

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

Priority 4:

Reduce the underlying risk factors.

Know the Risks and Take Action

Reporting period: 2009-2011
Country information as of 18 Aug 2011

This report compiles inputs by Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) priority for action 4 from 86 countries' final national HFA progress reports in order to better facilitate analysis and provide examples by priority and region. Inputs are provided in their original reporting language.

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

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

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

Africa

Algeria (in French)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Le plan national d'action pour l'environnement et le développement durable PNAEDD et la stratégie nationale prennent en charge la réduction des risques naturels au même titre que les autres aspects et risques environnementaux.

La problématique des changements climatiques est prise en charge dans le cadre de la stratégie nationale pour l'environnement et du PNAEDD.

Le plan climat national, en cours d'élaboration, intègre des politiques et des plans d'action et d'adaptation aux changements climatiques ainsi que la coopération internationale.

L'Agence Nationale des Changements Climatiques a été créée en vue de contribuer à l'atténuation des émissions de gaz à effet de serre, à la protection du climat mondial et à la réduction de la vulnérabilité aux changements climatiques.

Un projet de loi sur les aires protégées est en cours d'adoption pour assurer la protection des écosystèmes, la réhabilitation des espaces dégradés et la préservation du capital de biodiversité.

Des plans d'Aménagement Côtier intégrant les risques majeurs ont été élaborés.

La variabilité climatique a été prise en charge dans le plan national de l'eau et une étude d'impact des changements climatiques a été finalisée.

La loi 05-12 du 04 août 2005 relative à l'eau, a permis l'institution de périmètres de protection pour les nappes aquifères surexploitées ou menacées et l'application de mesures préventives des risques d'inondations.

Des dispositifs sont mis en place pour améliorer la prévention et la lutte contre les feux de forêts, en tenant

compte de la sensibilité de chaque zone.

En matière de projets routiers et autoroutiers des directives pour la prise en charge de l'impact sur l'environnement au niveau des études ont été édictées.

Concernant le secteur de l'énergie et de l'industrie, des études d'impact sur l'environnement et des études de danger sont réalisées pour des installations polluantes et dangereuses.

Context & Constraints:

Le contexte économique et social réduit quelque peu l'efficacité des efforts fournis dans le domaine de la protection de l'environnement et la prise en considération des outils déjà élaborés par l'ensemble des planificateurs.

Des efforts consistants restent à déployer en matière de :

- Coordination multisectorielle des actions,
- Etablissement des plans d'action pour l'adaptation,
- Elaboration de projets éligibles au Mécanisme de Développement Propre (MDP).

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Crop and property insurance

* Yes: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

De nombreuses actions sont entreprises par les Institutions concernées pour améliorer le bien être de la population et réduire sa vulnérabilité aux risques :

- le Plan National de Développement Agricole qui, depuis l'année 2000, a amélioré la sécurité alimentaire par un système d'aides publiques aux exploitations agricoles (modernisation et mise à niveau) et les ménages ruraux et la politique de renouveau rural, qui tend à l'amélioration du niveau de vie des populations rurales à travers la mise en œuvre de projets de proximité de développement rural intégré (PPDRI) qui émanent de la base.

- Les Programmes de désenclavement des populations isolées.

- le Plan National de Santé qui prévoit :

- la multiplicité des établissements de Santé et des moyens d'intervention, la disponibilité en produits pharmaceutiques d'urgence et une formation des personnels de santé en médecine d'urgence et de catastrophes. A titre d'exemple, on peut mentionner la multiplication des points d'urgence qui sont passés de 618 en 2007 à plus de 700 en 2010.

- la mise en place d'un système de veille sanitaire.

Par ailleurs, il y a lieu de signaler, l'élaboration d'une stratégie nationale de protection et de promotion des populations en situation de détresse et de vulnérabilité (personnes âgées, handicapés, enfants abandonnés et femmes en difficulté,...) qui s'est traduite par la mise en place par le Ministère de la Solidarité Nationale et de la famille d'un dispositif diversifié, comprenant des aides financières, alimentaires, la prise en charge psychologique et l'accompagnement social.

Context & Constraints:

La politique de renouveau rural, qui a connu un succès notable mérite d'être poursuivie à une plus grande échelle pour toucher l'ensemble des populations rurales ciblées.

Les principales contraintes observées résident notamment dans une insuffisance des capacités d'intervention des services locaux chargés du suivi et du contrôle des programmes engagés. Il s'agira donc de renforcer ces services en moyens humains et matériels.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Un certain nombre de secteurs, dont notamment ceux de l'énergie, des travaux publics et de l'agriculture ont élaboré et mis en oeuvre des politiques et plans de développement et / ou de protection des unités de production, des installations et des ouvrages.

A titre d'exemple, on peut signaler la décision portant la délocalisation de la ville pétrolière de Hassi Messaoud vers un autre site ainsi que la déclaration par décret exécutif de cinq zones industrielles comme étant à risque majeur. Dans le même ordre d'idée, certaines entreprises industrielles ont entrepris des actions au titre de leurs activités de sécurité et de protection de l'environnement. Dans ce contexte, le dispositif juridique a été renforcé par la promulgation des lois 03-10, 04-20 et les lois régissant les activités minières 01-10 et des hydrocarbures 05-07.

- la poursuite du développement du réseau routier et autoroutier dans le cadre du Schéma Directeur 2005-2025, par des projets structurants : autoroute Est-Ouest sur 1700 Km, route transsaharienne (branche malienne), roclades, pénétrantes et liaisons autoroutières.

Ces programmes permettront de placer durablement l'Algérie sur la route de la croissance économique (fluidification des échanges économiques interrégionaux, le désenclavement, l'amélioration de l'accessibilité des territoires, ..), ce qui permettra de renforcer davantage les moyens d'intervention en

cas de catastrophes naturelles.

Il y a lieu de citer également les programmes visant à protéger les terres agricoles contre l'érosion, la protection des bassins versants de barrage, les corrections torrentielles des oueds et talwegs, le renforcement des infrastructures de prévention contre les feux de forêts.

En outre, dans le cadre de la contribution des forces armées aux opérations d'intervention et de secours en cas de catastrophes, il a été procédé à l'identification de l'ensemble des sites sensibles.

Context & Constraints:

Le contexte économique caractérisé par la transition vers l'économie de marché a pour beaucoup d'entreprises, relégué la prise en compte des aspects « réduction des risques », au second plan. Aussi il est à noter le non respect des périmètres de protection des installations et ouvrages.

Il s'agira à l'avenir de renforcer la coordination intersectorielle pour atténuer ces contraintes.

D'autre part, la mise en œuvre de loi sur le parachèvement des constructions devra également contribuer à l'atténuation des contraintes précitées.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Les dispositions législatives en matière d'aménagement et d'urbanisme interdisent formellement ou limitent fortement toute construction en site présentant un aléa.

La réglementation sur les installations classées pour la protection de l'environnement rend obligatoire des études d'impact ainsi que les études de danger préalables à l'élaboration des plans internes et particuliers d'intervention en réponse aux catastrophes. Ces études et la réalisation des investissements et installations concernés effectués par les différents secteurs font appel aux normes et standards de conception, de construction et d'exploitation les plus rigoureux et universellement admis.

-Dans le secteur de l'eau des mesures techniques et structurales (digues et autres) ont été prises pour réduire la vulnérabilité de certaines zones aux catastrophes.

-Dans le contexte de l'aléa feux de forêts, il est recommandé aux habitants enclavés de dégarnir de toute végétation les alentours de leurs habitations sur un rayon de plus de 20 mètres.

- Dans le secteur des travaux publics, les études des projets intègrent les données de plusieurs aléas environnementaux. Le règlement parasismique des ouvrages d'art qui sera suivi d'un guide technique de renforcement des ouvrages existants dont l'étude sera lancée en 2011.

Pour l'aléa « glissements de terrains », il est prévu de lancer en 2011, une étude d'évaluation de l'instabilité dans sept Wilayas permettant d'arrêter des solutions de confortement.

- Dans le secteur de l'énergie, des projets de décret qui traitent de la question des périmètres de protection des installations d'hydrocarbures sont en cours d'élaboration. Toutes les installations du secteur l'énergie et des mines avant leur démarrage donnent lieu à des tests sur les équipements, effectués par le Ministère de l'Énergie et des Mines et ses agences.

Context & Constraints:

Le principal défi en la matière réside dans l'amélioration significative du respect des prescriptions et règles de construction et de sécurité industrielle, ainsi que des prescriptions liées à la protection de l'environnement. Ceci pourra être obtenu progressivement par la démultiplication des actions de formation des intervenants et d'organisation des différentes professions concernées, ainsi que par une plus large éducation et sensibilisation du public. Il s'agira également de lever ou d'atténuer certaines contraintes matérielles ou réglementaires. Dans ce cadre on peut citer à titre d'exemple :

- la nécessité de systématiser la confection de tournières autour des habitations enclavées en forêt et doter ces populations en matériel de première intervention (pelles, pioches, bannes, citernes d'eau, seaux-pompes, etc....) contre les incendies de forêt.

- la nécessité de mettre en place un système qui gère les cas d'empiètement de périmètre de protection des installations sensibles et les cas de délocalisation, et ce, par la mise en place d'une institution spécifique.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 05 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Instruits par l'expérience des différentes catastrophes qui se sont succédées, les autorités veillent systématiquement au respect des règles et méthodes adaptées de construction et réhabilitation tenant compte des risques de futures catastrophes menaçant les sites concernés.

Les processus de construction et de réhabilitation, intègrent également les aspects sociaux et économiques. Dans ce cadre on peut citer à titre d'exemple:

- Le renforcement et l'élargissement du champ d'application des règles parasismiques suite au séisme de Boumerdes du 21 mai 2003.

- le cas des feux de forêts où, en prévision des nouvelles plantations, le choix des essences peu sensibles aux feux a toujours constitué une préoccupation bien qu'il n'y ait pas une grande diversité des espèces qui sont produites par nos pépinières.

- Le cas du secteur de l'énergie où, après une catastrophe, de nouvelles procédures sont émises afin de contrôler et de prendre des mesures de prévention, ainsi que d'instituer des restrictions au niveau des normes de construction et de réhabilitation. Dans le domaine des hydrocarbures, après une catastrophe,

une investigation est systématiquement effectuée afin de déceler les causes de l'événement et des recommandations sont émises pour améliorer les procédures.

Context & Constraints:

Les principales contraintes résident dans la complexité de certaines études et parfois des coûts de mise en œuvre élevés ainsi que dans l'insuffisance d'une maîtrise d'œuvre qualifiée. Par ailleurs la maîtrise des montages financiers est insuffisante pour les actions de réhabilitation et de reconstruction d'initiative privée.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

L'ensemble des projets de développement sont soumis à la procédure d'études d'impact préalable. Ceci est valable pour l'ensemble des projets, qu'ils soient à vocation sociale, économique ou culturelle.

Cependant, au plan pratique, la Caisse nationale de l'équipement et du développement (CNED) ne possède pas toutes les capacités requises pour assurer des opérations de suivi et de contrôle qui nécessitent des qualifications appropriées.

Par ailleurs, et au vu de l'importance des enjeux, le gouvernement s'efforce, en application de la loi 04-20, d'intégrer des procédures d'évaluation de l'impact des actions de réduction des risques de catastrophes accompagnant les différents projets de développement.

Les projets d'établissements classés (activité industrielle) sont soumis à une étude de danger (plus de 1000 études déjà réalisées) et une étude d'impact (plus de 1600 études déjà réalisées) préalables à la délivrance de l'autorisation d'exploitation.

Au titre des procédures mises en place pour évaluer les impacts d'un risque de catastrophe sur les infrastructures hydrauliques, on peut citer :

- les mesures préventives par la protection des zones d'emprise soumises à une servitude d'utilité publique par l'interdiction de toute construction ou implantation (conformément à la loi 05-12 du 04 août 2005 relative à l'eau).
- l'inclusion dans les études de barrages hydrauliques d'une note d'évaluation d'impact en cas de rupture.

La politique de développement forestier menée prend en compte la réduction du risque « feux de forêts ». Les réalisations accomplies ont largement contribué à la réduction de ce risque. Les aménagements

effectués et les travaux sylvicoles menés au niveau de certaines forêts ont considérablement atténué l'impact du feu.

Context & Constraints:

Pour faire face aux défis considérés, des actions de renforcement des capacités des administrations et organismes concernés par ces aspects sont nécessaires et sont en partie en cours de concrétisation.

Botswana (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The Government has provided a special policy for ecologically sensible areas of the country such as Okavango delta. The Ministry of Environment Wildlife and Tourism is running a programme as Green Scorpions, they are group of volunteers working at the community level act as watchdogs for any kind of environmental violations conducted by people in the villages of Okavango delta. The Ministry has also developed Okavango Delta Management Plan, which provides guidelines to operate the business related to the ecologically friendly tourism industry in the area.

Environment Protection initiatives:

LEGISLATION:

Wildlife and National Parks Conservation Act

Environment Impact Assessment Act 2005

Waste Management Act 2006

Herbage preservation Act, Forestry Act, Agric Resources Board Act

Meteorological Services Act

National Monuments and Relics Act

POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

National Conservation Policy and Strategy; Wildlife; Forestry; Waste Management; Land Use; and Tourism Policies

Ecotourism Strategy

Environment Management Act (in prep)

National Sustainable Development Strategy (to be developed by March 2012)

PLANNING

Area/Ecosystem/ Species Management Plans – Elephant Conservation Plan and Strategy, Okavango Delta Management Plan, Makgadikgadi Pans Management Framework, Chobe National Park Management Plan, etc.

INSTITUTIONS

Green scorpions

Anti-poaching Unit

Context & Constraints:

The national committee on the climate change adaptation and DRR are managed by two separate government entities and there is need for better coordination between these two entities.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Crop and property insurance

* Yes: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* No: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

The government has a National Policy on Destitute which caters for the most poor people in the country.

Context & Constraints:

The government is in the process to develop some crop insurance schemes to ensure the safety against the drought.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

The National Disaster Management Office is in the process to develop a multi-sectoral disaster risk reduction strategy, there will be some specific components under this strategy to promote investments in structural risk reduction measures

Context & Constraints:

The DRR is a relatively new concept and getting multiple actors on the board is a challenge in the country

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The Land board, is the authority which allocates the land to the people for housing and livelihood. The Land Board has the policy to not allocate the land to the people in the flood prone areas.

Context & Constraints:

In absence of any specific law which can deter the public to build their houses in the flood plains, often people ignore the recommendations of the land board and build their structures in to the flood prone areas.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Recently the on the recommendations of the NDMO, the Ministry of Local Government has reconstructed the houses to the 2009 , flood affected victims in to the high lying areas. Such kind of practices are setting some precedences which will be followed by other stakeholders working in the post disaster recovery. The National Disaster Risk Management Plan of Botswana provides a directive to all the stakeholders to incorporate DRR in the post disaster recovery.

Context & Constraints:

The planned National DRR Legislation will ensure that DRR is incorporated in the recovery programmes.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The process has just taken off since the recurrent floods in Okavango delta has made authorities aware about the infrastructures have been built in the flood prone areas.

Context & Constraints:

Strengthening of the assessment tools and techniques are required

Burundi (in French)**Priority 4: Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre de la Convention des NU sur les Changements Climatiques et les Conventions des NU de lutte contre la Désertification et la Diversité Biologique, le Burundi a:

- Initié l'intégration de l'environnement dans les stratégies nationales (Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté, Cadre Stratégique pour la Consolidation de la Paix, Burundi Horizon 2025);
- Intégré de l'environnement dans les politiques sectoriels de certains Ministères (Agriculture et Elevage, Energie et Mines, Santé Publique et Commerce et Industrie);
- initié un programme de reboisement

Context & Constraints:

Problème de financement des projets et stratégies de promotion de l'environnement

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * Yes: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

- Prise en charge par le Gouvernement des frais de scolarité au cycle primaire de tous les enfants en âge d'être scolarisés;
- Prise en charge par le Gouvernement des soins de santé des femmes enceinte et d'accouchement;
- Prise en charge par le Gouvernement des soins de santé pour les enfants de moins de cinq ans;
- Organisation d'une Table Ronde pour la mobilisation des fonds pour le développement et la lutte contre la pauvreté

Context & Constraints:

Manque de fonds suffisants pour soutenir les initiatives de mise en oeuvre des OMDs

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.
- * No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Le Gouvernement s'attèle au vaste programme de multiplication des écoles primaires et secondaires (surtout les Collèges Communaux)

Context & Constraints:

Insuffisance de fonds sur le budget de l'Etat pour la RRC

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

- Le Gouvernement consent des efforts dans la stabilisation des berges des rivières traversant la capitale et le tracage des lits de ces rivières;
- Des schémas d'aménagement du territoire sont en place

Context & Constraints:

- Manque de fonds suffisants d'investissements pour la réduction des risques dans les zones urbaines vulnérables;
- La Protection Civile n'a pas encore eu le droit de délivrer les certificats de construction, refusant ainsi les constructions dans les zones à risques et exigeant aussi le suivi des normes standards de construction.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

- * Faible % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

A la sortie d'une dizaine d'années de guerre civile, le Burundi est dans la transition entre la phase de la gestion des urgences et celle de développement. N'ayant pas été effectivement amorcées, la

reconstruction et la Réhabilitation n'intègrent pas aujourd'hui la Réduction des Risques de Catastrophes.

Context & Constraints:

Manque de fonds

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Chaque projet de développement est sujet d'étude d'impact environnemental

Context & Constraints:

L'étude d'impacts des projets est une activité assez récente au Burundi et ne concerne pas tous les projets

Cape Verde (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

O Governo, criou o Decreto-Lei nº 29/2006, que estabelece o regime jurídico da avaliação do impacto ambiental dos projectos públicos ou privados susceptíveis de produzirem efeitos no ambiente. Trata-se de um importante instrumento para a preservação do ambiente, principalmente para as intervenções que poderão causar danos irreversíveis no ambiente e que também poderá por em risco pessoas e bens.

Ordenar, planear, gerir o nosso território, trata-se de um compromisso ético para todas as gerações Cabo-verdianas e com implicações directas para a RRD a longo prazo. Para reforçar o sistema Nacional do ordenamento do Território e do Planeamento Urbanos, são vários os ganhos jurídicos que Cabo Verde tem tido, nomeadamente, a aprovação da Lei de Bases do Ordenamento do Território, o Regime de Utilização dos Solos. Estes diplomas constituem um momento de viragem no processo de ordenamento do território e do planeamento urbanístico, porque se baseiam nos princípios de solidariedade intergeracional, coordenação, articulação, complementaridade e compatibilização, equidade, participação, reforço da coesão e unidade nacional, o aproveitamento racional dos recursos naturais, assegurar a defesa do património natural, acautelar a protecção civil das populações, prevenindo os riscos e os desafios das catástrofes naturais e de acção humana.

Nos últimos anos são vários os instrumentos de gestão territorial que foram criadas, nomeadamente: Instrumento de Ordenamento e Desenvolvimento Territorial (DNOT – Directiva Nacional de Ordenamento do Território; EROT – Esquema Regional de Ordenamento do Território), Instrumento de Política Sectorial (Plano sectorial), Instrumento de Natureza Especial (PEOT – Plano Especial de Ordenamento do Território, POOC – Plano de Ordenamento da Orla Costeira, POT – Plano de Ordenamento Turístico, POAP – Plano de Ordenamento de Áreas Protegidas), Instrumento de Planeamento Territorial (PIMOT – Plano Intermunicipal de Ordenamento do Território, PDM – Plano Director Municipal, PDU – Plano de Desenvolvimento Urbano, PD – Plano Detalhado).

Em 2010 Cabo Verde apresentou o 2.º Relatório de Adaptação às mudanças climáticas, documento produzido pelo Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia e Geofísica, que já foi socializada.

O Segundo Plano de Acção Nacional para o Ambiente (PANA-II), está a ser implementada e também foram assinados protocolos para os Planos Municipais Ambientais.

A Educação Ambiental tem apresentado bons resultados, e está sendo abordada de forma global, como instrumento transversal de apoio à implementação de todos os programas e para a mudança dos comportamentos da comunidade estudantil.

Context & Constraints:

Trata-se de um tema transversal, que é necessário envolvimento do poder local e central e a intervenção de diferentes actores da sociedade. O grande desafio para a real implementação do RRD, passa pela implementação de uma estratégia que consiga estabelecer sinergias entre os diferentes actores acima mencionados e da mobilização de mais recursos para esta área.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* Yes: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

Durante estes anos foram apresentados alguns relatórios tais como, o Questionário Unificado de Indicadores Básicos de Bem-estar (QUIIB), o Relatório sobre o estado actual do ordenamento do território em Cabo Verde, que expõem o nível de vida dos agregados familiares e a ocupação do território de forma a adoptar as autoridades cabo-verdianas de indicadores para a formulação de políticas e o seguimento e avaliação no âmbito da Estratégia de Crescimento e Redução da Pobreza.

Tem havido nos principais centros urbanos do nosso país um crescimento muito rápido da população, que tem criado alguns problemas sociais e de ocupação do território. Para solucionar os problemas sociais, melhorar a qualidade de vida dos Cabo-verdianos, o Governo tem criado programas sociais, tais como, o projecto “Casa para todos”, que visa reduzir o défice habitacional em Cabo Verde, com a construção de um número considerável de habitações de carácter social, a baixo custo, e em áreas consideradas seguras. A par do projecto “Casa para Todos”, existe o projecto “Reabilitar”, cujo objectivo é melhorar a qualidade habitacional de modo a proporcionar uma melhor qualidade de vida às populações mais vulneráveis.

O sistema de micro-crédito é praticado frequentemente em Cabo Verde, tanto pelas ONG's, como pelo Poder Local e Poder Central, e tem dado bons resultados, visto já ter melhorado as condições de vida de muitas pessoas desfavorecidas.

Todas as Câmaras Municipais de Cabo Verde realizam obras sociais, nomeadamente a construção de novas casas para os mais desfavorecidos, construção de equipamento sociais e reabilitação de edifícios degradados.

Como forma de minimizar as perdas que as populações têm tido depois da época das chuvas, principalmente a população rural, o Governo têm disponibilizado fundos para a reconstrução, que têm sido entregues às associações comunitárias, que conhecem melhor as necessidades das comunidades.

À semelhança dos outros países, em Cabo Verde as grandes empresas geralmente possuem um seguro de riscos, como por exemplo, as transportadoras, as empresas de combustíveis, os comerciantes, entre outros, e ultimamente têm surgido pacotes de seguro de riscos para particulares.

Context & Constraints:

De entre os vários constrangimentos, destacam-se os principais:

1. Alguma demora no desbloqueio dos financiamentos.
2. Fragmentação e insularidade do Arquipélago.
3. Número considerável de população vulnerável e que anualmente é afectada.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Cabo Verde é um país onde os recursos não abundam, por isso, a RRD é um tema que tem vindo a ter tido em conta na elaboração dos planos económicos e sectoriais. As actividades económicas que empregam a população mais vulnerável, como por exemplo a pesca, agricultura e pecuária têm conhecido ganhos consideráveis, nomeadamente na modernização dessas actividades e na sustentabilidade dos mesmos.

As grandes obras estruturantes para o País e mesmos as obras recentemente construídas tem melhorado a vida dos Cabo-verdianos e garantindo mais segurança, como por exemplo o acesso às populações mais isoladas, desenvolvimento destas comunidades e tornarem-se mais seguras para as populações habitarem nestas zonas.

Os planos de investimento nas comunidades têm conseguido reduzir a pobreza e melhorado a qualidade de vida dessas populações.

O Governo tem como meta o cumprimento de todos os objectivos do milénio, e no sector da água esta meta já foi cumprida, e tem havido um forte envolvimento de todos os sectores para o cumprimento das metas traçadas pelo Governo. Como prova deste esforço, é a construção de novos centros de saúde e de hospitais em quase todas as ilhas, modernização da qualidade dos serviços dos mesmos com a compra de novos equipamentos e reabilitação de algumas estruturas.

Nas últimas décadas a massificação do ensino foi uma meta alcançada em Cabo Verde. A par disso, muitos infantários, escolas primárias e liceus foram construídos e num espaço de 10 anos foi criado uma (1) Universidade Pública e nove (9) Universidades Públicas.

Context & Constraints:

Para dar seguimento a esta dinâmica será necessária a continuação da elaboração de projectos credíveis

e capazes de captar financiamentos, reforço da capacidade nacional de regulação e formação de quadros.

São necessárias somas avultadas de dinheiro para manter algumas estruturas de saúde e de ensino funcional, e caso não houver um intervenções atempadas e investimentos pontuais, alguns ganhos poderão ser perdidos. Por isso a disponibilização atempada das verbas é um ameaça a ter em conta.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Em todos os centros urbanos de Cabo Verde tem aumentado as construções precárias em zonas consideradas de risco, nomeadamente, no leito das ribeiras e nas encostas com declive acentuado. Com o aumento da densidade populacional nestas áreas, e tratando de zonas onde geralmente habitam a população mais vulnerável, o risco tem aumentado nestas áreas.

Este tema tem sido muito debatido em todos os níveis na nossa sociedade, visto inspirarem alguma preocupação, pela forma como estas ocupações têm crescido rapidamente e cada vez ocupando áreas mais perigosas.

O Governo para resolver parte deste problema, criou o programa “casa para todos” e o programa “reabilitar” que têm como meta o realojamento de populações que habitam áreas de risco, reabilitação de algumas moradias com baixas condições de habitabilidade. A nível local as Câmaras têm criado programas de reabilitação de casas, ordenar melhor o seu território e, está em curso e algumas Câmaras já apresentaram, Plano Director Municipal que é um instrumento fundamental de gestão do território e com implicações directas em RRD.

Nos últimos anos foram apresentados alguns projectos/programas de reabilitação e construção de bairros degradados. Algumas medidas estruturais têm sido levadas a cabo, como por exemplo, drenagem de algumas áreas propensas a inundações, estabilização de taludes.

Em Cabo Verde existem códigos de construção para garantir a qualidade na execução das obras. Mas é reconhecido que a qualidade da construção não é a melhor, por causa da fiscalização que é muito fraca, e também por causa da falta de formação de muitos construtores.

Context & Constraints:

Para alcançar este objectivo comum que é a RRD, será necessária formação e capacitação em técnicas de construção seguras, investir em materiais mais seguros de construção, fomentar a fiscalização das obras a todos os níveis.

Os projecto e programas de requalificação e RRD, muitas vezes requerem somas muito avultadas, e muitas vezes não conseguem financiamento a 100%, e isso pode comprometer a real RRD.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Aquando da realização do Atelier da Plataforma Nacional para o RRD em 2007, recomendou-se a criação de um Fundo Especial de Emergência, para auxiliar a recuperação da população depois de uma catástrofe.

O Governo criou um fundo de recuperação pós- catástrofes que é mobilizado pelo Tesouro do Estado de Cabo Verde, sempre que se justifique. Em 2009 depois das chuvas torrenciais que afectaram as ilhas mais a Norte do arquipélago (Santo Antão, São Vicente e São Nicolau), o Governo disponibilizou fundos às comunidades mais afectadas no sentido de minimizarem as suas perdas.

Grande parte das obras reconstruídas pós-catástrofes são projectadas no sentido de melhor resistirem aos eventos que lhes destruíram, como são os exemplos as estradas reabilitadas, os sistemas de drenagem, os taludes estabilizados e projectos de reconstrução de bairros afectados e obras de protecção ambiental.

Context & Constraints:

Há a necessidade de realizar mais campanhas de informação junto dos decisores, no sentido de aumentar a sua cultura do risco e sensibiliza-los na adopção de medidas que visem garantir uma eficiente RRD.

A coordenação e a mobilização de meios humanos e materiais são questões que nesta fase deverão merecer uma atenção especial.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

O SNPC organizou a primeira formação em avaliação rápida de necessidades humanitárias, que contou com a participação de representantes das 22 Câmaras Municipais do País. Com esta formação, pretendeu-se fortalecer os repensáveis locais de protecção civil, em avaliação rápida de necessidades humanitárias e, fornecer-lhes uma ferramenta de auxílio no planeamento, gestão e execução das avaliações de emergência que sejam coerentes e credíveis. No sector da educação, o SNPC participou na Formação de formadores em Educação em Emergências, destinados aos professores do ensino básico, com o objectivo de lhes disponibilizar meios para realizarem uma melhor avaliação pós-catástrofes para o sector da educação.

Portanto, as equipas formadas terão a capacidade de avaliar os riscos no seu sector e também os riscos que podem provir da destruição de estruturas importantes tais como, estradas, pontes, taludes, que poderão por em risco as populações.

Desde da independência de Cabo Verde têm-se realizado obras de correcção torrencial e defesa contra fenómenos erosivos, muitos da responsabilidade do Ministério de Infraestruturas e transporte e do Ministério do Ambiente. Estas obras têm-se revelado de capital importância porque têm minimizado o efeito da chuva junto das populações e estruturas.

Em Cabo Verde, todas as intervenções que poderão causar qualquer alteração no ambiente, são sujeitas a um estudo de impacto ambiental (EIA), que posteriormente é sujeita a consulta pública antes da sua aprovação.

O Ministério de Infra-estruturas e Transportes, é o responsável pela aprovação, seguimento e construção das grandes obras em Cabo Verde. Os projectistas deste Ministério têm levado em consideração as questões do RRD e implementadas medidas de conservação destas estruturas.

Context & Constraints:

Mesmo com os ganhos que tem havido neste sector ainda há necessidade de maior formação dos quadros que trabalham nesta área, mais sensibilização dos mesmos para a adopção de políticas que visem a implementação efectiva da RRD.

Comoros (in French)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * No: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Il y a un projet de mise en place d'un réseau d'Aire Protégée aux Comores mais, actuellement, un seul site est protégé juridiquement, à Mohéli. Des Décrets de création sont en cours d'élaboration pour les autres futures aires protégées (Karthala, Ntringui, mlédjele): un juriste a été recruté à cet effet dans le cadre d'un projet spécifique financé par le PNUD.

Le Projet WIO-LaB (Addressing Land Based activities in the West Indian Ocean), financé par l'UNEP et le FEM, est intervenu à itsamia à Mohéli dans le domaine de la préservation des tortues.

Il y a un projet COI (PROGECO) pour la gestion intégrée des zones côtières. La Convention de Nairobi intervient aussi dans ce domaine.

Le programme d'adaptation aux changements climatiques (PANA) avait été développé en 2006 mais une seule activité issue du PANA est en préparation à ce jour pour la gestion des ressources en eau potable.

Les Etudes d'Impact Environnementales (EIE) sont institutionnalisées mais doivent être mises en application systématiquement et non au cas par cas.

Context & Constraints:

Il n'y a à ce jour pas de régulations et de contrôles efficaces pour un développement durable : les EIE ne sont pas systématiques, le projet de réseau d'Aires protégées est en cours d'exécution et ne devrait aboutir qu'à la fin de 2011 à la publication d'un décret d'application, le PANA n'a pas été suivi d'actions (seule une activité en démarrage prochain).

La législation ayant trait à la protection de l'environnement aux Comores est par ailleurs inefficace. Ainsi, la législation sur l'extraction de sable existe mais n'est pas mise en application, quant à la législation forestière, elle est en cours d'élaboration.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

Il n'existe pas à ce jour de réserves financières pouvant répondre aux enjeux de la réduction des risques de catastrophes.

Seul le programme SGP du PNUD peut accompagner les communautés si elles sont affectées par une catastrophe, mais rien n'est fait au niveau du gouvernement...

Context & Constraints:

Le pays n'ayant pas de ressources suffisantes, il est extrêmement difficile de mettre en place, dans ce contexte, des moyens de protection sociale.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.
- * No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Des projets divers de réduction des risques de catastrophes sont menés au niveau des communautés, pour les infrastructures.

Ils sont financés par divers bailleurs de fonds: Banque mondiale (projet FADC), Union Européenne/ COI

(Progeco), Coopération française, diaspora, l'AFD, les communautés elles-mêmes...

Context & Constraints:

Les projets au niveau communautaire sont souvent réalisés sans contrôle suffisant par les services de l'état: la Direction Nationale des Infrastructures (DNI) n'est pas en mesure de jouer ce rôle de coordination. L'exemple du projet de l'Union Européenne à Mohéli de construction d'un gabion à Fomboni montre les faiblesses de ces projets menés sans suffisamment de suivi.

Le manque de coordination pour la construction de ces ouvrages ne permet pas une grande efficacité et la considération des risques liés par exemple aux changements climatiques devrait être systématique dans les études préparatoires de ces projets.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Plusieurs projets ont été menés au niveau communautaire, principalement pour limiter les risques d'inondation ou de submersion marine (digue de Domoni à Mohéli, digue de Foubouni en Grande Comores, reboisement dans le parc marin de Mohéli, etc.).

En terme de normes de construction, peu de progrès : les normes (standards) ne sont pas appliquées partout, et devraient être diffusées plus largement.

Context & Constraints:

La réduction du risque n'est pas prise en compte systématiquement dans les investissements publics et dépendent majoritairement de l'aide extérieure (Commission européenne, coopération française, diaspora, etc.).

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Rien n'est fait à ce jour pour intégrer la réduction des risques de catastrophes dans la phase de reconstruction et de réhabilitation. Cette approche "post-catastrophe" requiert un niveau élevé de préparation aux catastrophes, ce qui n'est pas le cas aux Comores avec une institution nationale toujours en développement.

Context & Constraints:

Pour envisager un processus de reconstruction intégrant la réduction des risques de catastrophes, il faut une vision à long terme sur le développement et l'urbanisation du pays, ce qui n'est pas évident dans le contexte économique actuel.

Le pays n'arrivant pas à appliquer les normes et les réglementations de construction, la priorité n'est pas tournée vers la reconstruction post-catastrophe.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Il n'y a pas de processus d'évaluation de l'impact des projets de réduction des risques de catastrophes.

Context & Constraints:

Le manque de réglementations et de lois adaptées à la gestion des risques de catastrophes est la contrainte majeure aujourd'hui pour encadrer les projets de développement.

L'évaluation de l'impact des projets mis en place est par ailleurs inexistante.

Cote d'Ivoire (in French)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Bien que les politiques et plans de gestion des ressources naturelles et environnementales existent et peuvent, d'une certaine façon, prendre en compte la réduction du risque, il convient de relever qu'ils n'intègrent pas toujours explicitement des stratégies et des objectifs de réduction du risque.

Context & Constraints:

La meilleure façon de prendre en compte la réduction du risque est de les intégrer systématiquement dans les politiques et plans de gestion des ressources naturelles et environnementales.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* No: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

Le Document de Stratégie pour la Réduction de la Pauvreté (DSRP) prévoit des politiques et plans pour résoudre les problèmes dans un certain nombre de secteurs sociaux, notamment la sécurité alimentaire, la santé publique, l'accès à l'eau potable, l'environnement, l'habitat, etc. ; il est plus ciblée sur la réduction de la pauvreté, mais la notion de réduction de la vulnérabilité des populations ne constitue pas une préoccupation.

Context & Constraints:

Pour remédier à cette situation, la notion de réduction de la vulnérabilité doit être systématiquement et clairement incorporée dans les politiques et plans sociaux contenus dans le DSRP.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

La protection des activités et des secteurs de production les plus vulnérables n'est pas suffisamment prise en compte, pour des raisons évidentes de coût additionnel que cela nécessite. Quand les plans d'investissement public sont pensés, ce n'est pas dans le sens de la RRC mais plutôt pour permettre aux populations de se prendre en charge elles mêmes.

Context & Constraints:

Pour réduire les impacts engendrés par les catastrophes et s'inscrire dans la durabilité, il convient de mettre l'accent sur la protection des activités et des secteurs de production les plus vulnérables.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

La planification et la gestion des établissements humains intègrent très peu des éléments de réduction du risque. En effet, la grande expansion des habitats humains et l'insuffisance d'infrastructures d'assainissement dans les grandes agglomérations, la pratique de l'agriculture extensive ainsi que l'anarchie qui caractérise l'utilisation des espaces (pour l'habitat et l'agriculture) dans certains cas, sont de nature à augmenter les risques.

Context & Constraints:

Un des problèmes rencontrés dans la planification et la gestion des établissements humains est celui de l'installation des populations déshéritées (majoritaires) dont le nombre continue de croître avec le coût élevé de la vie. Pour réduire la vulnérabilité des populations et de l'environnement, la planification et la gestion des établissements humains doivent nécessairement intégrer des éléments de réduction du risque, notamment, la gestion rationnelle des espaces et la prise en compte des normes de construction.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Il n'y a pas de véritable réhabilitation et de reconstruction suite aux dégâts engendrés par les catastrophes pour des raisons de moyens financiers. La politique adoptée jusqu'à ce jour est la réponse au cas par cas et une prise en compte des préoccupations des populations pendant les premiers moments de la survenue

des événements malheureux.

Context & Constraints:

La diversité des préoccupations des populations (relogement, besoins alimentaires, vestimentaires et sanitaires) et le coût élevé de la vie face à la rareté des ressources financières et matérielles des institutions de la République constituent les véritables contraintes majeures.

La recommandation principale reste l'adoption d'une véritable politique de réduction des risques de catastrophes qui prend en compte les programmes de réhabilitation et de reconstruction.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Le DSRP ne prend pas explicitement en compte l'intégration des mesures de réduction du risque dans les stratégies, plans et programmes de développement durable. La portée et les priorités des DSRP diffèrent d'un pays à un autre en fonction de l'environnement social, économique, financier, politique et matériel. L'évaluation de l'impact des projets sur le risque de catastrophes ne se fait pas. Par ailleurs la RRC n'est pas intégrée dans les études d'impacts environnementales et sociales.

Context & Constraints:

La RRC n'est pas l'objectif que visent les projets, cette notion étant nouvelle. Il importe, dans le futur, d'évaluer l'impact des projets sur le risque de catastrophes de façon systématique à travers notamment les études d'impacts environnementales et sociales.

Ghana (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated

with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

NDPC, NADMO and EPA are currently mainstreaming DRR, CCA into development plans and projects of metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies.

Environmental impact assessment are being seriously enforced by EPA in collaboration with other agencies.

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate enforcement of regulations and bye- laws.

Inadequate capacity to achieve the objective.

Low level public awareness on climate change.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

The affected District authorities along the Volta Lake have taken concrete steps to register and license lake boats. Task forces made up of Ghana Navy, ZOIL, DVGs have been policing the entire Volta River to ensure that safety standards are adhered to. Communities around the ongoing Bui Dam construction have been resettled to reduce vulnerability to flooding.

Meetings, durbars or community and institutional outreaches are being undertaken ,in the most vulnerable communities to enhance vulnerability/risk reduction

There are mechanisms to ensure food security, public health, some risk sharing and protection of public infrastructure.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has introduced early maturing and drought resistance seeds to ensure food security.

There is a national health insurance scheme, free maternal care of expectant women and the health needs of the people especially the aged and children.

Context & Constraints:

Developers are not yet fully aware of hazard/risk being part of development. Consequently, policies by developers, both public and private, to reduce vulnerability of affected communities are non-existent.

The low level of awareness among the population also makes it more difficult for communities to take effective steps to reduce risk/vulnerability. Besides all these, the harsh climate conditions due to extreme weather changes and high poverty levels make it difficult to reduce vulnerability.

The culture of insuring private property and businesses is not well cultivated.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

There existed safety plans in many economic/industrial institutions even before the establishment of NADMO.

Through the coordination of NADMO safety plans and policies of strategic institutions including Tema Oil Refinery (TOR) the

mines/ quarries and aviation have been updated to incorporate DRR to reduce risk to the public.

The National Building regulations is being reviewed to enhance DRR in the building and construction industry.

Context & Constraints:

The updated institutional plans are rarely tested. Most public institutions (Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies) and the private industries are yet to put in

place disaster risk management reduction plans and policies.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The existing building regulations are not strictly adhered to. Estate private developers and individuals also flout the building regulations by putting up buildings without cognisance of the identified and publicised hazards and good engineering practices.

Context & Constraints:

Real Estate developers - both public and governmental have the idea that natural disasters such as earthquakes are not highly probable in the country. Even some modern planned settlements lack designated safe havens, properly managed refuse disposal and therefore poor sanitation. Some private constructions are going on along hill slopes that are susceptible to landslides. High-rise building also do not have risk reduction elements such as helipads on the highest floors and efficient smoke detectors and alarm systems.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Government, communities and private sector are incorporating strategies and other interventions for reconstruction/rehabilitation and post disaster risk assessment to ensure future risk reduction. Communities affected by disasters, especially flood and wind/ rainstorms have been sensitized and oriented for resettlement in safe areas. Storm drains are being constructed and existing ones are being widened by government and communities. Government has constructed sea defense wall in some areas to check coastal flooding and erosion. The building regulations and codes are being reviewed to ensure that constructions / buildings are made hazard resistant. Retrofitting programmes are also ongoing.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of resources to undertake resettlement programmes.
Affected communities, for social, historical, cultural and economic reasons, are unwilling to be resettled elsewhere.
Lack of adequate capacity and skills for rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Various agencies exist to conduct impact assessment in different sectors and such organizations include EPA, Standard Board, Food and Drugs Board, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing, Ministry of Roads and Highways, District Assemblies, Department of Sociology in the Universities etc.

The major procedure is to constitute task forces comprising the relevant organizations for the particular disaster impact assessment.

Context & Constraints:

Ineffective proper coordination of agencies.
Inadequate capacities and skills especially at the local level
Inadequate resources to undertake timely damage / impact assessment.

Guinea-Bissau (in French)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Le Plan d'Action Forestier, la stratégie Nationale pour les Aires Protégées et la Conservation de la Biodiversité, l'Institut de la biodiversité et des Aires protégées, le Plan Stratégique du Développement de la Pêche Industrielle, le Plan d'Action Nationale d'Adaptation aux changements Climatiques. les dits programmes travaillent pour protéger et restaurer les services régulateurs pour les écosystèmes.

Context & Constraints:

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

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

Pas de cadre institutionnel

Context & Constraints:

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

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

pas de cadre institutionnel

Context & Constraints:

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

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

pas de cadre institutionnel

Context & Constraints:

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

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

pas de cadre institutionnel

Context & Constraints:

Pays en voie de développement et membre des PIED, la Guinée Bissau fait partie du groupe moins

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

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Pas de cadre institutionnel

Context & Constraints:

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

Kenya (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

land policy is in place, there are also Acts of Parliament in place to address the land use natural resource Management and the protection of mangrove forests, Environmental impacts Assessments are being carried out by the National Environmental Management Authority.

