is very slow.

Currently the information flow is severely limited, and although some use is made of the internet, the DEM does not regularly update the website with information for use by the public.

It is expected that the ICRIP will solve many of the issues related to the public's access to information on disasters, and will provide a basis upon which further components on non-coastal hazards may be added in subsequent years.

Recommendations
The ICRIP be considered an extremely vital component of the CRAMP, and that it be implemented expeditiously.

Accelerate the process of enhancing the capacity of DEM to lead the national disaster management programme.

Bolivia   (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:
www.bivapadbolivia.org, www.defensacivil.gob.bo, www.sinager.org

Context & Constraints:
No existe plena continuidad de estos medios debido a limitaciones en los procesos de generar la información y falta de medios y recursos humanos

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Brazil   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:
Desenvolvimento de mapa de ocorrência de desastres, montando um banco de dados de histórico de todos os desastres notificados `a Secretaria Nacional de Defesa Civil, e já disponibilizados no sitio da internet.

Context & Constraints:
ocorrência e a intensidade dos desastres depende muito do grau de vulnerabilidade dos cenários de desastres e das comunidades afetadas do que pela magnitude dos eventos adversos emedidas preventivas são essenciais para minimizar o desastre.
A partir da constatação de que os desastres podem e devem ser minimizados, cresce a importância da mudança cultural relacionada ao senso de percepção de risco. A percepção de risco é diretamente proporcional ao grau de desenvolvimento social de uma determinada comunidade ou grupo populacional, considerado em seus aspectos psicológicos, éticos, culturais, econômicos, tecnológicos e políticos.

O grande desafio da Defesa Civil no Brasil e da Estratégia Internacional para Redução de Desastres no mundo é o de minimizar os danos humanos, materiais e ambientais e os conseqüentes prejuízos econômicos e sociais resultantes da ocorrência de desastre. Ao incrementar o senso de percepção de risco e o comprometimento por parte das autoridades públicas, por meio da criação e operacionalização de Coordenadorias Municipais de Defesa Civil, teremos a redução de ocorrência de desastre no Brasil.

British Virgin Islands   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
> http://www.bviddm.com/index.php

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

The Public Information, Education and Awareness programme seeks to reduce disaster vulnerability by increasing the public's awareness, understanding and ability to cope with the extreme conditions that hazards can pose. The DDM's website provides up-to-date information and maps regarding potential threats such as hurricanes and tropical storms. Public education materials and safety information as well as studies, plans and pertinent documents are available.

An early warning system in in place to warn the public of any impending dangers. Seven sirens are located throughout the Territory and are tested monthly. The early warning system was recently upgraded at critical facilities like schools, police and fire stations, clinics and parks. People who are unable to hear the sirens at these facilities will have access to an indoor unit that gives an warning tone and instructions issued by the DDM. Installation and training is ongoing.

Four radio stations and four television stations are equipped to transmit emergency broadcasts received directly from the DDM. The DDM also has HF and VHF radios and satellite phones available for when other forms of communication fail.

Recently, a new Amateur VHF Repeater was installed. This VHF repeater system has enhanced the ability of local HAMs to communicate with other HAMs in the Virgin Islands and surrounding Caribbean islands on the VHF Net. The installation of a VHF Community repeater provides basic communications for Government agencies and NGOs who require communications but were unable to do so due to budgetary constraints.

Context & Constraints:
The emergency broadcast television 'Ticker' will not be operational during 2010 while BVI Cable upgrades their system.

Canada   (in English)

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:
PublicSafety.gc.ca is the lead Web site for public safety information in Canada and provides Canadians with information and services relating to public safety from the Government of Canada and its partners.

Health Canada developed and disseminated public guidance documents to promote a culture of emergency preparedness for all Canadians with understandable advice on risk reduction in times of emergency such as "Preparing Your Family for an Emergency."

Public Safety Canada maintains the Canadian Disaster Database, which contains data on natural and non-natural disasters which impact Canadians, excepting crime and war. This data is informed by multiple agencies and provides a publicly accessible source of information on losses incurred as a result of disasters in Canada.

Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN), via the GeoConnections Program, leads the implementation of the Multi-Agency Situational Awareness System (MASAS) – Canada's trusted national geospatial framework for emergency management officials that enables seamless multi-level and multi-agency, time-relevant, authoritative information sharing to improve situational awareness and reduce the loss of life and property.

MASAS enables the formation of a near real-time common geographic picture of disasters for emergency officials based on common and interoperable disaster alert messages, event notifications, map symbols and underlying geographic information describing natural hazards, infrastructure and Canada's landmass. MASAS enables disparate early warning and alerting systems to seamlessly provide a common picture of disaster events to emergency management and response systems and support a common understanding of disasters by decision-makers.

NRCan's seismologists routinely answer public and media queries which spike with felt domestic or catastrophic international earthquakes.

Context & Constraints:

The contents of the Canadian Disaster Database undergo constant revision as new disasters occur and more information about past disasters becomes available. Cost and loss data in particular are subject to regular update since there are currently no standardized guidelines for collecting this type of information.

Cayman Islands   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
> Cayman Prepared http://www.CaymanPrepared.Gov.Ky

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

The Cayman Prepared website is well established and is regularly updated with current disaster risk information.
Good relationships exist with all media and awareness and disaster risk reduction information has strong market penetration throughout the Cayman Islands through radio, TV and print publications.
Awareness seminars are widely available to business and educational institutions

Context & Constraints:

The Cayman Islands has a significant transient labour pool. New residents may not be aware of extent of hazard threats in the Cayman Islands or the particular (historical) threats in the geographical vicinity of their residence or workplace.

Chile   (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
> Pagina Oficial ONEMI (2010) http://www.onemi.gov.cl

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Los expertos de ONU en su visita a Chile manifiestan que: "Hay información relevante sobre desastres pero no está articulada para su diseminación y socialización. La noción de reducción del riesgo y la cultura de seguridad y resiliencia es parcial y fragmentada"
En términos generales se puede decir que no existe en el país, incluso entre las instituciones que participan del Sistema Nacional, un consenso y claridad conceptual sobre la terminología a utilizar. Las diferentes leyes, reglamentos, planes, programas y documentos utilizan distintos conceptos y vocabulario para referirse al tema.
La RRD es un concepto que se maneja principalmente entre las ONG de carácter internacional. La información que se puede obtener sobre este tema está consolidada en páginas de Internet de acceso público como la Estrategia Internacional de Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres. Esta terminología no es de fácil acceso para las autoridades del mundo estatal y menos para el público en general.
ONEMI no cuenta con una sección especial (Digital ni física) que aúne los principales documentos asociados al concepto Reducción de Riesgo de Desastres. Esta situación se traspasa a otros organismos del Estado. Sin embargo, el Centro de Documentación y el sitio web de ONEMI contienen información relevante sobre riesgos de origen natural, orientación ciudadana en situaciones de emergencia, espacios de atención dirigidos a la comunidad escolar (ONEMI Educa) y al público en general (Oficina de Información Ciudadana). Además, la comunidad se informa sobre eventos relevantes en materias de emergencia a través de los reportes periodísticos. La página web también incluye alertamientos por situación de incendios forestales y por actividad volcánica.

Context & Constraints:

El principal desafío en este aspecto se relaciona con la sensibilización del Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil y del público general en reducción del riesgo de desastres. El Gobierno, a través de ONEMI, está generando campañas de difusión que buscan generar un lenguaje común con respecto a la reducción del riesgo de desastres. El documento final generado por la visita de la ONU marca un antes y un después en la sensibilización del tema.
ONEMi está en proceso de diseño de una página institucional que busca responder a estándares internacionales de calidad en traspaso de información. Para su diseño se ha basado en las mejores

prácticas internacionales. Se espera que esta información sea de calidad, segura y de fácil acceso. Se están desarrollando campañas sistemáticas de información y sensibilización a la comunidad. Por ejemplo, en Enero del 2011, se lanzó junto al Servicio Nacional de Turismo una campaña que educación a los veraneantes en la preparación frente a las distintas variables de riesgo.

Por otra parte, el terremoto del 27/F ha llevado a la realización de diversos seminarios en el año para analizar la situación desde distintos sectores, públicos y privados. En todos ellos se ha incorporado el tema de la Reducción de Desastres. Algunos ejemplos:

- Panel "TELECOMUNICACIONES EN SITUACIONES DE EMERGENCIA", Colegio de Ingenieros de Chile, 11 de Mayo de 2010.
- Seminario "Planes de Emergencia después del 27 de Febrero: Una oportunidad de Aprendizaje para Chile", Centro de Formación Técnica Esperanza Joven.28 de Octubre.
- "Reducción del Riesgo y Manejo de Emergencias: Un desafío al nivel local", organizado por la Subsecretaría de Desarrollo Regional y ONEMI y que convocó a varios alcaldes de comunas vulnerables (Noviembre 2010)
- "Diálogos para la reconstrucción con enfoque territorial", organizado por el Ministerio de Salud y la Subsecretaría de Desarrollo Regional. (Noviembre 2010)

Colombia   (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Es importante resaltar dos aspectos importantes frente al tema de la información hay una correlacionada con la cuantificación de los desastres y hay otra para los temas de gestión del riesgo, frente a la primera hay disponible una información sobre desastres que consolida la DGR a nivel nacional, departamental y municipal, la cual está disponible en forma virtual y física en torno al tema de los desastres, existen bases de datos desde el año 1993 disponible y actualizado a septiembre 30 de 2010 y accesible a las entidades del Sistema Nacional para la Prevención y Atención de Desastres.

Los comités regionales y locales poseen toda la información de ocurrencia de desastres en bases de datos, dicha información es compilada y consolidad en la Dirección de Gestión del Riesgo, DGR. Para accesar a dicha información el SNPAD cuenta con el portal www.sigpad.gov.co.

De igual forma a través de los centros de información de todas las entidades pertenecientes al Sistema Nacional de Prevención y Atención de Desastres, poseen la información sobre experiencias anteriores (desastres) que favorecen el interés en el tema por parte de las comunidades. De forma complementaria la disponibilidad de información sobre Inventarios Históricos de Desastres, también se puede consultar a través de una red de información mediante el acceso a la página www.desinventar.org igualmente se cuenta con el Centro de Información Red BiVa PAD, biblioteca virtual Andina para la Prevención y

Atención de desastres, donde se compilan todos los documentos, informes, estadísticas sobre el tema.

Hay establecidas en el país por parte de las universidades líneas de investigación en Gestión del Riesgo que complementan los aspectos del conocimiento a nivel nacional, al menos 10 instituciones de educación superior ofertan cursos de posgrado con títulos de Especialización en Gestión de Riesgos.
En suma se dispone de un sistema unificado de reporte de desastres mediante el cual se comparte información liderado por la DGR, y el cual es la fuente oficial para los diversos medios de comunicación sector estratégico que apoya los procesos de difusión de la información.

Context & Constraints:

Entre los retos están:

Modernización y optimización del Sistema Información Geográfico para la Prevención y Atención de Desastres.
Estructuración y desarrollo de una política de generación de información para la reducción del riesgo que facilite el acceso (Tecnológicos y Costos) a la comunidad en general.
Diseño de estrategias de divulgación y socialización por parte de las instituciones del SNPAD de la información concerniente sobre la Gestión del Riesgo, especialmente para empoderar a la comunidad para incentivar la participación de la misma en los procesos de planeación a través de diferentes medios (virtuales, físicos).
Desarrollo de procesos conceptuales y metodológicos para la generación, depuración y utilización de información tanto de amenazas como de vulnerabilidad .
Consolidación de redes de información articuladas con el SIGPAD.