Context & Constraints:

There are threats to the conservancy of mangrove forests, So a lot of awareness raising campaigns need to be done.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

A number of social development policies and plans are in place for example The Constituency Development Fund which is meant to address the development issues in the Constituencies like Construction of Schools, Dispensaries, improvement of access feeder roads, others are Local Authorities Transfer Fund, Kazi Kwa Vijana Funds, Women Trust Funds amongst others for social development.

Context & Constraints:

Accessibility to these funds is still a challenge as majority of people are complaining of slow disbursement

and low amount given out.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Economic and productive indicators in Kenya are showing an upward trend in gains as can be witnessed in the key sectors of Tourism, Tea, Telecommunication, banking and finance.

Context & Constraints:

These gains have not trickled down to the local communities and therefore vulnerability is still quite high, there is also a worrying trend on the population increase that is not commensurate to the social amenities being provided by the Government.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Disaster risk reduction has been incorporated in planning and management of human settlement especially the housing programmes of upgrading the slum areas like KIBERA AND MAJENGO estates. There has been investment in flood prone areas by strengthening the dykes, the construction of dams to contain water upstreams and early warning systems enhanced through provision of radios with local dialect.

Context & Constraints:

The enforcement of building codes has been a challenge, as the country lacks adequate skilled personnel in this area, the upgrading programme is slow due to lack of funds.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Disaster risk reduction measures have been integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation and progress has been made however lack of proper budgetary allocations hampers work.

Context & Constraints:

There is still no policy framework in place. Budgetary challenges and enough funds to provide for standardised rehabilitated housing.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

In event of Disaster and emergency happenings there are elaborate procedures in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects like field visits, monitoring and evaluation, impact assessment on development infrastructure.

Context & Constraints:

Capacity at the National Environmental Management Authority is a challenge in terms of implementation and auditing.

Lesotho (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * No: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Lack of human resources poses a constraint in coordinating all the sectors responsible for areas contained in this section.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of human resources for coordination.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

The only safety nets that exist are at the national level, therefore they do not target specifically the risk prone areas even though the improved resilience that they produce assist even those in the risk prone areas.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of financial resources.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.
- * No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Very few sectorial Plans and policies to reduce vulnerability have been implemented.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of financial resources and expertise.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Not enough sensitization to relevant ministries and departments to incorporate DRR in their plans and policies.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of financial resources to enforce the prescribed building standards and to correct the existing ones by maybe relocation.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

sensitization to include DRR in recovery and reconstruction has been going on.

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate human and financial resources and expertise.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Lack of expertise.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of expertise.

Madagascar (in French)**Priority 4: Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

L'appropriation de la problématique de l'adaptation au changement climatique par l'Etat malgache date de 2003 lors de la première communication nationale. Cette dernière a permis la création d'un groupe de travail sur le Plan d'Action National pour l'Adaptation. Le PANA a été finalisé et présenté à l'UNFCCC en

2005, avec 3 axes stratégiques d'intervention, à savoir : i) le renforcement des capacités, ii) la réforme des politiques et enfin iii) l'intégration de l'adaptation dans les politiques sectorielles, et 15 projets prioritaires.

Toutefois, aucun investissement n'a encore pris place, en partie à cause du manque de financement, même si le Grand Sud, avec l'initiative du gouvernement, a été identifié pour un fond GEF de 3 millions d'US\$ pour les pays les moins avancés en 2007. Certaines priorités ont néanmoins été incorporées dans des projets sectoriels (la mise à jour des normes para cycloniques).

Context & Constraints:

D'autres projets sur l'adaptation au changement climatique existent, mais ne se réfèrent pas souvent au PANA, du fait que ce dernier n'était pas encore validé politiquement et que les acteurs désirant investir dans ce domaine, s'appuient sur de nouvelles études et analyses qu'ils mènent eux mêmes. Aussi assiste-t-on à un manque de coordination.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

Madagascar a lancé en novembre 2006 le MAP (ou Madagascar Action Plan) qui fixe les grandes orientations en matière de développement pour les cinq prochaines années (2007-2012), déclinées autour de 8 engagements. Le MAP est étroitement associé aux Objectifs de Développement du Millénaire (ODM), qu'il s'engage également à atteindre. La réduction des risques est introduite dans le cadre de l'engagement N° 8 du MAP sous la forme d'une stratégie ayant pour objectif « d'assurer la prévention, la réaction rapide et l'atténuation de l'impact des catastrophes sur la population ». Dans cette stratégie, l'adoption et la mise en œuvre d'un cadre institutionnel en matière de gestion des catastrophes est identifiée comme projet prioritaire. L'engagement No. 2 du MAP prévoit également par son défi No. 6 un « meilleur système de prévision météorologique et d'information sur les cataclysmes naturels comme les cyclones ». Mais la survenance de la crise politique met ces avancées entre parenthèses.

Context & Constraints:

L'intégration de la réduction des risques de catastrophes dans ce plan d'action est traitée comme un secteur plutôt que réellement intégrée dans les stratégies de développement. Elle adresse surtout les questions liées à la réponse aux urgences. Par ailleurs, actuellement, avec la crise, le changement de régime, le MAP n'est plus en vigueur. Néanmoins, le gouvernement a pu soutenir des activités de réduction de risques à travers d'importants investissements dans la mitigation.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Les politiques et les programmes existent notamment dans le domaine de l'agriculture afin de réduire la vulnérabilité des activités économiques. Il s'agit d'inciter les populations à diversifier et à pérenniser les sources de revenus de telle sorte que lorsque les catastrophes frappent, elles arrivent à se relever rapidement. La contribution des organismes partenaires est très importante dans ce domaine.

Context & Constraints:

Il y a un manque de coordination évident des politiques et des programmes pour réduire les vulnérabilités des populations au niveau du Gouvernement. C'est peut-être aussi le résultat du fait qu'à Madagascar, la confusion règne encore en matière de coordination des actions et activités de protection sociale.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

La planification et la gestion des implantations humaines conformément aux éléments de RRC sont restées au stade de discours. Sur le terrain, les installations humaines dans les zones à risques sont encore nombreuses à Madagascar sans interdiction des autorités nationales.

Context & Constraints:

La pauvreté et le chômage que subissent les populations font qu'elles s'établissent et s'installent dans des zones à risques (près des fleuves, dans des zones inondables...). Les autorités nationales semblent être impuissantes face à cette situation car n'ont pas non plus les moyens de reloger ces populations et d'offrir des moyens de subsistance leur permettant de vivre ailleurs.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Madagascar vient de développer et adopter ses normes de constructions para cycloniques pour les bâtiments. Ces normes sont obligatoires pour les bâtiments publics et para publics, et recommandées pour les bâtiments privés traditionnels. Elles ont été conçues pour permettre aux bâtiments de résister à des vents de l'ordre de 126 km/h (dans la Zone des Hautes Terres), 162 km/h (Androy), 216 km/h (Zone Sud-ouest), et 266 km/h (Zone Nord est). En Avril 2010, ces normes ont été adoptés par un décret officiel, sorti en Avril 2010, signé par 31 ministères. Ce décret définit aussi une sanction civile appliquée aux constructeurs et aux contrôleurs en cas d'effondrement du bâtiment. En rendant les entreprises co-responsables, il s'agit de décourager la prolifération des pratiques non professionnelles et de la corruption.

Context & Constraints:

Le montant estimé pour construire un bâtiment résistant à des vents de 266 km/h (74 m/s) représente un surcoût d'environ 14% par rapport à une construction de base conçue pour résister à des vents de 126km/h (35m/s). En comparaison des habitations traditionnelles, les coûts additionnels varient de 24 à 104% ce qui explique la non-conformité des infrastructures actuelles aux nouvelles normes. Le plus souvent les ménages n'ont simplement pas les ressources financières pour procéder à de nouvelles constructions. En outre, les populations restent mal informées des avantages de procéder à des constructions aux normes, ce qui justifie un effort de sensibilisation sur le terrain.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Les textes régissant la GRC à Madagascar en parlent mais leur application effective est loin d'être acquise.

Context & Constraints:

Des plaidoyers doivent être menés auprès du Gouvernement pour exiger que se fassent des évaluations d'impact sur les risques et les catastrophes de tout projet de développement, comme cela se fait actuellement en matière d'environnement.

Malawi (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Currently, DRR is not an integral part of development planning although social protection and disaster risk management have been recognised under theme 2 of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (2006-2011). Progress has been made to strengthen the link between climate change, DRR and the environment at policy and planning levels. It is now being recognised that development projects have to be formulated, monitored and evaluated with regards to DRR considerations. A climate change adaptation programme has been developed and is being implemented and DRR stakeholders are part of this process.

Context & Constraints:

Government has developed sectoral policies and strategies including the MGDS and the NAPA. A number of sectoral strategies also exist. But disaster risk considerations are not adequately addressed in those policies and plans. This has resulted in limited investment in DRR in the national budget. This also affects capacity to fulfill its core mandate and hindering longer-term progress towards enhanced disaster resilience

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * Yes: Employment guarantee schemes
- * Yes: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

Most social development policies being implemented are contributing towards reducing vulnerability of populations at risk. The Social Support (Social Protection) policy which is about to be approved has clearly indicated the link between social support and DRR. A pilot cash transfer project that is currently being implemented in a number of districts in the country has positively contributed to reducing the vulnerability of households that are being targeted most of whom are elderly and/or with orphans. The food and nutrition security policy continues to advocate for increased production of food for self sufficiency.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of adequate financial resources for implementation of planned activities. Although the social development policies and plans may have activities which can contribute to reducing vulnerability, lack of funds, sometimes, makes it difficult or impossible to implement such activities. Increased support for DRR is anticipated when there is clear ownership and commitment through formulation of policies. Lack thereof can result in the communities at risk not being assisted. For example, the social cash support programme (i.e. cash transfers) has not yet rolled out to all districts in the country.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy has a number of key priority areas which will contribute towards the economic development of the country. These include agriculture and food security; irrigation and water development; transport infrastructure development; integrated rural development and energy generation and supply. A lot of development projects under these priority areas are being implemented in the country and they are contributing to reducing vulnerability of economic activities. There are also insurance, trade and finance regulations to protect economic investments. Most of these activities are not classified however, as DRR initiatives.

Context & Constraints:

Malawians are generally poor, there is need for more investment opportunities in order for more development, a larger middle class and more options for affordable small scale loans or other credit and insurance facilities. Only then can we expect to have a bigger impact of reducing the vulnerability and increase the resilience of communities.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Currently, there is no policy framework for human settlements especially for the rural setting. While building codes exist (in draft form) for buildings in towns, they don't exist for houses in the villages where most of the disasters occur. Development of a settlement policy framework is one of the activities to be undertaken under the UNDAF cluster work plan for 2009. The development of the policy framework will increase the likelihood that DRR will be incorporated in designing human settlements.

Context & Constraints:

Poverty of most people in the rural areas results in their constructing weak houses which are usually damaged when affected by disasters. There is need for these people to be empowered economically.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Effective 2008, the country has an Early Recovery Framework which has provided for the integration of DRR in post disaster recovery and rehabilitation. The framework was developed during the implementation of a post flood early recovery programme in 2008 which was being implemented for the first time in Malawi.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of adequate mandate and subsequent lack funds. Effective integration of DRR in post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes will depend on availability of a coordinating team and adequate funds for implementation of planned activities.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

There is a requirement that EIAs be undertaken for all major development projects. This requirement ensures that there is an assessment of the disaster risk impacts of such major projects.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of adherence to findings of the EIAs. This could result in a development project contributing to disasters although the risks were identified in the EIA. The vulnerability of communities could, therefore, be increased. There is, therefore, need to strictly enforce findings of EIAs to avoid increasing vulnerability of communities.

Mauritius (in English)**Priority 4: Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

A number of measures already implemented do target disaster risk reduction, though they are not specific environment related policies. Similarly, there are some adaptation measures already in place without specifically mentioning the issue of climate change.

The National Environment Policy (revised version 2007) has a number of measures pertinent to disaster risk reduction. The National Forest Policy has a provision for land use management in the context of climate change.

Context & Constraints:

Though hazard information do exist, it has not yet been translated into integrated policies across planning documents. The issue of climate change and climate variability has not yet been integrated in general sustainable development policies.

Request of developments permits in areas with high hazard exposure is a real concern. An example is the high demand for coastal properties that are at increasing risk from storm surge, coastal erosion, tsunami and the effects of climate change.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

A wide range of programmes of central government address different concerns of vulnerable groups who are at risk within the society. These programmes are often integrated within broader strategies aimed at addressing the needs of socially disadvantaged persons and communities in general. They are therefore not always viewed as an emergency management measure.

Government has allocated funds to finance women empowerment programmes and encourage the culture of entrepreneurship, and setting up of small enterprises under the Small and Medium Enterprise scheme. The Industrial and Vocational Training Board provides a wide range of professional training courses to youngsters to help and assist them set up their own enterprise.

The Prime Ministers Special Fund has been constituted to help victims of major emergency events and other natural disasters. Ad hoc special funds are also constituted when and as the necessity arises.

Context & Constraints:

Improving the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable groups and communities within society is an ongoing consideration for Mauritius and its Outer Islands.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Programmes to reduce the vulnerability of the economic sectors are done on an ad hoc basis. For example, effective measures were taken in 2006 to redress the arrival of tourist by successfully preventing the spread of Chikungunya, a mosquito borne disease.

Government provided a Stimulus Package to the enterprises in the private sector which were facing hardship during the economic crisis in 2009, a measure which saved thousands of jobs.

Context & Constraints:

Integration of disaster risk reduction polices in general sustainable development policies

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Generally human settlements do take into consideration disaster risk reduction elements. But, in the absence of proper legislation, there are some human settlements in vulnerable areas, namely in landslide and flood prone areas.

Building codes have not been systematically enforced with the result that a few buildings in coastal regions are in the beach within the high water marks.

Context & Constraints:

Relevant policies need to be promulgated to encourage disaster risk reduction.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

A disaster usually presents an opportunity to apply disaster risk reduction measures in recovery and rehabilitation programmes.

Grants are given to small farmers who suffered losses due to extreme weather events. loans at low interest are made available to them to start growing their crops again.

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate financial resources is a major challenge.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

There are general regulations that are taken into consideration, including disaster risk reduction measures in the development of major infrastructures. But no policy exists at national level.

Context & Constraints:

Relevant policies need to be promulgated

Morocco (in French)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Conformément aux orientations de Sa Majesté le Roi Mohammed VI, le Maroc a engagé un ensemble de réformes, des programmes et des projets structurants qui ont concerné autant le domaine économique, social qu'environnemental, notamment l'élaboration et à l'adoption d'une Charte Nationale de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, selon un processus national de concertation très large, qui concilie les exigences économiques, sociales et celles de la protection et de la préservation des ressources naturelles, du patrimoine national culturel et historique. Une charte qui porte une vision globale et une approche progressive vers un développement durable.

C'est dans ce cadre, que le Gouvernement entend élaborer une Stratégie Nationale de Protection de l'Environnement (SNE), pour redéfinir, préciser et partager ses priorités, ses objectifs dans une vision

globale et harmonisée où les différents secteurs d'activités, selon leurs visions, contraintes et leurs possibilités contribuent d'une manière progressive et synergique à l'atteinte des objectifs de la charte nationale de l'environnement et du développement durable. Cette Stratégie constitue un préalable fondamental pour la Stratégie Nationale du Développement Durable (SNDD) qui sera élaborée dans une phase ultérieure.

Context & Constraints:

le projet de la charte de l'Environnement et du développement durable ainsi que le projet de Stratégie Nationale de Protection de l'Environnement doivent intégrer clairement la notion de la réduction des risques des catastrophes.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

le Maroc a lancé depuis 2005 l'Initiative Nationale pour le Développement Humain, et sa mise en oeuvre se base sur une démarche concertée, fondée sur la participation démocratique et la bonne gouvernance locale. Elle s'appuie sur l'appropriation par les acteurs concernés des projets retenus par l'Initiative pour faire face aux déficits sociaux à travers des activités génératrices de revenus et créatrices d'emplois. Création d'un compte d'affectation spéciale n°3.1.04.06 intitulé "Fonds de soutien à l'Initiative Nationale pour le Développement Humain".

Context & Constraints:

L'Initiative Nationale pour le Développement Humain connaît un grand succès depuis son lancement.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Plusieurs départements ministériels ont engagé des programmes sectoriels ambitieux (Plan Azur, Vision 2020 du Tourisme, le programme Ville sans bidonvilles, le plan Maroc vert, le Plan Halieutis, la Stratégie énergétique, la Stratégie de l'eau, la stratégie logistique, etc.) qui auront certes des effets bénéfiques sur l'économie nationale, mais prévoient également des actions environnementales en faveur de la préservation des ressources naturelles, des ressources en eau, de la forêt, des ressources halieutiques, des sols...etc, qu'il va falloir renforcer davantage et accompagner leur mise en œuvre.

Context & Constraints:

Manque de coordination, mais avec la future mise en place de la commission nationale sur la réduction et la prévention des risques, le Maroc pourra atteindre les objectifs souhaités notamment en matière de la réduction des risques de catastrophes.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Le Département de l'Urbanisme, de l'Architecture et de l'Aménagement du Territoire développe

actuellement une stratégie de prévention des risques en relation avec l'urbanisation et l'aménagement de l'espace, et vise deux objectifs majeurs :

- Garantir en priorité la sécurité des personnes et assurer la protection des biens et des équipements collectifs ;
- Intégrer les risques naturels dans les choix d'investissement et d'aménagement.

En matière de gestion des risques naturels, ce Département a entamé une nouvelle expérience dont l'objectif est d'acquérir une connaissance réelle et approfondie des risques naturels.

En matière de Gestion des risques technologiques, ce Département, en partenariat avec d'autres Départements ministériels concernés, est engagé dans une stratégie globale de renforcement de la sécurité et de prévention des risques dans les zones d'activités, à travers une mise à niveau du cadre juridique et réglementaire traitant ce sujet. La démarche adoptée dans le cadre de cette stratégie pilotée par le Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie et des Nouvelles Technologies, est:

- La consolidation de la réglementation en vigueur pour répondre aux besoins et aux défis à relever en la matière ;
- La détermination précise des responsabilités des différents intervenants;
- La simplification des procédures d'autorisation des projets industriels artisanaux, commerciaux et de services ;
- L'instauration d'un système de contrôle rigoureux de l'application de la réglementation en matière de prévention des risques ;
- La promotion de la culture de la responsabilité et de la sécurité dans les zones d'activités.

Context & Constraints:

- La lenteur pour l'élaboration des procédures de réglementations pour le respect des prescriptions et règles de construction,
- la nécessité d'organiser des sessions de formation et de sensibilisation au profit des acteurs concernés.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Conscients de l'importance que revêt l'intégration des mesures de réduction des risques dans la phase de remise en état, le Royaume du Maroc a toujours exigé que les projets de relèvement soient conçus de manière à éviter les erreurs commises dans le passé.

A titre d'exemple, après le tremblement de terre d'Al Hoceima en 2004, les pouvoirs publics ont imposé la réalisation d'une carte d'aptitude à l'urbanisation dans la zone sinistrée concernée en vue d'orienter les aménageurs du territoire pour la réalisation des schémas d'urbanisation qui tiendraient compte des risques sismiques pour l'édification des bâtiments. Un budget important est réservé à la réalisation de cet outil à vocation préventive.

Le second exemple, après les inondations de Mohammedia en 2002, les autorités nationales ont décidé d'édifier des barrages de protection et d'interdire les constructions dans les zones menacées. De même les fonds d'urgence mis en place pour assister les populations sont souvent conditionnés afin de permettre d'éviter les erreurs passées.

Context & Constraints:

Absence d'un système national adéquat d'indemnisation des victimes et de reconstruction.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Au Maroc, et depuis 2003, la réglementation exige que des études d'impact des grands projets soient effectuées avant leur réalisation. Aussi, la culture d'évaluation des incidences des grands projets de développement a commencé à s'installer au Maroc.

Context & Constraints:

La principale contrainte est surtout l'absence de bureaux d'études spécialisés dans la réalisation des études d'impact spécifiques aux risques, sans oublier également les incidences financières qui sont parfois importantes pour la réalisation des projets.

Mozambique (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes
 - > Africa Adaptation Programme (2009)
 - http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16411_africaadaptationprogramme.pdf [PDF]

Description:

Efforts have been made to reduce disaster risk by issuing environmental legislation, policies, strategies and plans, aiming at regulating the use of natural resources and protecting ecosystem under growing socio-economic pressure.

- Approved and under implementation the Land Law, the Forest and Wild life Law and the Environment Law;
- Created the Sustainable Development Centers (CDS), for Natural Resources, Coastal Zones, Urban Areas
- Increased the percentage of protected areas from 11% to 16% with the creation of new 6 national parks and reserves, including marine and coastal environments (Quirimbas National Park, Limpopo National Park, Chimanimani National Park, Ponta de Ouro Marine Reserve)
- Creation of 3 new Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (Libombos, Grande Limpopo and Chimanimani)
- Proposal for the creation of new conservation areas in the Niassa Lake and in the Primeiras and Segundas Islands, and the new Rovuma and Zimoza TFCA's
- Established the Marine and Coastal Environment Research Center in Cabo Delgado Province
- Allocated to local communities, 20% of annual total revenues from forest exploration and tourism activities within the protected areas.
- Launched the international bid for hiring a consultant to carry out the Strategic Assessment of the Coastal Zone, aiming at guiding future development along the Mozambican coastal areas;
- Submission of all category A socio-economic developments projects, both public and private, to Environmental Impacts Assessments for their establishment.

Mozambique is also actively engaged in the implementation several climate change adaptation programmes and projects. Examples are:

- The revision the National Adaptation Program (NAPA), to incorporate recent climate changes issues, including REDD+ initiative
- Under implementation the Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP), aiming at building national capacity for climate change mainstreaming into national and sectoral development plans and strengthening of coordination mechanisms
- Under implementation the "Coping with Droughts" project under UNPD leadership; the INGC phase II and the PPCR phase I.

Context & Constraints:

The Government of Mozambique is aware and recognizes the impacts of environmental degradation on disaster risk. It also recognizes the linkages between poverty and environment degradation and the role of local communities to reduce their negative impacts. However:

- High poverty levels coupled with high dependency of local communities on natural resources for subsistence increase pressure on natural resources, in one hand, by deforestation induced by bush fires associated to wildlife hunting and agricultural land preparation, and on other hand, by extraction of firewood and construction materials.
- Weak implementation of forest management plans and unplanned coastal land use practices by private sector increase environmental risks associated with soil degradation and coastal erosion.

However, there are opportunities to change the present scenario through:

- Reforestation campaigns launched under the “One Community one Forest” Presidential initiative;
- Implementation of REED mechanisms with participation of private sector
- Implementation of the Land Use Planning Law with integration of recommendations provided by the ongoing Strategic Assessment of the Coastal Zone

In this regard, more capable human resources are required to guarantee the correct elaboration, implementation and monitoring of national and local development plans so that new risks are prevented and sensitive ecosystems are fully protected.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * Yes: Employment guarantee schemes
- * Yes: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

Several social programs are under implementation as part of national strategy to fight poverty and reduce vulnerability, particularly in the rural areas. These programmes are divided into two groups:

- Social protection programmes targeted to vulnerable groups with and without capacity for work. These programmes are coordinated by the National Institute for Social Action, a branch of the Ministry for Women and Social Action.

- Social development program oriented to promote local production and productivity, and employment generation, financed by the District Development Fund. This program was launched in 2006, and is currently coordinated by the Ministry of State Administration;
- Under implementation several professional training initiatives aiming at enhancing the capacity of local communities to access and use the resources available to spurt local entrepreneurship.
- Under implementation the Micro-finance policy and the implementation strategy, as a component of implementation of Rural Development Strategy.
- Increased water access to 105 000 people and expanded the conservation agriculture in four arid districts (Chigubo, Massangena, Mabote and Funhalouuro) as shown in Tables
- Increased water access to 105, 000 people and expanded the conservation agriculture in four arid districts (Chigubo, Massangena, Mabote and Funhalouuro) as shown in Tables 4.1 and 4.2

Data in Table 4.3 show the results achieved with the implementation of several social protection and development programmes, including job creation, over the last five (5) years.

Context & Constraints:

Following the publication of results of the Third National Poverty Assessment (2008/09), the Government has:

- Firmly recognized the role of agriculture in poverty reduction
- Publicly announced its commitment to duplicate the budget allocation to 10% of national State Budget by 2015 in order to meet the NEPADs Declaration made in 2003 in Maputo.
- approved the Irrigation Strategic Plan, which aims to invest USD 519 million by 2019 to ensure the integral use of all land with potential for irrigated agriculture.

Nevertheless, despite the current commitment with agriculture, and growth in investments in rural areas:

- Micro-finance products are still limited and interest rates are prohibitive. This limits access to credit by farmers and businesses;
- Micro-insurance, including crop insurance does not exist. This fact turns agriculture and other small businesses vulnerable when hazards occur.

Therefore, expansion of micro-finance to all productive areas and the introduction of comprehensive and realistic micro-insurance programmes for business and crop insurance for farmers remains a challenge to ensure quick economic recovery of affected communities. However, technical capacity has to be created in both private, government and producers sectors so that micro-insurance and crop insurance mechanisms and premiums are understandable and acceptable for all interested stakeholders.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

There are pronounced differences in performance on hazards proofing to infrastructures and settlements. There has been remarkable progress on flood proofing to infrastructures such as roads, railways and bridges, and in human settlements at risk of flooding. Examples are:

- Raised roads and railways networks, the construction of culverts and drifts in roads works to increase the water flow capacity has reduced flood damage to roads and railways during low return period events.
- Strategic investments are planned by the Mozambican Ports and railways company (CFM) to upgrade the Maputo harbor defense against storm surges and cyclones
- The INGC phase II and PPCR phase I studies are underway. These studies will define the ports vulnerability to Climate change risks and the suitable adaptation measures to make ports resilient to predicted future climate risks including sea level rise.
- Relocation of families, public institutions and infrastructures, such as hospitals, schools, electricity and water plants at risk of flooding in Middle and Lower Zambezi and Save Rivers following the 2007 and 2008 floods has reduced the risk from future flood hazards along those river basins.

However:

- Relocation programmes and 'build back better' reconstruction programmes are still not comprehensive because they have not covered towns and cities at risk of floods along all the 13 international river basins
- Massive investments, particularly, in agriculture, irrigation schemes rehabilitation and food conservation facilities are being allocated to areas with low protection just suitable for 30-year return period floods.
- In coastal areas, low protection remains to roofs or entire buildings of public institutions, schools and hospitals, electricity plants and its network, and water plants are still vulnerable to cyclone impacts, regardless their magnitude.

Context & Constraints:

Three elements have influenced the relatively low achievements made in this indicator:

- The combination of high predominance of rural population (70%), partly living in areas subject to multi-hazards risks (floods, droughts and earthquakes), and the concentration of population (60%) in coastal areas subject to cyclones, storm surges, floods and erosion;
- The apparent ineffective use of land use planning; and
- Inexistence of building codes and compulsory property insurance that could be used as effective tools for risk reduction particularly, for public investments and infrastructures, such as irrigation schemes, schools and hospitals, electricity plants and networks, and water plants.

To meet these challenges, some actions need to be taken in a near future:

- Upgrading of existing protective infrastructures to withstand to at least 100 years return period floods
- Research and dissemination of cheap but durable building technologies and materials for cyclone and earthquake prone areas are required.
- More dialogue between Government and private sector, particularly building companies to agree and strictly implement building codes when they become available.
- Compulsory and comprehensive multi-hazards insurance for public infrastructures should be brought into multi-stakeholders discussion.

In this regard, at government side, a major role should be played by the Ministries of Science and Technology, and Public Works and Housing for the establishment of comprehensive multi-hazards building codes, carefully oriented to specific geographical locations.

Solutions to ensure food security, poverty reduction and strengthening hazard resilience, needs to be explicitly and actively sought, particularly as climate change looks set to increase the magnitude and frequency of disasters, and economic instability to increase social disparities

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Since the launching of municipalities in 1998, planning and management of the largest urban settlements (33 cities and towns) has been decentralized to local municipalities. In 2009, more 10 towns become municipalities, increasing to 43 total numbers of municipalities. As more that 70% of urban population live in irregular settlements, attempts have been made to improve the living conditions of urban dwellers by providing more urbanized land and upgrading of existing slums. Examples of success are:

- The start of implementation of Maputo Development Plan (PROMAPUTO), which gives particular attention to roads and drainage improvement in the peripheral neighborhoods of Maputo city.

Achievements in Maputo city include:

- o Construction of new road and drainage system connecting Laulane to Costa do Sol neighborhoods;
- o Rehabilitation and upgrading of the drainage system and public transportation at Former Fighters Square (Praça dos Combatentes);
- o Improved road and drainage system at Mafalala and Polana Caniço 'A' neighborhoods, and under way urban upgrading at Maxaquene, some of the most crowded and unplanned neighborhoods in the Mozambican capital city;
- Completion of rehabilitation of the main drainage system in the Municipality of Beira, the second largest Mozambican city with 431,583 people;
- Allocation of plots of land in expansion areas in all cities, of Matola and Nampula cities, the Mozambican most fast growing cities over the last decade;
- Underway the slope stabilization program at Changara town, in Tete Province;
- Expansion of electricity and water supply networks to all suburbs of the 43 municipalities and other towns, and reduction of bills for poor families;
- Allocation of 47 000 plots of urbanized land and promotion of construction of 18000 houses are planned by Government for 2011, an initiative ever seen over the last 35 years.

Context & Constraints:

Access to improved housing and urbanized land in Mozambican cities has been slow when compared to the demand. In reality, formal and social housing market does not exist. As a result:

- More than 70% of urban homes are self-built, often on unplanned and illegal settlements, without basic infrastructures such as roads, electricity, water and sanitation.
- Even when risk awareness is high among urban dwellers, high poverty levels limit their choice to

purchase safe but very expensive land or the few existing modern houses.

- Unskilled masons are often hired by interested families to build homes. As general rule, self-built homes are built without any permission by local municipalities.
- Illegal occupations of urban land are often promoted by municipality officials through corruption schemes.

Therefore, more political commitment is needed from municipalities to change the prevalent chaotic situation of Mozambican cities, by:

- Promoting rapid land use planning of urban expansion areas in anticipation to illegal land squatting by current occupants, mainly peri-urban farmers, as part of the implementation of Land Use Planning Law, approved in 2007
- Implementing a comprehensive urban upgrading of exiting degraded slums
- Reinforcement of urban legislation and regulation on housing construction
- Promotion of creation of small building companies, including professional training for respective masons on safe construction technologies and regulations.

For instance, the HFA local dialogue held by UNISDR/Civil Society/ INGC in the district of Buzi recommended the need for the sensitization of local communities not to build houses over drainage systems.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 2,94 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Despite the absence of specific budget ceilings for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, it is worth to recognize that since 2007, Government has continually allocated resources of the State budget to finance post-disaster reconstruction activities. Examples of successful post-disaster reconstruction are:

- The completion of reconstruction program in Maputo and Matola cities, following the 2007 explosion of Malhazine depot, at Maputo city, which included:
 - Full replacement of around 260 totally destroyed houses, and reconstruction of 12 thousand partially destroyed houses
 - Establishment of long term pensions for families who lost their income providing members
 - Provision of long term medical treatment and psychological counseling for affected family members
- Under implementation the recovery and reconstruction program for 55000 families affected by floods on the Zambezi and Save Rivers following the 2007 and 2008 floods. So far, 6000 homes were completed. With respect to gender, among several actions, remarks are made to
 - Implementation of several income generation activities out of agriculture benefiting women head of households and vulnerable people with capacity for work;
 - Establishment of Police offices in the resettlement areas to provide overall security, and deal with violence against women and children

- Dissemination of messages raising awareness among women and local community members, including their leaderships to report all types of violence against women and children to local Police offices.

In terms of funding, Figures 4.1 and 4.2, show that USD 14.77 million was assigned to post-disaster reconstruction programmes between 2009-2011, around 2.49% of the total State Budget allocated to DRR over that period.

Context & Constraints:

The period 2005-2010 represents a rupture in post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, when compared with the previous period 2000-2005, in the sense that post disaster recovery has shifted from a donors guided process to a government led one. Explicitly, Government assumed the leadership of a comprehensive post-disaster reconstruction following the 2007 and 2008 disasters, in comparison to the 2000 and 2001, when post-reconstruction was mainly funded and led by the international community.

Despite the current political will to annually allocate resources for post-disaster reconstruction, the country has limited capacity to fund and complete a massive post-disaster reconstruction program, as the current one on the Zambezi Valley, in short term. As consequence, the ongoing resettlement runs slowly, and over three years of implementation (2008-2010), only 24% of 25000 (reassessed in 2010) planned houses were already completed. The lack of a national strategy for resettlement concurs to this situation.

The establishment of a DRM Fund with resources dedicated to all the DRM cycles will help to fill in the current gap on funding post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, including for larger disaster that may occur in future as consequence of climate change impacts.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The impacts of development projects on disaster risk are carefully integrated into national legislation, and strategies, namely, the Environmental Law, approved in 1997, and the Sustainable Development Strategy approved in 2007.

In order to avoid that development projects are sources of disaster risk

- The National authority for Clean Development Mechanism was created to support Climate Change Mitigation. This authority is composed by MICOA, the Ministry of Science and Technology and Eduardo Mondlane University experts.
- all development projects classed in category A, such as dams, industrial plans, hotels and resorts,

irrigation schemes, are subject to EIA, which are approved by the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), with scientific and technical support of Eduardo Mondlane University, the main and oldest public university in Mozambique.

- Public consultation and debates have been held with all stakeholders, for the approval of large developments projects. Recent notable examples are:
- In 2010, the Government has approved the construction of the Mphanda Nkuwa Dam, which will start in 2011. In these context, the EPDA has been undertaken and approved. Currently, the EIA studies are ongoing. Public consultation is planned to be conducted in the second semester of 2011.
- Several studies were carried out to demonstrate that the Mozambique Aluminum plant-Mozal, the largest industry plant in Mozambique, could be allowed to use bypass for 6 months without causing health problems to surrounding residents.
- The design of several roads, railway and bridges has been revised to accommodate larger floodwater spillway capacity. Examples are:
- The newly rehabilitated Macarretane dam, road and railway system on Limpopo River, at Chókwe
- The N1 National Road along several floodplains-Incomati, Limpopo and Save
- The Limpopo Corridor-railway and road system connecting the Maputo port to Zimbabwe
- The newly built Armando Guebuza bridge on the Zambezi River

Context & Constraints:

As a poor country, Mozambique faces enormous challenges to securely promote its development without creating conflicts between Government, environmentalists and developers. However, to achieve sustainable economic growth, Mozambique has no other options than:

- Investing in mechanized and irrigated agriculture, as up today, of total 36 million hectares of land, only 50 000 hectares are covered by irrigation schemes;
- Increase industrialization rate to promote employment: so far, above 70% of Mozambique population is employed in agriculture
- Building more sustainable dams for water storage and supply for irrigated agriculture schemes
- Building more electricity plants, including thermal ones for power supply to economic activities.

However, current weak technical and scientific capacity at Government, environmentalist's organizations and universities emerges as the critical challenge for future development particularly for wise decision-making for the establishment of large development projects and programs.

The most recent case was the construction of M'panda Nkuwa dam on the Zambezi River. Using comments from a South African expert, Mozambican environmentalists claimed that Mozambique should not build any new dam on the Zambezi River as it would trigger earthquakes and environmental problems at both upstream countries (Zimbabwe and Malawi) and downstream communities. However, South Africa and Zimbabwe rely on their 539 and 213 large dams, respectively, to secure water for agriculture production during dry periods. In turn, with only 8 large dams, Mozambique relies on South Africa for food imports.

Therefore, more technical capacity must be built at both sides so that misunderstandings and speculations are eliminated, and a sound debate on EIA atmosphere is created, and real risks are prevented or mitigated in a timely manner.

Nigeria (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The Federal Ministry of Environment has legislation in place for the protection of Forest Reserves, for the Conduct of EIA for major development projects.

A major climate change project is the green wall project to reduce desert encroachment.

Context & Constraints:

There is inadequate monitoring and evaluation of many of the projects where EIA were conducted.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

Micro finance institutions are empowered to encourage Small and Medium Scale enterprises by the Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Development Agency, National Poverty Eradication Programme, National Directorates for Employment.

Trainings to build the capacities of unemployed graduates are being intensified.

Context & Constraints:

The fund available for these programmes is very inadequate compared with the number of graduates.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

The Education Tax Fund was introduced to receive some percentage of profits from Business Concerns as Education Tax. The fund is being used to retrofit and renovate schools at all levels.

Context & Constraints:

The Fund is very inadequate, therefore, projects executed per year are few

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

There is a lot of development in the coastal areas to relocate people from vulnerable areas and protect the coastal environment.

There is also the provision of land low income houses in many of the urban centres in Nigeria. Slums dwellers are also being removed from vulnerable areas to safer environment.

Context & Constraints:

Some of the low cost houses built have been acquired by the rich because the low income earners could not secure mortgage to purchase those houses.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Less than 5 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Recovery and rehabilitation are critical areas for which a Director of Relief and Rehabilitation was appointed at the National Emergency Management Agency. Already, two communities have received funding for Recovery and Rehabilitation.

Context & Constraints:

The cooperation and collaboration required from the lower levels of government are insufficient

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The Federal Ministry of Environment in Nigeria has the mandate to ensure that EIA is conducted for major projects. This has been in place for many years and the reports of such assessments are displayed, discussed and shared.

Context & Constraints:

Environmental Impacts Assessments in Nigeria for major projects are comprehensively conducted. What is needed is continuous monitoring.

Senegal (in French)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

> Plan d'action national d'adaptation aux changements climatiques (2009)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/13379_pana.pdf [PDF]

Description:

La politique environnementale du Sénégal vise à assurer un environnement durable et inverser la tendance actuelle à la dégradation de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles. ces objectifs sont

définis dans la Lettre de politique sectorielle de l'environnement

Context & Constraints:

Le manque de synergie des interventions, l'absence d'un mécanisme de gestion de la transversalité de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

La loi d'orientation sur la protection des personnes handicapées, la cellule d'appui à la protection de l'enfant, le Fonds national de retraite

Context & Constraints:

Application très limitée dans l'espace et dans le temps

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

les risques et bénéfices de la réduction sont inclus dans la planification d'investissements publics par exemple le contrôle effectué sur les projets de construction d'établissements recevant du public et d'établissements classés

Context & Constraints:

Non respect des textes

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Au Sénégal on a le Plan national d'action de lutte contre les inondations, Le plan "Jaxaay" pour la construction des logements sociaux initié par le président de la République et destiné aux victimes des inondations dans les zones inondables

Context & Constraints:

Demande plus forte que l'offre, persistance des inondations, moyens financiers insuffisants, résistance de quelques couches à regagner les espaces aménagés

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 2 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Constructions de bassins de retention d'eau pluviale, construction de station de pompage, les canaux pour drainage, les logements sociaux à Dakar

Context & Constraints:

Occupation par les populations des voies d'écoulement naturel des eaux,
Difficultés pour indemniser toutes les personnes installées le long de ces voies

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Etude d'impact environnemental pour tout projet d'investissement de grande ampleur

Context & Constraints:

Problème de vulgarisation des résultats et de respect des dispositions de textes législatifs et réglementaires

Sierra Leone (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Government has established structures/systems to address protection and regulatory issues. But as it is with many other policies around here, it is the translation of such policy into practice that throws the real challenge. In addition, many of these policies need updating as they have become obsolete in the course of time, thereby losing their relevance.

Context & Constraints:

Many of our existing policies need updating, as they have become obsolete in the course of time, thereby losing their relevance.

Duplicity of efforts/functions is also another issue leading to operational ineffectiveness and inefficiency.

In some instances, the penalties for violating these laws are so ridiculous that they hardly serve as deterrents.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

Social safety Nets are very few and don't necessarily target communities in risk/disaster prone areas. Amongst those available also, they can only be accessed by a very small percentage of the population- which is the working class., Also worth mentioning is that DRR is now being taken into consideration when most of the development policies are formulated.

Production companies, especially those into drill and excavation are bound by law to conduct environmental impact assessments of their activities before they are issued to be undertaken. This is to ensure they are issued with a licence of operation. Clearly, this ensures that underlying risks are identified and modalities put into place to address them.

Context & Constraints:

Very little insurance is available in respect of social safety nets. The national safety nets available only cater for the working class in government, as well as staff of private institutions.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Presently a majority of all the economic and development policies being put in place integrate DRR as an integral component of sustainable development. Thus most national investment systems work very hard to reduce the vulnerabilities and increasing their capacities to minimize existing/potential risks

Context & Constraints:

Availability and Accessibility of Risk transfer insurance companies is not easily locally attained..

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including

enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

There is the national office in charge of town and city planning and a department responsible for issuance of building permits and ensuring that building codes and regulations are respected. However, the enforcement of the laws governing the operations of these offices is very minimal if any at all. After the civil conflict the city and other provincial and district headquarters experience a surge in population figures resulting in an increasing number of slums, particularly so in the western area.

In addition, there has been an increasing demand with the same plots of land, settlements sprung in areas not fit for human settlement. Number of settlements built in disaster/hazard-prone areas across the country. However, government has recently established a Advisory Committee for the Freetown Resettlement Plan. This committee comprises of key stakeholders, including the DM Department, Local government councils, to ensure that DRR considerations are given a priority as we embark on such developmental plans.

Context & Constraints:

Many of the laws are outdated and the ones that are amended are not enforced, thus the need to review the old laws and enforce the new ones to ensure that the associated risks within human settlements are minimal.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * 65 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Recovery efforts are generally carried out with with a view to reducing the risks and vulnerabilites.

Context & Constraints:

A major leap towards recovery efforts is the short of much needed funds to reconstruct critical infrastructure and restore normalcy to disaster hit communities

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

With no disaster management/emmergency funds and a greater reliance on donor support, the national disaster management programme tries to meet the minimum international requirement.

It is also mandatory for companies whose activities are closely liked with the environment to submit environment impact assessments (EIAs).