Costa Rica (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
> Sistema de InformaciÃ³n para Emergencias (1993) http://cne.go.cr

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

En un sistema de información geográfico con datos a nivel de país, provincia, cantón y distrito. Además por región y por cuenca. Tiene vínculo con otros medios de "gobierno digital".

Context & Constraints:

El recurso informático requiere ser actualizado, pasará a ser una "plataforma de información" con acceso a diversas páginas de institutos de investigación y con variables relacionadas a la vulnerabilidad con un enfoque de uso al ordenamiento del territorio y para la gestión local, es decir, para el uso de las municipalidades.

Cuba   (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Se aplica en todo el país un Programa de Comunicación para la Reducción de Desastres, que incluye estrategias para la información sobre cada peligro de desastres, en las diferentes etapas del Ciclo de Reducción de Desastres, adecuado a las características de cada territorio que facilita el papel de los medios de comunicación masiva (radio,TV y prensa escrita) mediante la transmisión de un mensaje más claro y preciso a la población, con énfasis en las autoridades y líderes locales.
Los sitios nacionales, y los distintos organos de prensa(nacionales y provinciales) y los organismos e instituciones que poseen páginas Web divulgan habitualmente sobre los peligros de desastres y las medidas de protección para la prevención , la preparación , la respuesta y la recuperación , informan los daños ocasionados ante los impactos y los eventos relacionados con los desastres, todos disponibles para los actores relevantes y para la información de la comunidad.
Los preparativos para la respuesta se han fortalecidos con los planes de reducción de desastres que se elaboran en todos los niveles territoriales y en las entidades hasta las localidades, los cuales se actualizan anualmente, de acuerdo a la reducción del riesgo de cada lugar.

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 escacez 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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

- En el pais no existe un sistema de información para la reducción de riesgo a desastre, aunque existen algunas iniciativas aisladas y la ley establece la creación del "Sistema Integrado de Información".

-Existen algunos avances en el Centro de Operacione de Emergencias(COE), envian las alertas a traves de correos y celulares a un publico especifico. Tambien tienen una pagina donde matienen informacion sobre los daños ocasionados sobre los eventos y niveles de alertas.

-En el caso particular del MINERD existen esfuerzos para la realización de un cambio de paradigma, enfocandose más a la prevención de los desastres que a la respuesta.

Context & Constraints:

- Existe la necesidad de sistematizar las informaciones existentes en el Sistema Nacional de Prevecnion, Mitigacion y Respuesta.

- Crear una herramienta que facilite el acceso a las informaciones.

Ecuador   (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Se encuentra publicada en la pagina web de la Secretaría toda la información relacionada con mapas informes y material de difusión.

Se ha realizado 8 cuñas radiales con temas relacionados con el volcán Tungurahua y Cotopaxi en gestión de riesgos y señaletica, la información se encuentra en la página web.

www.snriesgos.gob.ec

Context & Constraints:

Conformar una red nacional de información desde los medios de comunicación y la comunidad a través de medios audiovisuales en dos idiomas considerando que la mayor poblacion es indigena y se encuentra asentada en lugares vulnerables.

El Salvador   (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Existe información sobre los desastres y sobre fenómenos que puedan afectar al país; sin embargo esta se encuentra dispersa, entre los diferentes organismos e instituciones, que no siempre está disponible al público.

Context & Constraints:

Falta de mecanismos para la recopilación y sistematización de la información existente y de un adecuado procedimiento para el acceso al público en general.
Debe mejorarse el intercambio de información entre las instituciones.
Fortalecer la coordinación para trasladar la información eficiente entre las Instituciones del Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil,
Además se debe generar una información oportuna, completa y de uso público, por medios radiales, televisivos, Internet, durante los eventos de emergencia, además que esté disponible para investigadores, académicos, instituciones, y público en general.

Guatemala   (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

La Secretaria Ejecutiva de CONRED, maneja una página de web en la cual pueden encontrarse boletines, recursos de información y recursos institucionales donde informa sobre las actividades que se realizan en

la gestión de reducción de riesgo y los otros componentes que involucran a la institución. Se ha implementado la conexión con las redes sociales como facebook, twitter, Yotube, RSS y Flinck.

Otra página de internet relacionada al sistema de información es la del Instituto Nacional de Sismología, Vulcanología e Hidrología (INSIVUMEH) donde se encuentra el monitoreo del clima, pronóstico del oleaje, imágenes satelitales del monitoreo del clima en tiempo real, boletines especiales vulcanológicos, niveles de los ríos y otra información de importancia para la toma de decisiones

Complementa esta información la página web de la Secretaria de Programación y Programación de la Presidencia –SEGEPLAN- donde se publica información sobre los mecanismos que se implementan para articular la gestión para la reducción de riesgo a los desastes en los procesos de desarrollo.

CONRED, maneja un sistema de manejo de información en caso de emergencia o desastre conocido como SISMICEDE. Es una base de datos que registra, almacena y procesa la información de relevancia para la atención de eventos. Esta información se genera desde las sedes regionales, delegados o instituciones que integran el sistema CONRED y la misma es actualizada y verificada.

Context & Constraints:

Los estudios realizados para determinar las condiciones socioeconómicas del país, establecen en promedio que más del 70% de la población guatemalteca vive en condiciones de pobreza y un 28% no alcanza a tener las mínimas condiciones de vida en comparación al resto de la sociedad, tales como agua potable, nutrición o años esperados de vida.

Datos que permiten establecer que por cada mil personas sólo existen 126 aparatos de televisión, y que únicamente el 0.80% de la población cuenta con computadoras personales.

Estadísticas que nos hacen suoponer que aunque reconozcamos que los medios electróncos son una herramienta poderosa para comunicar que debe ser fortalecida, se hace necesario establecer otros mecanismos de divulgación que ponga a disponibilidad de grupos enteresados información relevante sobre los desastres.
Por todo lo anterior es necesario ampliar la divulgación de información más allá de los medios electrónicos, así como el desarrollar una política prioritaria dentro de la estrategia de comunicación.

Honduras (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:
Las restricciones son de la limitacion al publico en general para conocer mas sobre los temas de RRD.

Context & Constraints:

Las limitaciones son que aun no contamos con una plataforma unificada nacional para poder realizar las consultas necesarias.

Jamaica (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

The ODPEM continues to use all available medium to disseminate information at various levels to the wider population. The Organization's website and sub-site serve as a major source of information gathering for thousands of individuals and institutions. The use of the local media is an avenue that is frequently explored and taken advantage of get the message of Disaster preparedness out with maximum reach.

Cognizant of the fact that there are individuals with varying disabilities, effort is made to have information available in various format. The use of the internet and text messaging services have also aided the organization to reach numerous persons.

The ODPEM is currently engaging with private sector interests with the aim of disseminating information through various media (print/electronic) Over the last few years a number of independent initiatives were undertaken by the private sector to independently communicate preparedness and awareness-building information.

NWA now on board with Public education. IWCAM public education programme for watershed management at the community level.
JPS informing persons on prevention methods.
ADRA targetting religious groups through its health education programmes to inform about disasters.

Context & Constraints:

Financial limitations remain the greatest challenge to the organization's ability to tap into as many markets as possible. Ongoing dialogue is maintained with media houses, special interest groups and donor agencies for partnership to make the goal more achievable.

Recommendations
The organization is making recommendation for some of these services to be available free of cost or sponsored largely by the Corporate entities. The ODPEM envisions being able to carry information to the visually impaired, the hearing impaired and other special population without being restricted by budgetary constraints.

Mexico   (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

México continúa la atención de los distintos temas que abarca la prevención de desastres, favoreciendo las necesidades de las Unidades Estatales de Protección Civil y de la población en general, a través de su divulgación en eventos académicos y de alto nivel.

Bajo dicha premisa, se ha instrumentado la primera etapa del proyecto de la Biblioteca Virtual del SINAPROC, mediante la puesta en marcha temporal del sistema de consulta vía electrónica de los registros bibliográficos de todas las colecciones que conforman el acervo documental del CENAPRED. Asimismo, se trabaja en mejorar las herramientas informáticas y telemáticas para acercar la protección civil a la población y, se promueve el trabajo en red a nivel comunitario para el despliegue de medidas simples y accesibles que, no obstante, resulten efectivas para incrementar la resiliencia y resistencia de la comunidad a los desastres.

Cabe señalar que la mayoría de las instituciones que forman parte del SINAPROC, cuentan en sus páginas electrónicas con amplia información sobre los riesgos de desastres, ejemplo de ello es un micrositio recién instalado en el portal electrónico de INMUJERES, que cuenta con publicaciones y materiales sobre la gestión integral del riesgo con perspectiva de género y en materia de salud, se cuenta con un sitio electrónico con información básica y de apoyo, según lo establecido en el programa de urgencias epidemiológicas y desastres, la cual incluye acceso a bibliotecas virtuales y fuentes de monitoreo para las diversas amenazas naturales y riesgos por la actividad humana.

En cuestión educativa, los libros de nivel primaria y secundaria que distribuye la Secretaría de Educación Pública (SEP), ya incorporan el tema de protección civil y cambio climático.

Context & Constraints:

Difundir la página web nacional en todos los niveles de instituciones del sector e involucradas en las acciones de preparación y respuesta en salud ante un desastre, fomentar que los 32 SESA desarrollen sus páginas web con los complementos regionales de riesgo y mantener actualizada la página web y la red de enlaces con los SESA e instancias vinculadas para el intercambio de información.

Nicaragua   (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
> Sistema Nacional para la PrevenciÃ³n, MitigaciÃ³n y AtenciÃ³n de Desastres (2008)
http://www.sinapred.gob.ni

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

La información oficial es trasmitida a todo el país a través de un flujo constante a través de las Comisiones de Trabajo Sectoriales y las redes territoriales del Sistema, fortalecidas con las municipalidades y el gabinete del poder ciudadano.

Existe información disponible con acceso al público a través de las Oficinas de Acceso la Información Pública de la Secretaria ejecutiva del SINAPRED

Los materiales de educación formal del país tienen incorporada la temática de reducción del riesgo a través de los programas que impulsa el Ministerio de Educación.-

Se ha avanzado en el manejo de la información electrónica, utilizando las nuevas tecnologías de la información y la comunicación (TIC's), estos avances son acompañados de Redes informáticas en el país como Red de Información Humanitaria REDHUM, que distribuye información humanitaria a nivel nacional y regional y talleres de Manejo de información entre la Red Humanitaria. Otras redes virtuales como la Biblioteca Virtual en desastres (BVD) con información en línea con información sobre salud y desastres, SINIA que contribuyen en la difusión relevante sobre las emergencias y/o desastres naturales.-

Existe también de un marco jurídico que sustenta la implementación de los procesos de comunicación en situaciones de desastres, A nivel de instituciones que conforman las Comisiones Técnicas Sectoriales se trabaja conjuntamente en la producción de materiales informativos y educativos, dependiendo de los escenarios de riesgos, que son difundidos en el ámbito local.