Disaster risk reduction is part of the pillars of the poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) and all development and social policies on WATSAN, agriculture etc incorporate disaster management as not to create a disaster during development.

Context & Constraints:

Challenges include the delay by mining companies to submit their EIAs on time, or the non compliance of certain companies.

Tanzania, United Rep of (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* No: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

There is ongoing project on Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into National Policies in Tanzania (2010 - 2011) under the Vice President's Office – Division of Environment financed by UNDP. There is another initiative by World Bank known as Coastal Environmental Management Project (MACEMP) to support a comprehensive system of managed marine areas in the territorial seas, building on integrated coastal management strategies and give coastal communities access to economic opportunities that improve livelihoods and help manage the marine ecosystem. The Country has Environment Management Policy and the Environment Management Council is there to oversee all the matter concerning to environmental risk.

The management of environment and natural resources in Zanzibar is facilitated by National Environment Policy of Zanzibar of 1992 accompanied by the Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act No. 2 1996 of Zanzibar. The government of Zanzibar finances all the activities geared towards either prevention or reduce the rate of pollution to the environment. For example, it works together with NGOs such as Jambiani Management Beach Conservation (JAMABECO), and Menai Bay Conservation which try to educate the society on how to protect and conserve local environment. The Government also cooperates with educational institutions, the media and other organisations to devise implementation of environmental programmes. For instance, the government established special subject concerning environment in secondary schools and in different higher institutions. There is also a bi-weekly radio programme that provides environmental education to the public.

There has been established The National Environmental Action Plan which is aimed at identifying strategies for preventing, controlling or mitigating any adverse impact on the environment. It is the base of the environmental action plan for environmental problems which requires special localised planning are identified, especially those which threaten Zanzibar biological diversity or an ecosystem such as coastal and water catchments areas.

Zanzibar is currently undertaking Climate Change consultancy which will guide the country through a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). A NAPA is a process for Developing Countries to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change – those for which further delay would increase vulnerability and/or costs at a later stage.

Context & Constraints:

Funds to implement climate change related programs is still a challenge, more project should now be channeled to this area to address climate change adaptation programs. Also availability and education on various laws and policies related to climate change must be a priority.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

Social security systems in Tanzania fall into two main groups, namely, non-formal and formal social security. Informal social security schemes ranges from tribal associations; Chama cha kufa na kuzikana, associations concerning with death and burial affairs; Jumua, (religious groups formed by people who belong to the same denomination); community- based organizations and UMASIDA (a mutual health insurance in Dar es Salaam). These are the one easily accessible by vulnerable Community.

Among other microfinance institutions are FINCA, SEDA, BRAC, PRIDE Tanzania and banks like National Microfinance Bank (NMB) and CRDB to mention a few. Micro insurance companies under private ownership include Phoenix, Strategies, Jubilee, and Reliance etc.

The Government of Zanzibar has established a Food Security Section and formulated The Zanzibar Food Security and Nutrition Policy (2008) so as to promote sustainable and permanent availability, equitable accessibility and utilization of safe and nutritious food for all through integrated and well-coordinated multi-sectoral measures at all levels. The policy creates a conducive environment that enables all Zanzibari to have equitable access at all times to safe, nutritious and culturally accepted food in sufficient quantities for an active and health life. The policy further is aimed at providing special protection of vulnerable population groups from the efforts of emergency situation on their food security and nutrition situation.

The Government also has a well stocked pre-positioned relief supplies including first aid kits at its warehouses. The emergency fund is allocated at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs for any emergency events purposes in the country.

Context & Constraints:

Institutional arrangement, lack of fund and poverty hinder communities from accessing social security services.

Poverty at family level continuous to deny children's with basic needs e.g., education, health and safety needs. Improving the socioeconomic conditions of vulnerable groups and communities is government and development partners concern. Therefore government is incorporating risk management and reduction initiative in various programs as emphasized by Poverty Reduction Strategy and UN Millennium Development Goals (MGDS).

With regard to social services provision, focus will continue to be directed to enhance both quantity and quality of services with the adoption of the public private partnership. Efforts to institutionalize the social protection arrangements will also be adhered while considering the vulnerable groups.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Tanzania is undertaking Environment Act Implementation Program aiming at facilitating efficient realization of the law and ensures smooth collaboration with all sectors. Investors in the country are required to undergo Environment Impact Assessment prior grant of investment certificate. From 2005 to May 2010 more than 250 projects were assessed and 154 of them granted investment certificates.

The Government continues to implement various water supply and sanitation service delivery projects and water resource management interventions. As a result supply of clean and safe water in rural areas has increased from 55.7 percent in 2006/07 to 61% in 2010/11 while in urban areas increased from 74 percent in 2005/6 to 84 percent in 2010/11.

Context & Constraints:

The Government effort to reach the vulnerable group is constrained by inadequate fund and technical personnel. Private investment in education and health sector should be encouraged at local community.

The emphasis is still on rehabilitation, expansion and construction of water and sanitation networks and encourages the proper use of latrines and waste disposals as well as upgrading the unplanned settlements.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

There are various Policies, Laws and Regulations that regulate development of human settlements. Engineering Registration Board, Architectural and Quantity Surveyor Registration Board are there to ensure all professional personnel are well knowledgeable and town plans are in compliance with building codes.

Context & Constraints:

There is lack of human resources in land and construction sectors to ensure land planning and building codes are bound. Poverty and lack of knowledge on land law also lead to misconduct and breach of rules as poor people cannot access surveyed land.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Currently most disaster recovery is undertaken through normal development programs as there are no funds allocated for recovery from Central to Local Government.

Context & Constraints:

Limited resources in terms of finance and material for managing recovery and potential options for risk reduction continues to be a challenge.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

All major infrastructure projects undergo an environmental and social impact assessment led by National Environmental Council. Disaster Management under its program on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development have identified roads, water, agriculture, education and health infrastructure services as priority sectors to initiate mainstreaming disaster risk reduction. Assessments carried out in these fields are in accordance with the corresponding sector and allied policies and legislations.

Context & Constraints:

Further coordination and collaboration is required with technical agencies responsible for producing hazard information related to natural disasters.

Zambia (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The country has the National Adaptation Plan for Action (NAPA) which identifies priority activities that respond to Zambia's urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change. The NAPA prioritizes agriculture, health, water and energy and natural resources as the sectors where adaptation programmes need to be immediately carried out. The country has also developed the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS). The NCCRS has been developed to support and facilitate a coordinated response to climate change issues in the country. The Strategy will enable Zambia position itself strategically to respond to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Context & Constraints:

Coordination is still required to bring all on board. Further, resources to conduct the DRR activities are inadequate.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* Yes: Conditional cash transfers

* No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

Government through the Fifth National development Plan (FNDP) has developed programmes aimed at reducing vulnerability of communities that are most vulnerable. Social safety nets have also been developed for the portion of the community that is most vulnerable to help build resilience.

Context & Constraints:

The resources to implement these programmes are not adequate.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

The country experienced steady growth in 2007 and part of 2008. There has been an increase in employment levels and macro-economic fundamentals look strong. The country also recorded an increase in non – traditional agricultural exports giving more income to the people.

Context & Constraints:

The global economic downturn that has driven commodity prices downwards threatens to reverse these gains

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Laws and bi-laws governing planning and management of human settlement incorporate aspects of

Disaster risk reduction. Enforcement of building codes at national and district levels are weak. Enforcement of building codes from local authority is weak.

Context & Constraints:

Local authorities do not have sufficient funds to monitor and enforce building codes.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 100 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

The Programmes that are drawn for post recovery especially those to do with infrastructure require Environmental Impact Assessment which requires that those infrastructure not only be mindful of the environment but also do climate proofing.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of resources and enough personnel.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Procedures have been institutionalized in the following institutions/ministries: Ministry of Works and Supply,

Road Development Agency, Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources, Environmental Council of Zambia, Ministry of Energy and Water Development. All these enforce infrastructural laws and also carry out environmental impact assessments.

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate resources and operational capacities in most of the Ministries/Institutions.

Americas

Anguilla (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

No

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

St Georges Declaration, Sustainable Development Policy, Biodiversity Strategy/Policy, Oil Spill Plan.

The Department of Environment is currently working with its partners and the Department of Disaster Management to assess the environmental changes following Hurricane Earl which will identify where changes in policy may be required.

A consultation exercise and recommendations for Hazardous Materials Programme and Plan has been carried out by the DDM in partnership with Fire and Fisheries via the NDMC, along with Mitigation recommendations for bulk fuel depots and updates to the National Oil Spill Plan.

The pesticide gramazone (paraquat) is now banned in the valley area due to the potential for contamination to the water table and a pesticide board is proposed to advise/control pesticide imports.

The vulnerable areas designation which is found in the Disaster Management Act.

Context & Constraints:

Ownership issues between departments with regard to environmental related risk is apparant. A previous initiative to bring coordination and cooperation between environmental related agencies needs to be reinstiuted.

In light of the passing of Hurricane Earl, plans for the penultimate Climate Change Workshop (towards the

completion of Anguilla's Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and White Paper) scheduled for September 10, 2010 were postponed until October, however representatives from the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre will still join the staff of the Department of Environment and the people of Anguilla to review the draft Green Paper on Climate Change.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* Yes: Conditional cash transfers

* No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* No: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

Vulnerable populations are tracked to some degree by several agencies, none are coordinated to any large degree. Progress has been made in the need of psych-socio assessment and the need to base HRV on financial, geographical, mental, physical and socio vulnerabilities. Assistance from PAHO for inclusion on suitable training courses has been requested. CCRIF Insurance.

Emergency cash budget for Social Development and DRR.

Context & Constraints:

Time and budget.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Economic development plans are in the process of being developed for individual sectors. Anguilla does not have a national sustainable development plan as yet but is aware of the need and has recently requested donor assistance to this end. Working with hardware stores to provide selective items to assist householders. The DDM is drafting partnerships with banks and insurance organisation to improve the safety net for poorer households in an attempt to improve access to insurance policies.

Context & Constraints:

Time & Severe Budgets constraints.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The addition of the Director Disaster Management on the Land Development Control Committee greatly enhanced the understanding of settlement and location issues as well as giving a voice to climate change and mitigation of risk to environment.

Although Building codes are available they are not enforceable in their current form. The DDM also sits on the National Technical Sub Committee who, via CDEMA and CROSQ are working towards model building codes taking into account seismic as well as CUBIC.

Minimum standards for housing have been defined by the Public Health and Safety Working Group.

Context & Constraints:

Land Ownership in Anguilla is an emotive topic with much resistance to the enforcement of building standards and setbacks which in turn becomes a political issue, progress is slowly being made towards the implementation of Land Use Legislation. There are no utilities right of ways which is currently an issue being studied by the LDCC and the Essential Services Sub Committee.

Very significant investment required to mitigate the flooding issues with the Valley areas especially being the center of economic activity in Anguilla.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 20-40 (Estimate) % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Research was done towards the technical training of heads of households, unemployed post disaster. Part of the new Mitigation Risk Reduction Framework Programme.

Context & Constraints:

Work needs to be done on recovery and rehabilitation, an EU project will hopefully information this area is limitation.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The Mitigation Risk Reduction Framework begins to address this area along with enforcement of large developers via the LDCC (Land Development Control Committee) by withholding planning approval until agreements to adhere to mitigation and risk reduction requirements were achieved.

The DDM has produced a kit with models of potential impact from storm, wind hazards etc., to educate developers about the risks to their intended project. This information has allowed developers to redesign projects to mitigate hazards.

Context & Constraints:

This has been a successful programme and the large developers, and small ones doing at risk services, have all complied readily and welcomed the opportunity to show they cared about risk management and the safety of their employees, resources and properties.

Antigua and Barbuda (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

While there is no Policy, there is a very strong focus on climate change adaption. In recent times there has been movement towards integrating climate change and disaster risk reduction as a common platform for future projects and programmes. Under the leadership of the environment and fisheries divisions significant work has been done and is ongoing in the areas of: coastal protection, reef health, ridge to reef monitoring, mapping of wet lands, mapping of forest, among other important activities.

Context & Constraints:

The absence of environmental legislation and a clear policy are two very important issues that when completed will see significant changes in the enforcement and overall management of environmental

issues.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

While a social safety net exists, there is no clear policy in place to guide this process. Property insurance is voluntary and insurance of crops is only now being examined. In January of 2010 the government of Antigua and Barbuda hosted a regional activity with the help of support partners to examine insurance in the agriculture sector, the discuss was at a regional level.

Under the sector lead of F.A.O., the food security initiative task force of Caricom has advanced work in this area and should shortly put a proposal on the table for regional action in which Antigua and Barbuda would be interested.

Context & Constraints:

The lack of resources especially financial, and the fact that some of these activities require meetings to resolve and arrive at a common position, is an issue that if overcome would move the process forward swiftly.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Retrofitting in Schools and Health care facilities is practiced. However, there is no clear policy and it is not mandatory and as a result it is not sustained. Those facilities used as public shelters are inspected annually for intervention before the hurricane season.

Context & Constraints:

The lack of a comprehensive disaster management plan, policy and a frame work for the Ministry of Education reduces the kind of impact one would expect. When this process is completed it would demonstrate the ministry's ownership for full implementation of DRR in this sector.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The development control authority is responsible for the policing and enforcement of development standards. Antigua and Barbuda is presently reviewing for the second time, a Land Use Plan that was not implemented when it was first developed in the 1980s.

Very limited Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas is practiced in Antigua and Barbuda, this is because up until recently Landslides was not an issue

Some training of artisans has taken place, however, this needs to be formalized across the construction companies in a more sustained manner.

The issue of safe land for low income housing and building safer communities needs to be a development

policy.

Context & Constraints:

A national development plan with clear policies will address this matter.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

While there are no policies that give effect to this practice, Antigua and Barbuda has been practicing DRR in the Recovery Phase since 1995 when the island was impacted by Hurricane Luis.

There is no recovery fund put aside. However, the practice has been focused on rebuilding better than before. As a result of this a guide book was developed called Build it Strong. This is distributed freely to the public.

Gender based issues are clearly practiced but need to be clear in policy.

Context & Constraints:

When the national disaster management policy is completed these issues will be clearly addressed.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Very large projects are usually required to carry out an EIA. However, Hazard impact Analysis is not usually requested and very few projects are referred to the National Office of Disaster Services for assessment.

Context & Constraints:

The scope of analysis needs to be wider if we are going to achieve good DRR benefits.

Argentina (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * No: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

La vinculación entre Cambio Climático y RRD está siendo paulatinamente incorporada, tanto desde la Secretaría de Ambiente de la Nación como desde la Subsecretaría de Desarrollo Territorial del Ministerio de Planificación.

La actividad de esta última apoyada por la EIRD que tomará desde la Provincia de Jujuy al norte hasta la del Neuquen al sur, todo sobre la zona andina, prevé especialmente este componente.

De la misma manera, la Fundación Metropolitana en el panel que condujo en el Foro de Megaciudades 2010 realizado en Buenos Aires con los auspicios de la Cámara Argentino-Germana, incluyó especialmente este componente con más el de "Ciudades Resilientes".

El anteproyecto de Ley de Ordenamiento Territorial que ha presentado la Sra. Presidenta (septiembre 2010) también incorpora el uso del suelo como componente ambiental.

Context & Constraints:

Importantes son los esfuerzos, pero las limitaciones presupuestarias y algunas dificultades técnicas que se

encuentran ante la falta de recursos para resolverlas, deben ser vencidas para alcanzar el objetivo.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

El vínculo entre pobreza y vulnerabilidad es uno de los temas principales de la agenda de Cascos Blancos. Es así que en muchos casos ha instado programas con el Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, tanto a nivel nacional como provincial, que han mostrado una actitud positiva en este sentido. Los planes de desarrollo incorporan lentamente la temática, aunque en casos con la limitación que impone una situación con gran cantidad de excluidos sociales.

ONGs, como es el caso de Hábitat para la Humanidad-Argentina, Cruz Roja y Caritas, contemplan específicamente esta situación.

Context & Constraints:

Los programas de asistencia social, seguridad alimentaria y salud pública, deben incorporar con mayor regularidad elementos de la RRD para contribuir a reducir los factores subyacentes de riesgo y reducir la vulnerabilidad.

Extender conciencia sobre esta problemática, incluyendo los planes de vivienda sociales impulsados por áreas gubernamentales, que no en todas las oportunidades prestan atención a esta situación.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Varios programas sociales incluyen la problemática del trabajo, el micro-emprendimiento, la autoconstrucción de viviendas, etc.-

Un logro importante ha sido la instauración de la Asignación Universal por Hijo, que mejoró sensiblemente la situación de una gran parte de la población en extrema pobreza.

También debe destacarse la reducción de la tasa de desempleo durante el último año.

Context & Constraints:

Sin embargo, aunque la situación social ha mejorado considerablemente, aún no se ha alcanzado el nivel deseable de distribución de riqueza ni de acceso.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Los planes de vivienda social en el orden gubernamental y los planes impulsados por diversas ONGs, como se nombrara anteriormente, contemplan en sus programas la implementación de códigos de construcción adaptados a las nuevas exigencias para la RRD.

Por otra parte, se ha presentado el Plan de Desarrollo Territorial con alcance nacional que involucra a los asentamientos humanos.

Discusiones sobre el uso del suelo y el derecho a la vivienda como un derecho humano, son constantes en los foros argentinos.

Context & Constraints:

El boom inmobiliario en la Argentina, ha implicado que no todas las construcciones (incluidas las de alto nivel económico) aplican criterios para que sean más seguros. En ocasiones los indebidos controles (seguramente más en el orden masivo público) pueden derivar en efectos no deseados. Por otro lado, es necesario incorporar en discusión con todos los actores la aceptación de tierras seguras.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Si bien el resultado dista del ideal, el crecimiento en cuanto a la incorporación temática, debe destacarse. Las organizaciones participantes en los procesos de recuperación y rehabilitación post desastre son activas en este sentido, y se han incrementado en programas de seguridad escolar y hospitalaria. Es ese sentido que debe destacarse la suscripción de nueve municipios de diversas provincias de la Argentina (Santa Fe, Misiones y Córdoba) en la campaña "Haciendo Ciudades Resilientes" de la EIRD. La mayoría de las decisiones asumidas por los municipios, se concretaron luego de sufrir desastres originados en fenómenos naturales.

Context & Constraints:

El resultado aún es dispar, y en muchas ocasiones no toda la población sectorial es alcanzada. Debe continuarse la tarea, con el mismo nivel de compromiso

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

El ya mencionado anteproyecto de Ley de Ordenamiento Territorial, como legislaciones provinciales (Ley 8051 en Mendoza, con sus proyectos complementarios actualmente en tratamiento), habilitan estas cuestiones. Y los técnicos están capacitados para las evaluaciones.

Colegios de profesionales analizan permanentemente la adecuación de regulaciones para infraestructura, etc.-

La comunidad está reaccionando ante emprendimientos que pueden afectar al ambiente o ser factor de riesgo de desastre (casos del Delta del Tigre).

Justamente por esta cuestión, las autoridades del Municipio de Tigre (Provincia de Buenos Aires) suscribieron un convenio con la Fundación Metropolitana que es miembro de la Plataforma Nacional Argentina para la RRD, para el diseño de un plan que contemplara estas cuestiones.

Context & Constraints:

Las capacidades técnicas, a veces son desbordadas por decisiones de "excepción" para autorizar construcciones dudosas.

La comunidad suele reaccionar ante estas cuestiones, pero lo ideal será trabajar para que toda la comunidad desde el principio pueda planificar estratégicamente en forma participada.

Afortunadamente en algunos casos ya se está actuando en esta línea, aunque debe reconocerse que todavía son los menos.

Barbados (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* No: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The draft Environmental Management Act has been in draft form for more than 10 years. The document is very comprehensive, and will be very useful in advancing the disaster management agenda. One advantage is that the draft document is very well known by the agencies with responsibility for environmental management, and many of its tenets have been incorporated into the routine actions and decisions of those agencies. The importance of conservation of all ecosystems for the benefit of DRR is recognized and considered in policy and planning. Such activities however, do not preclude the need to have the legislation passed.

The 2003 Amended National Physical Development Plan has taken account of the requirements to incorporate elements of DRR into land use management, and the Town and Country Planning Department is well prepared to establish the system needed for incorporating hazard impact assessments in the current Environmental Impact Assessment process. However, for this procedure to be operationalised, there needs to be the installation of the hazard mitigation council.

The draft National Climate Change Adaptation Policy is in the process of being completed and presented to policy makers for their endorsement. Barbados is Party to the United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. The Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Drainage is the National focal point to the UNFCCC. A National Climate Change Steering Committee, chaired by the Ministry, includes members of key sectors such as energy, coastal zone management, tourism, the private sector and training institutions, and the DEM Director sits on this committee.

Context & Constraints:

At all levels of Barbados's governance structure, the nexus between disaster management and environmental protection is very clear. However, the enactment, and hence enforcement, of environmental legislation continues to plague the implementation process. Consultation among agencies exists, but needs to be taken to the next level of collaboration.

Limited capacity within the DEM has held back the installation and consequential service requirements of the hazard mitigation council. However, given the new mandates with respect to climate change adaptation programmes, it has now become imperative that the council be convened. The broad range of climate change issues has not been generally understood by the majority of players within the disaster management system.

Recommendations

The draft Environmental Management Act must become a reality for the institutionalization of joint DRR and environmental initiatives.

The Hazard Mitigation Council must be instituted expeditiously, as there are a number of plans which cannot be implemented without this framework.

The completion of the draft Climate Change Adaptation Policy is also of necessity, to advance the DRR agenda in relation to climate change impacts.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

The establishment of the Ministry of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development consolidates key agencies that are responsible for the development and execution of social policy. There is a dedicated effort at the national level to implement a poverty alleviation agenda aimed at targeting the most vulnerable in the community including components of disaster management and disaster risk reduction. A Welfare and Relief DEM Standing Committee is intimately involved in planning, response and recovery activities for disasters. Disaster Mitigation activities are involved in the relocation of affected communities from landslides and reoccurring severe flooding are part of social disaster risk reduction programme.

At the community level, the Constituency Councils have been recently instituted with areas of responsibility for geographic segments of Barbados and liaising with the Department of Emergency Management DEOs. One of their mandates is to reduce the hazard vulnerability in their respective areas. Work is carried out with the Drainage Unit of the Ministry of the Environment, Water Resources Management and Drainage, to alleviate severe flooding by the clearing of major water courses, cleaning of and the sinking of wells and other mitigation measures.

There is a Committee mandated to provide guidance and oversight to special populations (those that are physically and mentally challenged) and of other vulnerable persons. The work of Non-governmental Organisations, like the Barbados Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and ADRA, as well as National Rotary Clubs, also contribute to the alleviation of poverty and the protection of vulnerable populations.

A disaster management Welfare and Relief Policy has been developed and was widely used in response to Hurricanes Lili (2002) and Ivan (2004).

Context & Constraints:

Access to financial and other resources to reduce the volume of difficulties being experienced by vulnerable communities limits significant direct and programmatic contribution in DRR in these areas. Technologies that reduce the risk of persons with special challenges are yet to be considered.

The homeless have not been considered as a specific group as yet in the disaster management social policy framework with respect to DM and DRR although there are some NGOs that are currently developing and implementing programmes targeting this vulnerable group.

Recommendations

It is necessary to harness the expertise and other resources of the private sector, community-based organizations and non-governmental organizations to further complement the efforts of government.

Articulate a land use policy that discourages squatters.

Provide greater financial incentives to genuine contributors to poverty alleviation programmes.

Include the homeless as a specific social group to be targeted.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Some progress has been made by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs to formulate policies covering elements of economic activity to reduce disaster vulnerability in key economic sectors. Incentives have been given to householders like providing hurricane shutters, use of hurricane straps in new construction and retrofitting to reducing vulnerability to houses and the built environment

Disaster Management and DRR have been successfully mainstreamed in the Tourism Sector and the sector usually accesses incentives to reduce vulnerability. An equal attempt is being made to mainstream DRR in the agricultural sector and initial consultations have been made with the World Food Programme and CDEMA in providing model planning for DM and DRR in this sector. The adaptation process is yet to be started.

The DEM has plans to engage the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, Industry and Small Business Development, in disaster mitigation planning for the sector and there is already in existence an excellent working mechanism with the Ministry of Agriculture, to provide planning and preparedness support for food and relief supplies in a national crisis. Shifting the focus should not be too difficult.

With regard to the business and productive sectors not enough work has been done beyond the annual hurricane preparedness and response activity.

Barbados is a contributor to the Caribbean Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) through which funds are available to meet response and recovery activities following a major hazard impact. In addition, national contingency funds are available in the appropriate line item in the DEM's annual budget as well as a Catastrophe Fund with a facility for public and private sector contributions. Under CDEMA's Regional Response Mechanism, RRM and the ECDGDM mechanism funds are provided by regional and international donor agencies to meet response and recovery activities.

Context & Constraints:

The lack of capacity to promote and lead the process of DM and DRR in the agricultural sector.

Lack of promotion of the economic incentives to the wider population in a sustained way.

Recommendations

Collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, Industry and Small Business Development to convene a national consultation on DM and DRR in that sector.

Develop a mass public education and awareness programme highlighting relevant economic incentives available to the population.

Maintain engagement with the financial institutions and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs to take great advantage of the expertise and resources available to enhance programming.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The Barbados Building Code has been completed for some time but has not yet been adopted by the Parliament. Notwithstanding, the elements of the Code have been widely disseminated and are being followed by developers on the island.

The system of technical review and permitting for development planning is very well established, with annual improvements made to the system to incorporate DRR strategies. The Town Planning Act and the National Physical Development Plan establishes the criteria for activities that constitute development, as well as major development for which an EIA process is triggered. Through a series of consultations with technical and scientific agencies, the Town and Country Development Planning Office grants permits to develop land in various ways. Where major land use changes or large residential or commercial centers are planned, the analytical review process is even more rigorous.

Context & Constraints:

There are a number of squatters living in less than acceptable circumstances with respect to disasters.

Even though the planning legislation and policy makes full provision for dealing with this situation, the political will to remove persons from vulnerable areas is not always strong.

A number of vulnerable settlements exist in flood-prone areas, whether by stormwater or coastal inundation, mainly because these settlements existed prior to planning laws and policies in-country. Some individual applications have been approved in vulnerable zones since the existence of the development control process as well, mainly because the Town Planning Act provides for ministerial override of planning decisions. While the reasons for this provision are clear (economic and social issues are also considered at the ministerial level, and not just environmental, land use and DRR issues) at times, decisions taken actually inadvertently increase the vulnerability of such development to hazards.

Recommendation

A strong recommendation is reiterated here. The proposed Hazard Mitigation Council to be chaired by the Chief Town Planner, head of the Town Planning Department should be established with a sense of urgency to provide a more robust analysis for decision makers of potential consequences of inappropriate location of settlements of any kind. These recommendations will also be based on the risk and vulnerability assessments to be conducted under the CRAMP project during the next five years.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

There is a post-recovery process particularly in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of disaster impacted houses. A DEM Standing Committee on Housing Recovery is chaired by the General Management of the National Housing Corporation which is responsible for the development of a Housing Recovery Programme in the immediate, medium and short terms. The government of Barbados has as a matter of policy agreed that rehabilitative houses by Government should include DRR Measures to reduce vulnerability there the quality of these houses are greatly enhanced.

Housing Recovery Crews have been identified utilizing both public and private expertise and resources. In any rebuilding process, the Town and Country Planning have been consulted and No build decisions have been taken in highly vulnerably housing sites. Relocation has been an option particularly for houses located in flood plains and land slide locations. A "No Build" policy is also maintained for these areas but occasionally squatters rebuild in these open lots.

DEM used the mass media to disseminate information of building hazard resistant houses. In addition, a hand book was prepared and several workshops have been conducted targeting the informal housing sector and small artisans. A model "chattel house" was also constructed demonstrating the effective use

of mitigation measures on wooden houses used mainly by persons in the middle and lower economic brackets.

Context & Constraints:

The DEM's inability to maintain a consistent multi-media programme for the housing sector.

The lack of a policing mechanism to ensure that the mitigation measures become mandatory.

Recommendations

Work more closely with the DEM Housing Recovery Standing Committee to consistently develop awareness and public education programmes dealing with these issues.

Request that stronger requirements are instituted to deal with the construction of home by the house owners in the lower economic strata.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The land use management policies are in place and functioning, but implementation in relation to DRR is still required. In addition, DRR in relation to the planning of critical infrastructure such as schools, fire stations, and hospitals has not yet been articulated in a policy context.

Other types of major development projects such as hotel plant, ports and marinas, many of the elements of hazard analysis to be considered are coastal in context. Consequently the very mature coastal zone management programme, which includes coastal development control policies, plans and enforcement procedures, ably handles the requirements related to those hazards.

Context & Constraints:

Building requirements for major development rest with the Building Code, and other non-coastal hazards are enforced by other key agencies of government but without the formal adoption of the building code, the adherence to recommendations by developers is strictly on a voluntary basis.

While Government is more conscious of the need to site critical infrastructure away from the coast, there needs to be a better appreciation of other inland areas that may be vulnerable to hazards as well.

Bolivia (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Por parte del Gobierno hay el Programa Nacional de Cambio climático y el mecanismo de adaptación. Por parte del Gobierno Municipal de Trinidad hay el trabajo de recuperación de tecnología de regulación hídrica con los camellones

Hay algunos proyectos que están haciendo recuperación de saberes locales sobre prácticas de adaptación.

Context & Constraints:

Lamentablemente este último punto no es sostenido, se acaba el financiamiento y se concluye la iniciativa.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* No: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

En la Constitución Política del Estado se establece el seguro agrícola, en base a este mandato el Ministerio de Desarrollo Rural y tierras está en pleno proceso de implementación del seguro agrícola y de la construcción del mapa agroclimático.

Existen pequeñas iniciativas privadas llevadas a cabo por el Programa de Reducción de Riesgos de Desastres Fase 2(PRRD – 2) (PROFIN, PROSUKO) y hay experiencias en Tarija.

Context & Constraints:

Las experiencias son de caracter piloto

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Los programas y proyectos en algunos casos se considera los costos pero no se cuantifican en relacion al componente RRD

Context & Constraints:

Poco identificables

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

El mejor ejemplo es el trabajo del Gobierno Municipal de La Paz y el de la Santísima Trinidad

Otro ejemplo es la Estabilización de laderas en zonas proclives a los aludes Gobierno Municipal de La Paz

Context & Constraints:

Lamentablemente aun no se han precisado en los diferentes proyectos de inversion publica el porcentaje que corresponde a la RRD

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * muy bajo % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

En los proyectos de reconstruccion y rehabilitacion post emergencias del Fenómeno de el Niño y la Niña.

Context & Constraints:

No se conoce en detalle los datos al respecto.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Se ha construido un reglamento para la aplicación en proyectos de reconstrucción y rehabilitación en el contexto del programa de recuperación de emergencias y gestión de desastres del Banco Mundial

Context & Constraints:

Se toma en cuenta el impacto del riesgo de desastres en las evaluaciones del impacto ambiental (EIA)

Brazil (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* No: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Promover o conhecimento dos efeitos das Mudanças Climáticas aos Órgãos Estaduais, Municipais e comunitários de Defesa Civil, com vistas a orientá-los e assessorá-los sobre os impactos dessas mudanças, avaliando os riscos e a conseqüente minimização dos desastres relacionados.

Context & Constraints:

Realização de eventos técnicos para elaborar e aperfeiçoar planos de contingências para o enfrentamento da maior frequência e intensidade de desastres naturais provocados pelas mudanças climáticas . Análise de estudos e pesquisas concentrados no âmbito federal (SINDEC) e difusão das informações pertinentes para órgãos de Defesa Civil estaduais e municipais, com o objetivo de apoiar o estudo e o mapeamento das áreas nas quais há riscos de desastres e de elaborar mapas temáticos sobre as vulnerabilidades dessas áreas em relação às mudanças climáticas.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Evitar e/ou reduzir perdas e danos provocados por desastres, com ações estruturantes e não estruturantes, visando a minimização de recursos alocados como decorrência de demandas emergenciais, bem como o acompanhamento e avaliação da aplicação destes recursos na verdadeira diminuição da vulnerabilidade das populações beneficiadas.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Implantação de plano de ação para discussão de responsabilidade social e Defesa Civil, junto ao setor produtivo.

Context & Constraints:

A Política Nacional de Defesa Civil aprovada em 1995 apresenta um conjunto de diretrizes e metas visando à redução do impacto imediato dos desastres e dos seus efeitos frente à vulnerabilidade das comunidades. Entretanto devido a fragilidade do Sistema Nacional de Defesa Civil – Sindec, a falta de percepção de risco da sociedade, dentre outras causas, foi realizado em março de 2010 a 1ª Conferência Nacional de Defesa Civil e Assistência Humanitária – CNDC com o objetivo de discutir uma defesa civil mais proativa e eficiente.

Das 100 diretrizes aprovadas na Conferência destacam-se a revisão da legislação de defesa civil com enfoque as ações preventivas, de capacitação e envolvimento da sociedade; a criação da carreira e profissionalização dos agentes de defesa civil com formação operacional, técnica, média e superior; realização de obras preventivas com a realocação de pessoas, a retirada de edificações das áreas vulneráveis, execução de obras de infraestrutura preventiva, recuperação de espaços degradados e reconstrução emergenciais.

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

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

1. Pressionar para que as ações do Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento (PAC) contemplem as áreas indicadas pelo plano municipal de redução de risco.
2. Contemplação da defesa civil pelo programa nacional de segurança com cidadania do governo federal.
3. Compatibilização entre a diretriz de regularização fundiária de interesse social, definida no Estatuto da Cidade e o objetivo de redução dos desastres estabelecido na Política Nacional de Defesa Civil.
4. Ampliação de incentivos à criação de Planos de Auxílios Mútuos (PAM) entre iniciativas privadas e órgãos governamentais, objetivando maior interação e melhores resultados em ações de emergência e incentivo a criação de Plano de Auxílio Intermunicipal (PAI) entre cidades pólo e cidades pequenas.
5. Ampliação de ações governamentais de socorro e assistência à saúde e psicossocial às populações atingidas por desastres, inclusive logística e recursos humanos, em consonância com as especificidades locais e territoriais e, em articulação com as demais políticas públicas de inserção sócio-econômica.
6. Incremento de diretrizes para orientar a elaboração de projetos na correção e prevenção da infra-estrutura urbana, centros e bairros com ênfase na defesa civil.
7. Garantia da inclusão de ações preventivas de defesa civil nos programas e projetos ambientais relacionados ao combate à desertificação, proteção dos rios e bacias hidrográficas, nascentes, mananciais e áreas degradadas, tratamento de resíduos sólidos resultantes das catástrofes, e de manutenção de micro e macro- drenagem, obras de proteção e recuperação de encostas e hidráulicas, para a segurança da população.

Context & Constraints:

Fomento pelos Governos Federal, Estadual, DF e Municipal a programas voltados à reconstrução e recuperação de casas para populações atingidas, de baixa renda, em articulação com os demais órgãos do governo e da sociedade.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Construção e implantação, imediata e em caráter emergencial, de obras para reduzir vulnerabilidades pós-desastres; serviços de desmontagem de estruturas danificadas; desobstrução e remoção de escombros;

Context & Constraints:

A Política Nacional de Defesa Civil aprovada em 1995 apresenta um conjunto de diretrizes e metas visando à redução do impacto imediato dos desastres e dos seus efeitos frente à vulnerabilidade das comunidades. Entretanto devido a fragilidade do Sistema Nacional de Defesa Civil – Sindec, a falta de percepção de risco da sociedade, dentre outras causas, foi realizado em março de 2010 a 1ª Conferência Nacional de Defesa Civil e Assistência Humanitária – CNDC com o objetivo de discutir uma defesa civil mais proativa e eficiente.

Das 100 diretrizes aprovadas na Conferência destacam-se a revisão da legislação de defesa civil com enfoque as ações preventivas, de capacitação e envolvimento da sociedade; a criação da carreira e profissionalização dos agentes de defesa civil com formação operacional, técnica, média e superior; realização de obras preventivas com a realocação de pessoas, a retirada de edificações das áreas vulneráveis, execução de obras de infraestrutura preventiva, recuperação de espaços degradados e reconstrução emergenciais.

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

O ideal seria que a Defesa civil pudesse executar as ações e não repassar os recursos apenas. Verifica-se a necessidade de uma ação de articulação

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

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

o Unidade Responsável: Ministério da Integração Nacional

Context & Constraints:

Evitar e/ou reduzir perdas e danos provocados por desastres, com ações estruturantes e não estruturantes, visando a minimização de recursos alocados como decorrência de demandas emergenciais, bem como o acompanhamento e avaliação da aplicação destes recursos na verdadeira diminuição da vulnerabilidade das populações beneficiadas.

British Virgin Islands (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Different methods have been undertaken to improve the interaction of disaster management, physical planning and environmental management to ensure that vulnerability to hazards and mitigation are incorporated in decision making in development planning. The CDM Strategy includes various programmatic efforts that contribute to "focusing on risk reduction in the future from natural and man-made disasters" and "improving the coordination of disaster management, physical planning and environmental management to ensure that these considerations are incorporated in decision making in an integrated fashion". Activities include having the DDM Director sit on the Planning Authority and Environmental Management committees, non-structural mitigation, training planners, engineers and developers for hazard mitigation integration into building/development and ongoing coordination/ collaboration between the Town and Country Planning Department, the Public Works Department and the DDM.

Since 2008, the building review/application process has made provisions for Hazard Assessments for development within "high risk areas" which gives the public/private sectors the ability to develop appropriate hazard mitigation strategies and measures to prevent or reduce the occurrence of disasters.

Further integration of disaster risk reduction concepts throughout various sectors and continued capacity building continues through incorporation of methods for Hazard Risk Assessments into the Impact Assessment Process and integration of hazard data into the National GIS database. Efforts are being made to encourage the use of cost benefit analyses for hazard mitigation measures for large development projects in the VI.

The VI CDM Strategy and Programming Framework 2009-2013 takes into account of the need and aims to contribute to reducing vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change. The current vulnerability and capacity assessments are being spearheaded by the Conservation and Fisheries Department with the

DDM lending support. Current efforts include identifying risks and undertaking monitoring, mapping and modelling to better prepare for the future.

Context & Constraints:

Though a substantial amount of technical data is available for the Territory, additional data is required for comprehensive vulnerability assessments. At times, this can pose challenges to providing information towards the building and development process, a condition not unique to the Virgin Islands. Efforts are being made to address existing gaps.

There is a need for the strengthening and enforcement of regulations related to the Building Authority, Environmental Health Unit, Conservation & Fisheries Department and the Town and Country Planning Department.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

An objective of the VI CDM Policy is to ensure that appropriate guidelines for disaster assistance and financial compensation following major emergencies or disasters are developed and properly executed. A Welfare Policy has been developed, as well as a policy on disaster assistance. The CDM Strategy recognizes the need to enhance welfare and relief distribution, in particular for the Sister Islands. The CDM policy also aims to regularly update the National Welfare and Relief Distribution Plan and the Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines for Disaster to guide the process by which the provision of relief is executed.

Recently, the DDM worked with a senior care facilities, schools at all levels and day care centres to develop, implement and test a disaster plan. It is expected that by 2011 we would have assisted approximately 52% of the schools/daycares facilities located in the Territory.

Plans are also in place for the creation of community profiles which will include documenting vulnerable

groups, community resources, defining community risks and developing community risk maps. These activities will be followed by community specific awareness programmes and training.

Context & Constraints:

There is a need for technical support to complete the community profiles and to find a mechanism for incorporating the results into the social sector.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

The BVI is highly dependent on a thriving Financial Services Sector that is heavily Information and Communication Technology (ICT) driven, therefore, risk management must be well thought out and considerations for the unavailability of basic utilities addressed. The VI's CDM Strategy and Programming Framework 2009-2013 is to reduce economic losses, among other things, due to man-made and natural hazards and "to protect the major economic sectors and supporting infrastructure systems from the effects of hazards". The VI's CDM strategy notes the need for integration of CDM planning in the private sector, in particular the tourism, financial, banking and insurance sectors and supports the Government's belief that vulnerability to natural and man-made hazards stifles economic opportunities and entrepreneurship, making investment costlier.

Other key contributions of the Strategy to the objectives, vision and programmes of the Government's Manifesto include contributions to Financial Services through the development of a Financial Sector Disaster Recovery Policy Framework and a Risk Reduction Scheme for Banking/Insurance sector. The Financial Services Commission (FSC) was contacted and discussions were held regarding the development of a financial sector disaster recovery policy and framework. It was determined by FSC, that there are no governing laws which require the development of such a framework and as result, they do not have the authority to mandate the development of disaster preparedness and continuity plans for registered businesses. A new strategy to address this matter at the Policy Level will be undertaken in 2010.

A Crisis Communication Plan for the Financial Services Commission exists, however, this needs to be updated and improved based on the lessons learned from previous hazard impacts.

A finalization of the National Recovery Plan and recovery planning in the private sector and financial sector, among other areas of activities, are envisioned.

Context & Constraints:

The level of preparedness of the private sector is currently low. There is a need for greater integration of disaster management within private development projects and operations. Incorporating disaster risk management into the economic/financial sectors with consideration given to incentives to support such efforts was not achieved. There is minimal support for this initiative as there are no laws in the Virgin Islands mandating private companies to develop plans.

Common challenges which exist within the Finance and Economy Critical Infrastructure group are the lack of standard regulations to address industry players to ensure continuity of operations. There are no specific DRR standards by which hotels or financial companies must meet or aspire to in order to operate in the Territory. Additionally, the industry leaders, FSC and BVI Tourist Board (BVITB) do not have comprehensive contingency/continuity plans for their respective industries in the event of disasters or service interruptions.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The VI's CDM policy aims "to develop a framework to integrate hazard risk reduction in development planning at all levels." To that end, the DDM serves as a member of the Planning Authority. This membership calls for monitoring and inspection of development applications and the revision of EIA reports. In addition, the DDM supports capacity building and implementation of enhanced tools for building code adherence and building authority enforcement. Currently, a proposal is being drafted for Cabinet's approval to proceed with a collaborative effort between the Public Works Department, the Town and Country Planning Department and the Department of Disaster Management to conduct a thorough review of Building Regulations, to improve code requirements in general, but specifically in regards to the seismic and fire code. Regulations to support Physical Planning Act and the Disaster Management Act are envisioned.