Context & Constraints:

Existen limitaciones en la producción de materiales bajo las versiones populares, tomando en consideración que nuestra población vulnerable tiene poca escolaridad.-

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Panama   (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Se han realizado esfuerzos por contar con material de información para las escuelas sobre las amenazas ,tal es el caso de la revista "El Volcán Barú, Lo que debemos saber acerca de un gigante dormido", que se elaboró con la participación del Instituto de Geociencia, La Universidad de Panamá, La Secretaría Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología y el Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil, en las que dan a conocer la amenaza , como nace, como identificar la vulnerabilidad y como reducir la vulnerabilidad.
Se están realizando esfuerzos dentro de las instalaciones del Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil para reactivar el Centro Nacional de Documentación e Información Para la Reducción del Riesgo (CENDIRR), el cual tiene la misión de recabar toda la información en cuanto a riesgo y ponerla a disposición de la población.

 Es necesaria mayor promoción de material institucional para la comunidad, documentos que sean informativos sobre los riesgos y que reflejen los avances del país en el tema.

El Ministerio de Educación, mediante sus programas educativos, induce al estudiante o al docente a la investigación sobre la temática, mediante el acceso a la información existente en las instancias relacionadas con el tema.

En la Universidad de Panamá, se instituye la Comisión de Educación para la gestión del Riesgo en la Facultad de Ciencias de la Educación y con ella se inician actividades de divulgación sobre la prevención del riesgo, a través de murales y afiches en el edificio de la Facultad.

Se elaboró el Plan de Seguridad y la señalización del edificio con el apoyo de SINAPROC.
Se capacitó a un grupo del personal docente y administrativo en temas de gestión del riesgo.
Se han realizado jornadas de capacitación en el tema de gestión del riesgo a estudiantes de las siguientes carreras:

Licenciatura en Ciencias de la Educación con énfasis en Orientación Educativa y Profesional
Licenciatura en Ciencias de la Educación con Énfasis en Educación Preescolar
Licenciatura en Educación con Énfasis en Educación Primaria.
Profesorado en Educación

Se han establecido relaciones interinstitucionales entre la Facultad de Ciencias de la Educación y:

Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil (SINAPROC)
 Ministerio de Educación (MEDUCA)
Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance for Latin America and the Caribbean (OFDA/LAC) .

Se ha establecido un programa de Prácticas Profesionales como Opción al Trabajo de Graduación entre SINAPROC y la Facultad para desarrollar el Programa de Seguridad Escolar en las Zonas Escolares de Panamá Centro y la Zona Escolar de San Miguelito, las Cumbres y Chilibre.

Context & Constraints:

Existe un marco juridico para el establecimiento de un centro de informacion sobre amenazas
Ley 7 ,CapituloII, Art 5 Numeral 1
Recopilar y mantener un sistema de información, a travéz de un centro de datos modernos, con la

finalidad de obtener u ofrecer las informaciones necesarias para la planificacion de estrategias y medidas sobre Gestión de Riesgo y Portección Civil.

Pero hace falta fortalecer el tema, se cuenta con un Nacional de Documentación e Información Para la Reducción del Riesgo (CENDIRR), que se está tratando de activar.
Es necesaria mayor promoción de material institucional para la comunidad, documentos que sean informativos sobre los riesgos y que reflejen los avances del país en el tema.

Es necesario que el Ministerio de Educación cuente con un centro de información sobre Gestión de Riesgo de apoyo a la comunidad educativa que así lo solicite, el cual debe estar ubicado en la Dirección Nacional de Educación Ambiental, ya que es el punto focal sobre el tema.

Se debe fortalecer las plataformas ya existentes y lograr concentrar la información en un solo lugar.

Poco intercambio de información y de experiencia sobre la temática en mención con los estamentos involucrados.

Aunque se han iniciado diferentes acciones para alcanzar el indicador n 1. todavía hacen falta mucha más acciones y apoyo institucional, con políticas y cronogramas de actividades bien definidos.

Paraguay (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

No existe, este es uno de los desafios que debe ser encarado por el Gobierno Nacional, en una serie de avances que viene realizando en la política de Reducción de Riesgo, que se inicia con la creacion del Comité de Emergencia Nacional en el año 2000 y luego en el año 2005, con la creación de la Secretaría de Emergencia Nacional. La nueva administración del Gobierno Nacional a dado un giro y cambio de paradigma a una política de Reducción de Riesgo y un fortalecimiento a los gobiernos locales de un estado anterior de solo respuesta a los eventos una vez ocurridos.

Context & Constraints:

Si bien, existe información historica de desastres, en la Secretaría de Emergecia Nacional, la misma no es accesible a todo los niveles, la falta de recusos finacieros es una de las determinates de esta situación. Existen trabajos sobre zonas vulnerables o en situación de riesgo, llevados a cabo por la Secretaría de Emergencia Nacional en el apoyo de la Entidad Binacional Yasyreta, pero los mismos son recientes y su socialización no a llegado todavía a todos los niveles nacionales.

Peru   (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

El monitoreo, registro y diseminación de información sobre daños ocasionados, se realiza a través de una aplicación informática denominada SINPAD en la cual los Gobiernos Regionales y Locales registran la información de ocurrencias de sus áreas jurisdiccionales, apoyándose en la información ingresada en el formato de Evaluación de Daños y Análisis de Necesidades – EDAN (aprobado con Resolución Jefatural N° 263-2007), permitiendo generar una base de datos a nivel nacional para las consultas del público e instancias decisorias.

Existen otros recursos virtuales tales como:
. Red BiVa PAD, el SINPAD: http://sinpad.indeci.gob.pe/PortalSINPAD/
.   Base de datos de desastres históricos (DesInventar) .
.   Biblioteca Virtual del Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil:
    http://bvpad.indeci.gob.pe/html/es/home.html.
.   GEOIDEP
.   Base de datos de centros poblados del CCIDEP

INGEMMET IGP reporte:
. http://geo.igp.gob.pe/boletines/boletines_sismicos/web_boletines.htm
.   REDHUM: www.Redesdegestionderiesgos.com
Actualmente el IMARPE cuenta a través de su página de Internet, con un sistema de difusión de posibles desastres que en el campo oceanográfico se pueda presentar en la costa peruana para uso de los trabajadores del IMARPE. Vía correo electrónico a todos los trabajadores del IMARPE se realiza la difusión de posibles amenazas o peligros océanos atmosféricos que se presentes a nivel nacional.
La PCM a través de la Oficina Nacional de Gobierno Electrónico viene desarrollando un repositorio de información territorial denominado GEOIDEP, en el marco de la R.M.No. 325-2007-PCM, la cual tiene como objetivo promover y coordinar el desarrollo, intercambio y el uso de datos y servicios de información espacial entre todos los niveles de gobierno, sector privado, organizaciones sin fines de lucro, instituciones académicas y de investigación.

Context & Constraints:

El reto de mayor relevancia, es obtener información en tiempo real a fin de que se dispongan acciones para la adecuada atención oportuna; en ese sentido las limitaciones actuales identificadas se evidenciarán en la disponibilidad de recursos técnicos y permanencia de recursos humano capacitado, así como la correcta evaluación de daños.

En este aspecto es importante establecer lineamientos generales para la implementación tecnológica y permanencia del recurso humano capacitado; para que facilite el acopio y diseminación de información sobre daños a consecuencia de emergencias o desastres.

Falta mejorar la difusión de esta página entre la población, los medios de difusión y los tomadores de decisiones, para su uso inmediato en la gestión del riesgo de desastres.

La generación de una ley que obligue a los medios de difusión a comunicar las emergencias provenientes del SINPAD podría apoyar en la difusión de esta información.

Saint Kitts and Nevis (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

There are established mechanisms for accessing DRR information. There is a functional Public Relations Office at the Disaster Management Office on each of the sister islands (on St Kitts and on Nevis) that produces a weekly radio programme. These radio programmes are supplemented by the availability of multi-hazard literature, the Nevis Disaster Management website (www.nevisdm.com), and Public Service Announcements that are aired for the Federation as a whole.

 The disaster management agency on St Kitts is currently developing a Documentation Centre and the St Kitts website (www.nema.kn) is currently under construction.

Context & Constraints:

The further development of the disaster information system to produce television /electronic programmes and localized disaster management literature e.g fliers, brochures is restricted by limited finances

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Saint Lucia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
> Saint Lucia National Emergency Management Plan (2009) http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/nemp

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Information is generally available and accessible as all forms of media is used to reach the target audiences. This includes TV, posters, newspapers, radio, internet, text messaging, libraries, town criers, loud hailers, fliers, etc. However being sensitized informed does not guarantee any change in attitudes and behavior.

Context & Constraints:

The actual challenge is how to derive behavioral change from the myriad attempts at public awareness and education. Continued use needs to be made of the formal education system and media practitioners need to see behavioral change as opposed to information sharing as the ultimate goal. Technological advances including web based information systems need to be utlised to ensure that not only is the information propely archived but the intended public need to be made aware of its existence and motivated to use it.

Turks and Caicos Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Information is available on a request basis, in addition to a website which is under construction that will house DRR information. On occasion the website is use by some persons to
Information is available on a request basis, in addition to a website which is under construction that will house DRR information. On occasion the website is use by some persons to gather information though it has not been officially launched. The logging of available information in DRR or Disaster Management within the DDME is a process set to begin in January, 2011.

Context & Constraints:

Limited personnel within the DDME to log available information from sketch can prove a very tedious task. The exercise will be carried out over a number of months and assistance will be sort by persons within the Computer unit to help with the development and maintenance of a information database

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United States of America (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

The United States has made significant investments in improving public awareness of relevant hazards before disaster strikes as well as providing information on disasters where and when it is needed. Efforts exist at all levels of government. Launched in February 2003, Ready is a national public service advertising campaign designed to educate and empower Americans to prepare for and respond to emergencies including natural disasters. The goal of the campaign is to get the public involved and ultimately to increase the level of basic preparedness across the nation. For disaster victims, access to disaster assistance is available through the website www.disasterassistance.gov.

Despite achievements made to date, however, findings from the report Personal Preparedness In America: Findings From the 2009 Citizen Corps National Survey (Revised December 2009), highlight the continued need for strengthened public knowledge of household emergency preparedness, community emergency procedures, and available resources for improving emergency awareness and remaining informed. Two of the Grand Challenges for Disaster Reduction identified by the NSTC Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction (SDR) specifically address the need for making relevant information available and accessible at all levels, one being to provide hazard and disaster information where and when it is needed, and the other being to promote risk-wise behavior.

To improve education and the flow of information at all levels of society, FEMA has initiated a "Whole Community" planning initiative to identify non-traditional resources and partnerships critical to stabilizing and recovering from catastrophic disasters. The approach to planning under the Whole Community initiative breaks the paradigm of 'nested plans' created for each level of government and enables planning for truly coordinated assistance to disaster survivors.

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

En el marco del desarrollo del CENAPRAD, que tiene entre sus funciones informar oportuna y eficazmente a las instituciones, autoridades y a la población alrededor del tema de desastres, se han desarrollados dos herramientas para la difusión de información: DESINVENTAR, que permite mantener un registro de los eventos de origen natural y/o antrópico que ocurren en el país y BIVAPAD, que promueve el acceso equitativo, rápido y eficiente a los datos, con el fin de mejorar la reducción del riesgo de desastres.

Ha habido además un auge en el uso de los medios de comunicación alternativos, como es el caso de las redes sociales, para facilitar datos a la población sobre los eventos hidrometeorológicos y geológicos, como es el caso de FUNVISIS, INAMEH y algunas direcciones estadales y municipales de protección civil y administración de desastres.

Context & Constraints:

- Determinar las atribuciones de cada institución, en los procesos de comunicación.
- Optimizar el proceso de información.
- Visibilizar a los grupos vulnerables.

Asia

Bangladesh (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

A network of experts named Bangladesh Disaster Management Education Research and Training (BDMERT) has been established and made functional..The country has a culture of sharing of disaster related knowledge and lessons through various means, including print and electronic media and public discussion. There have been functional networks and forums exist on DRR at various levels that include civil society, NGOs, CBOs and other development partners. Increased use of information technology further strengthened the process. For example, key government ministries, research institutions and civil society organizations have established websites. DMIC of DMB providing information services, which has established network with 64 districts and 235 upazila headquarters (HQs) and panned to expand to remaining 248 upazila HQs by the year 2012. The early warning information, particularly flood and cyclone warning information is available through email and websites, reaching across agencies and stakeholders. DMB, BMD, CPP and FFWC have been contributing significantly in dissemination of early warning and disaster messages. Bangladesh Telephone Regulatory Council (BTRC) through its mobile network, Bangladesh Betar (Radio Bangladesh) has also been taking part disaster information sharing. In early warning dissemination Bangladesh television also provide information. Print and electronic medias are also taking part in disaster knowledge sharing. And prepare community preparedness through information in the community and country and abroad throughout.

Context & Constraints:

Though DMIC is established some years back, it was tested and found effective in cyclone and flood in 2007. Using internet has been very useful in enhancing access to information. Accessibility and availability still constrained for the professionals and agencies outside Dhaka by physical location and infrastructural facilities such as access to internet. There is also lack of effective coordination in created reliable information at various levels. The major area of challenge remains with availability of earthquake related information. There is prerequisite to develop regional cooperation in terms of information dissemination regarding the weather forecast within SAARC countries and other forum. At the same time, local level awareness and warning mechanism need to be enhanced at an optimum level.

Brunei Darussalam   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Relevant disaster information was shared only as needed. There is no existing data sharing mechanism.

Context & Constraints:

The need to establish a systematic data management is recognized, this includes historical data obtained from media or news reports. This would establish linkages with relevant stakeholders.

Georgia   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

The Hydrometerological Department of NEA provides hydrometeorological services, short and long-term recording, monitoring, and evaluation of meteorological processes in time and space, the recording of interactions between the atmosphere and other environmental spheres, the forecasting of meteorological processes, the operation of the necessary measuring and observation systems and the provision, storage, and documentation of meteorological data and products. The departments of Geological Hazards and Geological Environment Management geo-monitoring of NEA is carrying out in, the studies and assessment/estimation of man-made influence to the geological hazard and environment; of population and engineering objects. It issues and disseminates to the regional and national governmental bodies (Ministry of environment protection and natural resources; Emergency Management Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, military forces of Georgia, media and other interested end-users) the annual books on “Outcomes of Geological Disaster in Present Year and their Development Forecast for Next Year in Georgia. All these information circulate through the media and homepage www.nea.gov.ge.

In frame of international cooperation NEA is circulating relevant information about disasters through an international exchange of experiences through publications, conferences and workshops.

Context & Constraints:

To implement dangerous and disaster risks information availability mechanisms at all level is important in Georgia, as its complicated relief promote various scale natural disaster. The relevant information should include actors and institutions in disaster reduction, prevention, management and potential.

For the public awareness would be useful study programs extension of scientific experts with information and data on natural disasters, preventive measures, publications about all kinds of disasters by media and website.

Additionally, there is not established a centralized database for all disasters. To simplify communication and exchange of information between all DRR organizations the implementation of “Round Table” would be very helpful. Compose the school education programs on disaster risk management, preparedness and response planning in case of disaster will be useful to raise schoolchildren knowledge in disaster prone regions.

India   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Significant efforts have been made to make relevant informations hazards and disasters available at all levels.

Nodal agencies have been identified to provide and maintain key hazard data and informations.

Hazard Specific Mitigation Guidelines have been formulated, circulated and made available through web site (NDMA) for easy access.

India Disaster Knowledge Network is being developed for knowledge sharing and development among various stakeholders.

State specific web portal are being developed by the State Disaster Management Authorities for information sharing and knowledge Management.

Hazard Specific Centers for Excellence are being established to provide knowledge inputs and training.

Context & Constraints:

Although data has been made available in the public domain its accessibility and actual usage are the two

key issues which need to be addressed.

There is a need to strengthen the mechanisms in place to reach out to the grassroot level with informations on hazard, risks and measures for preparedness.
 Improving the coordination among various agencies handling with disaster database will help in increasing the accessibility of key hazard and disaster database at all levels.

Efforts are being continuously made to strengthen the existing mechanisms for information sharing and exchange.

Indonesia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:
Indonesia has developed disaster information system at the national level, through the DIBI system in BNPB, earthquake and tsunami information in BMKG, volcanic eruption and land mass movement information in PVMBG/ESDM, LAPAN has developed forest fire EWS that will soon be connected to the BNPB, and the Ministry of Communication and Information has developed information dissemination system through the media such as radio and TV. In cooperation with several mass media agencies, the ministry has piloted disaster risk information for several hazard prone areas.

Several local governments, together with non-government partners such as the university and local NGOs, have developed disaster information systems that are specific to their local needs, although such effort has not been widely distributed throughout the country.

Context & Constraints:

One of the constraints faced in the provision of disaster information that is relevant and accessible is the geographical condition of the country, particularly if we consider that Indonesia is a vast archipelagic country with thousands of islands that are scattered along the equator. Information dissemination is also hampered by internet connectivity and communication network that are still relatively limited and centered in the major islands only. The cultural obstacle of the people that is not proactive to seek disaster-related information they need also become a big challenge.

It is felt that mass media that understand the issue of disaster and disaster risk reduction needs to play a more active role. Also, the data currently available have not met the criteria for disaster risk mapping.

In future Indonesia will maximize the use of popular media as an instrument for information dissemination

to the public, such as the radio, television, Hand Phone and the print media. The institutional capacity of BPBDs in the regions will also be increased to provide disaster-related information that is accessible for the public, with support from civil society organizations, religious and community leaders, and local NGOs. Disaster information will also be packaged in such a way that it will be in line with each specific community context. BNPB will serve as a "hub" for website links of organizations that have developed web-based disaster database. It is expected that the capacity of media in disaster-related issues will also be improved.

Japan   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

White Paper on Disaster Prevention (Annual Governmental Report on Disaster Prevention) has been prepared based on the provision of the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act and submitted to National Diet. The Report includes information on recent disaster situation in Japan, current progress of countermeasures for disasters, and future plan for improving disaster management system which is collected from all the relevant ministries and agencies. The Report is open to the public on the Internet and also available as publication. Furthermore, as mentioned in the section of priority action 2, Disaster Information Sharing Platform, a common information sharing system with a standardized information format for various disaster information provided by various stakeholders has been developing to be posted and freely accessed by all.

Local governments, especially the prefectures, cities and towns located in disaster prone areas, provide information on disaster risks in the areas and knowledge on how to protect themselves from the risks by various medium including internet and publications as well as conducting workshops targeting residents. Information for kids is also provided by many of local governments to be learned with pleasure. In addition, museums or learning centers where residents including students and kids can interactively learn disasters and disaster risk management have been set up by some local governments.

Furthermore, the utilization of the broadcasting system is effective for conveying disaster information to the public. Accordingly, the national and local governments have made agreements with the Japan Broadcasting Corporation and private broadcasters to cover relevant information on disaster risk by replacing the regular program or running on a telop at the time of looming or occurrence of disaster. Recently, in the light of the situation that the disasters caused by wind gust including tornado has frequently occurred, a review committee was established among relevant organizations. The committee published the result of the review of countermeasures in June 2007, and developed the brochure to introduce the characteristics of wind gust disasters and how to protect oneself in case of encountering tornado. Japan Meteorological Agency has started to provide tornado warning information since March 2008, and has started hazardous wind potential nowcast to provide more detailed information since May 2010.

Context & Constraints:

N.A.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:
ADPC have trained the NDMO who in turn will train PDMC staff for gathering and inputting of information to the data base thus allowing potentially for a comprehensive nation wide DRR/DRM information data base and will provide particularly useful for NDMO historical collections on information, such as flood data dating from 1966 held although the Lao government will need to dedicate resources to this project to ensure data is gathered and input in a timely manner to produce the maximum benefit. National and provincial training on incident reporting is being undertaken throughout 2011. The outputs of the training would be a guideline on incident reporting. The information system is also intended for public access (view only) access by June 2011 when the project ends.

Other stakeholders (International organisations, INGOs) within the country utilise organisational centric Information Management Systems on DRR/DRM and share information with other stakeholders in the country through the IASC and INGO Disaster Management Working Group while provision of DRR information to the public is undertaken via individual organisational websites.

A public access web based Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Portal for the Asia Pacific also exists (http://www.drrprojects.net/drrp/drrpp/home) which aims to share information on DRR on a regional level, collectively identify gaps, improve planning and programming on DRR through improving cooperation on the implementation of DRR. Presently this web site is represented locally through the United Nations, IFRC,MRC, IUCN and ADPC regional offices and has the potential for utilization by all DRR organisational practitioners on a regional level to reflect ongoing initiatives and outcomes in Lao PDR thus allowing for ease of information sharing.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:
Though the DisInventar Information Management System project roll out is almost complete with training having being undertaken at NDMO level for ongoing training to PDMC/DDMC NDMO, the resources and funding required for technical and manpower to ensure the currency and continuation of the system are paramount to its success for use in DRR planning an preparedness.
The system is currently utilised for NDMO/government internal purposes solely.

The Way Forward

With the provision of adequate resources the NDMO has the potential to access information nation wide through PDMC and DDMC collection and reporting efforts. NDMO could further collect and utilise information gathered from all DRR stakeholders in Laos to further their efforts in DRR planning and response utilising the DisInventar system as many INGOs currently utilise their own individual organisational collection methods within the provinces to enhance organisational DRR efforts. Furthermore, the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Portal for the Asia Pacific could be utilised by all DRR organisational practitioners through their regional offices to ensure currency of information availability to all involved in the DRR process in Lao PDR. These initiatives could be introduced at the IASC and INGO Disaster Management Working Group and if adequate resources are allocated to ensure a collective input from the communities through to National level, adequate information collection, management and dissemination to all stakeholders and the public could be achieved.

Lebanon (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

A website that aims to provide information about risks and issues regarding public warning is currently under construction. This website will also provide access to an e-library which includes all the studies and research conducted on natural disasters, in addition to the DesInventar.

Context & Constraints:

There are currently individual public warning systems for some type of disasters(storms and forest fires), and they are not centralized within one overarching warning system.
Recommendations include:
- Finalizing the website
- Effectively publishing public warnings for each type of disaster

Malaysia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

The National Security Council, in collaboration with other agencies, regularly organises events and activities to disseminate relevant information on DRR. The Disaster Awareness Day is organised every year since 2005 to raise public awareness on disaster risks as well as promote commitment among country leaders, decision makers and local authorities towards government efforts in disaster management and DRR. The Disaster Awareness Day 2011 gathered more than 700 participants, mainly from government agencies, state and local authorities throughout the country. As a result of the programme, the "Melaka Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Malaysia 2011" was adopted that calls upon national, state and local stakeholders to advocate, lead and champion actions on national mechanism for disaster management, role of local authorities for DRR, mainstreaming of DRR in education and keeping schools and hospitals safe from disasters. Integration of climate change adaptation, including in implementing the National Policy on Climate Change, is recognised in order to address changing nature of disaster risk brought about by climate variability and change.