There is evidence of non-compliance with Building Regulations in the past, but efforts are now being made to rectify the situation with improved enforcement.

Context & Constraints:

Capacity is lacking in the area of building code enforcement.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Disaster Mitigation and Disaster Recovery is the responsibility of the Development Planning Unit and the Town and Country Planning Department. The National Disaster Recovery framework focuses on change and improvement rather than repair and replacement and aims to balance urgent needs against the requirements of sustainable development and capacity building in the future within the framework of the National Integrated Development Strategy (NIDS). When the implementation of NIDS is interrupted by a major national emergency, the National Recovery Plan and Mitigation Strategy leads the recovery efforts and ensures that as far as possible previous vulnerabilities are not reintroduced. The specifics of the recovery will by necessity trigger a review or modification to NIDS, which in turn takes into account necessary natural hazard mitigation measures.

VI CDM strategy includes developing training and learning programmes in disaster risk reduction targeted at specific sectors (development planners, emergency managers, local government officials, etc.). This training would allow for the use and employment of techniques during the rebuilding process. Also, the DDM seeks to implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction, including structural and non-structural measures. Furthermore, the DDM participates in determining long term risk reduction measures that can be incorporated in the development planning process.

Context & Constraints:

The Government's institutionalized mechanism for recovery has changed in terms of structures and resources. The formalization of the needed linkages between Recovery and Mitigation activities to national development planning places the Development Planning Unit (DPU) and Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD) at the core of the new structure. Notwithstanding the strong support provided by DDM, the DPU and TCPD requires the resources to meet its new challenges.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

As part of the environmental review process, the DDM reviews and comments on proposed projects where an environmental impact statement is required including major capital projects. Hazard and vulnerability assessments are incorporated into the EIA process. Additionally, the Director of the DDM also sits on the Planning Authority and the Environmental Management committees..

Context & Constraints:

There is a need for specific EIA regulations to support the Planning Act 2004.

Canada (in English)**Priority 4: Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The Environmental Damages Fund (EDF) follows the "Polluter Pays Principle" to help ensure that those who cause environmental damage or harm to wildlife take responsibility for their actions. The EDF is a specified purpose account, administered by Environment Canada, to provide a mechanism for directing funds received as a result of fines, court orders, and voluntary payments to priority projects that will benefit our natural environment.

The Regional Adaptation Collaborative (RACs) Climate Change Program is a three year, \$30 million, cost-shared federal program to reduce the risks and maximize the opportunities posed by climate change. The Program helps communities prepare for and adapt to local impacts posed by our changing climate, such as: decreasing fresh water supplies; increasing droughts, floods and coastal erosion; and changing forestry, fisheries and agricultural resources.

In the area of climate change, the Government of Canada is committed to reducing Canada's total greenhouse gas emissions by 17 per cent from 2005 levels by 2020 - a target that is inscribed in the Copenhagen Accord and aligned with the United States. To meet this ambitious target, Canada will proceed on three parallel pathways, with strong domestic, continental and international action."

Transport Canada (TC) monitors shipping through its National Aerial Surveillance Program (NASP) to detect ship-source pollution enabling TC and Environment Canada (EC) to enforce domestic and international laws. NASP allows to: enforce the domestic laws and regulations; act as a deterrent to polluters; support to emergency response; provide ice monitoring; and enhance maritime awareness.

Context & Constraints:

Climate change is a global issue that requires real solutions. The Government of Canada supports an approach that will achieve real environmental and economic benefits for all Canadians.

The causes of climate change and its impacts on the environment and human health are now more understood. Canada is a vast country with a diverse climate, which makes the impacts of climate change all the more important.

The Government of Canada supports efforts to protect the environment by developing policies and programs, conducting scientific research, and working with other government departments, the provinces, territories and international partners in the fight against climate change.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* No: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

Canada has a Crop Insurance Program which has been available in all provinces for 25 years. It protects crops against yield due to uncontrollable natural hazards. Although it originated as a federal initiative, Crop Insurance is administered at a provincial and territorial level.

In 2007, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Infrastructure Canada signed an agreement for infrastructure projects for First Nations communities on reserve. The First Nation Infrastructure Fund (FNIF) engages First Nations in purposeful partnerships while fostering sustainable First Nations communities across Canada. It also contributes to improving the quality of life for First Nations community members. FNIF provides First Nations with the opportunity to access funds for community planning and skills development, waste management, roads and bridges, energy systems and connectivity projects.

Health Canada's regional offices developed regional pandemic influenza plans or guiding frameworks to assist First Nations communities in developing their own community pandemic influenza plans. As a result, nearly all on-reserve First Nations communities now have pandemic plans in place.

The Public Health Agency of Canada has a tool kit to provide a user-friendly electronic package designed to assist exercise planners in the Canadian health sector plan, design and prepare a generic, scalable pandemic influenza tabletop exercise.

Context & Constraints:

Despite the absence of employment guarantee schemes, Human Resources Development Canada has twice extended the Work Sharing program in the wake of a disaster to allow employers to temporarily reduce available work in order to recover without laying off staff.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Infrastructure Canada Programs provide federal funding support for priority infrastructure projects across Canada. Projects are proposed and managed by either provinces/territories or municipal governments, who also share in project costs. Within these programs, many different categories of investment are considered eligible, including investments into disaster mitigation Infrastructure. Under this category, the federal government can cost share in specific infrastructure projects that involve:

- The construction, modification or reinforcement of structures that protect from, prevent or mitigate potential physical damage resulting from extreme natural events, and impacts or events related to climate

change; or,

- the modification, reinforcement or relocation of existing public infrastructure to mitigate the effects of and/or improve resiliency to extreme natural events and impacts or events related to climate change.

The National Strategy for Critical Infrastructure establishes a collaborative, federal-provincial-territorial and private sector approach built around partnerships, risk management and information sharing and protection. The Action Plan for Critical Infrastructure is the blueprint for how the National Strategy will be implemented to enhance the resiliency of Canada's ten critical infrastructure sectors.

Context & Constraints:

These investments serve to protect key infrastructure and communities, which can mitigate the impacts of extreme natural events on businesses and local economies.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The National Building Code of Canada of 2005 sets out technical provisions for the design and construction of new buildings. It also applies to any alteration of existing buildings. The Code contains provisions related to fire protection, occupant safety and accessibility, structural design, environmental separation, heating, ventilating and air-conditioning, plumbing services and housing and small buildings. These guidelines help inform provincial and territorial legislation and enforcement.

While no current program exists for drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas, Canada has had an active DRR project in the Manitoba floodway. Originally completed in 1968, the floodway cost \$63 million. It has since saved Manitoba \$10 billion in flood damages. After a major flood in 1997, expansion of the floodway was recommended. Funding for this expansion is being shared equally by the Government of Canada and the Province of Manitoba to a total of \$665 million.

Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) scientists and engineers in the Earth Sciences Sector specialize in landslide studies and are engaged in a variety of activities individually, in partnership with provincial/territorial representatives and with academia, the private sector and other federal agencies to improve Canada's understanding of landslides and minimize the losses as part of the Canada Landslide

Loss Reduction Program.

NRCan's Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) is developing a landslide susceptibility map which will provide a national scale reflection of diverse nature of landslide potential and therefore relative risk for the hazard. The public and general practitioners can use this information as a first approximation of landslide threat.

The GSC also has a responsibility to publish technical guidelines to encourage best practices for landslide mitigation aimed at practicing engineers and geo-professionals working on landslide issues in Canada. This nationally focused effort is being compiled with input from the private and provincial sectors.

Context & Constraints:

Climate change has the potential to impact the safety of existing structures, increase the frequency of weather-related disasters, accelerate premature weathering of structures, change climatic design criteria for codes and standards and alter engineering practices. With Canadian buildings and infrastructure assets valued at more than \$5.5 trillion and the construction sector accounting for a significant component of Canada's economy, the impacts from our changing climate will be significant, requiring adaptation solutions.

Since almost all of today's infrastructure has been designed using climatic design values derived from historical climate data, any changes in future climates will require modifications to how structures are engineered, maintained and operated. As infrastructure built in current times is intended to survive for decades to come, it is important that adaptation options for the changing climate be developed today and that future climate changes be incorporated into infrastructure design whenever possible.

In support of these adaptive approaches, Environment Canada and the Canadian Commission on Building and Fire Codes are updating and improving more than 6000 specific climatic design values used in the National Building Code of Canada and by many Canadian Standards Association national standards. Other research and development is targeting the development of new guidance on current and future climate conditions for incorporation into engineering practices and codes and standards.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 15 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

The Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA) program now includes a provision for 15% of the estimated cost of repair to pre-disaster condition to be allocated for mitigative enhancements.

Context & Constraints:

Since the inception of the program in 1970, the Government of Canada has paid out more than \$2 billion in post-disaster assistance to help provinces/territories with the costs of response and of returning infrastructure and personal property to pre-disaster condition.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The Government of Canada has adopted an all-hazards approach to emergency management, as outlined in the Emergency Management Act. This all-hazards approach implements risk-based emergency management which is dependent on risk assessment. Risk assessment is promoted to identify the potential impacts of events on people, property and the environment.

Public Safety Canada leads the coordination of federal government emergency management activities including conducting risk assessments. It also facilitates the implementation of a risk-based approach by the provinces and territories that bear the mandate of emergency management through the Federal Policy for Emergency Management, An Emergency Management Framework for Canada, and the Emergency Management Planning Guide.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Program within Parks Canada encompasses a number of legislated and policy-based processes. These include the strategic assessment of policy, plan and Program proposals, as required by a Cabinet Directive, and environmental impact assessment of projects under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA). The CEAA is the legal basis for the federal environmental assessment process. The Act came into force in 1995. Legislative amendments were introduced in 2001 and came into force on October 30, 2003.

CEAA and its associated regulations outline the responsibilities, requirements and procedures for the environmental assessment of projects and establish a process for assessing the potential environmental effects of projects in which the Government of Canada has a decision-making responsibility.

Context & Constraints:

N/A

Cayman Islands (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

> Enhancing Capacity for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Caribbean UK Overseas Territories (2007)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/13946_044climatechangeprojectmemofinal260.doc [DOC]

Description:

Environmental Policies and Plans are lacking. There is little or no protection for the majority of wetlands. Private land ownership in coastal areas extends to the high water mark and setbacks for development are typically to the vegetation line which often has little relevance in terms of vulnerability to disaster risk reduction. Fresh water lenses are vulnerable to overexploitation and lack sufficient monitoring and legal protection.

In coastal areas where there are mangroves private land ownership extends to the (seaward margin) outer fringe of the mangroves and this has resulted in large scale clearance and filling of the natural storm buffer provided by the mangrove forests.

Cayman is extremely flat and low lying, there are no natural drainage systems (like rivers) and in the rainy season the rate of precipitation often exceeds the rate of evaporation which leads to flooding. Much of the development is concentrated on the west side of grand cayman where the soil is fairly thin and because the land is so low lying the water table is usually only a few feet below the ground further compounding the flooding problem.

About 80 percent of the residences in the Cayman Islands use septic systems for waste water and sewerage. There is little to no monitoring or enforcement of the septic systems to ensure they are functioning effectively. Grand Cayman has an unlined landfill which is adjacent to the semi enclosed body of water known as the Northsound.

Agricultural land is scarce and in areas where there is fertile and suitable soil deposits in conjunction with a fresh water lenses, residential development is occurring which reduces the capacity of the Cayman Islands to grow and produce it's own food or raise livestock.

Property elevations are required to be five feet above mean sea level but this is often inadequate to appropriately mitigate the effects of storm surge especially in coastal areas.

Context & Constraints:

Planning and development decisions are often made that run contrary to sustainable agricultural,

environmental and disaster risk reduction philosophy.

Inter-agency consideration and cooperation is meager to non-existent when it comes to planning and development decision making.

Environmental impacts studies are rare and usually only relate to very large scale infrastructure developments on the coastline.

Challenging economic conditions are creating of climate where there is political will to make the planning and development process easier - environmental and DRR considerations are sometimes considered too 'restrictive' to development and overly bureaucratic.

The general view appears to be a fairly short term outlook. Medium to long term strategic planning that includes sustainability, disaster risk reduction and climate change considerations are not typically practiced.

A significant percentage of people in the Cayman Islands believe that if they 'own' a piece of land they should be able to do what they want with it. There is a sense among these people that additional layers of rules and regulations are oppressive.

Despite the fact the electrical wires are vulnerable to hurricane winds (prolonged outages) and there are no apparent deposits of fossil fuels in the Cayman Islands - the sole utility provider in Grand Cayman exclusively uses diesel to power the generating capacity. Policies, procedures and license agreements tend to discourage rather than encourage the use of renewable energy sources.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

A poverty study was conducted for Grand Cayman several years ago, but increased unemployment and a deteriorating economic environment may have compromised the relevance of the findings.

Free plywood for hurricane shutters is distributed to those in need.

The Cayman Islands does not have a welfare system but some support is provided through the Department of Children and Family Services to those in proven need. Programs such as meals on wheels provide food and assistance to the elderly who are not able to support themselves and who are not assisted family members. Emergency shelters are available for those who live in sub-standard or vulnerable housing for periods of time before and after a hazard impact.

Context & Constraints:

Work needs to be done to identify those most at risk

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

The new Government Administration Building and new schools are highly disaster resistant to earthquakes and hurricanes.

All Government agencies are required to file continuity of operations plans which are updated on an annual basis.

Many Government agencies are involved in disaster drills and exercises.

Data protection mechanisms are entrenched and adopted throughout Government and in the private sector.

A subcommittee (Business Continuity) representing the private sector and business interests is included in the National Emergency Response mechanism.

Storm shuttering of physical infrastructure and back up generators are widely adopted in Government and throughout the private sector.

The National Hurricane Plan is reviewed and updated on an annual basis.

Context & Constraints:

The electrical network is vulnerable to extreme wind events (Wires are above ground). In the aftermath of a Category 3 or higher hurricane it is likely that there will be resulting power outages and it could take weeks for the power to be restored.

Tourism sector businesses are vulnerable to the impact of hurricanes which may cause business interruptions, damage to property and the environment.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including

enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The Cayman Islands Building Code (CIBC) mandates minimum health and safety standards for buildings. The CIBC deals with vulnerability reduction for hazards such as hurricanes (wind resistance), earthquakes and fire. Currently the (USA) Standard Building Code is also in operation. The Building Code is actively enforced and there is low incidence of 'informal' / squatting type settlement.

Context & Constraints:

The Planning Department produced a strategic plan concerned with climate change mitigation and adaptation. To date the plan has not been adopted by the Ministry or Cabinet of the Cayman Islands. The plan shows that the existing Cayman Islands Building Code does not adequately respond to the threat posed by climate change. Adaptation options that have been proposed (but not adopted) include elevating habitable space above expected storm surge / flood levels. The existing building code and planning regulations permits private landownership along the coast to extend to the high water mark. Coastal construction setbacks are arbitrary values that do not look at the specific hazard threats inherent to a geographical location. The building code mandates that new property is built to withstand category 3 hurricane conditions. Cayman is periodically impacted by category 4 and 5 cyclones so property remains vulnerable. It is currently considered cost prohibitive and a disincentive to future development to make the code sufficiently rigorous to meet or exceed the range of impacts to which the Cayman Islands is prone to experiencing.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Following Hurricanes Paloma and Ivan there was a dramatic increase in use and adoption of hurricane shutters to harden building openings. Standby by (back up) generators are also much more ubiquitous and the generators are often elevated on concrete pads well above the maximum storm surge level. The National Hurricane Plan is updated on an annual basis to incorporate lessons learned from 'impacts' and disaster drills.

Context & Constraints:

Some changes to the Planning Regulations and Building Code have been as a result of past (disaster) experiences. For example plastic soffits are no longer used under the eaves of buildings and more hurricane resilient materials are required to be used for this function on new buildings. Many buildings were affected by storm surge, flood waters and hurricane driven waves in Hurricane Ivan. The regulations have not been substantially changed or adapted in a manner that would prevent a repeat of these same effects should a storm of similar strength and magnitude impact the Cayman Islands

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Environmental Impact Assessments are required for some major development projects.

Context & Constraints:

Impact Assessments are often not mandated or required and they tend to focus primarily on environmental impacts. Currently disaster related risks and impacts are not usually the focus of these assessments.

Chile (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

En términos legales el manejo del ambiente está contemplado en la LEY 19.300 SOBRE BASES GENERALES DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE que fue modificada por la ley 20.173 el 2007 y por la ley 20.417 de 2010.

Esta Ley ofrece lineamientos generales sobre el manejo del Medio Ambiente estableciendo en su artículo 1 que:

"El derecho a vivir en un medio ambiente libre de contaminación, la protección del medio ambiente, la preservación de la naturaleza y la conservación del patrimonio ambiental se regularán por las disposiciones de esta ley, sin perjuicio de lo que otras normas legales establezcan sobre la materia." El espíritu de la ley tiende a revisar el impacto que las diferentes modificaciones que el ser humano realiza en un ecosistema dado pueden afectar el medio ambiente. No menciona directamente la reducción del riesgo de desastres y tampoco menciona directamente cuando el proceso es inverso y las condiciones y amenazas naturales afectan a la población.

Se crean bajo este sistema la obligación de generar estudios de impacto en una lógica homologable a la esperada en Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres. No se presenta espacio para actividades coordinadas con el Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil y con su agente coordinador que es ONEMI.

En su Artículo 6 establece que el proceso educativo, en sus diversos niveles, a través de la transmisión de conocimientos y de la enseñanza de conceptos modernos de protección ambiental, orientados a la comprensión y toma de conciencia de los problemas ambientales, deberá incorporar la integración de valores y el desarrollo de hábitos y conductas que tiendan a prevenirlos y resolverlos. No aúna estos esfuerzos con los propios del Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil.

Context & Constraints:

Si bien el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente participa como un integrante del Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil, no pareciera existir mucha cooperación interagencial con ONEMI y los otros organismos técnico científicos que asesoran al Sistema Nacional. En el desarrollo del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente no se incorporan explícitamente objetivos y estrategias para la reducción del riesgo salvo que estos hayan sido generados por la intervención del hombre en ecosistema.

Se han desarrollado iniciativas como la Estrategia Nacional de Gestión Integrada de Cuencas Hidrográficas (2008) pero a estas no se les ha dado el seguimiento debido.

En ONEMI se ha reestablecido el Comité Científico Técnico pero en este no hay incorporado representantes del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente. Desde el comité se está promoviendo el estudio de las

diversas amenazas. A modo de ejemplo, a mediados de Septiembre del 2010, el volcán planchón de la región del Maule, estuvo en peligro de erupción y se convocó al CCT de urgencia para analizar la situación y dar una respuesta técnica a la comunidad. En este aspecto, no se incorporó la opinión y los posibles estudios de impacto de la zona aledaña.

Pareciera ser que ambas instituciones observan el mismo objeto de estudio pero no dialogan entre sí para ver como la información de una puede complementar a la otra. A partir del 2011 se ha buscado fortalecer las relaciones y en Junio, con la colaboración de JICA se llevará a cabo seminario "Medio ambiente, seguridad y desastres naturales" Se espera que esta actividad de inicio a una serie de trabajos en conjunto."

La nueva orgánica del Ministerio de Medio ambiente y la clarificación de sus facultades reguladoras y fiscalizadoras, han facilitado y promovido la incorporación de la RRD entre sus prioridades.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Crop and property insurance

* Yes: Employment guarantee schemes

* Yes: Conditional cash transfers

* No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

De acuerdo al diagnóstico inicial desarrollado por los expertos ONU en su visita a Chile, se señala que: "Existen medidas parciales de protección social para aumentar la resiliencia de familias y comunidades propensas al riesgo.." En este aspecto, a diferencia de otros puntos revisados, el desarrollo social chileno va más avanzado que el concepto de reducción de riesgo de desastres. La erradicación de la pobreza y la disminución de la vulnerabilidad, con diferentes matices, es un tema que fue prioridad para los gobiernos anteriores y que el Gobierno del Presidente Piñera ha decidido impulsar mucho más, proyectando el compromiso de su erradicación al 2015.

Para estos efectos, durante el 2011, el Ministerio de Planificación y Cooperación, a cargo de todas las políticas sociales, debiera convertirse en el nuevo Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, que con más recursos, más infraestructura y más autoridad enfrentará esta temática.

El proyecto de ley de la Agencia contempla la creación de un Fondo Nacional de Protección Civil que permitirá la realización de estudios de vulnerabilidad y potenciar el desarrollo de comunidades autovalentes y resilientes frente a las emergencias.

Durante las emergencias ocurridas en Chile en los últimos años, en particular el terremoto del 2010,

diversas ONG han desarrollado iniciativas en este sentido, como por ejemplo PNUD en la zona afectada, pero la falta de coordinación entre las iniciativas impulsadas por Mideplan, las ONG y ONEMI es una de las razones que impide evaluar este ítem en un mejor nivel.

Context & Constraints:

El mayor desafío para la reducción del riesgo subyacente a nivel social será lograr una mayor integración entre los organismos de ayuda humanitaria, de investigación social, ONEMI y el futuro Ministerio de Desarrollo Social.

Un segundo desafío será incorporar indicadores específicos a la disminución del riesgo de desastres asociados a pobreza en los diferentes instrumentos de medición de vulnerabilidad social como puede ser, por ejemplo la encuesta Caracterización Socio Económica Nacional. (CASEN)

Este mismo aspecto debe ser contemplado en estudios relacionados efectuados por organismos internacionales, como PNUD o CEPAL.

ONEMI, por medio de sus alianzas con organismos internacionales como la Federación Internacional de Cruz Roja y Media Luna Roja, a través del fortalecimiento de relaciones con la Estrategia Internacional de Reducción del riesgo de Desastres y también mediante alianzas con JICA, FEMA, Cal-EMA, entre otras, considera la capacitación de sus funcionarios y la adquisición de buenas prácticas que permitan de mejor forma incorporar la reducción de la vulnerabilidad y el fortalecimiento de las comunidades.

En esta lógica, además, desde el 2011 se está trabajando para desarrollar alternativas que incorporen a la población más vulnerable como lo son las personas que sufren alguna discapacidad o los pueblos originarios.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Debido al terremoto se están revisando las normas y estructuras relacionadas con reducción de riesgo de desastres. Se crearon leyes específicas de financiamiento de la reconstrucción y se han establecido plazos. En esta discusión han participado todos los sectores. El Gobierno desarrolló un Comité de Emergencia que tuvo entre sus objetivos recaudar fondos para enfrentar las necesidades surgidas. Posteriormente, se creó el Comité de Reconstrucción que se ha encargado de implementar las medidas necesarias para la recuperación de las comunidades afectadas.

La principal restricción es que estos planes económicos han sido desarrollados de manera reactiva. En situaciones de desastres, Chile tiene una preocupación importante por el restablecimiento de los servicios básicos. A nueve meses del terremoto, la estructura básica de los servicios operaba adecuadamente. Asimismo, el país ha obtenido números azules en los indicadores generales económicos

y se han ido pagando los seguros asociados a la emergencia en la zona afectada.

Existe en el presupuesto del Ministerio del Interior un fondo para emergencias. Los otros Ministerios tienen normativas que les permiten disponer de fondos en caso de emergencia.

Context & Constraints:

El mayor desafío que se debiera abordar es la generación de un fondo en el presupuesto que esté disponible para estas emergencias. Este debiera ser incorporado en todos los sectores.

Además se debiera cambiar la reactividad de estos fondos (que muchas veces se generan por leyes especiales) hacia fondos proactivos que permitan tener un resguardo frente a emergencias futuras.

Actualmente, existe un 2% del Presupuesto que se estima para disposición en caso de necesidad, pero no específicamente para el tema de Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres. Para el evento del terremoto, este 2% no estaba disponible.

Las diferentes estrategias y políticas desarrolladas por el Gobierno permitieron que la recuperación económica del país no fuera un proceso dificultoso. A pocos meses del desastre, los indicadores económicos generales mostraban una economía sana y en progreso.

La situación es distinta cuando el análisis se realiza diferenciando las comunas afectadas de otras. Por ejemplo, el rubro pesquero de las regiones del Maule y Biobío fue duramente castigado por el desastre. El trabajo de organismos no gubernamentales, de la empresa privada y del gobierno ha sido clave para la recuperación económica de las comunas afectadas. Los desafíos futuros implican una mayor coordinación de las iniciativas. Un ejemplo positivo en este aspecto es el plan de reconstrucción liderado por el Ministerio de Vivienda y Urbanismo que incorporó a sectores claves en este proceso. Otro ejemplo es el Ministerio de Salud que en su política para el decenio incorporó indicadores directamente relacionados con la RRD.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Chile tiene una normativa avanzada en sismo resistencia.

Las principales estructuras básicas del país soportaron un sismo magnitud 8,8 Richter, abarcando una distancia, comparativa, desde Panamá hasta Guatemala. A esta normativa se suma la nueva Ley 20.444 que crea el Fondo Nacional de Reconstrucción en caso de catástrofes.

La respuesta frente a la emergencia fue adecuada. El Gobierno dispuso subvenciones y bonos para los afectados y está actualmente en entrega de viviendas definitivas para los damnificados. El Ministerio de

Vivienda ha liderado el proceso de reconstrucción.

En términos de reconstrucción, la participación del mundo civil y la empresa privada es fundamental. La Cámara Chilena de la Construcción es exigente en el cumplimiento de las normas mínimas y se preocupa por divulgar información relevante para la reducción del riesgo de desastres.

El Plan de Reconstrucción “Chile unido Reconstruye Mejor” incorpora en sus distintas acciones criterios homologables con los esperados por la Estrategia Internacional de Reducción del Riesgo de desastres. En otro ejemplo, la campaña solidaria “Chile Ayuda a Chile”, del 5 de marzo, fue capaz de recaudar en un día aproximadamente 60 millones de dólares que fueron en su mayoría invertidos, con la participación de la Fundación Un Techo Para Chile, en la construcción de aldeas de emergencia compuestas por viviendas básicas (conocidas en Chile como mediagua)

Context & Constraints:

El principal desafío, en términos de reconstrucción, consiste en incorporar a la construcción de asentamientos de emergencia, estándares internacionales como los desarrollados en Proyecto Esfera, donde se consideren aspectos psicosociales para evitar situaciones de vulneración de los derechos de la población y también evitar posibles dificultades sanitarias que deriven en una catástrofe.

Se debiera planificar previamente algunos aspectos de la reconstrucción, como por ejemplo, acuerdos con empresas del rubro para evitar la escasez y encarecimiento de los productos en caso de emergencias.

El establecimiento de los asentamientos humanos no debiera considerar los aspectos materiales. En la planificación de la emergencia se debería identificar el rol de los organismos no gubernamentales, de los líderes comunales y de las autoridades municipales para la recuperación emocional de las comunidades afectadas.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No Evaluado % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Las políticas en general no están estandarizadas y la planificación se hace de acuerdo al tipo de emergencia. No existe aplicación de normas internacionales como ESFERA, INEE, etc., en la planificación de la reconstrucción. Sin embargo, reactivamente, se planifica observando las buenas prácticas.

Context & Constraints:

La nueva orgánica institucional del Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil está siendo diseñada mirando las mejores prácticas internacionales e investigando prácticas exitosas como en Estados Unidos, México y Japón, además de experiencias vecinas como Perú y Colombia, entre otros. Esta situación tiene por finalidad generar estándares internacionales en la institución que participará directamente en el diseño de protocolos y políticas de prevención, respuesta y recuperación.

En esta orgánica, se está elaborando la instauración de estructuras de cadena de mando, basadas en

experiencias probadas, que permitan responder de mejor forma a eventos como el terremoto.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

La Ley de Bases del Medio Ambiente, los códigos de construcción, la Contraloría General de La República, los gobiernos regionales, provinciales y municipales, todos cuentan con instrumentos de evaluación del impacto de proyectos asociados a la finalidad descrita.

Context & Constraints:

Si bien se cuenta con los instrumentos, no existen recursos ni capacidades instaladas para fiscalizar íntegramente el cumplimiento de las normas o que permitan establecer eficientemente mecanismos de evaluación permanente del estado del país. Las distancias geográficas y la falta de personal entrenado, entre otras razones, generan falencias importantes que dan cabida a malas prácticas en los procesos de evaluación de impacto.

El Ministerio de Medio Ambiente cuenta con procesos formales establecidos para la evaluación de impacto ambiental de proyectos de gran escala y, por ende, de riesgo de desastres. Estos proyectos son públicos y de acceso de las comunidades afectadas. En general, no se utilizan por los organismos técnicos y en ONEMI para la evaluación de amenazas. Se debiera generar una mayor coordinación a futuro de estas iniciativas.

Colombia (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Se ha incorporado la Gestión de riesgo en las políticas de gestión ambiental. Actualmente el análisis del riesgo es un componente integral de instrumentos como los Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial, planes de Manejo de Cuencas Hidrográficas y de los instrumentos a través de los cuales se busca incorporar la dimensión ambiental en los procesos de ordenamiento del territorio, esto es; los planes de gestión ambiental regional soportado normativamente a través de la Ley 388 de 1997 y el Decreto 1729. El Ministerio de Ambiente Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial ejecuta las políticas del Ordenamiento Territorial, así como las de medio ambiente y recurso natural y el uso del suelo. Estas políticas van articuladas en los tres niveles. De forma complementaria el Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial viene trabajando en Políticas, Planes y Programas tendientes a la protección de los ecosistemas.

De igual forma, los avances que se han realizado a nivel municipal, frente a los temas de uso y ocupación del suelo han sido trascendentales para la definición del marco normativo a nivel municipal, en especial en temas correlacionados con zonas de protección ambiental y de alto riesgo no mitigable. Es de destacar que en la actualidad el país cuenta con el 98% de los municipios con planes de ordenamiento territorial, documento en el que confluyen los temas correlacionados con el medio ambiente, recursos naturales, usos del suelo, proyecciones de crecimiento, etc;

De igual forma, a través de las CARs se están formulando planes de ordenamiento que trascienden al ámbito político administrativo de los municipios, y aborda una visión mucho más amplia de región a través de un elemento integrador como lo es la cuenca, en la actualidad se están liderando 35 procesos de ordenamiento de cuencas.

Con la participación de diferentes entidades del orden nacional, el país avanza en la elaboración del Estudio de los impactos del Cambio Climático en el país, producto de lo anterior, ha sido los resultados del estudio sobre la SEGUNDA COMUNICACIÓN SOBRE CAMBIO CLIMATICO realizada por el IDEAM la cual ha contribuido para la definición de un documento de política para orientar acciones de mitigación y adaptación a los efectos del Cambio Climático.

Context & Constraints:

La implementación de los planes de ordenamiento de cuencas hidrográficas en el país, en los términos que lo establece la legislación vigente, tiene antecedentes muy recientes con lo que su impacto en los procesos de ordenamiento ambiental territorial han venido implementándose recientemente. No obstante que la legislación define el procedimiento a través del cual ha de incorporarse la dimensión ambiental en los planes de desarrollo departamental y municipal existe una baja articulación entre estos dos instrumentos de planeación. De igual forma, es importante resaltar que como limitación importante de

estos instrumentos fue el análisis de riesgo el cual desafortunadamente se construyó con un sesgo desde la amenaza, desconociendo en la mayoría de los procesos los aspectos de vulnerabilidad, generado dificultades para identificar los resultados finales de este proceso.

Limitación: Un riesgo potencial para la no implementación del plan es su no articulación con otras políticas sectoriales que impulsan otros procesos productivos o de infraestructura, como también la presión que sobre los bosques hacen los cultivos ilícitos. Adicionalmente, la debilidad institucional (Pública y Privada) para la gestión en los recursos forestales. De igual forma, la baja decisión política en la asignación de recursos económicos para la adopción del plan. Retos:

Consolidar los procesos normativos correlacionados a los procesos de Ordenamiento Territorial.

Liderar acciones a corto plazo encaminadas a actualizar todos los procesos de ordenamiento territorial realizados en el país, en donde se involucre un análisis más detallado sobre las amenazas y vulnerabilidades en los territorios.

Consolidar la estructuración e implementación del CONPES sobre Cambio Climático.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* Yes: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

Si bien el marco normativo colombiano contemplaba que los procesos de la implementación de los planes de ordenamiento de cuencas hidrográficas en el país, en los términos que lo establece la legislación vigente y los de ordenamiento territorial debían estar incorporados en cada uno de los procesos de los Planes de Desarrollo a nivel Departamental y Municipal en el corto, mediano y largo plazo, existe una baja articulación entre estos dos instrumentos de planeación. Sin embargo frente a los últimos desarrollos de planeamiento como los son los Planes Municipales para la Gestión del Riesgo se ha intentado consolidar más los insumos que desde la gestión del riesgo deben estar involucrados en las decisiones de ordenamiento del territorio y obviamente en el desarrollo económico, social, ambiental, cultural e institucional de los departamentos y municipios.

De forma complementaria a nivel nacional se lidera un programa denominado Red Juntos esta estrategia busca contribuir a que la población más pobre de Colombia y la desplazada por la violencia superen la pobreza extrema. Es el mecanismo central para cumplir ampliamente los Objetivos de Desarrollo del

Milenio. El objetivo general de esta estrategia es “Mejorar las condiciones de vida de las familias en situación de pobreza extrema y en situación de desplazamiento.”, con lo cual se contribuye a reducir los factores subyacentes del riesgo y por ende disminuir la vulnerabilidad de dichos grupos sociales. El tema de la gestión del riesgo en Colombia ha adquirido importancia a nivel político, por lo que se ha impulsado el desarrollo de lineamientos de política para zonas afectadas por desastre, como ha sucedido con los volcanes Galeras y Huila, zonas como La Mojana, Costa Pacifica y Atlantica, entre otras.

Context & Constraints:

No obstante, en términos de incorporación de la gestión del riesgo en los procesos de planificación territorial, un esfuerzo que corresponde tanto a Gobernadores como Alcaldes, con la asesoría de las corporaciones autónomas, son incipientes los avances. Lo anterior, salvo con excepciones, especialmente en ciudades, debido al hecho de que los entes territoriales normalmente no reconocen responsabilidades en el tema más allá de la que le suelen asignar al nivel nacional.

Es importante mencionar como una limitación estructural de los anteriores procesos, el abordaje desde la óptica de la vulnerabilidad aspecto que es necesario fortalecer en dichos procesos.

La incorporación de consideraciones de riesgo, como estado que debe superarse para salir de la condición de pobreza, cobra especial relevancia si se tiene en cuenta que la ocurrencia de un evento adverso de origen natural o antrópico puede manifestarse en la pérdida del capital acumulado por una familia en activos físicos y productivo, generando un empobrecimiento paulatino[1] o súbito[2] y, disminuyendo su capacidad de recuperación frente a un evento subsiguiente.

Por lo anterior, se entiende que la superación de la condición de riesgo frente a desastres de origen natural, debe ser una condición de primer orden para garantizar la superación de la condición de pobreza y la sostenibilidad de una mejora en la calidad de vida por parte de las familias cubiertas por el programa.

Retos: Consolidar procesos para una articulación entre los esfuerzos que adelantan la Nación y las tareas que puedan desarrollar los entes territoriales y las corporaciones regionales autónomas debería traducirse en impactos significativos sobre condiciones de riesgo en todo el país, en pro de reducir las diversas vulnerabilidades funcionales.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

En Colombia ha sido una de las mayores preocupaciones la estructuración de estrategias y mecanismos para reducir la vulnerabilidad del Estado ante desastres naturales, en donde el análisis de la protección de las actividades y los sectores productivos se convierte en uno de los objetivos estratégicos para minimizar o evitar los impactos negativos sobre estos.

Actualmente y en el marco del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo se vienen implementando varios proyectos que

buscan incidir en la reducción de la vulnerabilidad de sectores específicos y la vulnerabilidad fiscal del Estado.

Los diferentes eventos a lo largo de este año que se han presentado en el país han afectado el sector comercial lo que directamente influye en la economía de las diferentes regiones; por esto la preocupación del Gobierno colombiano en el sentido de generar no solo programas para la recuperación inmediata de estos sino también lograr políticas que logren reducir su vulnerabilidad.

Con el fin de mitigar el impacto de los desastres naturales a las pequeñas y medianas empresas, se viene trabajando de la mano con El Ministerio de Comercio a través de BANCOLDEX, poniendo a disposición de estas un cupo especial de crédito nacional para atención de Empresarios damnificados.

Por otra parte el Ministerio de Agricultura como las agremiaciones de los sectores agropecuarios han incentivado la construcción y consolidación líneas de fomento, financiamiento y aseguramiento agropecuarios, y programas para alivio de los agricultores afectados a través de la compra de cartera y el refinanciamiento de créditos agropecuarios.

Context & Constraints:

El Gobierno a través de su institucionalidad y en especial la del Departamento Nacional de Planeación está generando directrices encaminadas para la consecución de un desarrollo para todos y las acciones de las instituciones de orden nacional, regional y municipal, las cuales se enmarcan en su quehacer funcional. No necesariamente están totalmente direccionadas a reducir la vulnerabilidad de las actividades económicas, en la actualidad se generan acciones más reactivas que prospectivas frente al manejo de dicha vulnerabilidad, como limitaciones estructurales se encuentran entre otras:

Las deficiencias en la generación e interpretación de la información conducente a optimizar la Gestión del Riesgo en los procesos productivos.

Los pocos análisis y estudios correlacionados con la determinación de los niveles de vulnerabilidad de las actividades económicas a todo nivel por parte del Estado y los gremios de cada uno de los sectores.

Falta de una política de aseguramiento sectorial para que el sector asegurador desarrolle esta temática con sus respectivos mecanismos.

Falta de promoción de herramientas para la transferencia del riesgo de desastres a nivel nacional, Falta de recursos que permitan establecer políticas de choque que conlleven acciones de prevención más que de atención y la falta de voluntad de los empresarios y agricultores para tomar las diferentes modalidades de seguros que se ofrecen al respecto.

La localización no estratégica de muchos de los cultivos y la explotación ganadera se desarrollan en zonas de alto riesgo; como zonas de inundación sin tener en cuenta medidas de protección.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Colombia en el desarrollo de la temática ha ido avanzando especialmente a través de la implementación de La Ley 388 de 1997 (Desarrollo Territorial), por la cual se desarrollan los Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial –POT-, en donde se especifican los determinantes de dichos Planes en la elaboración y adopción de sus POT. Los municipios y distritos deberán tener en cuenta las siguientes determinantes, que constituyen normas de superior jerarquía, en sus propios ámbitos de competencia, de acuerdo con la Constitución y las leyes:” “1. Las relacionadas con la conservación y protección del medio ambiente, los recursos naturales y la prevención de amenazas y riesgos naturales, así:... Las políticas, directrices y regulaciones sobre prevención de amenazas y riesgos naturales, el señalamiento y localización de las áreas de riesgo para asentamientos humanos, así como las estrategias de manejo de zonas expuestas a amenazas y riesgos naturales.”

Existen normas urbanísticas derivadas del Ordenamiento territorial que incluyen la gestión de riesgo. Se ha logrado interiorizar la utilidad del Ordenamiento Territorial (Usos del Suelo) y de la inclusión de la gestión de riesgo en el desarrollo municipal destacando la importancia para reducir la vulnerabilidad de las comunidades ante las amenazas gestionando un crecimiento urbano eficiente. De forma complementaria la Ley 388/97, insta a las municipalidades a liderar procesos de licenciamiento y control urbano tanto para las construcciones como del urbanismo que se va a desarrollar en los territorios.

De forma complementaria, es de destacar que el país cuenta con la Ley 400 de 1997, reglamentada por un gran número de decretos, por medio de la cual se adoptan normas sobre construcciones Sismo Resistentes y la norma NSR-10 del 2010 de Diseño y Construcción Sismo Resistente, a su vez se cuenta con el decreto 1275 de 2009, por el cual se reglamentan las disposiciones relativas a las licencias urbanísticas, normas que establecen los parámetros claros para los desarrollos futuros y adecuación de los existentes en materia de asentamientos humanos.

Context & Constraints:

Entre las limitaciones más importantes están la falta de control urbano y en el seguimiento en el cumplimiento de las disposiciones derivadas de los POT correlacionados con las normas urbanísticas y las zonas de expansión a nivel municipal. Lo anterior se agudiza, si se tiene claro que en el país su desarrollo urbano ha sido principalmente a través de la informalidad, aspecto que complejiza la toma de decisiones para la incorporación de elementos de la reducción del riesgo de desastres, entre ellos el cumplimiento de los códigos de construcción.

Entre los retos están:

Realizar la consolidación de las políticas de vivienda y desarrollo territorial a nivel nacional conducente a la promoción de la formalidad acompañada de una estrategia financiera contundente para la promoción del sector.

Realizar estrategias de revisión y ajustes de los Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial en especial frente al tema de uso y ocupación del territorio como el del licenciamiento urbanístico.

Apoyar a las municipalidades para fomentar los procesos de licenciamiento y control urbano.

Consolidar una estrategia de capacitación liderada por los gremios de la construcción, las universidades y el SENA para afianzar los principios constructivos a todo nivel, dirigido a multiusuario (Maestros de Obra,

Obreros, Técnicos, Arquitectos e Ingenieros).

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

En Colombia a través de la DGR se han motivado el desarrollo políticas para reducción del riesgo de desastres, con énfasis en acciones de recuperación y de rehabilitación posdesastre.

En tal sentido el MAVDT y la DGR están implementando una estrategia contundente de recuperación y construcción de viviendas las cuales desde sus bases están el cumplimiento no solo del marco normativo nacional sino internacional en lo referente a la ocupación y uso del suelo, a los diseños y materiales de construcción y la vigilancia de la construcción misma de las unidades habitacionales, evitando así las afectaciones futuras a estas soluciones de vivienda, obviamente aunado a lo anterior está la estrategia complementaria de equipamientos que cumple con los mismos requisitos.

Actualmente el país cuenta con un crédito contingente como mecanismo financiero para la atención de desastres, a través del cual se busca garantizar la disponibilidad de recursos para los procesos de respuesta y rehabilitación.

En ciudades capitales se formulan planes de rehabilitación y desarrollo sostenible posdesastre y se monitorea que no se construya nuevamente en zonas de alto riesgo no mitigable, a su vez, para cada uno de estos procesos es de obligatorio cumplimiento en los procesos constructivos de las normas sismo resistentes con sus respectivas licencias de urbanismo y construcción.