Context & Constraints:

Through the Working Committee on Adaptation under the National Council on Green Technology and Climate Change, activities will be formulated to coordinate and expand the national data repository on natural disasters and extreme weather events.

Maldives (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
> Guidelines and Lessons Learnt for Establishing and Institutionalizing Disaster Loss Database (2009)
http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15495_guidelinesandlessonsforestablishing.docx [DOCX]

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

"Developing a Disaster Risk Profile for the Maldives" and the Cost Benefit Analysis of Risk Mitigation measures in 3 islands in the Maldives has been published which provides information on Disaster Risks in the country.
An information hub (ISLES) on Maldivian communities and community developmental projects has been developed.
A national campaign on DRR, early warning and response actions in the Maldives named

'Rakkaavethibiyya Dhivehiraajje (be aware | be prepared)' has been started. Three books on disaster preparedness aimed at children have been published by Care Society.

Context & Constraints:

1st Nationwide Disaster Risk Assessment "Developing a Disaster Risk Profile for the Maldives" is available on the website while the hard copies were distributed to relevant stakeholders. "DesInventor", a disaster loss database, was also established in 2006. Staffing to support implementation of the database has been a challenge. "Detailed Island Risk Assessment of the Maldives (DIRAM)" is being finalised to provide detailed disaster risk analysis (physical and socio-economic) of the most vulnerable 10 islands identified in "Developing a Disaster Risk Profile for the Maldives". The draft version is available in Department of National Planning Website. Furthermore, "Cost Benefit Study of Disaster Risk Mitigation Measures in Three Islands in the Maldives" was prepared in 2009 to provide policy makers with cost-effectiveness of 3 mitigation measures (Safe Island Protection, Selected Safe Island Protection, Limited Protection). The report is available in the website. With a view to change the behavior of the public with more digested information on disaster risk, early warning and response actions, a number of awareness materials have been developed and utilized under the public awareness campaign 'Rakkaavethibiyya Dhivehiraajje (be aware | be prepared)' including campaign website, poster, desktop calender, ical feed, song, newspaper and website advertisement, TV and radio programme featuring DRR etc.

Mongolia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

As a step towards disaster risk reduction, NEMA has developed the fundamental policy documents titled "State Policy on Disaster Protection" and "National Program for Strengthening the Disaster Resilience of Mongolia".
The above mentioned program focuses on community-based disaster risk management to enhance the resilience of herders who represent one of the most vulnerable groups that are exposed to many types of disasters.

For instance, in case local people who reside in areas with high risk of disaster have lost their means of livelihood or suffered a certain amount of loss due to hydro-meteorological hazards or contagious livestock diseases, the government makes financial compensation for the lost livestock.

In addition, NEMA delivers weekly reports on the disaster/hazard situation of the country to certain officials and stakeholders. The public has access to disaster related information through www.nema.mn website.

Procedures for delivering disaster related information to international organizations and diplomatic offices

have been articulated through the order no. 2009/312 of the Head of NEMA. As a result, a total of 61 reports on disaster conditions have been delivered to the members of the National Security Council and 12 reports have been delivered to the international organizations.

Twenty-one warning messages have been delivered to the national and local level emergency management units via fax.

Based on the consolidated disaster data of the past 5 years prepared by the researchers of the Disaster Research Institute, the micro risk-mapping of Ulaanbaatar has been completed.

The 9 districts of Ulaanbaatar city have been mapped with 1:5000 scale based on photos taken by the EOA satellite in 2010.

Context & Constraints:

Establishment of a national disaster database is also hampered and delayed by the lack of financial resources. Resolution of the financial problem lies in either relying on foreign aid and support or delaying action until the constraints of the state budget are alleviated to some degree. In addition, lack of professional human resources will become a hindrance.

Nepal (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

There is system to collect disaster incidents, death, no of affected people and property loss through government channels mobilized by Ministry of Home Affairs. Nepal Red Cross Society and few other I/NGOs collect and disseminate disaster information. However, relevant and updated information on disasters in the country are scattered and scanty. As of now, through the support of UNDP, and technical services of NSET database of historical disasters (period covering 1971 afterwards) has been prepared in DesInventar system. The databases is being continuously updated by NSET. Similarly, the Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention (DWIDP), Nepal Red Cross Society and few other I/NGOs have been collecting and disseminating the national level information on disasters annually or occasionally.

Most of the information available in the country level are accessible; however, information are not readily available and accessible by grass-root local level. Additionally, there is no comprehensive information sharing system to communities at risk.

For example, activities of some agencies include production of disaster related materials for different target groups and disseminating them. Action Aid has prepared eight different types of IEC materials (posters on

flood/earthquake and HFA, calendars, flip charts, disaster knowledge series….etc) . These materials have been distributed to DMC/REFLECT centers and schools. Four different films on flood preparedness, earthquake safety, fire preparedness and rights of the disaster affected people were prepared and broadcasted in national television. Other examples include, production of participatory video on DRR and Climate change adaption and orientation training to journalists.

Context & Constraints:

Although "Desinventar" can be used effectively to collect, analyze and disseminate disaster information, the data collection mechanism is not systematic. Similarly, there is no any established mechanism to share such available information. Likewise, in many instances, the available information are not utilized for new programs/ activities design and implementation.

Recently, Government of Nepal has established National Emergency Operations Center (EOC) with support from AusAID and UNDP. EOC is collecting, collating, analyzing and disseminating information regularly on disasters and coordination of emergency response.

In order to utilize the information for disaster risk reduction initiatives at local level, institutional mechanism at district and village level need to be strengthened through disaster plans.

Recommendations
Develop infrastructure and capacity in the EOC for collecting, analyzing disseminating disaster information
Establish network of communication in EOCs at five regions (first stage) and all disctrict headquarter (Second stage) with the EOC at central level
Implement DesInventar at local level
Integrate disaster information system from NRCS, Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force and other agencies with the EOC
Develop a system of allocating certain fund of VDCs for regularly updating and disseminating hazard and risk information

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Pakistan   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
> National Disaster Management Authority (2010) http://www.ndma.gov.pk

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

With the establishment of dedicated disaster management institutions at the federal and provincial levels, the provision of information on disasters and disaster risk management has been institutionalised. The NDMA at the federal level and the PDMAs at the provincial level have been made responsibl at the respective levels to make necessary arrangements for effective dessemination of information to general

public on disaster risks and their management. The NDMA maintains a website where all information related to National DRM Framework, National Disaster Management Act, Training Manuals, Damage and Loss Assessment Reports, Guidelines on preparation of provincial and district level disaster risk management plans and other important documents/information are accessible. Likewise, the PDMAs of Punjab and Khyber Pukhtoonwa also maintain their own websites with all disaster management related information and links accessible to general public. Other institutions including Earthquake Reconstuction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA), Federal Flood Commission, Pakistan Meterological Department etc also make disaster management related information available to general public through their respective websites. Disaster Management related information is also available to general public through websites of the related UN Agencies, INGOs and NGOs. Information is also shared between these stakeholders through email groups.

Context & Constraints:

Although different DM entities at respective levels employ individual mechanisms to desseminate information to all stakeholders, yet there is a need for more formal and integrated mechanism for information sharing among all stakeholders. The present arrangements do not effectively cover two important stakeholders i.e district administrations and communities.Effective dissemination of information requires supportive IT infrastructure at all levels. The development of country wide IT infrastructure encompassing the rural areas, where majority of the most vulnerable population lives, requires huge allocation of resources. The existing resource crunch and lack of accessibility of the most vulnerable to the internet facility impedes the usage of IT as the most effective tool of information dissemination.

Sri Lanka (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
> National Disaster Relief Services Centre http://www.ndmc.gov.lk/
> National Building Research Organisation http://www.nbro.gov.lk/
> Department of Meteorology http://www.meteo.gov.lk/
> Ministry of Disaster Management http://www.disastermin.gov.lk/
> Disaster Management Centre http://http://www.dmc.gov.lk/
> Sri Lanka Disaster Information Database (2009) http://www.desinventar.lk

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:
The DMC has established a website http://www.dmc.gov.lk/, where data regarding disaster risk is published . The web site is linked to websites maintained by other agencies engaged in DRR activities.

The Resource Centre was established to share knowledge on disasters and refer published research material. The DMC is proposing to expand the Resource Centre to a web based facility to enable students and others interested in disaster studies to obtain material electronically.

The DMC published a quarterly newsletter on disaster management activities in Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka is supporting the SAARC Disaster Management Centre to establish a web portal linking all institutions, public and private, to publish best practices and published research material in the SAARC region.

The Integrated Strategic Environment Assessment (ISEA) for the Northern Province Maps are made available to any agency on http://www.north-isea.lk/

A "one stop shop" web portal on Climate Change Adaptation in Sri Lanka is beeing developed in collaboration with the ministry of Environment (Climate Change Scretariat), Ministry of Disaster Management, the DMC and many other stakeholders with the assistance of the UNDP Sri Lanka in line with the Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum.

Context & Constraints:

Government procedure to recruit a qualified person to manage the Resource Centre is causing a delay in properly establishing the centre. Limited space at present prevents the expansion of services.

Access to information databases at district and local levels is limited. Government initiative to popularise the use of IT through ICTA may improve the situation.

Syrian Arab Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

There is a national disaster information system that can be obtained upon request.
As for the availability of information on disaster risk reduction there is a website that provides information about awareness towards disaster risk, and the how to prevent, prepare & respond to disasters.

Context & Constraints:

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Thailand (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

National information management on disaster risk is available in forms of 1) weather forecasting 2) Geo-Hazard Mapping 3) Daily/Weekly/Monthly disaster situation update 4) disaster education through various types of communication in all levels. For national level, mass media, warning towers, short message warning via mobile phones and web-site are the major means of information dissemination. For local level, community radio towers, mobile units and sirens are the major means. Moreover, Mr. Warning and Civil Defence Volunteers trained by DDPM are key players in relaying disaster information to the community

Context & Constraints:

Most of the information is available through networks and arrangement among agencies concerned. Not all people can access and make use of such information, especially at the local level.

Yemen   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

There is no website for national information system on disaster to accommodate all issues related to disasters except some of the information and figures deposited in some internet sites in forms of general information. Some disasters statistics in the country can be got as general and epitomized information in the formal and informal sites which are scattered information that can not be got benefited from directly .There is such information in some sectorial plans and national policies and public reports, but the mechanism of accessing to them is non-specific or not systematic.

Yemen has received a library in the field of DRR presented by the UN-ISDR for DRR in 2008. There is a

plan to distribute a copy among universities and research institutes to provide sources for information.

Seismic information is distributed in bulletins as they occur daily, quarterly or annually (regularly) among the related sectors. But there are no mechanisms for their deployment. Most of information comes from national reports, and reports of the UN system and also from the periodic reports of the IFRC about disasters in Yemen.

The establishment of the GDEED by the MWE forms a core of coordination and work with various government agencies to their respective jurisdiction, to create previous, appropriate plans and strategies to the reduction of environmental emergencies and mobilizing resources to confront them and integrating the concepts of risk reduction within the general policy framework of state and to consider various risks reduction as the national priority through creating of appropriate mechanisms and working together .

As a regional initiative by UNDP and UN-ISDR to build a database to collect data disasters for last 30 years in Yemen in DesInventar program .

UNDP DMU website www.dmu-yemen.org is used to provide information about disasters for publicly.

Context & Constraints:

- Lack of financial means to implement the collection, analysis and archiving of data and information, as well as an assessment of risk and vulnerability …etc.
- Archiving systems are weak in all state agencies.
- The lack of information network specialized in this aspect.
- Absence of a unified program to serve all the relevant authorities.
- Deficiencies in the installations and equipment required for the implementation of what mentioned above.
- The absence of skills and experience.
-The absence of historical data

It is recommended to qualify national cadres, provide financial support, and the urgent need for international consultancy and technical assistance by friendly organizations ,countries and interested parties. As Yemen is still new in the experience of natural disasters, illiteracy rates in the community should be reduced .Solutions for lack of financial capabilities, technical equipment, skills and human resources represent priority because of the scarcity of providing the main needs. The continuing awareness strategy should be activated. A local training and awareness program has been implemented after the earthquake in Dhamar in 1982. But after the expiration of a period of 28 years these experiences or trained people are no longer present in the local communities .In addition to that, changing the ways of thinking and behavior in these communities about the seismic risks.

Europe

Armenia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Use of knowledge, innovation and education required to develop and implement a culture of safety and sustainability of the natural-technical system (PTS), the main indicators of activation of the population and all sectors of society to a culture of disaster prevention:
- Access to information about hazards at all levels, through regional and community-based exercises, through media and television (a periodic publication of the special newspaper "Artakarg Tert " ("Emergency" weekly") and a weekly television program "Emergency Channel ");
- The introduction of all institutions of higher learning rate for the relevant departments, security issues and prevent emergencies;
- Training of specialists in higher education (Institute for Crisis Management) at the rate of population and territory from emergency situations of natural and anthropogenic origin;
- The introduction into school curricula of training courses on disaster risk reduction and appropriate behavior confront dangers;
- Development and implementation of mechanisms for integrated risk assessment of adequate and effective preventive measures in all ministries and departments, as well as municipal authorities;
- The issuance of a special cognitive popular literature intended for the general population in the area of human behavior and human adaptation to a particular emergency;
- a number of NGOs functions in Armenia dealing with environmental safety and human life; IAELS AO (Armenian branch of the International Academy of Ecology and Life), Armenian Branch of the REC Caucasus "and more than 60 public departments of environmental and economic territorial security, annual debate and find solutions to controversial issues of environmental safety. AO IAELS periodically publishes two issues a year, a special magazine "Herald" IAELS, reflecting the management arrangements for any risks in Armenia. The Internet site of the RA Ministry of Emergency Situations is functioning.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of organizational effort on making it difficult for all main and partner organizations in the security environment and humans.
Lack of funds for the organization of work in the field and communities for the development of mechanisms for DRR.

Bulgaria (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Regular information campaigns for awareness of the population about the main rules for reaction and protection in case of disasters;

Open doors days and events for celebrating the International Disaster Risk Reduction Day have been organized to promote the DRR efforts in the country

Context & Constraints:

Developing of closer cooperation between institutions related to disaster risk reduction is needed

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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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Several web pages exist like the web page of the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (http://portal.chmi.cz) , Fire and Rescue Service, River Catchment Authorities. Also the Czech Flood Commission under the Ministry of Environment has special wev pages for floods and flood warnings (www.mzp.cz/AIS/web-pkomise.nsf)

Context & Constraints:

The above mentioned web pages work quite well. However, complex pages for all disasters have been planned but not realized yet.

Finland   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

The National Platform has identified the need for a web site for natural hazards (www.luonnononnettomuus.fi). As per the preliminary discussions, the site would present the DRR network in Finland, describe the various natural hazards and what is being done to reduce the risks in Finland. It would allow easy access to further information from the network, from UN and other sources.
Prime Minister's Office is developing a system (so called crisis portal) which can be used during the crisis to disseminate information to the public.

Context & Constraints:

The need for easily accessible and relevant information on disasters, including disasters related to climate change, is recognized and this will be addressed by the National Platform.

Germany   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
> Denis 2 plus (2009) http://www.bbk.bund.de/cln_007/nn_401154/DE/02__Themen/05__Krisenmanagement/01__deNIS/02__deNISII/deNISII__node.html__nnn=true

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

The "Federal Office for Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK: see the links below) provides in its "German Emergency Planning Information System" (deNIS IIplus) an extensive collection of Internet links

for all relevant information, including actors and institutions in disaster reduction, prevention, management and potential. The "Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK) has chosen this means of distributing information to the public because it does not entail data creation, rather the compilation, organisation, and centralisation of exhaustive, official, pre-existing information in a manner that can be navigated more readily. For additional information on climate change, the "Federal Environment Agency" (UBA: see link) and other public authorities cooperate extensively to provide information to all stakeholders.

On the Federal States level, the "Crisis Management and Disaster Relief Centre" of the BBK operates the "German Joint Information and Situation Centre of the Federal Government and Laender" (GMLZ: see link), which provides information for the Federal States (Laender) and Government as well as organisations in large-area damage situations or other circumstances of national importance. By order of the Ministry of the Interior, the GMLZ is also involved in the EU collective procedure on intensified cooperation in international disaster control (see Priority 2).

The "German Meteorological Service" (DWD: see link) provides meteorological services, short and long-term recording, monitoring, and evaluation of meteorological processes in the atmosphere as well as its structure and composition, the recording of interactions between the atmosphere and other environmental spheres, the forecasting of meteorological processes, the operation of the necessary measuring and observation systems and the provision, storage, and documentation of meteorological data and products. It circulates this information through the media, its own homepage or others such as unwetter.de (see link).

The "Helmholtz Research Network" provides scientific experts with information and data on natural disasters through its network in its "Natural Disasters Networking Platform" (NaDiNe: see link) for the press and the public. The website "metapage" (see link) makes comprehensive data about flood protection/management available and the insurance industry has the systems and publications such as the yearly review of the Munich Re Group and its NatCat Service (see link). The "German Committee for Disaster Reduction" (DKKV) provides extensive information about all kinds of disasters in its publications and on its website (see link).

The "Federal Ministry of Education and Research" (BMBF) finances research for civil security. Moreover 2009 a "Research Forum on Public Safety and Security" (RFPSS) was established, which aims at the cooperation and synergies of the interdisciplinary cooperation regarding public safety. Inter- and transdisciplinary evaluations of the subject will be developed, which will generate recommended procedures for policy, economy and science.

One of the objectives of the High-Tech Strategy of the Federal Government seeks to strengthen the social and technical infrastructures against man-made and natural disasters using innovative technologies. It is a platform for strategic cooperation between economy, administration, science and the end-users. This initiative facilitates the networking of the different fields of research but also the exchange between research and the users and the operators of critical infrastructures and the providers of security solutions.

The Climate Service Center (CSC) has been established within the framework of the High-Tech Strategy. It supports the climate change projects KLIMZUG (see link & Priority 4.a) and the closed project klimazwei (see link & Priority 4.a) Knowledge about the climate system, data, regional climate projections and long-term series of measurement are provided by CSC. Thus it is utilising existing knowledge about climate change. The service of CSC goes beyond the provision of information and includes also the analysis and interpretation of climate projections and consulting services.

In the context of climate change four regional Climate Agencies (see link) are active of which two are relevant in the context of DRR. Each of them focuses on different aspects of climate change and bundle

the research results about regional climate change. The Southern German agency provides expertise on extreme events like torrential rains and floods. In contrast, the Northern German climate agency focuses on storms and storm surges amongst others. Information about regional climate change are provided on the homepages of the climate agencies and are accessible interactively. Different climate projections for different parameters are available by these KLIMAATLAS (see links).

In the framework of The International Climate Initiative (Internationale Klimaschutzinitiaitive IKI) international adaptation projects like the "Global and Regional Adaptation Support Platform (CI: GRASP) are implemented. The project aims at improving availability of information for developing and newly industrializing countries in the context of climate change. Data about see level rising, intense rain and implications of climate change are accessible through a web-based application.

RELKIM (see link) - a consortium of eight Helmholtz research centers conducts research activities in seven different topics for the time period 2009-2013. One of the subjects seeks to answer the question how climate change will affect the intensity and character of extreme weather events in future. For the research activity about 32 € million are available. In the course of these activities past and future climate scenarios are investigated including the future trends form storms, intense rain, heat waves, floods and droughts.

The county and community/municipality authorities as well as the emergency services and fire brigades have institutionalised a network of preparedness on the local level, which exchanges information but not in a systematic or centralised manner. The flood forecasting, management centres and different national authorities (see overview in the link "Hochwasserzentralen") offer information on water levels and flood risk (see the example).

In the case of international cooperation by German actors, providing advice and assistance in circulating relevant information about disasters at all levels has been implemented, for example, through country profiles with information about disaster risks (see link). It contributes to an international exchange of experiences through publications, events, conferences and dialogue boards.

Context & Constraints:

The DKKV attempts to tighten the links and networks of its members (from all areas of disaster reduction and management) through its daily work, activities and events. The "Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK) and the "Permanent Conference on Disaster Preparedness and Civil Protection" (SKK: see link) also pursue the goal of distributing information to all levels of actors and the public. But altogether there is an urgent need for an exhaustive database on all types of disasters.

In the opinion of most German actors in disaster reduction/management, there is not a lack in the range of available information but challenges of common understanding, awareness of responsibility/probabilities/possibilities by (potential) actors and not enough sophisticated networking, which must be improved at all levels through sensitisation and education (see the next Core Indicator). Additionally, a central database for all disasters is simply not yet available.

Related links:

Related links:
unwetter.de http://www.unwetter.de/index.php
DWD http://www.dwd.de/bvbw/appmanager/bvbw/dwdwwwDesktop?_nfpb=true&_windowLabel=dwdwww_main_book&switchLang=en&_pageLabel=dwdwww_start
Flood Early Warning Baden-Wuerttemberg http://www.hvz.baden-wuerttemberg.de/
Hochwasserzentralen http://www.hochwasserzentralen.de/
NatCat Service http://www.munichre.com/en/ts/geo_risks/natcatservice/default.aspx
metapage http://www.metapage.de/katastrophe/hochwasser/hochwasser.htm

SKK http://www.katastrophenvorsorge.de/
InWEnt - Disaster Prevention and Management
http://www.inwent.org/themen_reg/themen/krisenpraev/katastrophen/index.en.shtml
DKKV http://www.dkkv.org/
Publications of the Munich Re Group http://www.munichre.com/en/publications/default.aspx
GMLZ http://www.bbk.bund.de/nn_401590/DE/02__Themen/05__Krisenmanagement/03__GMLZ/GMLZ__
node.html__nnn=true
NaDiNe http://nadine.helmholtz-eos.de/intro_de.html
Umweltbundesamt (UBA) - English http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/index-e.htm
deNIS http://www.denis.bund.de/
BBK http://www.bbk.bund.de/cln_027/DE/00__Home/homepage__node.html__nnn=true
Hich-Tech Strategy http://www.hightech-strategie.de/de/167.php
KLIMZUG http://www.klimzug.de/
Klimazwei http://www.klimazwei.de/
Climate Agencies (Klimabüros) http://www.klimabuero.de/
KLIMAATLAS http://www.norddeutscher-klimaatlas.de/ and http://www.regionaler-klimaatlas.de/
RELKIM http://www.reklim.de/de/startseite/

Italy (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Information concerning disasters is gathered, treated and disseminated by the competent institutions and
agencies of the National Civil Protection Service. The National Civil Protection Department has the
responsibility to supervise the whole system, to identify lessons learnt and to draw guidelines concerning
specific aspects. Internet news, monographs, DVDs, press releases and technical reports are regularly
circulated both to the public and to the Civil Protection community in order to ensure dissemination of
information.