En desastres de gran afectación, normalmente se lideran procesos de reconstrucción y de rehabilitación que logran “corregir” la vulnerabilidad preexistente que verificó en el desastre.

Cabe destacar que el Gobierno Nacional en la construcción de su nueva política para la reducción del riesgo, la temática de recuperación y reconstrucción se constituye en uno de los ejes estratégicos.

Context & Constraints:

Como limitación importante, se reitera las deficiencias técnicas, y financieras en los municipios para realizar un efectivo control urbano, de igual forma la ausencia de estrategias municipales con mecanismo técnicos para apoyar procesos de recuperación posdesastre, lo anterior, desde el prisma estructural, frente a las medidas complementarias como lo son la inserción social de la población y la recuperación de las actividades económicas aún se encuentran con grandes deficiencias para realizar una efectiva recuperación integral pos desastre.

Por otra parte el paradigma de las gerencias para la reconstrucción tienen innumerables ventajas pero desafortunadamente su espectro de tiempo es limitado frente a un periodo de recuperación integral

efectiva y a unos altos costos que la figura representa para los recursos del país.

Hay zonas del país que son afectadas recurrentemente y donde los planes de recuperación posdesastre no logran reducir el riesgo y por ello se constituyen en “desastres crónicos”.

A nivel de desastres pequeños, no se ha logrado revertir el círculo vicioso de volver a construir en zonas vulnerables, en algunas zonas del país.

Dentro de los retos están:

La construcción de una política nacional dirigida a direccionar los procesos técnicos y financieros para liderar procesos de rehabilitación, recuperación y construcción posdesastre.

Diseño de modelos, metodologías y estrategias técnicas y financieras para adelantar procesos de rehabilitación, recuperación y construcción posdesastre por parte de los departamentos y municipios con su respectivo proceso de información y capacitación

Liderar en los procesos de planeación del territorio el escenario de reconstrucción posdesastre. Actualizar y optimizar los protocolos de actuación nacional para el desarrollo de la temática.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

En la actualidad para el desarrollo de proyectos de gran envergadura se les exige a estos el cumplimiento de una serie de requisitos como son las licencias ambientales y de construcción, dicho licenciamiento siempre está respaldado por un conjunto de estudios como los de Impacto Ambiental, se incluye el Análisis del Riesgo de Desastre, los estructurales de la obra y de su zona de influencia directa. Cabe destacar que la mayoría de estos proyectos los desarrollan el sector privado, el cual, como derrotero para la definición de su intervención la variable de gestión del riesgo se convierte en un ítem estructural para la toma de decisiones de inversión.

El Banco de Proyectos de Inversión Nacional - BPIN ,donde se formulan los proyectos de inversión de todos los sectores productivos , incorpora el estudio de desastres y/o análisis de riesgos como un requisito básico para la formulación y aprobación de los proyectos, sin embargo este es opcional en el momento de la estructuración de los proyectos. Dicho estudio tiene como objetivos “identificar y analizar los riesgos que pueden afectar el diseño y el desarrollo de un proyecto de inversión y/o los riesgos que este pueda generar en su entorno.

Una de las limitantes que en la actualidad que estan enfrentando este tipo de proyectos con respecto a la inclusión de la Gestión del Riesgo es el alto costo de los estudios correlacionados.

Context & Constraints:

No en todos los estudios de impacto ambiental es intensivo el análisis del riesgo. No se cuenta con todos los elementos necesarios para lograr que el análisis sea correctamente aplicado en las fichas del Banco de Proyectos de inversión del país. Aunque se han desarrollado instrumentos que buscan que el análisis del riesgo sea un componente básico del ciclo de los proyectos, estos no son implementados por parte de las diferentes entidades.

Por otro lado, a nivel municipal se desarrollan y ejecutan proyectos de escalas inferiores los cuales en la mayoría de las veces no se realizan los estudios detallados bien sea por la flexibilidad de las entidades y/o personas que lo desarrollan, o porque en el marco normativo no se exige.

Como retos están:

El diseño de una directriz nacional, especialmente hacia el Departamento Nacional de Planeación –DNP- para la inclusión detallada de la evaluación del riesgo en los procesos de formulación de proyectos de inversión que sean avalados y financiados por el Estado.

Desarrollar metodologías más prácticas para la inclusión de las variables de gestión del riesgo en los procesos de formulación de cualquier tipo de proyecto de inversión.

Promover en los procesos de formación formal y no formal de formulación de proyectos la inclusión de la variable de gestión del riesgo como un eje transversal de dichas formulaciones.

Identificar recursos técnicos y financieros para promover la investigación y la generación de información para optimizar la inclusión de este tipo de análisis de riesgos en la formulación de cada uno de los proyectos a nivel nacional, departamental y municipal.

Costa Rica (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

La política en materia ambiental tiene más de 30 años. Hay indicadores de impacto ambiental y

reglamentación que obliga a los estudios de impacto ambiental en los proyectos de construcción. Una de las metas más importantes del plan nacional de desarrollo es el de llevar a 0 el nivel de emisión de carbono. En adaptación al cambio climático se a dispuesto la elaboración de la estrategia y los planes, especialmente para la intervención en el ámbito local.

Context & Constraints:

La agenda en materia de cambio climático a tardado en definirse pero en los últimos años se ha aclarado, haciendo posible las decisiones y la participación de más actores.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * Yes: Employment guarantee schemes
- * Yes: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

Existen más de cincuenta programas ligados al desarrollo social y a la lucha contra la pobreza con vinculo a metas relacionados con las metas del Milenio. Hay una coordinación sectorial que se esfuerza por lograr la coordinación entre ellos. En el periodo 2006-2010 la temática de reducción de desastres se integró a la agenda de ese sector. El primer eje del Plan Nacional de GEstión del Riesgo se titula "Reducción de la Pobreza y desarrollo de la Resiliencia". En este se concretan metas de las insituciones relacionadas con los programas sociales que se vinculan con la gestión del riesgo

Context & Constraints:

La medición de los logros a obtener se realizará en dos años, pues las propuestas de desarrollo social que vinculan la gestión del riesgo son recientes.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Un programa de Inversiones Públicas del Ministerio de Planificación y Política Económica que ha generado guías para las propuestas de inversión donde la variable de riesgo es considerada. Un programa de emergencias de la Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, a cargo de los hospitales, que genera estudios sobre riesgo para la mejora y reforzamiento de los hospitales, un programa de edificaciones del Ministerio de Educación que realiza estudios y construye escuelas con criterio de riesgo, un Ministerio de Obras Públicas que está realizando el reforzamiento de puentes, un Instituto de Electricidad que realiza estudios de vulnerabilidad para la construcción de las plantas hidroeléctricas, Un instituto de Acueductos y Alcantarillados que reconstruye el alcantarillado de la capital para reducir su vulnerabilidad y diseña los planes de mejora para los acueductos, entre otros.

Context & Constraints:

No se cuenta con una base de datos que recoja todas las iniciativas y que permita un reporte con los por menores.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Los proyectos de vivienda de interés social, para el reasentamiento de poblaciones en condiciones de

pobreza, se desarrollan con estudios de impacto ambiental y de riesgo a desastres. Estas y cualquiera otra edificaciones se hacen con sustento en el código sísmico porque es obligatorio y bajo fiscalización del Colegio de Ingenieros y Arquitectos.
Se realizan obras de mitigación, principalmente en cauces de ríos y taludes.

Context & Constraints:

Muchas de las obras de mitigación se realizan una vez ocurrido el evento y como parte del proceso de reconstrucción de la zona afectada. Se estima que un 50% de lo que invierte en país en obra pública está destinada a la recuperación y no al desarrollo, por lo que se hacen esfuerzos por variar este esquema de inversión.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

La inversión actual en los procesos de reconstrucción considera el análisis de riesgo y las medidas para su reducción, pero no se han previsto "presupuestos explícitos" para el tema de reducción sino que forma parte de la inversión proyectada con base en los estudios de viabilidad que se realizan

Context & Constraints:

Si hay inversión en el tema de reducción del riesgo, pero no se han determinado los porcentajes de inversión, porque no se contabiliza por separado del proyecto.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Como ya es ha mencionado, el Programa de Inversiones Públicas del Ministerio de Planificación y Política Económica, ha diseñado los lineamientos, la metodología y los instrumentos para esta hacer que la valoración del riesgo a desastres sea parte de las consideraciones en las propuestas de inversión. Toda obra que se lleva a cabo en el país, tanto pública como privada, debe contar con el estudio de impacto ambiental

Context & Constraints:

Esta pregunta ya estaba respondida con los datos que se aportaron en otros campos.

Cuba (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Existe la legislación para la zonas protegidas a todo nivel, en la que se ha tenido en cuenta la planificación integral para las zonas costeras y otras de alto riesgo de inundación. Sistemáticamente se realizan evaluaciones del impacto ambiental (EIA) y se efectúan pagos por servicios de los ecosistemas (PSE). En los proyectos y programas relativos a la adaptación al cambio climático se desarrollan medidas y acciones dirigidos a la protección de los ecosistemas y medio ambiente en general.

Context & Constraints:

Las condiciones creadas por la Revolución Cubana, desde 1959, garantiza la preservación de valores

tales como acceso universal a la cultura; salud pública, educación y seguridad social para todas las cubanas y cubanos. Las limitaciones que se presentan están localizadas en la escasez de financiamiento para el desarrollo integral y sostenible del país, como consecuencia del injusto bloqueo a que nos tiene sometido el gobierno de EEUU

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Crop and property insurance

* Yes: Employment guarantee schemes

* Yes: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* No: Microfinance

* Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

A partir del conocimiento del riesgo de las comunidades de un municipio se establece un orden de prioridad para la reducción de las vulnerabilidades identificadas, lo cual permite a los gobiernos locales planificar los recursos materiales y financieros necesarios para su paulatina reducción hasta alcanzar un nivel de riesgo que se considera aceptable para el desarrollo sustentable del territorio.

Context & Constraints:

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

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Todos los sistemas nacionales y sectoriales de inversión pública están incorporados los costos y beneficios de la Reducción de Riesgos de Desastres y en los planes de reordenamiento territorial están previstas las medidas para evitar el surgimiento de nuevas vulnerabilidades en el reordenamiento de la infraestructura nacional y territorial, en donde se presta atención particular a las escuelas, institutos de segunda enseñanza, universidades, así como los hospitales, policlinicas y centros de salud.

Context & Constraints:

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

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Todas las inversiones en infraestructura urbana, deben ser sometidas al proceso de compatibilización con los intereses de Defensa Civil, establecidos por el Decreto Ley, en los que se valoran todos los peligros, vulnerabilidades y riesgos a que pudieran estar expuestos los territorios objeto de la inversión, cualquiera que sea su índole. Dentro del plan de reordenamiento urbano, ha previeron la reubicación de

comunidades y se han construido de nuevos asentamientos para los pobladores que se han trasladado voluntariamente de comunidades vulnerables, así como otros ejemplos de inversiones hechas en las comunidades para reducir el riesgo.

El nivel profesional de las diferentes especialidades de los obreros de la construcción permite la construcción segura de las obras.

La legislación vigente sobre la tenencia de la tierra, asegura que todo el que la trabaje tenga garantizada su permanencia en ella.

Context & Constraints:

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

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Los fondos para la recuperación y reconstrucción asignados a la RRD dependen de la magnitud de los daños ocasionados, el lugar de ocurrencia y el tipo de evento que lo originó. Posterior a la ocurrencia de un desastre el proceso de recuperación lleva implícito el restablecimiento de los daños teniendo como fundamento tomar acciones para eliminar estas vulnerabilidades y que no se repitan los mismos hechos. En el presupuesto anual del Estado están previsto los recursos financieros y materiales para estos fines,

Context & Constraints:

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

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Los procedimientos están habilitados para evaluar el impacto del riesgo de desastres de los principales proyectos de desarrollo mediante Decreto-Ley sobre “La compatibilización del desarrollo económico y social con los intereses de la Defensa Civil”, mediante el cual todas las inversiones están legalmente obligadas a consultarse con los órganos de la Defensa Civil a fin evitar la construcción de obras y elementos de infraestructura en lugares vulnerables y armonizar el desarrollo económico y social con el riesgo de desastre de un territorio. A partir de los resultados de los estudios de riesgo así como de impacto ambiental, posterior a la ocurrencia de desastres se han fortalecido los estudios y la rehabilitación de ecosistemas frágiles mediante la protección del medio ambiente, priorizando las 8 cuencas hidrográficas de interés nacional; la elaboración y cumplimiento del Programa Nacional de Lucha contra la Desertificación y la Sequía; la realización de acciones de reforestación en la zona costera (fundamentalmente en manglares y humedales) y la protección de ecosistemas montañosos

Context & Constraints:

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

Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

- * Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

- Existe el marco legal para las áreas protegidas (la Ley 202-04) y tenemos el 25% del territorio en el sistema de áreas protegidas, Estrategia de Gestión y Manejo del Fuego 2007-2011, Plan Nacional de Reforestación Quisqueya Verde
- El Ministerio de Medio Ambiente ha establecido un programa de compensación de servicios ambientales y hay varias experiencias pilotos en al país (cuenca yaque del norte y el yaque del sur, p.e.);
- La Ley 64-00 establece el instrumento de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental (Art. 38 – 48) y se esta aplicando en los proyectos de desarrollo
- Se ha creado un Consejo Nacional de Cambio Climático mediante decreto N0. 601-08, y el país se encuentra trabajando en las políticas de cambio climático, además se pretende integrar la gestión de riesgo en las evaluaciones ambientales de los proyectos de inversión.
- Existen normas de control de emisiones para las industrias, normas y reglamentos de manejo de desechos peligrosos (aceites, grasas, entre otras).

Context & Constraints:

- No existe una integracion entre la gestion de riesgos de desastres en las politicas y planes mediambientales de amnera que permita una adecuada gestion de los ecosistemas y recursos naturales.
- Falta ordenamiento territorial ambiental.
- El Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales no tiene una unidad de gestión de riesgo;
- Existen conflictos de uso en las zonas costeras, por turismo, infraestructura, tenencia de la tierra; entre otros.
- A nivel institucional no esta claro cuales son las acciones y los programas sobre cambio climático
- No existe un programa establecido con niveles de priorización para las áreas a reforestar. Se debe incluir la gestión de riesgos en el plan de reforestación, contribuyendo al control de inundaciones, control de procesos de erosión, entre otros.
- Es preciso desarrollar estrategias, políticas y planes de gestión ambiental y recursos naturales con enfoque de isla (RD y Haiti).

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* Yes: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* No: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

- Existen seguros para cultivos y propiedades.

- Existen las tarjetas de solidaridad Para la poblaciones pobre de mayor vulnerable.

- Ejemplos de reduccion de vulnerabilidd constituyen los casos de canalizacion y construccion de cañadas y el traslado de poblaciones que vivian alrededor de las mismas.

Context & Constraints:

- Existen seguros para cultivos y propiedades, pero la mayoría de las personas no lo utilizan y muchos lo ignoran.

- Los programas orientados a la reducción de la pobreza, no siempre van orientados a las personas más vulnerables.

- La reubicación de asentamientos humanos no se realizan enmarcado en una estrategia de reducción del riesgo.

-Falta elaborar herramientas para transversalizar la gestión de riesgos en la planificación de los proyectos de inversión social.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.
- * No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

- Se esta trabajando en la elaboración del plan Nacional de gestión de Riesgo Sísmico.
- Estamos en la etapa final de la actualización de las recomendaciones provisionales para el Análisis Sísmico de Estructuras.
- Esta en el poder ejecutivo para fines de oficialización los reglamentos de supervisión general de obras (donde se exigirá la supervisión privada en proyectos de infraestructuras vitales y edificaciones en altura y centros comerciales y oficinas) y el de seguridad contra incendios.
- Se estan realizando evaluaciones de las infraestructuras vitales de salud y educacion

Context & Constraints:

- Crear mecanismos para hacer cumplir las leyes de construcción, asegurándonos que en las mismas se incorpore la RRD.
- Es necesario definir y aplicar un plan de reforzamiento de estructura vitales
- Mejorar las normas y estandares tecnicos el diseño de infraestructura publica, los procedimientos para los estudios de diseño y localizacion de obra, y la la evaluacion de la calidad de la construccion y su mantenimiento.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

No

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

- En las principales carreteras del país se han realizado trabajos de estabilización de laderas en zonas proclives a deslizamientos. Así como reforzamiento en los taludes.

Context & Constraints:

- Las inversiones en infraestructura de desagüe en zonas proclives a las inundaciones debe estar orientada a disminuir los riesgos en asentamiento urbanos.

-Promover la formulación participativa del Plan Nacional de Ordenamiento Territorial y su aplicación en todos los proyectos de desarrollo, para asegurar la sostenibilidad de los mismos. Este deberá integrar la variable de riesgo para orientar el uso de suelo y la formulación de criterios para la reubicación de la población en riesgos.

- Incorporar la reducción de riesgos en los proyectos de inversión pública y privada.

- Desarrollar mecanismos para garantizar la responsabilidad legal de constructores de edificaciones públicas y privadas respecto a su calidad y durabilidad.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 1% % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

En la ley de Presupuestos gastos publicos se establece una partida de un 1% para calamidad publica.

-La ley 147-02 tiene un fondo de prevencion, Mitigacion y Respuestas ante Desastres.

- Existe una representación del ministerio de la mujer en la Comisión Nacional de Emergencias y el Comité Técnico. Se realizan esfuerzos para definir estrategias para abordar el tema.

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Context & Constraints:

- A pesar de que la ley 147-02 dispone de ese fondo, no se ha determinado una cantidad para alimentar este fondo.

- Falta de una política de estado orientada a la recuperación y rehabilitación posterior a un desastre´

- Abordar asuntos de género en el proceso de recuperación post-desastres

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

- La Ley 64-00 establece en su artículo 38 el proceso de evaluación ambiental a todo proyecto, obra de infraestructura, industria, o cualquier otra actividad, tanto pública como privada, que por sus características pueda afectar, de una manera u otra, los recursos naturales, la calidad ambiental y la salud de las personas.

-Solo los casos de los proyectos que cuentan con financiamiento externo toman en cuenta la gestión del riesgo a desastres en las evaluaciones de impacto ambiental.

- En algunas obras de infraestructura se toma la planificación con una perspectiva del riesgo a desastres

Context & Constraints:

- Incluir la gestión de riesgo en las evaluaciones de impacto ambiental de los proyectos de desarrollo.

- Creación y fortalecimiento de los comités de gestión de riesgos sectoriales con mecanismos de asignación de funciones y responsabilidades claras.

- El tema de gestión de riesgos ante desastres no esta incluido en forma expresa en el proceso de evaluación ambiental.

- Se debe incorporar la reducción de vulnerabilidad en el ciclo de ejecución de proyectos de inversión pública y privada ante desastre.

- Vincular las unidades de gestión ambiental de los municipios con los Comites de Prevencion, mitigacion y Respiuesta.

Ecuador (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

El Ecuador, bajo el liderazgo del gobierno nacional y el Ministerio del Ambiente en coordinación con la Secretaría Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos, realizan esfuerzos para conocer mejor sus manifestaciones, examinar los grados de vulnerabilidad social y natural ante sus amenazas y determinar las vías de acción para minimizar los daños que pueda ocasionar. Al efecto, promueve y conduce actividades de investigación sobre la situación del clima, así como de las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero causantes del calentamiento global.

Los esfuerzos están de acuerdo con la Convención Marco de las Naciones sobre el Cambio Climático de la que es parte el Ecuador y están encaminados a explorar, experimentar opciones y oportunidades de adaptación a las nuevas condiciones del clima, a la vez que hace esfuerzos para remediar una buena proporción de los daños que este fenómeno causa en la infraestructura social y la naturaleza. Busca dar respuesta organizada al fenómeno, considerando especialmente las necesidades de los grupos más vulnerables, y cooperar con la comunidad internacional a través de su participación.

En el proceso de afianzar una respuesta organizada, sistemática y oportuna a los retos que representan estas variaciones climáticas, el Estado Ecuatoriano ha visto la necesidad de formular un conjunto básico de iniciativas generales de política y estrategia nacional sobre el cambio climático que aborde los principales elementos problemáticos asociados a dicho fenómeno. Para el efecto, plantea lineamientos de políticas y estrategias específicas que guíen a las instituciones y organizaciones claves a organizarse y trabajar para enfrentar el problema según sus competencias y responsabilidades particulares.

La Estrategia nacional de Cambio Climático asimila los principios, objetivos y disposiciones de la Constitución de la República, en especial lo que concierne al “derecho de la población a vivir en un ambiente sano y ecológicamente equilibrado, que garantice la sostenibilidad del buen vivir”, y al “derecho de la naturaleza a que se respete integralmente, su existencia y el mantenimiento y regeneración de sus ciclos vitales, estructura, funciones y procesos evolutivos”. Esta Estrategia acoge la obligación de que el Estado adopte “medidas adecuadas y transversales para la mitigación del cambio climático, mediante la limitación de las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, la deforestación y de la contaminación atmosférica” con el fin de proteger a la “población en riesgo”.

Context & Constraints:

Regular y coordinar las políticas estrategias programas y proyectos de mitigacion y adaptación al cambio climático, para contribuir al posicionamiento del país a partir de su patrimonio natural y cultural en los mecanismos globales de lucha contra el cambio climático y fomentar los sistemas sociales naturales y económicos frente a sus impactos.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * Yes: Employment guarantee schemes
- * Yes: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

El gobierno nacional a través del Ministerio de Agricultura está encargado de coordinar, diseñar y evaluar las políticas del sector agropecuario con el resto de sectores económicos y sociales. Además, entre sus funciones está proporcionar condiciones de estabilidad y claridad en las reglas de juego que incentivan las inversiones privadas en el sector agropecuario. Microcredito, microfinanzas y microseguros,

En este sentido se esta trabajando en Proyectos de desarrollo local sostenible, asi como el programa de protección social, es un programa que tiene como fin la concesión de créditos para el sector productivo; en los que constan: Capacitación de Beneficiarios, Fortalecimiento Institucional, Crédito Productivo Solidario.

El crédito productivo solidario (PCPS) su principal objetivo es de contribuir a mejorar los niveles de vida e ingreso de la población bajo línea de pobreza, por medio del acceso a crédito, capacitación y asistencia integral especializada y son afectados por un desastre, al momento se aplica en las provincias de Tungurahua y Chimborazo afectados por la erupción del volcán Tungurahua, así mismo se aplica a las provincias de la Costa debido a las inundaciones.

El Programa Crédito Productivo Solidario tiene tres componentes:

- Fondo para Financiamiento.- Tiene como objetivo incrementar la oferta de servicios de crédito dirigido preferentemente a mujeres que se encuentran bajo línea de pobreza y su actividad económica sea el de autoempleo, tanto en el ámbito urbano como rural, por medio de la dotación de recursos canalizados por

entidades operadoras de servicios financieros, tales como Bancos, Sociedades Financieras, Mutualistas, Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito y Organizaciones No Gubernamentales (Gongs), otorgándoles una línea de créditos en función de su capacidad de endeudamiento.

- Fondo para Capacitación a beneficiarios/as.- Su objetivo básico es financiar con recursos no reembolsables, la capacitación preferentemente a mujeres auto empleadas y que estén accediendo a programas de crédito. Estas actividades de capacitación son ejecutadas por instituciones especializadas, tales como: Universidades, Institutos que utilizan metodologías adecuadas para transferir conocimientos y habilidades a la población de interés.
- Fondo para Asistencia Integral Institucional para operadoras de servicios financieros. Busca fortalecer el sistema de servicios financieros especializados a fin de que se expanda y profundice la cobertura, en términos de calidad y cantidad en beneficio de la población de interés del Programa Crédito Productivo, teniendo como objetivo el lograr que zonas geográficas hoy excluidas, cuenten con una entidad que preste servicios Financieros.
- Se ha elaborado el código de planificación y finanzas públicas

Context & Constraints:

Implementar el programa en todos los sectores vulnerables y de mayor riesgo en el país. Así mismo capacitar a la población e incentivar para acceder a esta modalidad de crédito.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Las políticas y los planes sectoriales que se derivan del Plan Plurianual de Desarrollo elaborado por la Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo SENPLADES, son concebidas como la suma de partes y elementos dispersos. Tiene una mirada integradora, basada en un enfoque de derechos que va más allá de la entrada sectorialista tradicional, y tiene como ejes la sustentabilidad ambiental, la Reducción de Riesgos y las equidades de género, generacional, intercultural y territorial. La armonización de lo sectorial con los objetivos nacionales es un gran esfuerzo de coordinación y articulación interestatal para conjugar la problemática, las políticas y las visiones sectoriales con los grandes intereses nacionales del país con el fin de lograr el desarrollo sustentable.

Context & Constraints:

Contar con el nuevo modelo de Gestión Integral de Reducción de Riesgos, este nuevo esquema de planificación nacional implica la construcción de un sólido proceso participativo. En este contexto, la formulación del Plan Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos, responde a un proceso sostenido de consulta que inició con la elaboración del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2009-2013 que incorpora la Reducción de Riesgos y se caracteriza por la diversidad de actores que forman parte del mismo, y se concibe en varios

momentos para la ejecución de políticas, grupos focales, consultas ciudadanas, tanto a nivel nacional como territorial, así como también diálogo y concertación con los actores sociales e institucionales.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

La Secretaría Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos, como ente rector de la reducción de Riesgos en el Ecuador, busca crear una organización sistémica de la cual formen parte el Estado y la sociedad, para lograr una gestión eficiente e integral para la reducción del riesgo y manejo de emergencias y desastres. Dentro del desarrollo de sus actividades, la Secretaría, contribuye a precautelar la vigencia en el entorno nacional de los derechos garantizados por la Constitución, así como a la adopción de medidas que permitan que la población tienda a desarrollarse en un ambiente sano y ecológicamente equilibrado.

Dentro de la política implementada por el Gobierno Nacional, se ha previsto la concesión de recursos a favor de los Gobiernos Autonomos Descentralizados–GAD para financiar proyectos de inversión destinados al desarrollo de infraestructura pública en beneficio de la población en general, por lo que ha dispuesto el diseño y ejecución de un programa de financiamiento para obras de mitigación y prevención de riesgos en varias provincias del país; este programa está orientado a la Reducción de riesgos en las zonas de mayor vulnerabilidad y riesgo.(124 millones)

El Ministerio de Desarrollo Urbano y Vivienda (MIDUVI) cuenta con un Bono de Vivienda y presupuesto para reubicación de la población más vulnerable.

Context & Constraints:

Contar con obras de infraestructura de MITIGACIÓN Y PREVENCIÓN que tomen en cuenta la variable RIESGO para que sea efectiva la Reducción de Riesgos

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0.01% % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

La Secretaría Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos como ente rector de la política de gestión de riesgos del país, viene implementando medidas para la reducción del riesgo de desastres las mismas que se integran en los procesos de recuperación y rehabilitación posterior a un desastre a través de generación de proyectos encaminados a la reducción de riesgos.

Se trabaja en conjunto con otras Carteras de Estado y los Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados (GAD) en caso de declaratoria de Estado de Excepción.

Context & Constraints:

Contar y aplicar a nivel nacional y local las normas y estándares internacionales relacionados con la recuperación y la reconstrucción posterior a un desastre

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

El Consejo Nacional de Juntas Parroquiales Rurales del Ecuador (CONAJUPARE), la Asociación de Municipalidades Ecuatorianas (AME), el Consorcio de Consejos Provinciales del Ecuador (CONCOPE) y la Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo (SENPLADES) presentaron este 28 de julio último, los Lineamientos para la Planificación del Desarrollo y el Ordenamiento Territorial; así como las Estrategias para el Fortalecimiento del Sistema Nacional Descentralizado de Planificación Participativa.

Estos lineamientos y estrategias son nuevas herramientas con las cuales los Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados (GAD) podrán diseñar sus planes de desarrollo tomando en cuenta una asignación

equitativa de recursos, una mejor coordinación con los diferentes niveles de gobierno, la articulación con el Plan Nacional para el Buen Vivir, así como procesos de planificación participativa, rendición de cuentas y control social. Estos lineamientos proponen estrategias a aplicarse conjuntamente por parte de los actores de la planificación, con la finalidad de fortalecer y consolidar progresivamente el Sistema Nacional Descentralizado de Planificación Participativa (SNDPP).

El SNDPP tiene la finalidad de coordinar y articular la planificación nacional con la de los niveles territoriales de gobierno; y de ese modo propiciar decisiones de inversión pública que garanticen la satisfacción de las necesidades básicas de la población y la equidad social y territorial, favoreciendo la descentralización y la participación ciudadana, en el marco del Plan Nacional para el Buen Vivir y de los planes de desarrollo y ordenamiento territorial de los gobiernos autónomos descentralizados.

El Código de Ordenamiento Territorial (COOTAD) tiene como fin generar un nuevo modelo de descentralización en el país que sea efectivo. Entre algunos de los aspectos más relevantes es la posibilidad que tienen las provincias de organizarse voluntariamente en regiones para facilitar la distribución de asignaciones presupuestarias a los gobiernos descentralizados.

Context & Constraints:

Contar con herramientas instrumentos metodológicos y de fortalecimiento de capacidades institucionales a nivel nacional y local, así como espacios de coordinación para la socialización de marcos normativos asociados a la planificación y al diseño del sistema descentralizado de gestión de la cooperación internacional. Y el fortalecimiento del Sistema Nacional Descentralizado de Planificación Participativa, y de los Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados.

El Salvador (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

El país, cuenta con una Legislación Ambiental y una Legislación de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, las que plantean que es el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (MARN) la autoridad competente

en materia medioambiental.

A fin de garantizar la protección de la flora y fauna del país, se creó el Sistema de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (SANP) de El Salvador, que cuenta con 15 áreas de conservación, 87 áreas naturales y los manglares remanentes del país, que suman un total de 75,069 hectáreas.

Context & Constraints:

El país aún no cuenta con un sistema de valoración económica para sus Áreas Protegidas. Sin embargo, el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales ha establecido dentro de su Manual de Procedimientos la "Valoración Económica de los Recursos Naturales" y si bien se han realizado algunos estudios de valoración de la biodiversidad en Áreas Protegidas, no se cuenta con estudios e indicadores definidos sobre la contribución económica de las AP al país y a los sectores locales.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * Yes: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

A pesar que existen programas de desarrollo social impulsados por instituciones públicas y organismos no gubernamentales, No existen redes de apoyo formalmente definidas para fomentar la resiliencia,

Las redes de apoyo existentes, están conformadas por organizaciones no gubernamentales, iglesias y comunidades, que trabajan en el tema de la Reducción de Riesgos a Desastres, fortaleciendo de manera incipiente a incrementar la resiliencia de las comunidades en riesgo.

El Gobierno de El Salvador dentro de su Plan Quinquenal, contempla la reforma social denominada "Hacia una sociedad justa y solidaria" y dentro de ella, expresa su deseo de superar las vulnerabilidades ambientales; así mismo hay un rubro que se denomina: "Defender el pan de la familia" y en él se plantea un lineamiento estratégico denominado Red de seguridad alimentaria para proteger a los grupos más vulnerables.

El país cuenta con programas de reducción de pobreza y bienestar social.

En nuestro país existe una compañía de seguros autorizada por la Superintendencia del Sistema Financiero para brindar protección en el sector agrícola, protegiendo la inversión de los Agricultores.

Este Seguro especializado brinda cobertura a los cultivos, ante los daños ocasionados por efectos climáticos, (sequía, vientos tempestuosos, etc.); plagas y enfermedades, y los riesgos inherentes que tiene el cultivo en su fase germinativa.

Context & Constraints:

Si bien el país cuenta con programas de reducción de pobreza y bienestar social, todavía no se ha logrado llegar a toda la población que necesita ser parte de estos programas. Así mismo, aun contando con el apoyo de redes sociales y comunitaria encaminadas a la Reducción de Riesgos a Desastres, hace falta mayor compromiso y conciencia tanto en Gobiernos central, departamental y local, así como de la misma población.

Se cuenta con un programa de aseguramiento de cultivos, desarrollado por la Compañía de Seguros "Seguros del Pacífico", pero muy pocos agricultores pueden acceder a él, por las condiciones o limitantes financieras.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

El gobierno actual contempla institucionalizar y dinamizar un sistema de gestión del ordenamiento ambiental y desarrollo del territorio con visión de cuenca, como elemento indisociable de la planificación, que integre gestión de riesgo enfocada en la sustentabilidad y basada en la prevención, mitigación, adaptación y efectiva protección civil frente al cambio climático.

Así mismo contempla dar mantenimiento y mejorar la red de hospitales y centros de salud, invertir en infraestructura educativa para acercar los centros educativos a las comunidades, mejorando y dando mantenimiento a la infraestructura existente.

Context & Constraints:

Si bien es cierto, en el actual Plan Quinquenal se refleja la importancia de la Reducción de Riesgos a Desastres incorporados en el plan de inversión pública. Existen avances, sin embargo no se han alcanzado los objetivos propuestos, debido a las condiciones financieras en las que se encuentra el país y a la reorientación de fondos debido a las distintas emergencias que se han presentado a finales del año recién pasado y este año.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Sí, existen lineamientos estratégicos establecidos en la Política de vivienda y desarrollo urbano, que están incorporadas en el Plan Quinquenal, en estos lineamientos se establecen medidas para lograr la reducción del déficit que pretende mejorar los servicios básicos de millares de familias en las ciudades y en el campo, para minimizar la vulnerabilidad en que viven estas familias.

Se cuentan con programas y proyectos tanto nacionales como internacionales que contemplan el tema de la estabilización de taludes en zonas propensas a los deslizamientos, inundaciones, etc.

A raíz de los daños ocasionados por la Tormenta Tropical IDA, el Viceministerio de Vivienda, creó una unidad de trabajo llamada "Unidad de Reconstrucción y Manejo de Riesgos", que pretende responder de manera efectiva, rápida y coordinada con otras instituciones del Estado para solventar de inmediato el impacto causado en la pérdida de viviendas de la familia salvadoreña de escasos recursos. El objetivo perseguido es la construcción de viviendas en asentamientos nuevos que no se encuentren en zonas de alto riesgo, asignándoles a su vez servicios básicos y sanitarios indispensables para una vida digna. Las actividades se llevan a cabo en coordinación con otras instituciones del Estado tales como FONAVIPO, ANDA, MARN y Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil, Gobiernos Locales y ONG'S. A la fecha se ha llevado a cabo la creación de un primer Programa llamado "Programa de construcción de viviendas para sectores vulnerables en 5 Departamentos afectados por la Tormenta Tropical IDA".

Context & Constraints:

Aunque hay expresa voluntad política del actual Gobierno de la República, en cuanto a mejorar los servicios básicos disponibles en los asentamientos populares, para reducir el hacinamiento y minimizar la vulnerabilidad en que viven las familias más pobres y de clase media, no se ha podido satisfacer este punto, como se esperaba, debido a las condiciones financieras en las que se encuentra el país, así mismo y tal como se expresó en las limitantes del Indicador Básico 3, sumado a esto los costos que ha traído, los últimos eventos adversos que han impactado al territorio, y que ha implicado brindar a la población afectada, una respuesta pronta y eficaz, durante la emergencia y desarrollar programas inmediatos de recuperación pos desastre

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 100% % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Efectivamente la Ley de creación del Fondo de Protección Civil, Prevención y Mitigación de Desastres, en su artículo 4, expresa que los recursos del FOPROMID solamente podrán utilizarse en la prevención de desastres o en aquellos casos que demanden una oportuna y efectiva atención de emergencia ocasionada por desastres, sea que se trate de un evento que tenga impacto a nivel nacional o que las incidencias del mismo, afecten un espacio delimitado del territorio nacional.

Además, se cuenta con un crédito de cincuenta millones de dólares, otorgado por el BM los cuales podrán ser utilizados en caso de desastres.

Existe un compromiso de desarrollar un sólido enfoque de equidad de género, de igualdad de oportunidades, de trato respetuoso y responsable entre hombres y mujeres.

Context & Constraints:

Así como también se ha expresado la urgente necesidad que se incremente el Fondo de Protección Civil, debido a la alta vulnerabilidad y las múltiples amenazas con las que cuenta el país y que este fondo se utilice en las áreas y componentes de la gestión integral de riesgos a desastres.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

El proceso de identificar, cuantificar y valorar económicamente, así como controlar y evaluar los efectos e impactos ambientales es de vital importancia en proyectos de tipo comercial, habitacional, industriales,

agroindustriales, turismo y otros que se realizan en el país, también es necesario impulsar el uso de metodologías, procedimientos de evaluación y monitoreo ambiental que permitan corregir o minimizar los daños ocasionadas por el no acatamiento de las Normas establecidas para este fin.

Context & Constraints:

Si bien los EIA (Estudios de Impacto Ambiental) están contemplados en la Ley de Medio Ambiente, históricamente se ha hecho caso omiso de ésta normativa, ya que se desarrollan proyectos de construcción de complejos habitacionales y otros en cordilleras, cerros y lugares no aptos, aumentando la susceptibilidad o vulnerabilidad de la población.

Guatemala (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

El artículo 64 de la Constitución Política de la República de Guatemala menciona que es de interés nacional la conservación, protección y mejoramiento del patrimonio natural de la nación. De este mandato surge el decreto 4-89 y reformado con el decreto 110-86 que crea el Sistema Guatemalteco de Áreas Protegidas, SIGAP (recursos naturales).

Durante el 2009 y 2010 aumenta a 26 el número de áreas protegidas que son administradas por la Comisión Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (CONAP) lo que representa un total de 8,358.27 kilómetros cuadrados y 284 áreas protegidas registradas dentro del SIGAP.

En lo referente a los instrumentos legales para las zonas protegidas se cuenta con las Políticas: Forestal Nacional, de Áreas Protegidas y Biodiversidad, de Recursos Marino Costero y de Producción Más Limpia. En cuanto al pago de servicios de ecosistemas, el Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (MARN) está facilitando este mecanismo en la Mancomunidad del Valle, integrada por Salamá, Granados, Rabinal y San Miguel Chicaj.

Se han desarrollado talleres de capacitación orientados al financiamiento y compensación de servicios

ambientales y se han aplicado conocimientos recibidos en la formulación de 49 proyectos comunitarios referidos a servicios ambientales e hídricos. Por acuerdo gubernativo 328-2009 se aprobó la Política para el Manejo Integral de las Zonas Marino Costeras de Guatemala, que busca resolver los problemas socioambientales costeros que garanticen la participación responsable en el desarrollo económico y social.

El MARN desarrolló un proceso de fortalecimiento en la aplicación de herramientas para la evaluación de impacto ambiental en distintas Oficinas de Planificación Municipal por medio de talleres departamentales.

Context & Constraints:

A nivel institucional, se cuenta con una serie de instrumentos que pueden ser de utilidad para lograr cambios significativos en cuanto a la reducción de riesgos a desastres. Sin embargo, no se ha logrado poner en marcha varios de los mandatos legales que lograría en determinado momento reducir los desastres que han aumentando las estadísticas del país y que han sido recurrentes.

En lo que se refiere a medio ambiente, hay varios instrumentos legales, aunque no son conocidos por la población, lo que dificulta su aplicación. Los retos para el país son grandes y diversos, pero con estos instrumentos se puede continuar con el trabajo de la divulgación de las políticas, iniciando en las comunidades organizadas con acompañamiento de las instituciones rectoras, como el MARN, los Consejos de Desarrollo, la CONRED entre otras. Sin embargo, una de las limitaciones para esta tarea es el presupuesto, ya que no puede cubrir este tipo de eventos. Otro factor que frena la continuidad de las políticas es la rotación del personal de las distintas instancias del gobierno y la falta de políticas.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

A nivel de país se cuentan con programas de desarrollo social, en el cual se han invertido 669.9 millones en 2010 de los 1,705.3 millones invertidos desde el 2008. En ese tiempo se han atendido 592,132 familias provenientes de 187 municipios y 20 departamentos. Esta ayuda brindada ha apoyado a las comunidades afectadas por los desastres proveyéndoles alimento, abrigo y cobijo.

El Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación (MAGA) tiene programas de apoyo a pequeños y medianos agricultores con fertilizantes y semillas mejoradas. También el MAGA cuenta con apoyo en microfinanciamiento; sin embargo son entidades privadas o no gubernamentales las que proveen de microfinanciamiento al sector agropecuario.

En el tema de seguros no se cuenta con ningún tipo de apoyo por parte del Gobierno.

En términos de infraestructura, la SE-CONRED emite la Norma para la Reducción de Desastres Uno (NRD1) que tiene por objeto establecer los criterios técnicos mínimos, que deben implementarse en el diseño de obras nuevas, la remodelación o reparación de obras existentes, y la evaluación de obras a efecto de prevenir daños a la integridad de las personas y a la infraestructura indispensable para el desenvolvimiento socioeconómico de la población en caso de desastre. Además, se prohíbe realizar construcciones en áreas de alto riesgo y hace obligatorio la evaluación y remodelación de edificios públicos como escuelas y hospitales que no cumplan los requisitos exigidos. Para el efecto, se validan y aprueban una serie de normas recomendadas por la Asociación Guatemalteca de Ingeniería Estructural y Sísmica (AGIES).

Context & Constraints:

Como país se cuenta con programas de desarrollo social, sin embargo, el enfoque no es el de aumentar la resiliencia de las familias y comunidades propensas al riesgo. Por ello, debe trabajarse coordinadamente para que los programas de asistencia social que actualmente se desarrollan, contengan la estructura que les permita a las familias atendidas construir con bases fuertes un camino hacia la resiliencia propia y de comunidad, de manera que el apoyo recibido no se diluya en las necesidades inmediatas, sino sea parte de un proyecto que vele por la reducción de la vulnerabilidad en la comunidad, así como por la recuperación o construcción de medios de vida, reduciendo los riesgos y asegurando condiciones para el desarrollo futuro.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

El Decreto 25-2010 Ley de la Actividad Aseguradora, aprobado el 14 de julio 2010 cuyos objetivos y alcances establecen modernizar la legislación de seguros con una serie de acciones que dinamicen el mercado de seguros en Guatemala. Fortalece una creciente demanda de aseguramiento ante los efectos de fenómenos adversos, contribuyendo a reducir la vulnerabilidad en las actividades económicas, al disminuir el impacto negativo sobre sectores productivos y económicos del país.