Context & Constraints:

An intensive effort has been made in the last years to improve information sharing. All natural and
man-made disasters requiring a National support have been managed according to a policy aiming at the
maximum transparency and availability of information. Information availability is lower in relation to smaller
events managed by municipalities, provinces and/or regions. While some regions have strong information
policies in place, some others still experience difficulties related to information gathering, treatment and/or
dissemination.

Norway   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Through different networks and other information sharing systems information on disaster risks and protection options for local authorities in high risk areas is easily available and understandable to enable for them to take actions to reduce risk, and build resilience. The national Emergency Planning College has the last couple of years developed new courses to teach citizens and local administration different aspects of disaster risk reduction. The college is organized under The Directorate for Civil
Protection and Emergency Planning (DSB).
A new website for climate change adaptation was launched in 2009, including research results, examples of good practices, guiding material, maps, etc. In 2010, a new website for crisis information was established. The website will present updated information from a number of relevant sources in case of serious crises.

Context & Constraints:
-

Poland   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Information on DRR is diffused. Works in this field are carried out. Good example of such works is web

page dedicated to early warning esrablished by Institute of Meteorology and Water Management

Context & Constraints:

Taking into account already existing information there is a need to improve disaster information system.

Romania   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

In 2005 a 3-year strategy for emergency situations public information and training was implemented in Romania. This strategy is part of the "Natural Disaster Risk Reduction and Management – consultancy for the development and the implementation of a national public awareness campaign" project.
In 2007 a national campaign for emergency situations public information and training, based on a study revealing public knowledge, perceptions and attitudes concerning emergency situations was conducted.
In the later years a higher involvement of the non-governmental sector in the development of school curricula concerning emergency situations training and in the development and dissemination of education material for public information and awareness became necessary.
The most important ways to inform the public are mass media and on-line monitoring systems (such as earthquakes monitoring system available on www.infp.ro)

Context & Constraints:

Even if the public is well informed and possesses enough experience in emergency situations (especially floods), people are not aware that Romania is permanently a subject to disasters and that this situation should lead to a proper lifestyle and a rapid response culture. Thus the Romanian community coping capacity and resilience to disasters is diminished. Romanian public possesses general knowledge of required attitude, behaviour and actions in case of emergency situations, but it lacks practical experience.
There is little involvement of civil structures in emergency situations issues. The population is rather indifferent to disaster prevention and response, mostly due to the belief that it is the authorities' responsibility to react and reduce the effects of a disaster.
Further constraints are related to required financial efforts in order to maintain and improve on-line monitoring and warning systems.

Sweden   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:
A new Internet site has been developed by the MSB to provide information about risks that are caused by humans, mainly in the home and the leisure environment (www.dinsakerhet.se). The MSB's Internet site has a page about the individual's safety and security including DRR. Individuals can find out what they can do, where to turn for help, how to react to different events (before, during, after) and what areas in Sweden are most vulnerable or are at high risk.

Information that is developed by the Swedish Delegation for Landslides and the Government Network on Beach Erosion both led by the Swedish Geotechnical Institute is available to the public. The public can gain access to landslide or flood risk maps on MSB's web site.

The County Administrative Boards and the municipalities have the responsibility to keep both the public and media informed. The County Administrative Boards maintain a well-developed system of information called the WIS. This is a national, Internet-based information system, created to facilitate information sharing between entities working with one or more phases of emergency management.

The National Food Administration has for over ten years informed, practiced, and supported risk and vulnerability analysis, etc. to enhance local and regional knowledge, skills and abilities.

The Swedish Natural Hazards Information System provides historical data since 1950 for major natural disasters that have occurred in Sweden. Documents have been gathered by public authorities and organizations. MSB has made a compilation of data about the causes of accidents and events. Prevention measures, the impacts of the disaster and lessons learned are also incorporated where this information is available. The database is on the Internet and is updated annually. Some of the data is in English and can be assess through UNISDR's PreventionWeb.

The Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI) issues public warnings and information about climate and weather on the website. MSB operates together with SMHI to produce and maintain the national forecast service for forest and vegetation fires.

Several agencies within the Swedish National Platform for DRR are working on climate issues, including the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB), the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI) and the Swedish Geotechnical Institute (SGI). These provide a research and information base for climate adaptation work, such as climate analysis, flood risk mapping, slope stability mapping, beach erosion, as well as guidelines for risk and vulnerability assessments. They also decide on the information that will be added to the Swedish climate adaptation portal. The purpose of the portal is to disseminate knowledge and information on climate adaptation. The portal maintains information about how climate change affects different sectors of society and examples of adaptation measures.

The RIB - Integrated Decision Support System is a system, created and maintained by the MSB for prevention and emergency management, includes an extensive digital library, a chemical database with dispersion models, risk management tools and a command and control system.MSB received a government mandate to establish a crisis information web site www.krisinformation.se to coordinate national information and to link to all sectors of society in the field of crisis management. The Mapping, Cadastral and Land Registration Authority of Sweden maintains a geodata portal as a gateway to web-based geo-information and services. The portal is developed over a period of time and is now in its first version. The geodata portal contains metadata that makes it possible to search, find, view and download geographical data from different sources and are physically stored in different environments. The portal will also become the main node for Sweden's cooperation in Europe under the EU INSPIRE directive.

Context & Constraints:

National and county authorities provide much information about risk, however this information should be coordinated in a better way to make it easier for the public to learn and understand what they can do. The level of useful information, facts, tools etc. for DRR for local planning vary a lot. Circumstances are not the same across Sweden, so it is important to note the special conditions that exist in different geographical areas. Information to the public needs to become much more detailed. It also should be easier to find, and the national and regional level should more actively assist the local level in balancing and weighing together the facts. It is often difficult to know how to make priorities and which level to plan for.

There are still many details that need to be worked out regarding the production and spread of disaster information including adequate engagement by decision-makers.

The Swedish Natural Hazards Information System can be improved. More Information should be made available and recorded in the system. Government authorities should help to strengthen the capacity to absorb information about risks and to act appropriately and timely.

Switzerland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

A large amount of information is provided by specialist departments at Federal level (MeteoSwiss, FOEN, SLF, PLANAT) and is publicly available through websites and publications. The information reaches from professional know-how to practical advices for the population (e.g. www.ch.ch/gefahren). Also private companies, specialised in meteorological forecasting, insurance and reinsurance companies or Cantons have developed websites, flyers, handbooks or electronic tools.

Major events are usually analysed and the findings published and disseminated broadly.

Context & Constraints:

Although many efforts have been made in relation with information dissemination, the provided information is disperse and sometimes too technical. For the next years, PLANAT puts emphasis on a broad risk dialogue by clarifying responsibilities, compiling the existing material and providing practical tools.

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Within the Council of State Secretaries, working group on info-networking and resources register, as well as a working group on public relations and public awareness have been established.

Certain achievements have been attained and a legal and institutional framework exists.
The implementation of a national GIS network will enable spatial positioning and predicting possible hazard scenarios. Moreover, it is planned for GIS to be available online.

A National Laboratory network is launched that incorporates laboratories from universities, healthcare and other public and private institutions that will address diseases and epidemics related risks and hazards.

Also, there is progress on the implementation of E-112. Furthermore, there is a project on the introduction of a regional USWRN. The network will amplify the E-112 system and the EWS alarming system. It will also improve the coordination with all USW Radio systems in the country. The network of inspectorates will provide a coordinated and more efficient approach towards risk and
disaster related issues.

Context & Constraints:

The information is partly available on the websites of the appropriate institutions. However, the hazard data is still not united and accessible from a united network.
Although many public and private institutions have the basic GIS software, they are not yet connected into a national GIS network that would enable rapid share and availability of date nationwide.
Supportive to E-112 is the concept of using media (TV and radio) and mobile phone operators by sending pre-fabricated messages providing pre-disaster warning, post-disaster announcement and messages containing information and guidelines for the citizens in the affected areas.

Oceania

Australia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:
The Australian Government recognises that data collected in the response and recovery phases of disasters is fundamental to improving planning and preparedness for future disasters through an improved knowledge of risks. A range of data is collected by Australian Government agencies. Examples include:

- Geoscience Australia collects data on an ad-hoc basis, and has a range of capabilities that can be enabled in the risk and impact analysis, satellite imagery and mapping areas. These capabilities are undergoing continual development. Examples include:

• using its Rapid Inventory Capture System to gather data on damaged structures,
• providing satellite data to government, emergency managers, insurance companies, infrastructure providers, researchers and the public,
• providing a bushfire hotspots service through the Sentinel website,
• providing advice on macroeconomic impacts and recovery times for economic sectors affected by disasters; and
• providing advice on the numbers of people potentially exposed, by integrating the National Exposure Information System with analysis of satellite imagery.

The Attorney-General's Department publishes the Australian Emergency Management Manual series and has launched a flood specific manual. A tsunami series will be published during FY 10-11 and the extant Recovery Manual is being reviewed. The Department also publishes the Australian Journal of Emergency Management on a quarterly basis, see http://www.ema.gov.au/AJEM.

The Australasian Libraries in the Emergency Sector (ALIES) is the library network which collaborates to fulfil the information needs of the emergency and national security sector in Australia and New Zealand by exchanging and sharing knowledge, skills and resources; maintaining a distributed Australasian emergency management collection, and providing an expert information service.

Context & Constraints:
There are ongoing efforts across government to increase the amount of relevant information on disasters that is available and accessible to stakeholders. There are increasing community demands for timely and relevant information to be made available to the public before, during and after emergencies.

Throughout this report there are examples of enhancements to the amount of information provided to the public as well as information-sharing between stakeholder organisations in the disaster resilience arena.

One example is the Australian Safer Communities Awards (ASCA) that recognise best practice and innovation by organisations and individuals that have developed and successfully implemented an initiative to help build safer communities across Australia. ASCA covers all aspects of community safety in the context of emergency management – risk assessment, research, education and training, information and knowledge management, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. It is sponsored by the Australian Government's Attorney-General's Department.

ASCA reflects the need to empower citizens and localities to build resilience, and to support local-level initiatives to do so.

However, there are a number of significant challenges to be dealt with before an optimum amount of information can be made available to all stakeholders in the disaster resilience arena.

They include: the large number of government, private sector, and not-for-profit sector organisations involved; the coordination of the information and knowledge generated through the various mitigation and other programs by the States and Territories to ensure that best practice approaches are being shared and lessons learnt; and achieving agreed standardised approaches to information gathering and publication.

The work currently underway to develop overarching strategies in the disaster resilience arena that bring together all governments and stakeholder organisations should reduce any unnecessary barriers or inhibitions that impede the flow of disaster related information.

Cook Islands   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
> Emergency Management Cook Islands
http://www.pmoffice.gov.ck/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=26&Itemid=37

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:
The Cook Islands have in place an Information Act on DRM data and information management and sharing which provided policy guidance for overall DRM information management.

Some achievements have been made in strengthening the knowledge base for more effective disaster risk management. Progress has been made in strengthening capacity of EMCI to monitor and facilitate coordination and partnerships including information flow and sharing of resources through the development of the Frontline Emergency Response Network (FERN) database.

Several international agencies have provided training on various aspects of disaster risk management, including operational exercises and geographical information systems. EMCI organised GIS training by SOPAC in 2008 and 2009 in order to increase training opportunities for data collection and data management including design and analysis, and GIS for statisticians and staff from responsible agencies to meet information users' needs.

Context & Constraints:

Significant challenges exist in terms of quality, completeness, analysis and sharing of data. Although considerable data is collected on DRM issues, it is not always appropriately reviewed or analysed, or shared with relevant agencies and communities in a timely fashion. Currently, data is frequently gathered in multiple incompatible formats, and not always shared with those with a need to know.

Another challenge relates to the cost and relevance of documenting traditional knowledge, which can be expensive, and traditional practices may not always be relevant, giving changing disaster risk profiles due to climate change. Vulnerable groups are known to have lower levels of information and preparedness than the general population, and they should receive greater attention through community consultations and disaggregated monitoring and evaluation.

The Frontline Emergency Response Network (FERN) offers a major opportunity for strengthening the DRM knowledge base and resolving data coordination and sharing problems currently occurring.. FERN is a newly-designed information tool for preparedness and response. It will enable FERN will enable shared inter-agency management of DRM data, including GIS data, risk maps and contact details for each island, as well as task lists for when an emergency is activated. It will permit automated email lists and media notifications, and include a tool for assessing relief needs in disaster-hit areas. Nevertheless, although the shell for this system has now been created, more funding is needed to populate the shell with data, and clear agreement will be required on who is responsible for entering and maintaining data.

Fiji   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:
Overall Fiji has a strong education institution and a literate population that written media (newspaper, pamphlets, and libraries) is used widely together with audio and virtual public broadcasts in the provision of information on disaster risks. In the development of DRM information systems various progresses have been made at sector and agency level whereas the development of national level systems is just beginning.

A national DM Information System (DMIS) is being developed to be housed at NDMO. For full establishment NDMO still requires in-house technical expertise, funding and additional equipment. Separately the DISMAC (Disaster Management Council) has established a website for information sharing and it is open to the public however usage is predominantly by urban dwellers. This is just one of many web-based information sources available from departmental and agency websites.

To reach the public, many agencies are disseminating information on disaster risks using all available media and training means. Awareness campaigns are run by NGOs, government agencies, civil societies, church groups and youth groups. Radio broadcast is popular, running repeated announcements on preparedness in Fijian, Hindustani and English. An estimated 90% of households have radios, and woman seemed to be more informed than men in villages, more actively seeking information.

Communities are being educated about disaster risks through development of Community Disaster Plans (CDPs) and DRR Programmes. More of these needed to be conducted in local languages.

Traditional knowledge is not practised much with now a greater reliance placed on radio and media broadcasts. In counter moves, some government departments as Health and Agriculture have started implementing projects to revive traditional knowledge like food security and agricultural systems but it's a major challenge to sustain the efforts of preserving and transferring local knowledge from the older generation to the fluid and outward looking younger generation.

Context & Constraints:

Typically information is available at agency level but with varying ease of accessibility which often is not very facilitative of outside needs as the processes involved in accessing data are slow and time consuming. However changes are happening as it is now seen that NGOs who have very good data bases on village profiles are sharing data with key government departments who use such baseline information to improve on services.

There is an urgent need to prepare an inventory of available information and secondly to establish an information kiosk aimed to assist the public know where to go for information.

NGOs are fully supportive that Fiji has to establish a national information system and are willing to lend expertise to NDMO towards this. Additionally, protocols are yet to be developed that would allow ease of access to individual databases that are housed in different ministries and essential for development purposes eg

- GIS Land Tenure, Topography and Map information with Lands Dept

- GIS Maps on utilities and service information with respective agencies as FEA, Water Authority, NFS

- Hydro-geological and Seismicity Maps with MRD

- Statistical data with Bureau of Statistics.

- Climate and meteorological data with Fiji Met Services

There are practical issues and cost considerations facing NDMO in its current effort to establish a national Disaster Information Management System (DIMS). Lack of in-house expertise and personnel are the critical constraints setting NDMO back from completing DIMS set-up and manage it.

Marshall Islands   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

There is currently no national database for disasters, nor are there established mechanisms for accessing DRR information.. The EPA intends to establish a comprehensive website containing disaster information; however, technical capacity and lack of funds are proving difficult obstacles to overcome.

Progress has been achieved in capacity building in mapping with the expansion of geographic information systems (GIS) software. Two EPA staff undertook a GIS course through the University of the South Pacific (USP). The College of the Marshall Islands (CMI) assists MICS with mapping tasks. CROP organizations such as SOPAC and SPREP have provided assistance in GIS capabilities over the past few years. Digital mapping provides relevant data on disaster vulnerability and information sharing allows various ministries and NGOs access to the data collected.

Several ministries and NGOs run successful public awareness campaigns on various aspects of DRM. Public awareness initiatives exist within the MoH and the EPA, both drawing upon various forms of media (radio, newspaper) and targeted educational products in Marshallese. WUTMI is also active in public awareness on a range of issues, and reach outer islands via their vast network of members. The US Land Grant, implemented through CMI, includes public outreach and involves capacity building for agriculture, aquaculture, fishing, cooking and nutrition. The NGO Youth-to-Youth in Health undertake elements of risk reduction via their program relating to health, well-being and disease. Most information relating to DRM is distributed in the outer islands by initiatives run by NGOs such as MICS and WUTMI, which provide effective information and educational materials (often in Marshallese).

CMAC members effectively share information, and given their wide membership which spans the local to the national level, they are able to share relevant lessons learned in an effective manner.
In times of disaster, radios are relied upon heavily for distributing information.

Context & Constraints:

Although radios provide an effective means to distribute information to a wide audience, not everyone has access to radios. It was noted that only approximately 40% of people own a radio. Some people who do own a radio cannot afford to power it. Other educational materials may only be available in English. It is recommended that further materials are also made available in Marshallese to engage more effectively with the RMI population.

New Zealand   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

resources and/ or operational capacities

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:
Civil defence emergency management legislation encourages and seeks to enable communities to achieve acceptable levels of risks through:
• identifying and managing risks
• consulting and communicating about risks
• identifying and implementing cost-effective risk reduction
• monitoring and reviewing the process.

Relevant government agencies, local authorities, emergency services and lifeline utilities have a legislative responsibility to participate in emergency planning at the national and local level. Statutory national and local plans are open to public submission during preparation, are approved and managed by political representatives of communities, and are made publicly available while in force (most easily accessible through the relevant agencies' websites). These arrangements facilitate open information-sharing and accountability. Similar processes exist for environmental planning.

Plans are based on risk assessments to identify priority concerns, and may include hazard risk mapping or zoning. Publicly funded hazard and risk information from research institutions and government agencies is generally available, and is often packaged for targeted outreach programmes.

Information on hazards associated with a particular parcel of land or property may be linked to its legal title documents. This Land Information Memoranda (LIM) or Property Information Memoranda (LIM) is available from the local council to any party upon request and payment of a fee. This information may have a bearing on people's decisions to purchase a property, and indicate restrictions on further development or changes in use.

Public information campaigns (leaflets, media) are based on the steps that citizens should take to help protect themselves from nationally generic and locally specific hazards and risks (see Indicator Three for more information).

Context & Constraints:
Raising people's awareness of hazards and risks needs to be linked to means for them to reduce their risks. For example, an ongoing challenge is increasing community involvement in, and hence support for, land-use policy and planning development processes that will achieve hazard risk reduction.

Samoa (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:
2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Data on Samoa has been gathered and collated where available for the Pacific Cities Project. This included the incorporation of existing database of roads, physical features and the water reticulation network, a detailed seismic micro zonation of the city and the survey of the structure of all buildings in the greater city area, the assembly of the borehole database, production of a coarse digital terrain model, and aerial photography and survey of control points in preparation for the production of a fine-scale working digital terrain model.

A database of all development in Samoa and community and district infrastructural, environmental, social information of all coastal villages has been developed and is maintained by the Planning and Urban Management Agency (PUMA).

Development is currently underway for a DMO website which will facilitate public access to disaster information.

Context & Constraints:

Considerable work is required to strengthen communications, dialogue and the sharing of information on vulnerability and risk reduction initiatives and responsibilities within and between individual agencies. There persists the problem of information sharing between agencies, such as GIS Layers data, where there is a general lack of interagency cooperation and there is a reluctance to share agency-owned information. Possible options to counter this problem is the development and maintenance of a National Disaster Database to coordinate crucial information and resources for emergency purpose and mandatory requirements need to be attached to ensure ministerial and agency compliance. The DesInventar Methodology which has already been tested in other Pacific island countries may be a suitable tool also for Samoa.

Solomon Islands   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
No

Means of Verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

DRM information is available but there is little awareness about it and it is not easily accessible to all that may be able to benefit from it. The data is currently housed in different ministries. All mapping information i.e. satellite imagery etc is kept by the Ministry of Lands, hazard information is with Mines and Energy, population data is held by the Ministry of Statistics. This information is essential for DRM planning, yet difficult to access. NDMO has recently engaged a DRM Information Officer who is currently (Sept '10) undergoing training with SOPAC in an effort to house this vital information under the NDMO.

There is a great deal of information available from different agencies, particularly NDMO and NGOs, but information sharing is still limited. Different mediums are used, such as TV, newspaper, radio, brochures etc to share information about disaster risks with the public. The NDMO has a good package of public information on DRM and most community-based programmes are using DRM materials.

Context & Constraints:

Accessing disaster information often represents a major challenge. There is currently no single agency responsible for housing all DRR relevant data. The processes involved in accessing data are slow and time consuming. Many agencies are not keen to share their information. In a region where the term 'knowledge is power' has particular significance it is really a matter of incrementally altering the way people think about sharing information. It is important for agencies to realise the value of mutual co-operation for achieving DRR objectives. In addition it is recommended that more effective mechanisms for improving access to and sharing of post-disaster assessment reports with relevant stakeholders, be explored.

Vanuatu   (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?
Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Meteorology and Geo-hazards have both established web sites to help inform the public about threats.

NDRMO is available to answer queries from the public in Port Vila. Information on how to contact NDRMO is provided in the public phone book. At the provincial level, the two Provincial Disaster Offices established in Malampa and Santo, provide information services to the local population.

Existing public information materials and preparedness brochures for all main hazard, i.e. cyclones, earthquake, tsunami, volcano have recently been revised by NDRMO and are used and disseminated by civil society organizations through their community level programmes.

Context & Constraints:

The public information system is still operating only during office hours. There is no dedicated 24hrs/7

information service established with a dedicated staff.

A major concern raised by many stakeholders had been the lack of a common understanding of disaster and hazard related terminologies. This has led to inconsistencies in messaging when awareness materials were adapted by stakeholders. The NDRMO addressed this issue by holding a workshop in October 2010 that brought all relevant stakeholders together to work towards the standardization of terminologies for public awareness and information and a common understanding.

The co-location of NDRMO with Meteorology and Geo-hazards provides an opportunity to develop joint web-pages. There is also a discussion that national web-sites will be established for the NDRMOs, including Vanuatu, on PDN.