Guatemala participa en un trabajo de transferencia de riesgo con el financiamiento del BID, BM, BCIE y la

Federación Interamericana de empresas de seguros FIDES en el marco del proyecto “Apoyo al Desarrollo de los Seguros Agropecuarios en Centro América”, y recientemente con la Universidad de California en Berkley en un proyecto piloto sobre seguro agropecuario por índices climáticos para las cooperativas de café en Guatemala.

Otro mecanismo desarrollado para reducir la vulnerabilidad en las actividades económicas es el fortalecimiento de las operaciones de pequeñas y medianas empresas –PYMES-, por ser éstas las mayores generadoras de empleo, estrechamente relacionado a un incremento del consumo. Lo que contribuye a reactivar la economía post eventos.

El BID y FIDES han firmado un acuerdo de entendimiento para el financiamiento de un proyecto sobre microseguro en la región. Guatemala participa a través de la Asociación Guatemalteca de Instituciones de Seguros AGIS, Con lo que se estaría fortaleciendo a las PYMES.

Context & Constraints:

Es importante promover en los sectores privado y público el uso de seguros de daños y pérdidas, ya que actualmente sólo el 3% del universo comercial de Guatemala está asegurado. Por ello para los evento de Agatha Pacaya, del total del impacto Q.7,855.7 millones, sólo 240.5 millones pudieron recuperarse por medio de los seguros, dejando Q7,434.5 sin respaldo. De existir regulaciones para obtener seguros de daño y pérdida, en el sector privado, y una obligación para las construcciones del Estado, sería menor el impacto negativo que sufriría el país.

Es importante fomentar el aseguramiento contra fenómenos hidrometeorológicos, asumiendo desde el nivel central un porcentaje de las primas, dado los escasos recursos con que cuentan los gobiernos locales, se ha considerado una opción que permita diversificar el riesgo y reducir la incidencia que hacia los presupuestos estatales están representando los daños y pérdidas producidos por el recurrente impacto de los desastres en Guatemala.

Lo anterior implica generar condiciones previas en las cuales se ha considerado centrar parte del accionar de las instancias de gobierno en coordinación y con el apoyo de la sociedad civil y el sector empresarial.

Los principales retos radican en:

Estandarizar la información del riesgo y sus componentes

Mejorar las metodologías de indicadores de riesgo y su gestión

Mejorar la metodología que permita la generación de escenarios ante eventos extremos

Generar y difundir técnicas para reducir las vulnerabilidades en comunidades con altos índices de desigualdad .

Acciones que podrán ser realizadas en la medida que se logre la continuidad del personal técnico de las instituciones relacionadas a la temática y la profesionalización del mismo.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Bajo el liderazgo de la Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia –SEGEPLAN- para agosto 2010 se completaron 240 de 333 planes municipales de desarrollo, donde se incorporó la variable riesgo como un elemento de análisis más.

En una segunda etapa, se trabaja en la formulación de planes de ordenamiento territorial, en al menos 15 municipios considerados prioritarios y el plan de ordenamiento metropolitano que será lanzado en 2010.

En marzo 2010 se emitió el Acuerdo Número 03-2010 de la Secretaría Ejecutiva de la Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres –SECONRED- , en donde se emite la Norma para Reducción de Desastres Uno (NRD-1). Esta norma tiene como objeto establecer los criterios técnicos mínimos, que deben implementarse en el diseño de obras de infraestructura nuevas, la remodelación o reparación de obras existentes, y la evaluación de éstas a efecto de prevenir daños a la integridad de las personas y a la infraestructura indispensable para el desenvolvimiento socioeconómico de la población.

La normativa será aplicable a las obras críticas, esenciales e importantes, conforme la clasificación contenida en la Norma Recomendada AGIES NR-1-2000, Bases Generales de Diseño y Construcción.

Context & Constraints:

A nivel de país es importante que se continúe trabajando en lograr que todos los municipios cuenten con un plan de desarrollo donde la variable riesgo sea incorporada de manera integral para abordar el tema con propiedad y así construir un camino sólido hacia la resiliencia de las comunidades.

Así mismo, es importante continuar el trabajo en el desarrollo de normas de construcción en las obras públicas y privadas, tanto las consideraciones que deben hacerse en la infraestructura (tipo de estructura, calidad de materiales), como en las evaluaciones de sitio correspondientes, para que en conjunto se logre minimizar la vulnerabilidad estructural.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Con la adopción del Protocolo de Recuperación como la herramienta que regula y organiza las acciones que se implementen en el contexto postdesastre, Guatemala hace manifiesto el compromiso de articular los esfuerzos de rehabilitación y reconstrucción en el mediano plazo, con el fortalecimiento de procesos de desarrollo de los territorios y poblaciones en el largo plazo que garanticen la seguridad de los medios de vida de la población, y la aplicación de la variable de riesgo.

El Protocolo de Recuperación, ordena en ejes y procesos las acciones propuestas para transformar la dinámica de la población y el territorio mientras se reparan los daños generados por el desastre. Así mismo, orienta la dinámica de la comunidad y el país hacia un desarrollo sostenible y seguro, centrado en la articulación de los temas de solución habitacional, infraestructura básica, agua y saneamiento, seguridad alimentaria, educación, salud, gobernabilidad, coordinación interinstitucional, reactivación de la economía local, preparación y mitigación; constituidos como los 10 ejes de intervención.

Su aplicación está unida a un plan de acción en el que se priorizan necesidades sobre la base de características pre-desastre de la población afectada y se establecen compromisos de los sectores involucrados. Para septiembre 2010, la mesa de solución habitacional es la que presenta mayores avances, convirtiéndose con ello en el eje integrador del Protocolo de Recuperación.

Context & Constraints:

Para continuar el trabajo, es importante lograr que las autoridades locales asuman el compromiso de coordinar bajo los lineamientos establecidos en el Protocolo de Recuperación, con las mesas sectoriales es una tarea aún no concluida, que debe continuar la incorporación de instancias representantes de la sociedad civil y la iniciativa privada.

El proceso es complejo y requiere de la voluntad política de las autoridades locales y de los representantes de los sectores sociales y empresariales del país, quienes deben ver en este esfuerzo el mecanismo que unifique el enfoque de trabajo que permita reducir las vulnerabilidades de los territorios, las poblaciones y la actividad económica social desarrollada en los mismos.

El mecanismo que en primera instancia se ha considerado para promover el interés de participación de estos sectores es divulgar el trabajo y logros realizados, así como desarrollar los procesos de otros 4 ejes fuertemente relacionados al eje de solución habitacional. Esta tarea complementaria, facilitará la incorporación de estos sectores de un proceso que ha sido exitoso, aunque sigue limitando su participación a instancias de carácter gubernamental.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

El avanece en las evaluaciones de impacto de riesgo a los desastres, Guatemala lo ha centrado en la etapa post desastre.

A raíz de los eventos del 2010 y de la presencia de la Misión Interagencial de CEPAL, propició que el personal de SECONRED lograra trabajar en conjunto con los especialistas, conociendo un poco más del proceso de recolección de información así como de la evaluación del impacto en diferentes sectores: vivienda, educación y cultura, salud, energía, agua potable y saneamiento, transporte y comunicaciones, agropecuario, industria y comercio, y turismo.

Especialmente en infraestructura, la experiencia adquirida en los eventos ocurridos en 2010 en la atención de la emergencia, así como en la recuperación, generaron procesos que ahora permiten conocer en menor tiempo las condiciones de infraestructura (vial y energética) y brindar la atención oportuna (habilitación de carreteras y energía), así como evaluar de mejor forma el impacto generado por el/los desastres el país.

La Unidad Ejecutora de Conservación Vial (COVIAL) actúa acorde a su Plan de Contingencia, y realiza evaluaciones de impacto en los proyectos de infraestructura, con base al Manual de Normas de Ejecución (1985).

Por otro lado, el Vice-Ministerio de Energía, debido a los procesos estandarizados de construcción y colocación de torres y equipo, y el cumplimiento en tiempo del mantenimiento, genera que pocas veces sufra daño considerable. El abastecimiento de energía se trabaja por circuitos lo que permite abastecer por una u otra vía. El daño surge en áreas rurales donde no está completo el proceso.

Context & Constraints:

A nivel de país no se ha logrado contar con las capacidades técnicas para lograr realizar eficientemente las evaluaciones de impacto en cada uno de los sectores de manera estructurada y basados en un procedimiento internacional como el de CEPAL. Por ello, es importante que se trabaje en gestionar las capacitaciones necesarias para lograr contar con el equipo que pueda dirigir y realizar las evaluaciones de impacto en eventos menores.

Es importante también que se trabaje a nivel de todas las instituciones gubernamentales para que generen los mecanismos de recolección y registro de información durante la emergencia y la recuperación que permita realizar las evaluaciones de impacto con datos acertados para determinar de igual forma las necesidades de las poblaciones afectadas.

La Unidad Ejecutora de Conservación Vial (COVIAL) a pesar de actuar con base al Manual de Normas de Ejecución, los formatos de impacto ambiental carecen de actualizaciones y no incluyen en sus valores la evolución del riesgo. Por lo que es importante trabajar en este punto.

Honduras (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Aun falta esta info

Context & Constraints:

Aun falta esta info

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* Yes: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

Existen programas nacionales para el tema de erradicación de pobreza y subsidio para grupos vulnerables pero ninguno enfocado para recuperación post desastres. (RESILENCIA)

Context & Constraints:

No se ha incorporado en los planes del sector social un enfoque y destino de recursos para la resiliencia. Todos los recursos se gestionan para responder a las emergencias. No existen planes de recuperación a nivel municipal, regional y nacional.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

El problema central es. Que no ha habido una continuidad ni permanencia ni un compromiso real de las instituciones que forman parte del SINAGER. En los planes se ha reflejado pero hasta ahora se empiezan a hacer las consideraciones presupuestarias para atender el tema , sin embargo los recursos son insuficientes. Falta la aplicación de la normativa y otros aspectos legales.cha y que fortalecer los niveles de coordinación interinstitucional

Context & Constraints:

Falta fortalecer las políticas de prevención. falta transparencia en el otorgamiento de los permisos de construcción, lo que crea lugares que ya son inhabitables.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Lo que existe es una falta de transparencia en el otorgamiento de los permisos de construcción. Faltan ordenanzas municipales de donde construir y no. Así mismo aplicarse la Ley para las zonas vulnerables. (Fuente de Información SEPLAN)

Context & Constraints:

Falta el código de construcción civil, (viviendas de todo tipo).

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Se incluyó el concepto de recuperación en la ley del SINAGER mencionando la necesidad de que en la recuperación se integre el tema de reducción de riesgo.

Context & Constraints:

El tema de recuperación apenas ha empezado a abordarse. Si Honduras fue seleccionado por PNUD como país piloto en la temática lo que ha permitido algunos avances.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Si se evalúa pero nadie lo aplica Ni lo controla. No hay un ente rector que evalúe dichos proyectos de manera permanente.

No hay impactos del riesgo de desastre tomados en cuenta en las evaluaciones de Impacto Ambiental por que falta un enfoque integral sobre el tema. El PNUD esta trabajando en un taller de socialización respecto al tema de recuperación temprana.

En el país existe un sistema de evaluación ambiental que funciona desde varios años y ya hay acercamientos entre COPECO y Serna para ampliar este mecanismo incluyendo criterios sobre gestión de riesgos.

Context & Constraints:

No hay seguimiento y control de las acciones tomadas en el momento de la ejecución de la obra.

Jamaica (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Jamaica has made significant strides in Environmental Management with the establishment of the National

Resource Conservation Act (1991) and the formulation of a single agency (national Environment and Planning Agency) in 2001 with sole responsibility for addressing environmental issues. Projects such as the "Ridge to Reef" looks specifically at land use and natural resource management of targeted watershed areas and its effects on marine environment.

The country has also examined the whole conceptual framework for the Adaptation to Climate change which was initially addressed under preparation of the first National Communication and has been updated under preparation of the second national communication.

Jamaica is Party to the United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol.

The Meteorological Service is the National focal point to the UNFCCC.

The mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into development planning has been an integral component of the work programme of the National Disaster Office. Notwithstanding greater buy in is necessary by the various sectors, in working towards this effort.

EIAs being reviewed to be a more established requirement for approval.

SEA to be developed and included as part of the D.O.

Regarding PES, project is underway to cost value ecosystems.

Signatory to RAMSAR Convention and Designation of RAMSAR sites.

Establishment of Devt. Assistance Centre - "One-Stop Shop".

Context & Constraints:

While the link has been made in terms of Disasters and Environmental Protection there needs to be greater collaboration among agencies especially as it relates to monitoring and enforcement, sharing of data and public education strategies.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* Yes: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

A framework has been developed to minimize risk to vulnerable populations impacted by disasters. This forms part of the national development plan, Vision 2030 spearheaded by the Planning Institute of Jamaica

(PIOJ). The Government of Jamaica through the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) has implemented several programmes to address the needs of vulnerable populations who are affected by disasters: ie the Programme for Advancement through Health and Education (PATH); Rehabilitation Programmes which includes compassionate grants and rehabilitation grants. There are other programmes that are operated by NGOs such as the Red Cross, Food for the Poor, Salvation Army and ADRA that provide assistance to vulnerable persons (housing, skills training, healthcare, food assistance and clothing).

The passage of Hurricane Dean in 2007 saw the distribution of rehabilitation grants with the MLSS taking a lead approach. Of important note was that rehabilitation grants to assist with rebuilding were not issued to families living in very high risk areas until they could provide evidence of the ability to relocate to safer locations. This was supported by No Build Orders by the local authority and Public Education drives spearheaded through community-based organisations.

There is also the existence of a National Shelter and Welfare Action Plan developed by the National Disaster Office in conjunction with the National Shelter and Welfare Committee, which clearly outlines the roles and responsibilities of the welfare agencies in responding to emergencies along a three tiered response strategy.

A squatter management unit has also been implemented with the mandate of coordinating the national response to existing informal settlements as well as those which are emerging.

A draft Homeless Policy (conceptual framework to become Green Paper) has also been developed. MLSS and Min of Agriculture grants.

Crop and property insurance - PC Banks, Co-operatives, partner schemes

Context & Constraints:

Absence of dedicated budget for the lead agency/ministry to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk. Budgetary allocations lean more towards addressing poverty alleviation strategies through the Government's Public assistance programme rather than adopting a socio-cultural approach to reducing risk.

At present there is a Relief Policy, Emergency Relief Clearance Policy and a Shelter and Welfare Action Plan that needs to be revised to reflect the current realities.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Agriculture and Tourism sectors mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction.

Tourism facilities retrofitted.

Public infrastructure agencies(JPS, NWA, NWC, etc) incorporating DRR in upgrading systems.

Context & Constraints:

Little or no mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction principles into the National Macro-Economic Planning Policy inspite of inclusion in National Planning document, Vision 2030.

Cost constraints may influence implementation of policies. Some procedures are short-cut.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The achievements to date have been in the form of policy and legislation mainly as listed below.

Building codes

Town & Country Planning Act

Local improvements Act

Parish Council's Act

NRCA Act

Development Approval process

The country's frequent experience with hazards prompted the decision for Environmental Impact Assessment to be a requirement for medium to large scale projects or those that are undertaken in environmentally sensitive areas. The National Disaster Office is also required to conduct vulnerability assessments for some types of developments.

Amendments being made to the existing Building Code.

Improvement in attitude towards change.

World Bank project for Slope Stabilization.

Safe Roof and Safe Building training.

Guidelines and Draft Policy for hillside development.

Context & Constraints:

There are limitations towards comprehensive management of human settlements due to the outmoded nature of numerous development orders and the deficiency in the institutional capacity of monitoring agencies to enforce existing legislation

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

The Post Disaster Recovery process is informed by the Planning Institute of Jamaica (the government economic planning arm) and the National Disaster Office.

While the concept of “building back better” is widely accepted by most agencies that function in the recovery phase, greater work is needed in this area. There is the absence of a Comprehensive Recovery Plan and a Policy for post disaster replacement housing.

No Build Orders in affected communities have in instances been carried out by some Local Authority to ensure that areas such as wetlands remain uninhabited.

Relocation of vulnerable populations was achieved post-Hurricane Ivan in 2004 where most of the over 350 affected families have been relocated.

Since Hurricane Dean in 2007, five coastal communities have been identified where their most vulnerable populations will be relocated in an effort to ensure that persons do not return to reside in the affected areas.

Some NGOs and the National Disaster Office have included basic risk reduction measures in the re-building of homes and have trained community level personnel in safer building practices.

Context & Constraints:

There is inconsistency in the incorporation of risk reduction measures in infrastructure works.

No comprehensive recovery programme is in existence.

Too many formal settlements exist in vulnerable areas.

Gender issues: how to get males involved?

Current recovery mechanisms are not streamlined.

Funds are not allocated for reconstruction - there is no consistent relationship to DRR.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The permit and license regulations under the NRCA act requires that such categories of development be submitted to the National Environment and Planning Agency for review. Hazard and vulnerability assessments are conducted for these applications and recommendations made for mitigating hazards. All large scale projects are required to submit Environmental Impact Assessments for review, these include infrastructure development projects.

The organization is also pushing to have Hazard Impact Assessments conducted for large projects as a policy.

There is now a more rigorous review of hazard risk assessments in the development approval process and for issuing of permits and licences.

NCA Act.

Context & Constraints:

There are challenges with the timeframe of the approval process (90 days).

Assessing development applications is not a core function of the ODPEM. Although the skills exist, the human resources are not always available to adequately undertake such assessments. The volume of applications to be assessed nationally is quite large and beyond the capacity of the organization.

Data to assess risk is not captured in a systematized process.

Mexico (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

El Instituto Nacional de Ecología ha adquirido un compromiso institucional en materia de adaptación al cambio climático, ya que diferentes instrumentos de planificación y programas de acción a nivel nacional y subnacional, abordan dicho planteamiento. Ejemplo de éstos son: el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2007-2012, que enmarca la adaptación al cambio climático en el objetivo once del eje cuatro sobre sustentabilidad ambiental; la Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático de 2007, que incluye líneas de acción para el fortalecimiento de capacidades de adaptación y de reducción del riesgo; los Programas Estatales de Acción ante el Cambio Climático que desarrollan evaluaciones técnicas sobre los impactos, la vulnerabilidad y la adaptación al cambio climático, con un enfoque de gestión de riesgos; y el Programa Especial de Cambio Climático (PECC), iniciativa del Gobierno Federal que incluye metas específicas para contribuir a desarrollar capacidades de adaptación.

La visión del PECC respecto a la adaptación y desarrollo de capacidades estratégicas para 2050 considera tres etapas:

- 1)2008-2012. Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad del país y valoración económica de las medidas prioritarias.
- 2)2013-2030. Fortalecimiento de capacidades estratégicas de adaptación, nacionales, regionales y sectoriales.
- 3)2031-2050. Consolidación de las capacidades construidas para lograr metas de adaptación a largo plazo.

El cumplimiento cabal del PECC podría alcanzar una reducción total de emisiones anuales en 2012, de alrededor de 51 millones de toneladas de CO₂e, con respecto al escenario tendencial (línea base al 2012 que ascendería a 786 MtCO₂e), y como resultado de acciones desarrolladas en los sectores relacionados con la generación y uso de energía, agricultura, bosques y otros usos del suelo, y desechos.

Con la instalación de la Comisión Intersecretarial para el Manejo Sustentable de Mares y Costas, se abre un espacio de coordinación institucional que permite la promoción de acciones transversales con enfoque integral.

Context & Constraints:

Actualmente INMUJERES implementa el proyecto "Género y Cambio Climático", que considera el deterioro del medio ambiente y el incremento de los desastres naturales como un efecto del cambio climático, e involucra a la Coordinación General de Protección Civil, INMUJERES, SEMARNAT, a la SRE y PNUD. Dicho proyecto, compuesto por acciones a nivel estatal, municipal, nacional e internacional, tiene por objetivo realizar un documento en el cual las mujeres expresen cómo afectan los efectos del cambio climático en sus comunidades. Este documento proveerá insumos para la Conferencia sobre Cambio Climático (COP 16) a realizarse en noviembre próximo.

Como reto, se identifica la necesidad de fortalecer las capacidades a nivel nacional y subnacional, en materia de evaluación de impactos, vulnerabilidad e instrumentación de medidas de adaptación al cambio climático. La forma en que se puede solventar dicho requerimiento es mediante la impartición de cursos y talleres prácticos de capacitación y el intercambio de experiencias.

Un medio que se identifica para captar recursos económicos es el diseño de mecanismos financieros, regionales e internacionales, que sean de acceso rápido a los gobiernos nacionales y locales.

La instrumentación de acciones integrales de prevención entre los diferentes sectores sociales, económicos y naturales es un reto que sigue presente a nivel nacional y subnacional. Otra medida sugerida es la creación de programas de mitigación en estados y municipios, lo que resulta un gran reto considerando las diferentes capacidades institucionales entre las entidades y la gran desigualdad existente entre los municipios del país.

Resulta vital reducir la vulnerabilidad de los sistemas naturales y humanos en forma sistemática y que los sectores productivos y sociales, a nivel nacional y subnacional, se sensibilicen e incluyan la reducción del riesgo y la adaptación al cambio climático en sus políticas sectoriales.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

Existen comunidades y asentamientos humanos con alto grado de marginación, de deterioro ambiental y de exposición a los fenómenos precursores de los desastres. Por ello, se han impulsado acciones transversales compartidas en materia de género, desarrollo social, medio ambiente y protección civil, derechos humanos, desarrollo de los pueblos indígenas, promoción de accesibilidad y combate a la discriminación, atención de poblaciones por condición de edad, entre otras actividades.

Actualmente, se aplica el Programa de Atención a Contingencias Climatológicas (PACC), el cual es administrado por la Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Social, Pesca y Alimentación (SAGARPA). El PACC, fue adoptado bajo un esquema de aseguramiento, para apoyar a productores agropecuarios, pesqueros y acuícolas de bajos ingresos, con el fin de reincorporarlos en sus respectivas actividades productivas en el menor tiempo posible ante la ocurrencia de contingencias climatológicas atípicas, relevantes, no recurrentes e impredecibles. Dicho Programa recibe, de acuerdo a la Ley de Presupuesto y Responsabilidad Hacendaria, un porcentaje legal anualizado para contar con recursos suficientes.

Context & Constraints:

Los programas ordinarios de productividad deben centrar su atención en las zonas de desastres con mayor énfasis, para colaborar la recuperación y reactivación económica en casos de desastre.

En materia de reducción de vulnerabilidad ante los impactos del cambio climático, resulta indispensable fortalecer los instrumentos clave disponibles para la gestión de riesgo de corto plazo. Se requiere igualmente, actualizar la información contenida en éstos, para contribuir en la actualización del Atlas Nacional. Para este propósito se sugiere promover el desarrollo de políticas y elaboración de atlas estatales para el reordenamiento de la población expuesta a riesgo hacia zonas de menor vulnerabilidad, de acuerdo con la información disponible en los atlas elaborados por diversas dependencias federales.

Para 2012, se espera publicar los Atlas de Riesgos de las 32 entidades federativas, integrar en el 95% de los planes estatales de desarrollo las medidas preventivas para reducción de riesgo ante desastres, que deriven de los Atlas de Riesgos y realizar 6 jornadas regionales por año, con el apoyo del Consejo Consultivo Nacional para el Desarrollo Sustentable (CCNDS), para difundir los conocimientos sobre los impactos del cambio climático e integrar criterios de sustentabilidad ambiental en las políticas públicas de las entidades federativas.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

La Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación (SAGARPA), presenta informes preventivos, manifestaciones de impacto ambiental (MIA) y estudios de riesgo en los principales sectores productivos del país, los cuales pueden ser realizados por instituciones de investigación, colegios o asociaciones profesionales. En el marco del Consejo Mexicano para el Desarrollo Rural Sustentable (CMDRS) organismo integrado por 142 miembros representantes de las organizaciones campesinas de los sectores social y privado, instituciones académicas, cámaras legislativas y dependencias del Programa Especial Concurrente, se discute la compra de seguros catastróficos para estos sectores productivos.

Context & Constraints:

Etiquetar recursos para la RRD en la cadena de producción del país.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including

enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Aunque existen normas para el ordenamiento territorial, la LXI Legislatura de la Cámara de Diputados acordó la creación de un marco normativo para lograr que el crecimiento urbano en México sea ordenado y con respeto a las zonas con riesgo inundación. Asimismo se asignarán mayores recursos a la Comisión Nacional del Agua en el Presupuesto de Egresos de la Federación 2011.

En respuesta a los crecientes problemas de inestabilidad de laderas en diferentes regiones de México, al gran impacto que tienen en la vida de la población, y los daños que ocasionan a la infraestructura, se puso en operación el Sistema de Comunicación a Distancia del proyecto de instrumentación geotécnica, sísmica y pluvial de una ladera potencialmente inestable en la Sierra Norte de Puebla. Se dio continuidad al proyecto de vigilancia geodésica de una ladera inestable en Teziutlán, Puebla. Del mismo modo, se continuó el monitoreo geodésico para determinar los desplazamientos superficiales en dicha ladera.

En relación con el suelo, edificación y patrimonio construido, se ha creado el Programa Especial de Cambio Climático, el cual plantea que se debe promover la incorporación de criterios preventivos de adaptación ante los efectos del cambio climático en las políticas y programas de desarrollo urbano y ordenamiento territorial, que atiendan en particular a los sectores más vulnerables de la población.

Context & Constraints:

Asignación de recursos para mejorar el ordenamiento territorial.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Las Reglas de Operación del FONDEN han sufrido modificaciones en la búsqueda constante por agilizar el procedimiento para acceder a los recursos que se autorizan con cargo al instrumento financiero denominado FONDEN Reconstrucción, consiguiéndose efectivamente acortar los tiempos de respuesta.

En las modificaciones de 2009, se establece:

- Canalizar al Fideicomiso del FONDEN, constituido por cada una de las entidades federativas, los recursos que le corresponda aportar, por cuenta y orden de las entidades federativas, para la restitución parcial o total de los daños sufridos por un fenómeno natural perturbador en los sectores de competencia de las entidades federativas, municipios u órganos político-administrativos del Distrito Federal.
- Apoyar la restitución parcial o total de los daños sufridos en los sectores de competencia federal afectados por un fenómeno natural perturbador.
- Otorgar recursos a través de apoyos parciales inmediatos para la ejecución de las acciones emergentes, tales como el restablecimiento de las comunicaciones, los servicios básicos, la limpieza inmediata, remoción de escombros y todo aquello que coadyuve a la normalización de la actividad de la zona afectada, así como para evitar mayores daños y proteger a la población.
- Otorgar recursos a las dependencias y entidades de la Administración Pública Federal para la adquisición de equipo especializado.
- Otorgar recursos a las entidades federativas para la constitución de fondos estatales para la prevención y atención de desastres naturales.
- Canalizar recursos para la realización de proyectos y el establecimiento de instrumentos de administración y transferencia de riesgos que estén relacionados con la prevención y atención de los efectos ocasionados por fenómenos naturales perturbadores.

Durante 2009, se atendieron 23 Declaratorias de Emergencia logrando en muchos de los casos, la entrega de insumos horas después de sucedido el fenómeno, beneficiando con ello alrededor 464,500 personas afectadas.

Context & Constraints:

Se consideran las experiencias previas que afectan a las personas y la infraestructura. En este sentido, se pretende que los riesgos y eventos pasados, en un futuro sean minimizados.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Cada año se elabora la publicación " Impacto Socioeconómico de los Principales Desastres", que incluye reportes de diversos fenómenos ocurridos en México, como inundaciones, lluvias torrenciales, sismos y deslizamientos, algunos de ellos evaluados conjuntamente con la Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL).

Asimismo, se ha creado e implementado el Sistema de Análisis de Visualización de Escenarios de Riesgo (SAVER), con el objetivo de representar el impacto de un escenario de desastre y en particular las pérdidas económicas, para privilegiar la inversión en términos de mitigación de los riesgos.

En materia de infraestructura educativa, el INIFED trabaja en la identificación del grado de exposición, la vulnerabilidad y los riesgos de la infraestructura física educativa nacional, así como en la distribución de información que permita revisar y actualizar las normas que regulan la infraestructura física educativa del país.

La SAGARPA presenta informes preventivos, manifestaciones de impacto ambiental (MIA) y estudios de riesgo, los cuales son realizados por instituciones de investigación, colegios o asociaciones profesionales. Para elaborar una MIA, un informe preventivo o un estudio de riesgo existen guías. En el caso del informe preventivo y la MIA regional existen guías genéricas; para las MIA particulares existe una guía para cada sector productivo (turístico, aprovechamiento forestal, vías generales de comunicación, cambio de uso de suelo, residuos peligrosos, pesquero, petrolero, minero, industrial, energía eléctrica, plantaciones forestales y gasero). De la misma manera existen guías para la elaboración de estudios de riesgo a cuatro niveles: Nivel 0 - Ductos Terrestres; Nivel 1 - Informe Preliminar de Riesgo; Nivel 2 - Análisis de Riesgo; y, Nivel 3 - Análisis Detallado de Riesgo.

Context & Constraints:

Contemplar las evaluaciones producto de los Sistemas de Visualización, con el fin de prevenir desastres y en su caso, minimizar los riesgos para la población, la infraestructura y el ambiente.

Nicaragua (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

> Estrategia Nacional Ambiental y de Cambio Climático (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15491_estrategianacionalambientalydecambi.pdf [PDF]

Description:

El PNUD ha apoyado la formulación integral de la estrategia ambiental y cambio climático, contando con la formulación de proyectos en adaptación y movilización de recursos. Actualmente se cuenta con documento aprobado por el ejecutivo sobre la Estrategia Nacional Ambiental y del Cambio Climático Plan de Acción 2010-2015, la que incorpora cinco lineamientos estratégicos como son la Educación Ambiental para la Vida, Defensa y Protección Ambiental de los Recursos Naturales, Conservación, Recuperación, Captación y Cosecha de Agua, Mitigación, Adaptación y Gestión de Riesgo ante el Cambio Climático y el Manejo Sostenible de la Tierra. El Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales, gerencia el proceso de implementación de la estrategia con el apoyo de las instituciones de gobierno, los Gobiernos Municipales, los Gabinetes Ambientales, Productivos y Económicos territoriales.

MARENA, ha realizado estudios sobre evaluación de la vulnerabilidad actual y futura del sistema recursos hídricos y agricultura, elaborándose una estrategia de adaptación ante el cambio climático fundamentada en acciones de conservación del suelo y del agua, incremento de la productividad del suelo, reconversión de los sistemas de producción y participación, en coordinación con los gobiernos municipales que se ubican dentro de la Cuenca No. 64.

El CIES ha contribuido en el diseño de modelos de desarrollo y su relación con las afectaciones del Ambiente y los Recursos naturales.

La SE-SINAPRED/CEPREDENAC, colaboró en la reproducción de 1,250 Guías de Educación Ambiental para el Manejo integrado de Cuencas Hidrográficas.

Context & Constraints:

Dentro de las principales limitaciones, se tiene que aun los factores subyacentes ó riesgos agregados a reducir no son considerados como problemas para el desarrollo seguro.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* No: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

Con el Proyecto "Preparación contra terremotos y mitigación del peligro sísmico en América Central (RESIS II)-Nicaragua, desarrollado por INETER, MTI, IGG-CIGEO/UNAN-Managua y la UNI, se avanzó en el mapeo de vulnerabilidad estructural de edificaciones típicas en el área piloto del Distrito III – Managua, sector rural-Masaya, Inventario de edificaciones, desarrollo de curvas de capacidad para los diferentes tipos de edificios, desarrollo/compilación de las funciones de vulnerabilidad, recomendaciones de reforzamiento de estructuras viables económicamente, actualización del catálogo sísmico, para establecer una nueva regionalización sismo-tectónica de América Central.

Se destaca el SIG Georriesgos, desarrollado por INETER, cuya función es recopilar, procesar y diseminar datos e información de Amenazas por sismos, lluvias, amenazas geológicas en áreas territoriales prioritarias cercanas a volcanes seleccionados, Amenazas ante Tsunamis en la costa del pacífico, orientado hacia la planificación del territorio con un enfoque de gestión de riesgo de la población y áreas productivas.

Entre el 2009 y 2010, la Secretaria Ejecutiva del SINAPRED, ha entregado materiales de construcción, beneficiando a 142,604 familias-afectadas por fenómenos socio naturales en todo el país, en donde el 70% -99,823 familias lo representan mujeres jefas de hogar como beneficiarias directas, con un costo aproximadamente de 45 millones de córdobas incluyendo costo de materiales y transporte. Se atendieron 33 centros educativos de la Región Autónoma Atlántico Sur afectados por el huracán Ida, con la entrega de materiales para rehabilitar los techos en escuelas ubicadas en los sitios de la Desembocadura del Río Grande, Laguna de Perlas, Bluefields y Kukra Hill.

Context & Constraints:

Dentro de las principales limitaciones, aun falta contar con diseños y modelos en la compatibilidad de datos espaciales, estándares y codificación para su aplicación en mapas temáticos, limitando el acceso de la información base para la incorporación efectiva de la gestión de riesgo en los procesos de planificación del desarrollo y reducción de la pobreza.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

A través del Programa Regional para la Reducción de la Vulnerabilidad y Degradación Ambiental, PREVDA y en coordinación con MARENA, INETER, MAGFOR, entre otras instituciones, se cuenta con la experiencia en la Sub cuenca del Río Malacatoya, donde participan aproximadamente 600 productores de los municipios de Boaco, Santa Lucía, Teustepe, San Lorenzo, San José de los Remates, Ciudad Darío, Tipitapa y Granada en la dinámica de construcción de gestión territorial intermunicipal, competencia exclusiva de los gobiernos locales en coordinación con la Asociación de Municipios de Nueva Segovia (AMUNSE) y Boaco (AMUB). El principal logro ha sido la ejecución de las subvenciones de desarrollo local para el manejo y regeneración natural del suelo, capacitar a 282 productores de la sub cuenca que han incorporado en sus sistemas productivos mejores prácticas en el manejo de recursos hídricos, recursos naturales y riesgo; la elaboración de 38 planes de fincas con metodología participativa correspondiente al sistema agroforestal.

En el 2009 y en el marco del Programa de Desarrollo Local y Seguridad Alimentaria, impulsado por el INIFOM y con apoyo de la Comunidad Europea, se han establecido coordinaciones para la ejecución de proyectos intermunicipales coordinados entre la Asociación de Municipios de Nueva Segovia (AMUNSE) y la Asociación de Municipios del Norte (AMUPNOR). También se ha avanzado en coordinación con la Asociación de Municipios de Rivas y la Asociación de Municipios por la protección de la laguna de Apoyo (AMICTLAN), en la promoción de una visión de planificación integral del territorio para consolidar los procesos de gestión y el desarrollo de la economía local.

Context & Constraints:

La complejidad en el uso de los estudios y planes de gestión de riesgo limita el aprovechamiento máximo de éstos; por los Comunitarios para lograr la implementación de criterios de sostenibilidad de gestión integral de riesgos y de las acciones promovidas en el territorio.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Se ha avanzado en la reubicación de 390 familias que habitaban en la costa del Lago de Managua y que fueron afectadas por las intensas lluvias del año 2008, hacia el Asentamiento “Huellas de Jesucristo”, en el Municipio de Tipitapa, para reducir las condiciones de vulnerabilidad social y ambiental de la población en riesgo.

Se incorporado criterios de reducción de vulnerabilidad en infraestructuras aéreas, obras drenaje, se han implementado medidas de mitigación y estudios de vulnerabilidad de acueductos. Especial énfasis merece el recién terminado proyecto de Saneamiento del Lago de Managua, que con la construcción de redes de tuberías desviando la ruta de las aguas negras de la ciudad de Managua, desde el Lago hacia las plantas de tratamiento de aguas, se reduce sustancialmente la vulnerabilidad en adquirir enfermedades contagiosas y epidemias de los capitalinos.

Actualmente, existen importantes iniciativas para establecer estrategias encaminadas a la protección de los recursos acuíferos, la Empresa Nicaragüense de Acueductos y Alcantarillados -ENACAL impulsa el saneamiento y tratamiento adecuado de las aguas residuales en importantes cuencas hidrográficas, como la de la Laguna de Masaya, Lago de Nicaragua y Xolotlan.

Las nuevas plantas que se construyen para la generación de energía, incorporan normas de construcción de obras civiles y reducción de riesgos, en el 2009 se instalaron nuevas Plantas de ALBANISA y una Planta Eólica AMAYO en Rivas.

Context & Constraints:

El presupuesto es limitado para una planificación integral de reubicación de asentamientos humanos en riesgos, lo que mantiene una dependencia fuerte de la Cooperación Internacional para la implementación de los procesos constructivos.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

En el campo de la rehabilitación productiva y en el marco del “Proyecto de Recuperación de Emergencia por el Huracán Félix”, la SE-SINAPRED en coordinación con el Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal y el Gobierno de la Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte GRAAN, se ha logrado avanzar con la implementación de un programa agroalimentario, proporcionando 22,599 quintales de semilla de maíz, frijol y 20,845 unidades de herramientas agrícolas que beneficiaron a 25,000 familias de la Costa Caribe Norte; además se entregó material vegetativo para beneficiar a 1,000 familias en el Municipio de Puerto Cabezas; esta acción ha sido con el objetivo de fortalecer la independencia alimentaria post desastre. En este primer semestre del 2010, se continuó la implementación de las actividades de mitigación de desastres en los municipios beneficiados por el Programa Regional para la Reducción de la Vulnerabilidad y Degradación Ambiental, PREVDA, financiado por la donación de la Unión Europea: Boaco, Santa Lucia, San José de los Remates, San Lorenzo, Teustepe, Ciudad Darío, Tipitapa y Granada, brindando asistencia técnica a 296 productores para el control de plagas y recolección de

semillas. Se lograron revisar 108 planes silvopastoril, e identificación de lugares donde se construirán 4 estanques construidos con maquinaria, 5,200 acequias, 11 sistemas de cosechas de aguas de lluvias, 4 sistemas de captación de agua por gravedad.

Se entregó en el mes de junio del 2009, la cantidad de 1,000 cepas de plátanos a igual cantidad de familias en el municipio de Puerto Cabezas para fortalecer su independencia alimentaria.

Context & Constraints:

Existe limitada incorporación de actores no tradicionales como el sector privado y otras organizaciones comunitarias, sin embargo las comunicaciones y coordinación se afianzan cuando ocurren situaciones de desastres.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

En el período de agosto – noviembre de 2010, se realizó el Análisis Social y Evaluación Ambiental del “Proyecto de Recuperación de Emergencia por el Huracán Félix”, el cual permitirá contar con un plan de las principales inversiones del Proyecto.

A través del INVUR, se ha impulsado el análisis de emplazamientos de sitios para la construcción de viviendas de interés social, se tiene una eficiente coordinación interinstitucional y sectorial para el análisis de la inversión habitacional y realizar la evaluación del riesgo en la fase de pre factibilidad del proyecto, de esta forma se agiliza el trámite de permisología en la ventanilla única para la construcción de viviendas. Se ha avanzado en la elaboración de metodologías para evaluar las infraestructuras como puentes y carreteras en donde se ha incorporado indicadores de gestión de riesgos para evaluar la vulnerabilidad estructural.

Context & Constraints:

Aun falta la incorporación de actores no tradicionales como el sector privado, sector académico y otras organizaciones.

Panama (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Existe la voluntad y el marco legal donde la reducción de riesgos es parte integral de las políticas.

Ejemplos:

Ley general de ambiente. Ley 41

Ley de Delito Ecológico. Ley 5

Resolución AG-0526-2006 aprueban el manual del procedimiento para la elaboración y evaluación de auditorías ambientales y programas de adecuación y manejo ambientales.

Política Nacional de Recursos Hídricos (ANAM)

Política Nacional de Cambio Climático

Política Nacional de Producción Más Limpia.

Política Nacional de Información Ambiental.

Política Nacional de Gestión Integral de Residuos No Peligrosos y Peligrosos.

Política Nacional de la Descentralización Ambiental.

Política Nacional de Supervisión, control y Fiscalización ambiental. Y por terminar y aprobar las Políticas Nacionales de Humedales y de Manejo Integrado del Fuego en Masas Vegetales.

La Unidad de Cambio Climático y Desertificación de la Autoridad Nacional del ambiente está trabajando en la adaptación y mitigación al CC, ya que se ha elaborado la primera comunicación nacional correspondiente a circunstancias en las cuales los estudios realizados para el primer inventario nacional de efecto invernadero y el análisis de opciones de mitigación y la observación sistemática del clima; Los resultados de la evaluación de la vulnerabilidad y medidas de adaptación a los impactos adversos del cambio climático; de aquí también sale la elaboración del mapa de vulnerabilidad en costas por aumento del nivel del mar.

Actualmente se está trabajando en la segunda comunicación nacional y se está valorando el mapa de vulnerabilidad en costas.

Se está elaborando el Cuarto Informe de Desertificación en donde se está haciendo una evaluación de las actividades realizadas para reducir la vulnerabilidad en las tierras degradadas del país.

La reducción del riesgo de desastres es un objetivo integral de las políticas y los planes relacionados con el medio ambiente, lo que incluye la gestión de los recursos naturales y el uso del suelo, al igual que la adaptación al cambio climático.

Se realizan acciones de supervisión, fiscalización y control, con la activa colaboración y participación del sector público y la sociedad civil relacionada, integrando y buscando armonizar adecuadamente el desarrollo con sostenibilidad ambiental.

Actualmente se desarrolla la consultoría para la elaboración de un Reglamento de Atención de Desastres y Accidentes Ambientales.

Se cuenta con las metodologías para la elaboración de indicadores de salud, ambiente, seguridad alimentaria y desastres, para las cuencas Calovébora y Chucunaque.

Se realizó un taller de capacitación en adaptación y mitigación al cambio climático (salud y desastres naturales), por cuenca (Tabasará y Chucunaque), con las organizaciones comunitarias, indígenas y municipales. Además se cuenta con:

Proyecto de Construcción de Indicadores de Sequía y Degradación de suelos para las Áreas Secas y degradadas,

Se pretende fortalecer la capacidad de la Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente y de la Comisión Nacional para la prevención, control y manejo de los incendios forestales (CONPRECMAIF), grupos locales y organizaciones de bases comunitarias participantes en el manejo integrado de fuego en los bosques tropicales de Panamá.

Programa Regional de Reducción de Vulnerabilidad y Degradación Ambiental (PREVDA)

El Programa Regional de Reducción de la Vulnerabilidad y Degradación Ambiental inició operaciones con temas relacionadas con los temas de Riesgo, Agua y Ambiente, a través de comisiones de trabajo.

Proyecto de Construcción de Indicadores de Sequía y Degradación de suelos para las Áreas Secas y degradadas,

Subprograma Coordinación de Manejo Integrado del Fuego

Subprograma Coordinación de Desastres Ambientales.

Context & Constraints:

Se han logrado avances y se tiene una buena legislación Ambiental, que debe integrarse un poco más con la parte de gestión de riesgo.

Las leyes existen, pero falta la aplicación de las leyes, esto pudiera ir ligado con la obtención de favores por las personas llamadas a la aplicación de la ley.

La ley da participación a la sociedad civil pero falta que esta se involucre en la toma de decisiones.

Se adolece de Políticas masivas de educación ambiental y de gestión de riesgo que mueva a las comunidades a participar.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

Por medio del Departamento de Organización Comunitaria del SINAPROC, se organiza a las comunidades vulnerables y se le brinda capacitación, para que estén preparados para una emergencia. Se trabaja en conjunto con agencia de Cooperacion Internacional como JICA, AECID, Union Europea en Programas de Fortecimiento de las Capacidades en Gestion de Riesgo, en comunidades vulnerables, en donde se les instalan Sistemas de Alerta Comunitarios faciles de dar sostenibilidad.

Existe el Ministerio de Desarrollo Social ,el cual cuenta con programas:
Alfabetización,

El programa Red de Oportunidades que le brinda un subsidio a las familias de escasos recursos. El Programa 100 pa los 70, que le asigna B/. 100.00 a las personas mayores de 70 años que no se pueden jubilar. En conjunto con el Ministerio de Educacion se lleva el programa Curso de Seguridad Escolar,

El programa de Beca Universal.

A través del Ministerio de Vivienda y Ordenamiento territorial que ofrece soluciones Habitacionales a personas en áreas vulnerables y que están en riesgo. Ejemplo : Comunidad de tres Hermanas en el Distrito de Capira en la cual se reubica a la comunidad afectada por inundaciones y se les construyen viviendas de Tipo permanente.

Context & Constraints:

El Estado cuenta con políticas sociales fuertes en busca de reducir la pobreza, estas se desarrollan a nivel Nacional y por ende en áreas vulnerables.

Falta articular estas variables con el fin de medir el impacto en la reducciónde la vulnerabilidad que tienen estos programas.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

El Instituto de Seguro Agropecuario cuenta con seguros complementarios, Agroforestales y ganaderos, que los protege en caso de eventos climáticos ocasionados por la naturaleza, además afrece póliza de seguros para el productor.

En la parte de infraestructura de comunicación, el Ministerio de Obras Públicas incorporó la consideración costo-beneficio de la reducción de riesgo a desastre (RRD), en la planificación y estudios de preinversión del proyecto binacional sobre el Río Sixaola planteado a realizarse en dos etapas.

Construcción Puente provisional tipo Bailey: Para el reemplazo provisional de la estructura actual, la cual presenta un avanzado estado de deterioro y un excesivo período de servicio (100 años), lo que implica una alta probabilidad que ocurra un eventual colapso.

Construcción del puente binacional sobre el río Sixaola: De acuerdo con los niveles de servicios como proyecto que forma parte del corredor Atlántico del Programa Mesoamericano, se ha incluido la identificación de amenazas vulnerabilidades y riesgo. Con evaluación Ex – antes se realizó la evaluación de emplazamiento donde se determinó que el sitio es poco vulnerable, con muy bajo componente de riesgo a desastre y bajo desarrollo de la calidad ambiental.

La incorporación del análisis de riesgo a desastre se constituye como un elemento que da sostenibilidad a las inversiones para el desarrollo del país, incorporado desde la misma planificación y concretado en los estudios de pre-inversión.

Además la Contraloría General de la República cuenta con un manual de evaluación de infraestructura del gobierno nacional para el caso de ser objeto de aseguramiento.

Context & Constraints:

A nivel gubernamental se cuenta con pocas políticas para la protección de bienes, el hecho de no contar con una política económica definida para el caso de emergencia, es una limitante, ya que difícilmente se pudieran asignar fondos para la adquisición del mismo.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Respecto a las inversiones para reducir el riesgo de los asentamientos humanos vulnerables, debemos señalar que el presupuesto general del Ministerio de Obras Públicas para inversiones y funcionamiento para el bienio contemplan se cubran las siguientes proyecciones:

Dentro de las actividades previstas dentro del presupuesto de funcionamiento que ejecuta la dirección Nacional de mantenimiento se llevan a cabo actividades de mantenimiento rutinario y periódico en las área de : Conformación de cunetas, colocación de gaviones, corte de Talud, dragados de causes de ríos y quebradas y limpieza de derrumbes.

Dichas actividades corresponden a medidas de prevención, mitigación a riesgo de desastre y respuesta a emergencia. El presupuesto de inversión incluye programa de construcción y rehabilitación de drenaje: Canalización de ríos y quebradas(Río abajo. Tocumen,Pacora; Protección de taludes en río Sixaola, Río Caldera y río Chiriquí Viejo; drenaje pluvial Chitre, Las Tablas, Los Santos , Sta. Librada, la Gallinaza, las Cumbres, Belisario Frías, Omar Torrijos, Victoriano Lorenzo, El Tecal, Chorrillo y Curundú). Dentro del programa de mantenimiento y rehabilitación vial se consideran: Programa de fortalecimiento (Institucional; administracion-diseño e inspección de proyecto), desarrollo y preparación de mapas, desarrollo y actualización de Atlas Nacional de Panamá(cuencas y Zonas inundables, susceptibles a deslizamientos por distrito más vulnerables y zonas sísmica con tectónicas de placas), desarrollo y modernización de los sistemas de información geográfica del Instituto Geográfico Nacional Tommy Guardia , y construcción de la infraestructura de datos de Panamá.

Respecto al cumplimiento de los códigos de construcción:

El Ministerio de Obras Públicas se rige con las especificaciones técnicas generales para la construcción y rehabilitación de carreteras y puentes del MOP, II edición 2002 y sus implementarias aplicables.

Para estudio diseños y planos de construcción de carretera y puentes vehiculares se incluyen los términos de referencias las siguientes normas y especificaciones:

Especificaciones estandares para diseños de puentes y Carreteras AASHTO. Edición de 1996 o mas reciente, o las especificaciones de puentes LRFD, vigentes.

Reglamento de diseño estructural de la República de Panamá, para los efectos de determinar el coeficiente de aceleración sísmica durante el análisis sísmico.

Especificaciones técnicas generales para la construcción y rehabilitación de carreteras y puentes del MOP, II edición 2002 y sus suplementarias aplicables.

Manual de Especificaciones ambientales. Edición de agosto 2002

Compendio de leyes y decretos para la protección del medio ambiente.

Manual de procedimientos para tramitar permisos y normas para la ejecución de trabajo de las servidumbres públicas de la República de Panamá.

El Ministerio de Vivienda y Ordenamiento Territorial, que es la institución encargada de Planificación y ordenamiento de las construcciones , asi como de los asentamientos, clasifica las áreas de desarrollo.

Existe en Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial, como un instrumento técnico, normativo ,político y administrativo para la gestión del territorio, mediante el cual se planifica y regula el uso, ocupación y transformación del espacio físico urbano y rural, que orienta y optimiza las modalidades de ocupación.

Entendiéndose como un instrumento “de pacto social”, entre la Población, el Estado y su territorio. (Resolución #402 del 22 de junio 2010).

Anexo 2,Capítulo 1. Descripción y diagnóstico de las condiciones existentes.

Numeral 1.1.3. En donde se refiere a zonas de vulnerabilidad y riesgo: Se señala a las zonas afectadas por fenómenos de origen geológico Hidrológicos y atmosférico, tales como terremotos erupciones volcánicas, erociones del suelo, maremotos , inundaciones , ect. O posibles eventos desastrosos originados por tecnología peligrosas tales como accidentes provocados por el hombre o fallas técnicas. El riesgo se entiende por relacionar la amenaza o la probabilidad de la ocurrencia de un evento , y la vulnerabilidad de los elementos expuestos.

Context & Constraints:

En el ámbito institucional se realizan las inversiones para realizar infraestructuras que mitiguen la vulnerabilidad, y se utilizan los fondos de inversión.

Pero en realidad con un presupuesto asignado para el tema se podrían conseguir mas recursos. Existen las normativas pero habría que articularlas con el enfoque de Riesgo.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 1,000,000 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

A pesar de no contar con fondos específicos para la recuperación y reconstrucción en caso de un evento, existen mecanismos que se activan mediante una declaratoria de emergencia recomendada por SINAPROC, y aprobada por el Consejo de Gabinete, con el fin de devolver a la normalidad el área afectada. Intervienen para esto las instituciones que tienen que ver con cada área afectada, como el caso de Ministerio de Vivienda , Ministerio de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de La Juventud la Niñez y la Familia, Ministerio de Salud, Despacho de la Primera Dama, Ministerio de Educación, enmarcadas sus acciones por las recomendaciones en el tema de seguridad por el ente encargado de la Protección Civil . Se han realizado reubicaciones de comunidades que viven en riesgo de desastre. El Ministerio de Vivienda y Ordenamiento Territorial tiene muy claro la variable riesgo dentro de sus actividades, por lo que no se establecen mejoras habitacionales a personas en áreas de riesgo. En conjunto con su departamento de ingeniería y el Depto. de prevención de SINAPROC, proceden a evaluar las áreas más seguras para su reubicación. El Ministerio de obras Públicas está en constante trabajo de dragados y mantenimiento de sistemas de desagües, en áreas vulnerables.

Context & Constraints:

Cada institución que participa en la reconstrucción de un área afectada aplica el enfoque de riesgo , desde su perspectiva institucional, las Cartas Orgánicas que los regulan amparan los criterios desarrollados en el tema. El Manejo del tema de desastre y recuperación por parte de SINAPROC, y el hecho de que este integrado a cada una de las etapas de recuperación, garantizará que no se este invirtiendo en áreas que van a seguir siendo afectadas.

Lamentablemente la población pareciera no tomar conciencia de los peligros que enfrentan en establecer asentamientos en áreas vulnerables como lo son la orillas de ríos y quebradas, las laderas de las montañas y en la orilla del mar. Pareciera que justificar poner en peligro la vida de sus familias por un lugar donde vivir. En este caso faltaría aplicar normas más severas para que este tipo de práctica no se den.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially

infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

En Panamá los procedimientos están habilitados para evaluar el impacto del riesgo de desastres de los principales proyectos de desarrollo, especialmente de infraestructura. Las instituciones mantienen formalmente establecidos los procedimientos en los que integran las medidas para la reducción del riesgo de desastres en las estrategias, en algunas existen planes. Todos los proyectos de desarrollo que se dan en el país tienen que pasar por el proceso de evaluación de Impacto ambiental según lo estipula la ley 41 de julio de 1998. El país buscando hacer más eficiente el proceso de Evaluación de Estudios de Impactos Ambientales ha ido desarrollando toda una legislación tendiente a perfeccionar y establecer normas de calidad ambiental que permitan el desarrollo del país en armonía con el ambiente. Es por eso que dentro de los objetivos fundamentales de la creación de la Dirección de de Evaluación y Ordenamiento Ambiental (ANAM), está el de garantizar el control, seguridad, calidad y eficiencia en los usos del territorio nacional, en función de sus características sociales, ecológicas, culturales y las necesidades de desarrollo, a través de las políticas y las reglamentaciones establecidas. Buscando desarrollar mejores acciones en el territorio nacional tendientes a garantizar la sostenibilidad y reducir vulnerabilidades esta Dirección cuenta con los Departamentos de: Ordenamiento Territorial Ambiental, Evaluación de impacto ambiental y Gestión de Impacto ambiental. Hay muchos proyectos que al presentarse y al evaluar sus impactos ambientales se concluye que este no debe realizarse por diferentes razones dentro de las cuales se consideran impactos al ambiente y riesgos a las poblaciones.

Una vez que los proyectos están en ejecución La Dirección Nacional de Calidad Ambiental es la unidad encargada de darle seguimiento a los mismos para que se cumplan todas las medidas de mitigación propuestas en el Estudio de Impacto Ambiental y las consideradas en la resolución que aprobó el mismo. Esta dirección define, elabora e implementa políticas, planes y programas nacionales para promover regimenes normativos, tendientes a conservar, proteger y mejorar la calidad del ambiente, también fija y aplica instrumentos de gestión ambiental, como mecanismo permanentes de concertación entre los diferentes sectores involucrados, en el desarrollo de la gestión ambiental a nivel nacional. Para realizar toda esta política la dirección cuenta con los departamentos de Adecuación y Manejo Ambiental, Control de la Calidad Ambiental, Desastres Ambientales y un laboratorio de Calidad Ambiental, buscando mejorar y que el desarrollo de los principales proyectos en el país causen los mínimos riesgos de desastres al Ambiente y las poblaciones el Departamento de Desastres Ambientales, quien entre otras cosas le corresponde evaluar los planes de contingencias y las medidas propuestas para hacerle frente a un posible desastre Ambiental.

Context & Constraints:

Se evalúan los impactos ambientales de los proyectos de Desarrollos, no obstante falta perfeccionar el mecanismo de evaluación de los riesgos que estos puedan generar; a pesar de que las leyes los

contemplan.

Falta implementación de la Ley para que en cada proyecto se mida el impacto del riesgo.

Se adolece que se implemente una política de gestión de riesgo en todas las esferas del país.

Paraguay (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

La incorporación de la reducción de riesgos de desastres en las políticas y planes relacionados con el medio ambiente es reciente, el compromiso de las instituciones rectoras en cuestión ambiental y de reducción de riesgos se evidencia en la voluntad para el cumplimiento de la legislación vigente, además de la inclusión y vinculación de temas no considerados hasta hoy como la adaptación al cambio climático y la reducción de riesgos.

Context & Constraints:

El Paraguay ha aumentado su condición de país vulnerable a los efectos adversos del cambio climático, entre las causas subyacentes se encuentran la deforestación y degradación de los bosques, las limitaciones en las políticas sobre producción, la falta de ordenamiento territorial, los incumplimientos, superposiciones y vacíos de legislación así como de las capacidades institucionales se convierten en las limitantes actuales.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * Yes: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

Los esfuerzos del gobierno actual están centrados en la construcción de un modelo de desarrollo sustentable e inclusivo con equidad económica y social, plasmados en su Política Pública de Desarrollo Social 2010-2020, que incorpora como eje transversal la gestión de riesgos de desastres, hecho inédito en el país.

Context & Constraints:

La situación de pobreza que afecta al 35,6% de la población total de las cuales el 19,45% se encuentra en situación de pobreza extrema y las acciones aisladas y desconectadas entre sí heredadas de épocas anteriores constituyen el principal limitante para que los resultados de las acciones iniciadas por el gobierno actual sean alcanzados en el corto plazo

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.
- * Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Las políticas y planes sectoriales de reducción de riesgos aún no fueron incorporados en procesos de desarrollo económico, con excepción de medidas adoptadas por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería con la creación de un Departamento de Gestión de Riesgos, la infraestructuras claves como ser hospitales

y escuelas se encuentran en un proceso incipiente de adopción de medidas de reforzamiento estructurales y no estructurales.

Context & Constraints:

El país no ha adoptado la transversalización de la reducción de riesgos en sus políticas sectoriales, aún así no podemos dejar de mencionar algunos ministerios que lo han hecho, a través de programas con la cooperación internacional. Las limitaciones son importantes en el campo financiero, cultural y de tecnología.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

En este sentido debemos mencionar que muy pocos municipios cuentan con ordenanzas y marcos regulatorios al respecto. Dado el bajo interés de los gobiernos subnacionales de contar con este tipo de reglamentaciones.

Context & Constraints:

Los municipios del país encargados de este tipo de reglamentación no cuentan con la capacidad institucional técnica ni de cumplimiento de las mismas para el logro del objetivo principal, la limitación más importante es el alto grado de vulnerabilidad económica de los departamentos del país que hacen propicia la migración campo ciudad y con esto la aparición de asentamientos urbanos de hecho, quienes solicitan cada vez más la prestación de servicios y dotación de infraestructura urbana básica.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 25% % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Los procesos de recuperación tienen un alto grado de complejidad en nuestro país dado que las afectaciones se dan en poblaciones rurales en su mayoría, los procesos de recuperación son del tipo agrícola y están sujetos a clima y calendario estacional de cultivo; lo que limita el grado de recuperación, en este sentido la SEN está trabajando un nuevo enfoque hacia los afectados a efectos de integrarlos totalmente a los procesos de recuperación.

Context & Constraints:

La aplicación de medidas de rehabilitación globales no se ha podido dar aún con esta nueva administración dado que el evento generador de mayor importancia y magnitud en el Paraguay, cual es la crecida del Río del mismo nombre aún no se ha dado en los últimos ocho años, y ante la aparición del mencionado evento la ciudad de Asunción se vería obligada a aplicar medidas de recuperación y rehabilitación muy importantes, debemos mencionar que la limitación más amplia en la ausencia de la planificación.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Actualmente las instituciones encargadas de implementar grandes proyectos de desarrollo tanto de infraestructura como de generación de empleos no tienen en cuenta la gestión de riesgo en su planificación, tanto para la generación de nuevos riesgos y potenciar las amenazas.

Context & Constraints:

Las instituciones del país que participaron de diferentes procesos de capacitación sobre el tema gestión y reducción de riesgo ya han iniciado actividades tendientes a la inclusión del tema en su accionar cotidiano. Podemos decir que la limitación es la no cobertura de estos procesos hacia otras instituciones.

Peru (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

La Dirección Nacional de Saneamiento (DNS) del Ministerio de Vivienda, Construcción y Saneamiento, cuenta con la Unidad de Evaluación del Impacto Ambiental, que se encarga de aprobar los estudios del impacto ambiental de los proyectos de saneamiento a fin de que cumplan con la leyes establecidas para la protección del ambiente y cumplan con el Reglamento Nacional de Edificaciones aprobado por D.S N° 011-2006 VIVIENDA, en la parte pertinente a saneamiento y que además cumpla con los requerimientos para disminuir la vulnerabilidad de los sistemas de agua potable y desagüe.

Existe en el marco de la Política Nacional del Ambiente y los instrumentos normativos vigentes, de parte del MINAM

En el sector Producción, se realiza la Evaluación del Impacto Ambiental por medio de las Direcciones Generales de Medio Ambiente de Industria y Pesquería. Las Direcciones Generales de Medio Ambiente de Industria y Pesquería de acuerdo a su POI, tienen proyectados planes de trabajo a mediano y largo plazo relacionados con el medio ambiente.

Dentro de los estudios ambientales de Saneamiento se considera la evaluación de los componentes ambientales, determinando por las interrelaciones enfocadas en la disminución o minimización de los diferentes riesgos identificados, las mismas que tienen estrecha relación con la preservación de los RRNN y de cómo efecto posterior con la ACC.

Context & Constraints:

Si bien existen normas legales, estos no permiten satisfacer la necesidad global, ni realizar un monitoreo, seguimiento o fiscalización.

Existe superposición de intereses sectoriales y falta de inclusión del ciudadano en el dialogo. No existe un mecanismo de protección, pues se dan malas prácticas que contradicen este indicador.

Se requiere mayor presencia del MINAM y llegar descentralizadamente a las diversas regiones.

Falta de instrumentos y herramientas de gestión para la aplicación de la gestión ambiental.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * Yes: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

Los programas sociales del MIMDES intervienen frente a las condiciones de vulnerabilidad (factor del riesgo de desastre) de las personas o familias beneficiarias a través de la protección física en Centros de Atención Residencial y de wawa wasis, la reducción de la desnutrición con los programas de PRONAA y, mejoramiento de servicios comunales a través de FONCODES.

El año 2010 el Ministerio de Agricultura inicia los seguros para cultivos en zonas focalizadas. El Plan de Incentivo Municipal, transfiere presupuesto a los Gobiernos locales condicionado al logro de metas relacionadas con la reducción de la desnutrición, implementación de proyectos y el incremento de la recaudación.

El Seguro Catastrófico Agrario, mecanismo reciente que atiende las emergencias por eventos climáticos adversos en la regiones de: Pasco, Cusco, Huánuco, Huancavelica, Cajamarca, Ayacucho, Apurímac y Puno

PRODUCE, por intermedio de las Direcciones Generales de Medio Ambiente de Industria y Pesquería, Dirección General de Pesca Artesanal, CITEs y MYPES, incorpora medidas de prevención y Reducción de Riesgo de Desastres en sus Planes Operativos Institucionales.

Luego del sismo del 2007 MINSAL, está elaborando Políticas de gestión de Riesgos de Desastres del Sector salud que incluye un lineamiento de trabajo sobre la recuperación económica de sus trabajadores, para lo cual desarrollaran una serie de estrategias.

Las organizaciones de mujeres desarrollan los Mapas Comunitarios de Riesgos en Zonas Vulnerables, capacitaciones y actividades de fortalecimiento de la resiliencia ante desastres de los hogares y comunidades.

Los GRIDES realizan actividades en varias regiones del país como: Tumbes, Piura, San Martín, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Huancavelica, Cajamarca, Ayacucho, Junín, Lima, Ancash, entre otras.

Context & Constraints:

La coordinación operativa entre las diferentes instituciones que intervienen en acciones de prevención y atención de desastres, es limitada, lo que no permite optimizar el empleo de recursos, y evitar la

duplicidad de acciones; situación que puede corregirse con la instalación y funcionamiento de las mesas temáticas que viene promoviendo el INDECI y OCHA, en el marco de la Red Humanitaria Perú.

El seguro para cultivos requiere mejorar su cobertura ya que actualmente no cubre las integralmente las pérdidas, ni a la totalidad de pequeños agricultores.

Falta de instrumentos, herramientas de gestión y capacidades para la implementación del Plan de Incentivo Municipal

Se requiere implementar mecanismos de coordinación y complementariedad entre las organizaciones estatales y las de la sociedad civil para la confluencia de esfuerzos y la optimización en el uso de los recursos.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

El Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (MEF) con la Directiva General N° 001-2011-EF/68.01, aprobada mediante Resolución Directoral N° 003-2011-EF/68.01 publicada el 09 de Abril de 2011, actualizó la Directiva General del Sistema Nacional de Inversión Pública (SNIP) (que incluye el análisis de riesgos de desastres para la formulación de expedientes técnicos de inversión), agilizando los procedimientos, reduciendo costos y tiempos, permitiendo un mejor acceso a la información, una mayor transparencia en los procedimientos y un incremento en la calidad de los proyectos, en general implementa mejoras sustantivas que beneficiarán directamente a los gobiernos regionales y locales y permitirán al país contar con proyectos de inversión de calidad que ayuden a reducir las brechas en la provisión de servicios públicos.

Se ha iniciado un Programa Presupuestal Estratégico (presupuesto por resultados) para la Reducción de Riesgos de Desastres en el Perú. Sin embargo, los planes económicos y sectoriales productivos deben aún incorporar, más claramente, el enfoque de gestión de riesgos de desastre.

El MVC, tiene el Reglamento Nacional de Edificaciones, aprobado por D.S N°011 -2006 VIVIENDA del 08/05/2006, donde se establecen las condiciones mínimas de seguridad para desarrollar proyectos de abastecimiento de agua y de saneamiento.

Respecto a la Planificación de la Emergencia la SUNASS ha publicado el Reglamento de Calidad de Prestador de Servicios de Saneamiento, aprobado por Resolución del Consejo Directivo N° 011-2007 SUNASS – CD, que en su Anexo 5 “Medidas que debe adoptar las Empresas Prestadoras de Servicios (EPS) para situaciones de emergencia”.

El sector salud, por norma garantizó el financiamiento de inversiones en su Sector. D.U. N° 022-2009, D.U. N° 016-2009.

DU N° 036-2008, declara en Emergencia los establecimientos de Salud del Sector Salud y autoriza Transferencia de Partidas de la PCM a favor del MINSA para el mantenimiento en los Establecimientos de Salud.

R.M. N° 830-2008/MINSA, aprueba la transferencia financiera a los Gob. Regionales para el mantenimiento de establecimientos de salud.

La Política Nacional de Hospitales Seguros frente a los desastres, aprobada por Decreto Supremo N° 009-2010-SA de fecha 24.04.2010 se encuentra en proceso de implementación.

El Ministerio de Educación viene desarrollando el Programa de Colegios emblemáticos, por el que se está mejorando la infraestructura de Centro Educativos con muchos años de antigüedad y el Programa de Mantenimiento de Locales Escolares 2010; que se viene concluyendo en el año en curso.

Context & Constraints:

Por ser reciente la aprobación del Plan Bicentenario, está pendiente la necesaria articulación con el Presupuesto General de la República, que debe incluir los programas estratégicos convenidos.

Existe dificultad en la implementación a nivel Regional y local sobre la inversión pública.

Del sector, Vivienda, Construcción y Saneamiento, la Unidad de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental de la DNS aprueba dentro de los estudios de impacto ambiental, los análisis de vulnerabilidad y la propuesta de planes de contingencia, los cuales deben ser verificados durante la ejecución de la obra por la OMA – Oficina de Medio Ambiente, quien no cumple con su cometido ante la falta de personal.

No existe partidas presupuestales específicas para la reducción de riesgo en formas permanente en el Sector Salud a nivel de los tres niveles de gobierno.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

El Ministerio del Ambiente, con Resolución Ministerial N° 026-2010-MINAM de fecha 26.02.10, aprobó “Los Lineamientos de Políticas para el Ordenamiento Territorial”, que constituyen un referente para las autoridades locales y regionales a cargo de la planificación del territorio.

Los lineamientos con objetivos y acciones priorizadas para impulsar los procesos de Ordenamiento Territorial sobre la base de la zonificación Ecológica Económica. Un aporte importante de éste documento radica en proponer una cultura de prevención a través de acciones concretas como establecer la incorporación de variables ambientales, socioeconómicas y de gestión de riesgo en los procesos de desarrollo educativo; además de promover que las instituciones educativas formulen proyectos y estudios de investigación que contribuyan a la reducción de riesgos en comunidades ubicadas en zonas vulnerables.

El Ministerio de Vivienda, Construcción y Saneamiento, a través del Vice ministerio de Vivienda y

urbanismo, y con el apoyo de las Municipalidades Provinciales ha situado terrenos donde reubicar a la población afectada por las inundaciones dadas por las lluvias ocurridas entre 2009 y 2010. Las poblaciones más afectadas se encuentran en Cusco, Huánuco, Puno y Huancavelica, donde se ha iniciado la construcción de módulos de vivienda. A través del Vice ministerio de Construcción y saneamiento, la Dirección Nacional de Saneamiento está desarrollando las alternativas para dotar de agua y saneamiento a estos nuevos asentamientos de viviendas, que han sido ubicados considerando todos los estudios de vulnerabilidad, por lo cual no serán afectados nuevamente por inundaciones. Existe el Programa de Ciudades sostenibles, especificado para las principales ciudades

Context & Constraints:

No existe una Ley de Ordenamiento Territorial, se está trabajando una propuesta al respecto. No existe normatividad que determine que las zonas afectadas por desastres o altamente vulnerables no sean consideradas habitables o sean repobladas. El Programa de Ciudades sostenibles tiene limitaciones en su implementación por falta de compromiso de autoridades locales y Regionales. Existe una normativa de construcción a nivel nacional. Sin embargo, el control del crecimiento de las zonas periurbanas sigue representando un desafío para todo gobierno local. Hace falta revocar un dispositivo que exige a las constructoras de la opinión de los entes reguladores si hay demora en la emisión de su informe.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

La Tercera Disposición Final de la Ley N°29467, Ley de Equilibrio Financiero del Presupuesto del Sector Público para el Año Fiscal 2010, incluye en la Reserva de Contingencia S/.50 000 000,00, a favor del Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil, para atención de las emergencias por desastres de gran magnitud. De parte del MIMDES, en el presente mes se instalará la Mesa Temática de Protección en las acciones de Respuesta a Desastres, lo que permitirá mejorar la coordinación y la actuación de las instituciones respecto al enfoque de género en los procesos de gestión de riesgos.

Context & Constraints:

La Dirección General de Programación Multianual-DGPM del MEF, propone que los Gobiernos Regionales y Locales consideren en sus presupuestos, recursos con la finalidad de realizar acciones de recuperación para la atención de la emergencia ante la ocurrencia de desastres, para restaurar las condiciones de vida de las comunidades afectadas, así como restablecer los servicios interrumpidos.

A nivel de reconstrucción no existe una autoridad que fiscalice la incorporación de los criterios de reducción de riesgos.

La Reserva de Contingencia, tiene limitaciones en su implementación por los procesos burocráticos y

requisitos que se deben cumplir para acceder a ella y el tiempo que se requiere para que el MEF, la haga efectiva.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

En los proyectos de desarrollo a gran escala se considera básicamente el impacto económico.

Context & Constraints:

La Reducción de riesgo de desastres no esta incluida como politica de estado

La entidad rector de desarrollo, el CEPLAN es de implementación reciente, por lo que no se cuenta con un Plan Nacional de Desarrollo aprobado.

Los estudios de impacto ambiental no incluyen la reducción de riesgo de desastres.

Saint Kitts and Nevis (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

- * No: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

There has been much progress in each of the following areas :

- Protected areas legislation e.g. The Central Forest Reserve on St. Kitts and Nevis Peak on Nevis.
- Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs). An EIA is required for all major development projects.

Context & Constraints:

There are financial and technical constraints. Climate Change Adaptation projects and programmes require much work, and expertise is needed.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

There has been relatively little progress in the 'means of verification' areas listed above

Context & Constraints:

Technical and Financial resources are required.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

There has been relatively little progress in the 'means of verification' areas listed above.

Context & Constraints:

Technical and Financial resources are required

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The following facilities are in place:

- The national building codes and zoning laws
- Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- Training of masons on safe construction technology
- Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Context & Constraints:

Consistent enforcement of building codes and zoning law remains a challenge.

Land management needs to be improved to minimize soil erosion and to prevent land degradation. Following the closure of the sugar industry that undertook a vast portion of such activities there is need for a comprehensive well resourced system (personnel and equipment) for land management. This is a critical need as part of the country's mitigation activities.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Post disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR. This is done in the preparation of related cost estimates and designs.

There are no recovery and reconstruction funds assigned from the national budget for DRR. There are measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery e.g special attention is given to female headed households.

Context & Constraints:

There are no recovery and reconstruction funds assigned from the national budget for DRR. There are measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery e.g special attention is given to female headed households

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist

developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Procedures have been implemented in St. Kitts as fledgling initiatives, while an impact assessment was undertaken in Nevis, July 2010 (Post Hurricane Earl) through a Natural Hazard Impact Assessment project, sponsored by the OAS.

Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk is being undertaken.

Disaster risk impacts are taken into account in Environment Impact Assessments (EIA).

Context & Constraints:

Consistent enforcement remains a challenge.

Saint Lucia (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

> Climate Change Policy <http://www.climatechange.gov.lc/lpolicy.htm>

> Saint Lucia's first Communication on Climate Change (2005)

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/lucnc1.pdf>

Description:

DRR is not always the integral objective of the related plans and programmes although by their very existence DRR is implied. Protected areas legislation does not afford adequate protection or restoration to mangroves and wetlands and although a number of strides have been made with respect to coastal zone

management integrated development planning is not currently practiced. Further the political approval system is such that the recommendations from EIAs are sometimes circumvented.

Context & Constraints:

The development and approval of policies and plans is only part of the resolution. Commitment to and the enforcement of these policies, plans and regulations is a grave issue; for example the enforcement of existing regulations regarding land use planning is a challenge and both with respect to human capacity and cultural mores.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

Efforts have been made to develop a Social Policy; however it is yet to be approved. Notwithstanding a number of Government and private sector agencies and non-governmental organizations are involved in the implementation of social interventions with DRR considerations. Some of these include:
The Poverty Reduction Fund
The Basic Needs Trust Fund
National Community Foundation
Ministry of Social Transformation
Further, policies and plans for response to Avian Influenza and such other possible pandemics are currently being developed.

Context & Constraints:

The supporting resources and in some instances commitment by the decision makers for realizing these policies and plans are absent. Thus there is need to source the resources to support these initiatives. Also there is a need to target the more immediate issues of poverty such as food security and persons' employability, in an effort to elevate DRR issues on the scale of priorities.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

General insurance coverage for Hurricane and Seismic impacts has been secured under the Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Scheme (CCRIF).

Some investment has been undertaken to retrofit some schools and other critical facilities like the main hospital and police stations; however the systematic protection of the economic and productive sectors (re: DRR) is still lacking.

Context & Constraints:

Policy makers apparent lack of appreciation for DRR considerations at all levels is a challenge which may be surmounted by DRR cost-benefit presentations being made to them.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The Physical Planning and Development Act covers some DRR considerations and requires the

enforcement of some building codes; it also allows for the review of development plans by NEMO where DRR considerations may be addressed. The Ministry of Housing undertakes some regularizing of squatter settlements in the country under the Project for the Regularization of Unplanned Developments (PROUD) and in its activities it does consider DRR issues.

Context & Constraints:

The existing building codes need revision and update. Additionally they need to be enforced more stringently.

The Development Control Authority need to solicit input from relevant expert Agencies more frequently, when they review development plans, to facilitate more effective decision making.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Investment in the Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) provides some level of funding, when the Country qualifies for a payout; however there is no explicit budget for DRR in post-disaster recovery programmes.

A Recovery Plan is being developed.

Context & Constraints:

It took Grenadians about 7 months (of suffering) before they were able to establish a Recovery Agency after they were impacted by Hurricane Ivan in 2005. Such experiences need to be used to impress upon the policy makers of the need to establish post-disaster recovery mechanisms with the requisite budget support.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The current development approval process requires that the Environmental Impact Assessments be conducted for development proposals of a certain size and / or locates in certain locales. With respect to electrical power supply, one of the company targets is to assess the level of impact its operations has on the environment. This has to do with the impact of fuel oil, lubricating oil and transformer oil leakage into the environment, and the extent of tree clearing undertaken and tree replanting exercise. Construction standards exist to guide the manner in which the electricity system is constructed, and maintained, to withstand category 3 hurricane force wind.

Context & Constraints:

Although conducted, the risk assessment are not always respected in its entirety and recommendations are no always conformed to. Enforcement is often times a challenge. One challenge faced is that of deforestation to run power lines. To minimize tree cutting tree conductors are increasingly used in forested areas.

Turks and Caicos Islands (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

While DRR may not be the terminology formally used when referring to the environment in the TCI, a number markers are conducted here in the TCI

Context & Constraints:

Climate Change Adaptation which is in its infancy in the TCI, will be challenging because you will be asking persons to make long term decisions over addressing short term needs. The solution, as with DRR, is the conducting of a cost benefit analysis

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

Stakeholder engagement and buy-in is difficult to attain as resources both human and financial are limited.

Context & Constraints:

N/A

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.
- * Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Following the passage of Hurricane Ike, infrastructural projects were retrofitted to include those relating to Education, Health, and Disaster Management. The program was primarily based on funding provided by the UK Government

Context & Constraints:

The sustainability of the program framework that was adapted will be key going forward, and its implementation in future recovery efforts must become a priority

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

While some of the key indications are being met, they are only done on occasion or as the need arises

Context & Constraints:

With limited land resource left in the TCI it is a challenge to provide persons with safe land for low income households. What can be done is that the technology used in building homes must take into consideration the location where they are being built

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 100 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

All funds that were utilized by the TCI following the Passage of Hurricane Ike had some DRR component to it. Gender specific issues were addressed by the recovery process in the TCI when setting the criteria for persons who would be eligible for housing assistance.

Context & Constraints:

N/A

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

With the inclusion of the Department Disaster Management and Emergencies (DDME) on the Physical Planning Board within the last year Some aspects of DRR are taken into account when deliberating on planning applications

Context & Constraints:

With the introduction of more user friendly data the integration of DRR in the Physical Planning Process

United States of America (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

In October 2010, the Climate Change Adaptation Task Force, co-chaired by the White House Council on Environmental Quality, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, released a report outlining recommendations for how federal agency policies and programs can better prepare the United States to respond to the impacts of climate change. The Task Force's work has been guided by a strategic vision for a resilient, healthy, and prosperous nation in the face of climate change. To achieve this vision, the Task Force identified a set of guiding principles that public and private decision-makers should consider in designing and implementing adaptation strategies. These strategies include, but are not limited to: adopting integrated approaches; prioritizing the most vulnerable; using the best available science; applying risk management tools and methods; and applying ecosystem-based approaches. These strategies were informed in part by a series of public outreach meetings held across the country, involving NGOs, local communities, and private sector representatives. Additionally, the NSTC Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction has engaged with the Task Force to help ensure that the disaster reduction perspective is incorporated into these strategies with the recognition that a number of aspects of mitigating disaster risks can also be effective for climate change adaptation.

Also, under the National Environmental Policy Act, all federal agencies are required to prepare detailed statements assessing the environmental impact of and alternatives to major federal actions significantly affecting the environment. These statements are commonly referred to as environmental impact statements (EISs). The act further specifies a Declaration of National Environmental Policy requiring the federal government to use all practicable means to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony.

Context & Constraints:

Federal R&D programs will need to evolve toward more systems-focused approaches, and there is already good evidence that these changes are underway. For example, the U.S. Global Change Research Program, which is overseen by a subcommittee of the NSTC Committee on Environment, Natural Resources and Sustainability, is undergoing a strategic planning process that will build an end-to-end capability from understanding climate change to responding to its impacts, including adaptation research, impact assessment, regional approaches to understanding impacts and delivery of climate information and services.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

The United States seeks to support the efforts of state and local governments to improve the disaster preparedness of vulnerable populations. For example, public preparedness materials have been produced in multiple languages that are widely spoken in specific areas as well as in Braille, then using the media that serves those populations to achieve effective distribution. The National Science Foundation and other agencies support social science research to improve understanding of how to effectively communicate with vulnerable populations to achieve effective results.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.
- * Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

The United States recognizes that business interruption is a major cause of losses in the wake of disaster events and that many small businesses that close their doors after a disaster will not reopen. A number of programs are in place to address the needs of the private sector and help build resilience to disasters. The

National Response Framework developed by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) includes long-term recovery with representation from a broad spectrum of federal agencies that can provide assistance. To aid disaster recovery, DHS participates in the interagency Long-Term Community Recovery Emergency Support Function, “ESF #14,” coordinated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, working, as with response, at both the national and field levels. During recovery operations, ESF #14 also works with chambers of commerce, as well as with a host of other private-sector organizations, to determine and articulate community-recovery priorities.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Building codes represent a key component of disaster risk reduction in the United States. Such codes are predominantly adopted, implemented, and enforced at the state and local levels.

FEMA manages several risk analysis programs to assess the impact of natural hazards that lead to effective strategies for reducing risk. These programs support the U.S. Government objective to “strengthen nationwide preparedness and mitigation against natural disasters.” FEMA has initiated Risk MAP to deliver quality data to increase public awareness and support community action that reduces risk to life and property. Through this program, FEMA expects to ensure: that 80 percent of the Nation’s flood hazards data is current—the flood hazard data are new, have been updated, or deemed still valid; that local officials are aware of risks from natural hazards; and that communities take action to reduce risk. FEMA is charged with maintaining reliable flood hazard information to support the National Flood Insurance Program, where the U.S. Government has an exposure of \$1.2 trillion. These efforts simultaneously provide local officials, communities and citizens with the information they need to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from flooding.

For more than a decade, FEMA has partnered with the Federal Alliance for Safe Homes (FLASH) on building disaster resiliency outreach. Founded 12 years ago, FLASH serves a critical role in educating Americans about the ways they can lessen the impacts of hurricanes, floods, fires, earthquakes, and other

natural hazards on their homes. Over its history, FLASH has built a unique coalition of more than 100 organizations ranging from local governments to private sector enterprises, to the insurance industry and the federal government, all committed to reducing the damage from natural hazards.

A much needed landslide handbook for non-technical users published by the USGS and the Canadian Geological Survey entitled, "The Landslide Handbook—A Guide to Understanding Landslides," was translated into Portuguese, Japanese, and Chinese; and a Spanish version is being translated by the World Bank.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

The United States has a number of programs in place to incorporate hazard mitigation into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes in order to avoid repetitive losses and build more resilient communities. These programs include post-disaster mitigation grants, rebuilding requirements under the National Flood Insurance Program, and many others.

In 2009, a White House Working Group on Long-Term Disaster Recovery was established to review national policy, laws, and institutional frameworks, and make recommendations to the President on how to improve the Nation's resilience and ability to quickly recover from large-scale events. As part of this initiative, FEMA has led the way in creating a National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). The NDRF provides the guidance necessary for the development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular the community level, both pre- and post-disaster, which when fully implemented will contribute to building resilience to hazards.

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, administered by FEMA, provides grants to states and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster.

Additionally, FEMA and the American Planning Association, a preeminent professional association of community planners, launched an update and revision of the joint publication Planning for Post-Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction. This publication is one of the most widely used resources in the U.S. for integrating disaster risk reduction into both pre and post disaster development, planning, and programming

at all levels.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The United States recognizes that protecting critical infrastructure systems or “lifelines” is essential to developing disaster resilient communities and is investing in the development of integrated models of interdependent systems in order to identify and address additional vulnerabilities.

Under the National Environmental Policy Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency conducts interagency reviews of all federally-funded construction projects that may have a significant impact on the environment.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) participates actively in the Transportation Systems Sector of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), coordinated by the Department of Homeland Security. DOT also requires that recipients of the Federal Railroad Administration’s development and improvement grants produce safety and security management plans.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers supports NIPP through its Critical Infrastructure Protection & Resilience (CIPR) Program. The objectives of the CIPR program include assessing and prioritizing Corps-managed critical infrastructure by implementing a portfolio-wide risk assessment framework. Through multi-jurisdictional, discussion-based exercises involving a wide array of public and private stakeholders, the Army Corps also conducts a collaborative dam safety exercise series to identify, analyze, assess, and enhance regional preparedness and disaster resilience.

By Executive Order of the President, federal agencies are required to avoid, to the extent possible, the long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains, and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative. FEMA applies the Executive Order to its own disaster recovery and hazard mitigation projects, ensuring that those projects which have the potential to affect floodplains, wetlands or their occupants, or which are subject to potential harm by their proximity to wetlands or floodplains are analyzed and assessed prior to implementation. FEMA also provides technical assistance to other federal agencies for their

implementation of the Executive Order, guidance on specific actions federal agencies can take, and guidance on flood risk identification, flood hazard mitigation techniques, and floodplain management.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Venezuela prevé, en su marco constitucional, que: “El Estado protegerá el ambiente, la diversidad biológica, los recursos genéticos, los procesos ecológicos, los parques nacionales y monumentos naturales y demás áreas de especial importancia ecológica” y establece como objetivo del plan de desarrollo de la nación la conservación y preservación de ambientes naturales.

Context & Constraints:

- Involucrar la variable riesgo en los planes y programas de gestión ambiental, haciendo especial énfasis en el Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

El gobierno de Venezuela ha implementado, en consonancia con las políticas públicas, una serie de programas de índole social, que buscan amparar a los grupos sociales vulnerables, que se encuentran en mayor situación de riesgos, conocidos como misiones. Éstas iniciativas abarcan los sectores de educación, salud, alimentación, ambiente, energía, organización urbana, buscando reducir los índices de pobreza y desigualdad en el país e involucrando a la comunidad en la identificación de sus problemas y la construcción y ejecución de soluciones para los mismos.

Context & Constraints:

- Incluir, explícitamente, la variable riesgo dentro de las políticas públicas y programas sociales.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.
- * Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Una de las estrategias implementadas por el gobierno, para reducir la vulnerabilidad económica, ha sido la diversificación de las actividades económicas y la búsqueda de nuevos socios comerciales en el exterior. Pesé a esto, Venezuela continúa siendo un país fuertemente dependiente del ingreso petrolero.

Context & Constraints:

Con el fin de impulsar la economía nacional, incentivar la producción nacional en todos los sectores.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

El gobierno nacional inicio la declaración de las siete zonas de alto riesgo en el Distrito Capital, con la finalidad de reubicar a las comunidades organizadas en áreas seguras. En este sentido, a través de los comités populares de vivienda, las familias afectadas presentarán los proyectos habitacionales socioproductivos.

Venezuela cuenta con códigos de construcción sismorresistentes y actualmente, bajo el liderazgo del Ministerio del Poder Popular para El Ambiente, realiza la actualización del Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial.

Context & Constraints:

- Una parte importante de la reglamentación sobre el ordenamiento territorial y las normas de construcción no se cumple y dicho incumplimiento no es sancionado. En este sentido, la Ley de Gestión de Riesgos Socionaturales y Tecnológicas prevé que, en los niveles esadales y municipales, se podrán imponer sanciones administrativas por el incumplimiento de las normas técnicas de seguridad y protección, lo que constituye una innovación para el ordenamiento jurídico venezolano, en esta materia.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Venezuela tiene experiencias ampliamente conocidas sobre la incorporación de la variable riesgo en los planes de rehabilitación y reconstrucción, una de ellas ejecutada a través de CORPOVARGAS, para los planes posdesastres, luego del alud torrencial del año 1999, en el estado Vargas. Durante el año 2005, las zonas que fueron afectadas por eventos hidrometeorológicos también fueron reconstruidas tomando en cuenta el enfoque de reducción del riesgo de desastres y para los trabajos de reconstrucción se contó con la cooperación internacional, a través del proyecto DIPECHO de la Comisión Europea y la Agencia Japonesa de Cooperación (JICA).

La ley de Gestión de Riesgos Socionaturales y Tecnológicas es innovadora en las materias de rehabilitación y reconstrucción de zonas afectadas por desastres, en cuánto establece la creación de una Coordinación de Reconstrucción y señala, entre los lineamientos de sus actividades, que: “Las obras de infraestructura a emprender deben adoptar criterios de reducción de riesgos a fin de garantizar la sustentabilidad de dichas inversiones”.

Context & Constraints:

- Existen capacidades limitadas en cuánto a los recursos financieros y las capacidades institucionales, por falta de articulación entre la instituciones y un ente coordinador.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

El Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ambiente exige, para los nuevos proyectos de desarrollo, estudios de impacto ambiental que contemplan evaluaciones de riesgos de desastres en el entorno, con base en los procedimientos establecidos en la Ley Orgánica del Ambiente y la Ley Orgánica para la Ordenación del Territorio. Los mencionados estudios están orientados a evaluar los efectos de una actividad (minería, infraestructura, hidrocarburos, entre otras), sobre el ambiente natural y social, con el objetivo de generar medidas preventivas, mitigantes y correctivas, a fin de garantizar el cumplimiento de la ley y la

sostenibilidad del medio ambiente.

Context & Constraints:

-Generar estudios de impacto ambiental, para proyectos de desarrollo de todos los sectores.

-Limitaciones en cuanto a las capacidades institucionales, de recursos humanos y financieros.

Asia

Bangladesh (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The issue of climate change and variability has received greater attention in past years in Bangladesh. Bangladesh has prepared the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP, 2009). During the reporting period, GoB has established Climate Change Fund (CCF) and in last consecutive year (reporting period) government has allocated USD 100 million each year. Bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors are also exploring the possibility of creating a multi-donor trust fund to accelerate financing for research and adaptation in Bangladesh. For institutionalizing climate change issues, Climate Change Cell has been established, expanded climate change issues through establishing focal point in almost all major department and ministries which are also linked with Disaster Management Bureau. The Climate Change Cell (CCC) and DMB carrying out some of its functions and activities will be relocated within government to contribute to the broader GoB effort in addressing climate change. Ministry of Environment and Forests in partnership with relevant stakeholders finalized and adopted the National Capacity Self Assessment for Environment and Natural Resource Management which addresses risk reduction issues in the policies and plans. This project identified the policy and planning gaps and in consensus recommended the road map for actions and development of capacity building plans and programmes. Government has approved Sustainable Land Management Programme which is intended to cover land related risk reduction issues including mining. Ministry of Land is implementing Coastal Land Zoning Project. Ministry of Agriculture and its technical agencies are engaged and in continuous process to develop climate resilient crop varieties in the context of salinity intrusion, drought and submergence. A project is launched in early 2008 by FFWC and Action-Aid with support from DANIDA to understand effectiveness of expandable DRR approaches into climate change context in three agro-ecological zones.

Context & Constraints:

Research and piloting of climate change adaptation at the community level is necessary to inform various areas of intervention on CCA. Key constraints includes (i) small scale and isolated pilot initiatives which needs to be scaled up and mainstreamed; (ii) much more investment needed for large scale research and development investment and its dissemination; (iii) Short term, medium term and long term human resource development policies and plans are needed in order to make all risk reduction efforts sustainable. On top of that exact institutional frameworks and financing mechanisms for a national level climate change initiative have yet to be fully finalized and made effective.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * Yes: Employment guarantee schemes
- * Yes: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

Country has established a number of social safety net programmes, which has been diversified and extended in recent times. During the reporting period, DRR has been included in the manual of some most important safety-net schemes, e.g. food and cash for work, Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF), Food for Work (FFW), Test Relief (TR) and Gratuitous Relief (GR). GoB also introduced policy guidelines for Employment Generation Programme for the Poorest (EGPP) largest cash based programme, which supports vulnerable people to ensure food security and avoid migration during lean period. Some other safety net programmes are also in place, e.g. Old Age Allowance, Allowances for the Widow Deserted and Destitute Women, Allowances for the Financially Insolvent Disabled, Allowances for Distressed Cultural Personalities/Activities, Housing Support Programme, Agricultural Rehabilitation Programme, Fund for Climate Change, Special Programme for Irrigation and Water Logging, and Char Livelihood Programme. NGOs in Bangladesh working in various risk-prone areas also invested in social development issues and emergency response in reducing the vulnerability of the population. Few examples are: i) Cash for Work Programme in cyclone Aila affected areas ii) HNPSP (Health, Nutrition & Population Sectoral Programme) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Social Welfare contributing a lot in reducing vulnerabilities for the community iii) Food Assistance for Poverty Reduction – a project of department of

fisheries of GOB for fisher group in the coastal areas during the banned period for fishing small size (zatka) fishes.

Context & Constraints:

As a country is high concentration of poor people caused by layers of historical problems, it is an imperative to accelerate social investment and undertake innovative sustainable social protection schemes that reduces vulnerability. Safety net programme in urban areas are insignificant. Particularly social development policies and plans from the perspective of potential earthquake are yet to take into active consideration but process towards initiating relevant programme and plans is underway.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Agriculture is the major sector that employ majority of the rural population in Bangladesh. As a result, new studies initiated to understand approaches to make agricultural more resilient to disaster in the context of climate change and variability in flood, saline prone and drought-prone areas. DAE introduced new crop varieties. Coastal and wetland biodiversity project of the government is implementing in partnership with the community and civil society for sustainable management of four ecologically critical areas the coastal and wetland sites. This is a pilot demonstration which is intended to incorporate in the policy and legislation for replication in other ecological critical areas. Following the flood and cyclone in 2007, major economic recovery initiatives incorporated DRR as one of the key element. Support to small scale enterprise affected by the disasters is an example, practiced by all development and humanitarian partners of the government. DoF with assistance from development partners is executing programme targeting to Cyclone sidr affected fisher groups.

Context & Constraints:

Economic and productive sectorial policies are implemented by various ministries and line departments at local level. Mainstreaming objectives are yet to be achieved beyond MoFDM and ministry of agriculture. Inadequate harmonization of policies and planning and coordination among the sectoral Ministries as well as its enforcement are among the key constraints.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

A National Committee has been formed to review and update the National Building Code. Ministry of Land is preparing for National Land Zoning and National Land Use Planning which is supposed to identify safe settlement zones. Apart from this, RAJUK (Capital City Development Authority) has already finalized Detailed Area Plan (DAP) aimed at facilitating proper urbanization through City corporation. Adaptation to Climate Change through coastal afforestation project of the Ministry of Environment and Forest in collaboration with the Ministry of Land and Ministry of Water Resources are planning to identify vulnerable coastal zone and protection of coastal settlement from potential natural hazards. Building codes are introduced in urban areas. Rural and urban land use planning is under active consideration of the Government. Government prepared a plan to resettle the vulnerable people in the Chittagong Hill Tract to safer places. Building Code document includes a guideline on planning settlement. GoB hosted a regional workshop to develop a guideline on community based risk reduction and BUET also hosted a workshop on developing disaster risk resilient infrastructures.

Context & Constraints:

Building codes are in place, updating is in progress but enforcing the updated/existing building codes to all sectors and all cities is challenging task. Besides appropriate authority to monitor the building code enforcement are having shortage of human and technical resources.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

In the revised SOD, disaster and climate risk information has been placed in the Damage, Loss and Needs assessment forms and formats. DRR incorporation in post disaster rehabilitation and recovery process is initiated. Following flood and cyclone in 2007 (Sidr) and 2009 (Aila), government developed a minimum standard for housing reconstruction with specific standard for disaster resistance. Number of national consultations held to develop a design for cyclone resistant housing. Joint need assessment process, following cyclone Sidr in 2007, incorporated need for DRR in the assessment procures. Early recovery action plan of the GoB, supported by its development partners, included DRR as an important element. Post-disaster response and recovery projects implemented by NGOs incorporated DRR in the areas under of health, water and sanitation, shelter and livelihood sectors.

Context & Constraints:

Tools and methodologies for integrating DRR post-disaster reconstruction is a new area in Bangladesh. Many cases, disaster managers prioritize implementation of highly time-bound projects, rather investing on innovation in DRR. The additional time and resource allocation to integrate DRR is an urgent priority in post disasters recovery plan and policy.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Disaster risk and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) methodologies have been developed and it was decided that the EIA information, disaster risk information and its mitigation options has to be placed while submitting any project to Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC) for approval by the government. This is applicable to all ministries, agencies, department for all sectors. Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction out of the MoFDM remains a key national challenge. DoRR of DMRD in association with MoEF has just embarked upon cyclone resilient housing porgramme in the costal areas targeting around 700 families. Local government engineering department (LGED) and BWDB have already commenced rehabilitation works for the damaged embankments following cyclone Sidr and Aila.

Context & Constraints:

However, developing new ways of working with a greater range of GoB ministries and departments is now the challenge, in order to raise the focus of risk reduction across a government wide dimension, and to have impact at scale. There is no formal focus for DRR mainstreaming within the current organization charts of DMRD, MoFDM and SOD. Current efforts for mainstreaming require further acceleration to reach all actors in development planning and implementation.

Brunei Darussalam (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* No: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The level of awareness on the need to apply proper construction and site preparation techniques especially in flood-prone or hilly areas which may be at risk to landslides is increasing.

In accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1972, TCP provides guidance and advisory services on matters pertaining to physical developments.

The National Land Use Master Plan 2006-2025, was prepared under the auspices of the TCP which superseded the 1987-2005 Negara Brunei Darussalam Master Plan (NBD Master Plan). Major achievements of the past master plan according to the TCP are: the promotion of protection of forests, natural resources and environmentally sensitive areas through land use zoning; allocation of assorted Housing Scheme sites; expansion of Bandar Seri Begawan Board Area; and identification of Sungai Liang as a long-term strategic industrial reserve.

Context & Constraints:

The need to strengthen linkages with the environment, town and country planning, and relevant departments is aparent.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

The current practice provides post-disaster financial support and relief goods .

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.
- * No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

-

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The National Land Use Master Plan 2006-2025, was prepared under the auspices of the TCP which superseded the 1987-2005 Negara Brunei Darussalam Master Plan (NBD Master Plan). Major achievements of the past master plan according to the TCP are: the promotion of protection of forests, natural resources and environmentally sensitive areas through land use zoning; allocation of assorted Housing Scheme sites; expansion of Bandar Seri Begawan Board Area; and identification of Sungai Liang as a long-term strategic industrial reserve.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Building Code has been revised while new guidelines were established for earthwork in development works. Procedures are being looked into to improve implementation. The Building Code has been revised while new guidelines were established for earthwork in development works. Procedures are being looked into to improve implementation.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

NDP outlines projects for identified priority catchments, water retention ponds and detention dams, tidal water barrage as well as equipment needed for monitoring and forecasting such as hydrological measurements by telemetry and Doppler radars.

Environmental considerations are currently incorporated into developmental decision-making through land use planning and zoning requirements.

Building Code has been revised while new guidelines were established for earthwork in development works. Procedures are being looked into to improve implementation. The Building Code has been revised while new guidelines were established for earthwork in development works. Procedures are being looked into to improve implementation.

Context & Constraints:

-

Georgia (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

DRR takes an integrated approach to all environmental policies and plans. NEA currently coordinates activities to investigate legislative needs for Disaster Mapping, or the risk knowledge assessment study - identifying natural hazards' sensitive areas, communities vulnerable to the hazards, type and character of the risks. First version of the Disaster Mapping study is expected to be available by early next year. In Hydrometeorological and Geological hazardous events and shoreline monitoring are included in all preventive measures to decrease hazards in some prone regions of the country.

Activities in Georgia on disaster management are guided by the following legislation and regulatory acts. The 1997 Law on the State of Emergency represents a framework law for regulation of the aftermath of natural disasters. 2007 Law on Protecting the Population and Territory from Natural and Technological Emergency Situations,; 1997 presidential Decree No. 66 on Counter-measures of Development of Disastrous Natural Geological Processes and Protection of Underground Hydrosphere and Lands; 1998 Decree No. 779 on Promotion of Implementation of UN Programme on Management of Emergency Situations. The shoreline protection activities are regulated by the Law of Georgia “about Engineering Protection and Regulation and Adjustment of Sea, Reservoirs and Rivers Shoreline” - #576 27.10.2000.

Georgia joined the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1994 and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Presently in the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources is worked out the second National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP-2), where the management problem of natural and anthropogenic disaster represents priority direction.

Context & Constraints:

The Government of Georgia undertakes efforts to improve the country’s legal framework in disaster preparedness, a number of legal acts and regulations have been developed in the last few years, but the most part of them covers the issues of disaster response with little if any attention given to disaster risk reduction.

In spite of overall challenge for the national level is to reduce rural exodus and/or address the consequences of rural land-use abandonment (also known as changing land-use patterns). It is necessary to adopt the legislation to proscribe the legalization of (not arable) lands without geological hazardous risk assessment, also land legalization of refugees from disaster prone communities. Even the adaptation on climate change must be further utilized to address the difficulties in environmental policy.

There is a need for frameworks in sustainable resource and environment management because there is a lack of consistent integration of environmental politics and planning, aside from the successes on the project level. Currently the integration is more situational than systematic.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

The Insurance system regarding the DRR is not developed yet, but some work has been already began.

Context & Constraints:

To increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities it is necessary with the monitoring and assessment of hydrometeorological, geological and shoreline dynamic origin hazards to develop the close cooperation between NEA and social safety programs/insurance companies. There is a need for sharing/implementation of EC practice and create relevant legislative frameworks.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: National and sectorial public investment systems incorporating DRR.
- * Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

In the large investment project DRR is included and special funds are incorporated.

Context & Constraints:

To reduce the vulnerability of economic activities it is necessary implement in the economic and productive sectoral policies and plans on disaster risk reduction and preparedness strategies at all levels and timeframes (e.g., long-term monitoring and measures) as well the legal frameworks. In cooperation in the areas of risk assessment and disaster reduction with the private sector, insurance companies, government authorities and research institutes will increase the sensibility and resilience of economic infrastructure following main points:- Supply Systems such as Water and Sewage, Food, Health and Emergency Services/Disaster Management - Energy Industry - Traffic and Transportation Systems - Communication and Information Systems - Public Authorities and Administration - Financial, Monetary and Insurance Systems - Dangerous and Hazardous Substances - Others such as the Media, Science and Culture.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The competencies of NEA includes: engineer-geological advance assessment for legalization of land plots of engineer-economic purposes; Implementation of engineer-geo-ecological and hydro geological assessment works for the objects chosen beforehand to be given minerals extracting license to avoid negative impact on the geological environment.

One of the main points in reducing vulnerability of economic activities is the planning and construction of human settlements and establishment of building codes, which scopes include the rrequirements for earthquake, strong wind, landslide, mudflow, shoreline erosion and flood resistance, especially in disaster prone areas. The regulated activities of NEA includes Implementation of conducting engineer-geological, geotechnical and hydro-geo-ecological studies at any stage of projecting, for all types of civil and industrial objects despite of the customer, as well implementation of all scales (including specialized) of engineer-geological, engineer-geodynamic and geo-ecological studies, for sustainable assimilation of the territory and reliable disposition of engineer objects and efficient management of geological environment.

Context & Constraints:

Under economic conditions at the time of the review, including dependence on external financing, the government of Georgia does not consider DRR.

Despite the engineer-geo-ecological, geodynamic and hydro geological activities are regulated by legal framework of NEA the current state policy does not determine DRR as the effective means for land use planning that is carefully designed and rigorously implemented is a useful approach to managing expanding human settlements and minimizing associated risks, including disaster risk reduction elements in land-use plans as an important strategy for reducing the vulnerability of economic and productive sectors.

Disaster risk management requires in Georgia strengthening the legal frameworks, creation of reserve funds or their increase and diversification in terms of sources of their formation, purposes, and target areas and groups.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

For the recovery and reconstruction of rural and coastal zones are allocated in the budget of local communities and municipalities. Also Emergency Management Department and their regional administrative units have their budget to provide response in the effected areas by disasters of the country. NEA has also some funds in the budget for recovery assessment and recovery of coastal zones

Context & Constraints:

In the disaster damage mitigation, recovery and rehabilitation it is essential to consider disaster risk reduction principles in order to 'build back better'; and not recreate risk. In spite that the NEA carries out the regular monitoring, geotechnical and hydro-geo-ecological studies at any stage of projecting, for all types of civil and industrial objects, accordingly prepares the recommendations for necessary measures there is an identified need to work out the mechanisms for provision of recommended measures in time and implementation of international post disaster recovery and reconstruction norms and standards at national and local level.

The challenges concerning this point are certainly broad there are not laws for disaster safety for private and state properties. The challenges for the communities and the state itself therefore lie in the realm of raising awareness and sensitising the population to risk.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The activities of NEA includes the expertise of major development projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways and etc Environment Impact Assessment related to the impact of hydrometeorological, engineer-geological, hydrogeological processes and environment pollution.

NEA carries out the assessment of mining to the environment as well the assessment of engineer-geological conditions of homestead plots and houses, arrangement of engineer-geological and hydro geological consultation works to avoid the further development of hazardous events.

Context & Constraints:

As the territory of Georgia regarding negative impacts, scale caused by disaster belongs to the special region among the mountainous countries of the world it is necessary close incorporation of all stakeholders, as the environment monitoring and assessment organization, in preparation of Environment Impact Assessment of state major development projects.

India (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The Issue of Climate Change and the interlinkages that exist between Climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction has been widely acknowledged by Government of India.

National Action Plan for Climate Change has been formulated which emphasizes on such actions like vulnerability assessment, contingency plans, maintenance of critical facilities like water supply, health, enforcement of building codes, strengthening of early warning system ect.

Other legislations which are available to protect the environment and natural resources are as follows:

Environment Protection Act
Environment Impact Assessment
Biological Diversity Act,2002
Coastal Zone Regulation
Notification on Eco-Sensitive Zone
The Chemical Accident(EMERGENCY PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS, AND RESPONSE) Rules.
Forest Conservation Act and Forest Conservation Rules.

Context & Constraints:

There is a need to understand the various facets of environmental vulnerabilities specially in the context of hazard risks how it can effect the natural ecosystem and environmental resources.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * Yes: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

Government of India has adopted a holistic approach for ensuring sustainable development of the nation and a number of social development policies have been formulated and programmes are being implemented to address the vulnerable groups in the society.

Some of the major development programmes are as follows:

NREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes)

JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission)

National Rural Health Mission

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana

National Social Assistance Programme which includes (Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme)

Indira Awas Yojana

Rajiv Awas Yojana

Special Central Assistance is given to States and Union Territories to supplement their efforts in tribal development through Tribal Sub-Plan. This assistance is basically meant for family-oriented income-generating schemes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forests, education, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small scale industries and for minimum needs programme.

Successful implementation of these schemes will essentially reduce the vulnerability of the targeted population towards disasters as well.

In addition, National program for strengthening the Urban local bodies (JNNURM) with outlay of Rs.50,000.00 cr. is under implementation and addresses key gaps in capacities (physical and human) at the local urban level .

Ministry of Panchayati Raj has initiated Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) for meeting critical infrastructural gaps and other developmental requirements. The ministry, vide its letter No. N-11012 /35/2007- P&J, dated 2nd February 2010, has advised all the states that it is imperative for all such structures to be made disaster resilient in line with the national vision of disaster management.

Context & Constraints:

The burgeoning population affects the mission of Government of India to ensure sustainable development. However efforts are being continuously made to reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities through adequate poverty reduction and livelihood generation programmes.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Agriculture is one of the key sectors in India which provides livelihoods to near about 60% of the population and is vital for food security. One of the key focuses of the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) is to accelerate agricultural growth and increase the incomes derived from this sector through appropriate policy interventions, improvement of infrastructure and introducing agrarian reforms. . The Vision 2020 document prepared by Ministry of Agriculture tries to spell out some of the strategic areas of intervention in the agricultural sector which are as follows:

Increased investments in agriculture.

Improved Institutional and Credit Support .

Diversification of Agricultural products .

Adequate supply of water and emphasis on rainfed ecosystem .

Government of India has also introduced the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) to provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of a crop failure due to natural calamities, pest attacks and other crop diseases. It covers all types of food crops.

Some of the other major programmes implemented by Ministry of Agriculture which have inbuilt DRR elements

are :

1) National Watershed Development Project.

2) Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone Areas.

3) Drought Prone Area Development Programme.

4) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme.

5) Special Central Assistance to State Plan Scheme on Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Area in north eastern states of India.

Context & Constraints:

Inequality in the distribution of land and insecurity of tenure are the two major problems in the agricultural sector in India which affect the overall sectoral productivity .Also since green revolution in 1960 there has been no major technological progress which contributed to increased production. The major challenge is to ensure accelerated agricultural growth through introduction of land reforms with focus on tenancy laws, common property resources; management of waste and distribution of surplus lands. The major focus at present is to introduce innovative methods of cultivation, new crop varieties, soil conservation measures, water harvesting techniques and advanced irrigation technologies.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

There is an increasing emphasis to incorporate hazard safety measures at the settlement planning level in Master Plans and City Development Plans.

For ensuring structural safety from natural hazards the National Building Code are second to none in technical content in India. The National Building Code is advisory in nature and lays down a set of minimum provisions relating to structural safety, fire safety and health safety to ensure safe habitat for public. In addition to it there are hazard specific codes designed by Bureau Of Indian Standard to ensure structural safety against natural hazards like floods, Cyclone, Landslides and Earthquakes.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also developed a Model guidelines providing necesary recommendations for amendments of Zoning Regulations, Development Control Regulations, Town and Country Planning Act and building byelaws to ensure structural safety natural hazard prone areas.

Many State governments have revised their land use zoning regulations and amended their byelaws to incorporate disaster risk reduction elements and developed compliance mechanism to ensure implementation of the building codes.

Context & Constraints:

The implementation of the provisions prescribed in the building codes and compliance to the building byelaws is an area of concern. There is a need to establish adequate compliance mechanism at local level to implement these tools.

Also despite creating an enabling environment there is an apprehension among people that adding disaster resilient features into the structural design may be costly and not much effective.

There is a need to provide adequate training and create awareness among the engineers, architects, masons and common citizens about disaster resistant technology and its usefulness.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Building Back Better has become the guiding principles for recovery and reconstruction programmes in India.

Adequate attention has been paid to integrate disaster risk reduction into post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation work in recent past.

Some of the essential features incorporated in post disaster reconstruction and recovery planning are
Construction of multi hazard resistant houses and other infrastructure

Alternate Livelihood Programmes

Settlement Planning

Joint ownership and equal rights to women

Disaster Insurance

Environment protection measures

Community participation

strengthening of Self Help Groups

Adequate measures to address the needs of people with special needs.

Context & Constraints:

Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction measures often leads to relocation, land acquisition, disruption of social fabric and livelihoods of a community and thus becomes a stiff challenge.

Mainstreaming risk transfer mechanisms-Continuation of disaster insurance for housing and other business products beyond the initial term is a challenge. This concept is still in a very nascent stage in India and there is a strong need to create more awareness and establish an enabling environment so that the risk bearers(banks and the insurance agencies) also get motivated to invest more on this agenda.

There is a need to develop a standard guideline for Recovery Planning.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Government of India has introduced a system of Disaster Resilient Audit on Self Certification Basis which will be applicable right from the inception and the Planning stage of all new centrally sponsored schemes .Ministry of Finance has issued instructions to all Ministry to include disaster risk reduction features into all new projects and establish a check mechanism at project formulation, appraisal and approval stage.It is

also planned to selectively revisit some of the old development schemes.

Context & Constraints:

The major challenge lies in ensuring compliance to such certification process.

Indonesia (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Indonesia has started to relate disaster risk reduction with environmental management and integrated it to its development policy, in particular through the ninth priority program in the Middle-term National Development Plan 2010-2014. Indonesian National Council for Climate Change (Dewan Nasional Perubahan Iklim/DNPI) has initiated the integration of DRR into CCA in the formulation of the National Action Plan for Climate Change. Thus, disaster risk reduction programs will be implemented in complementary with environmental conservation programs, including land use management, natural resource management and adaptation to global warming and climate change programs.

The above policy has also been supported by numerous regulations, such as the Environment Bill, the Spatial Planning Bill, the Natural Resource and Ecosystem Conservation Bill, the Forestry Bill, the Geothermal Bill, the Water Resource Bill, the Coastal Management Areas Bill, the Waste Management Bill, and the other relevant laws. Several regulations ancillary to Law No. 32 on the Environment have been drafted. There has also been a draft damage assessment tool for wetland, complete with the damage indicators. Several institutions have also implemented programs that integrate disaster risk reduction to climate change adaptation in the regions.

In practice, central-level policies have not always been aligned with those at the regional and local levels. In Riau Province, for instance, the central government puts much restriction for activities in protected

forests, but the local authority let mining activities take place in the same areas. The case is also true with spatial planning related to road construction, which in the policy of the Ministry of Forestry cannot be built through national parks, but this is contested by the policies of the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Public Works.

Context & Constraints:

One of the constraints related to this issue is the weak law enforcement and overlapping of regulations. Indonesia has already had many laws and their ancillary regulations, but the efforts to enforce these regulatory and policy instruments have not been so successful due to the lack of understanding and commitment of the sectors in building a synergic cooperation. Corruption has also become a big challenge.

At the community level, awareness has appeared, but community-based initiatives have often not been accommodated by the authority. The Ministry of Environment, for instance, has developed the Climate Village Project; the Ministry of Fishery and Maritime Affairs developed Disaster Prepared Village; Surabaya Green and Clean project constitutes a community-based initiative; but all these initiatives have not been integrated into the existing policies.

In the future Indonesia needs to nurture understanding of the importance of disaster risk reduction that is integrated into environmental conservation efforts and reduce compartmentalization among the sectors that manage disasters and risk reduction. Mangrove planting, for instance, needs to be seen as part of disaster risk reduction since it is also useful to prevent abrasion and provide protection against tsunamis. Institutional coordination and synergy among agencies working with disaster risk reduction and climate change issues need to be built. Emphasis needs to be given to policies that are based on sustainable development. Multi-sectoral policy advocacy and implementation needs to be enhanced, besides law enforcement for corruption cases related to natural resource and environmental management. Coordination and synergy need to be built between the central government and local governments to prevent opposing regulations issued by different government levels.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

Indonesia has formulated policies and development plans to reduce the vulnerability of people living in highly-prone areas, but the effort has not been comprehensive. At the present time Indonesia's position has increased from a low income to a middle income country. This demonstrates progress or improvement in people's live. Policies that support people's welfare have also been supported by the Law on Social Welfare and several other bills, but these bills need to be further supported by their ancillary regulations. Deliberation of Law on social protection has recently been delayed, suggesting that there has not been significant progress in reducing the vulnerability of the people.

In its Middle-term Development Plan 2010-2014, the Government of Indonesia has accommodated disaster management as its number 9 priority program. Considering that social development is a cross-sectoral effort, the commitment of the government to reduce poverty may have been included in the programs of the ministries. The Ministry of Public Works, for instance, through its PNPM program supports infrastructure development to increase the people's well-being. The Ministry of Agriculture has engaged farmers in poverty reduction programs. The Ministry of Health has integrated the concept of Safe Community into their prepared village programs. Several development programs have been designed to reduce people's vulnerability such as the Rice for the Poor, Social Security for Neglected Senior Citizens and Social Assistance Program for Heavily Disabled. All these programs are government's programs, while the private sector has also developed disaster risk insurance. However, all these programs have only seen limited implementation and limited budget commitment from the government.

Context & Constraints:

Related to this issue, one of the challenges is the lack of clarity in the criteria of those considered as poor and vulnerable. The database that contains data about poor communities has not been so comprehensive and the accuracy is also open to discussion. Moreover, monitoring and evaluation are still lacking. At the grassroots community level, the constraint is that the majority of poor people have yet to enjoy firm rights and access to land.

To encourage social development policies and plans that could reduce people's vulnerability, in the future efforts need to be done to increase understanding and capacity in formulating development policies and plans that may reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk. The community needs to be empowered to demand their rights and local governments need to be encouraged to understand right-based approach to development.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

There have been a number of efforts by the stakeholders to related economic sector planning to reduce the vulnerability of the people. However, specific efforts to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities have only been limited to several areas that have just been hit by major disasters, particularly as part of the post-disaster recovery initiatives. The legislation that supports this issue has been enacted, i.e. the Law No. 11 year 2005 on the International Covenant on the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Related to fiscal policy there has been a program called AGEFIS 2 that attempts to predict the impact of policy decisions on the economic aspects such as economic growth, employment and the number of poor people, which are aligned with fiscal policies for climate change and economic objectives that support growth, employment and poor people (pro growth, pro jobs and pro poor).

In the field of agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture has started to develop programs to diversify food crops to reduce vulnerability to climate change and disaster. The Ministry of Finance has developed an incentive program for business that implements disaster risk reduction through their business activities. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery has also formulated disaster risk sensitive plans that are pro job and pro poor. Several state-owned enterprises have integrated disaster risk reduction aspects in their business activities.

Context & Constraints:

The main constraint in implementing policies and plans that may reduce the vulnerability of economic activities is the lack of understanding and awareness among the relevant stakeholders and policy makers of the importance of this particular issue. Policies and planning in the economic and industry sectors have affected the people's vulnerability. Community development initiatives implemented to reduce economic vulnerability have mostly been done in the framework of stand-alone projects, so that they are not sustainable.

The raise of Indonesia's position into middle income countries has influenced the provision of development grants to Indonesia. The social economic development paradigm that is pro growth, pro jobs and pro poor has not been consistently applied by the government, the private sector and the civil society. Ministry of Manpower's Regulation related to outsourcing employment has had a significant social impact on the society. In future it is expected that the stakeholders could better develop and implement sectoral policies and plans that may reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Indonesia has already had policies that regulate the planning and management of human settlements that contain disaster risk reduction considerations, for instance the Spatial Planning Bill and the Law No. 28 year 2002 on High-rise Building, the building code, micro-zoning regulations and several other regulations. In several areas that are highly-prone to earthquake, the governments and non-government partners have disseminated information to the public on the importance of earthquake-resistant building. Building artisans in those places have also been trained on earthquake safe construction. Initial efforts to certify building quality, particularly for public buildings, have also been implemented.

In the National DM Plan, fourteen hazards have been identified. The Ministry of Public Works has aligned its settlement policies with risk reduction considerations. For earthquake hazard, Indonesia has just developed guidelines and 9 Richter Scale earthquake resistant building standards that have been tested and nationally standardized. During the post Aceh Tsunami recovery, 1,000 earthquake resistant houses have been built and the model will be replicated in earthquake-prone areas.

Indonesia has already had earthquake resistant building code up to 9 SR that has been tested and nationally standardized. During the post-tsunami recovery, more than 1,000 earthquake resistant houses have been built and replicated in other earthquake-prone areas. In implementing the Green Village Program, local governments have implemented conservation measures to reduce environmental damage while at the same time improving the people's livelihoods.

Context & Constraints:

One of the challenges in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into the planning and management of human settlements is the inconsistency in the implementation of policies and regulations related to spatial and infrastructure planning. Besides the weak law enforcement, safety culture has also yet to be built, so that it is difficult to promote the issue of disaster risk reduction integration into the planning and management of human settlements.

In the future Indonesia needs to further encourage safety culture among the public, particularly in the planning and management of its citizens' settlements. Development also needs to be encouraged to incorporate people's vulnerability considerations.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Indonesia has already possessed policies to mainstream disaster risk reduction into post disaster recovery

and rehabilitation processes through the enactment of the Chief of BNPB regulation on rehabilitation and reconstruction. The Indonesian National Disaster Management Plan 2010-2014 and National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2010-2012 also contain programs and activities to integrate disaster risk reduction into recovery. The government, with support from several donors, has implemented “building back better” programs in several post-disaster areas, such as in post Yogyakarta and Central Java earthquake of 2006 and in West Sumatra after the 2009 earthquake.

Recovery of resettlement after disaster has also factored in risk reduction considerations such as the building of temporary settlements after the Wasior Flood, the zoning of areas around volcanic areas and spatial planning after Mentawai Tsunami 2010. BNPB and Bappenas has also applied the Human Recovery Needs Assessments to complement the usual Damage and Loss Assessments. The country is in the process of revising its National Standards for construction based on a newly finalized earthquake hazard analysis. With several donors the government has also applied Post Disaster Assessment Tools for Education Sector, particularly for school buildings post-disaster.

Context & Constraints:

The constraint faced in integrating disaster risk reduction into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes is the weak coordination among the different sectors. There has not been any agency that could coordinate a comprehensive building back better initiative that takes DRR considerations into account. In providing rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance, the challenge faced also includes lack of transparency and accountability, embezzlement, complex bureaucracy related to fund disbursement, and assistance that is not in harmony with the local condition.

In the future the BNPB as the institution responsible for the conduct of disaster management needs to collaborate closer with the Ministry of Public Works and relevant other institutions in socializing the integration of disaster risk reduction into post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction. There needs to be quality control for the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Advocacy also needs to be done to encourage firm budget allocation for rehabilitation and reconstruction. Cross-sectoral coordination mechanism must be built and the interests of the local communities, particularly minority and vulnerable groups, need to be accommodated in post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Indonesia has developed an analytical instrument to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development

projects. Infrastructure development works have applied Environment Impact Assessment as an effort to reduce disaster risks. The policy towards that purpose has already been present, as stipulated in the Disaster Management Bill and its ancillary regulations, but not yet in the form of more operational legislation (Perka BNPB).

To date Indonesia has made it prerequisite to conduct Environmental Impact Analysis at the individual project level. The government has also enforced the implementation of a more comprehensive Strategic Environmental Analysis as a complement for EIA for areas that have many development projects that may potentially damage the environment. As a result, for instance, the proposal to build a toll road in Surabaya has recently been rejected by the local government due to its incompatibility with the planned spatial development of the areas. The construction of Suramadu bridge, to cite another example, that connects the Java Island to Madura Island, has applied EIA and disaster risk reduction assessments. The case is also true with the construction of flood barriers in Bengawan Solo river basin.

Context & Constraints:

The constraints faced in enforcing procedures to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects include the limited budget available for this specific purpose and the lack of coordination for disaster risk reduction initiatives. In the future the BNPB needs to facilitate coordination with the Ministries and Agencies in preparing the required risk assessment instrument. As a first step, the government may examine the possibility of including disaster risk analysis for major infrastructure and development projects into Strategic Environmental Analysis.

Japan (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Japan has national land conservation projects such as river improvement, soil erosion control (sabo), and

soil and coastline conservation which are carried out strategically for protecting national land, citizens' lives and property from various disasters. In 2005, the National Spatial Planning Act (revision of Comprehensive National Development Act) was enforced in order to make the shift from the policy centered on development. Based on the Act, the National Spatial Strategies was developed at national level in 2008, and Regional Spatial Strategic Plans was developed in each of eight large regional areas in August 2009. One of the strategic goals identified in the Act and the National Strategies are to design disaster resilience nation to ensure safe and secure life including promotion of comprehensive disaster risk reduction measures.

Additionally, the second period of the "Forest Improvement and Conservation Works Master Plan (Five-Year Plan)" was developed as a plan from 2009 to 2014 to promote comprehensive and effective forestry improvement and soil conservation projects.

Context & Constraints:

The task force to comprehensively review the current progress of adaptation to climate change in the national policies has established and just started the activities in March 2009. Furthermore, an examination committee on climate change adaptation was established in May 2010, and developed the report "Direction of adaptation to climate change" in November 2010, as a conclusion of studies. In the report, disaster risk reduction is considered one of the important issues to be examined.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Crop and property insurance

* Yes: Employment guarantee schemes

* Yes: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* No: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

It is required to promptly ensure earthquake resistance of all the school facilities, where school children spend most of their time and are used as evacuation places in case of disasters. Approximately 30 percent of the buildings of public elementary and junior high schools have problems related to resistance to earthquakes and need to enhance earthquake safety. With this point of view, in 2006, the system has been changed to broaden the discretion of local governments in dealing with the expenditures. In addition, the Special Measures Act on Earthquake Disaster Prevention was amended in 2008 to support further

promotion of seismic retrofitting of school facilities.

To promote the countermeasures to support the evacuation of those who require assistance in case of emergency, a national plan was developed in December 2007. The Plan called for development of evacuation support master plans by local governments with the view to smoothly proceed with collection and sharing of information of those who need assistance in each city, town, and village, and introduced the model plan formulated by the relevant organizations. The Cabinet Office conducted briefings in more than 20 places in the whole country in 2008 and 2009.

Context & Constraints:

Currently the implementation of the planned activities is in progress.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

The Cabinet Office promotes the enhancement of disaster reduction activities of corporations including the development of BCP (Business Continuity Plans). The "Business Continuity Guideline" to promote the development of BCP for enterprises was developed in 2005. For better understanding and more use of the Guideline, a practical guide of the Guideline was published in March 2007. In addition, amendment of Basic Disaster Management Plan (February 2008) clarified the role of the national and local governments in supporting the development of corporate BCP. According to the survey result in 2009, 28 percent of the large-scale enterprises (58%, including enterprises developing the BCP) and 13 percent of medium-size enterprises (27%, including enterprises developing the BCP) have developed the BCP.

Furthermore, the Development Bank of Japan launched a new lending mechanism (disaster reduction rating system) for disaster countermeasures promotion projects, as an incentive for corporate disaster reduction activities.

Context & Constraints:

The efforts have been recently started, and more supportive activities, especially for the medium and small sized enterprises, are expected.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Japan has City Planning Act which incorporates disaster risk reduction elements in the provisions. Especially it stipulates the measures to be taken for dense populated residential areas. Based on the Act and the related plans, disaster management bases with such functions as information management, operations coordination and logistics need to be developed and networks has been constructed. Additionally, subsidies are provided to local governments to promote qualitative and quantitative improvements of local disaster management bases.

Japan also has the Building Standard Act (enacted in 1950) and the Act on Promotion of Seismic Retrofitting of Buildings (enacted in 1995). It has been confirmed that buildings constructed under the revised Building Standard Act (known as the "New Seismic Design Standard") enacted in 1981 have adequate earthquake resistance.

The Central Disaster Management Council drafted Urgent Countermeasures Guideline for Promoting the Earthquake-proofing of Houses and Buildings in 2005 which set a national target for lifting the rate of earthquake-proofed houses from the current 75 percent to 90 percent within 10 years. Furthermore, the Act on Promotion of Seismic Retrofitting of Buildings were revised in January 2006, and defined the national goal for raising the rate of seismic resistant buildings from the current 75 percent to 90 percent within 10 years.

In consideration of the estimated significant damage in the congested urban areas when an earthquake occurs, the urban areas which have high risks of suffering from conflagration was designated as the prioritized areas to improve the countermeasures within 10 years from 2001. The amendment of the relevant Act in March 2007 and tax incentives have contributed promotion for improvement of old buildings in the congested urban areas.

Context & Constraints:

Many buildings in Japan (roughly one-third of the total) have inadequate earthquake resistance because they had been built before the relevant standards were tightened in 1981; it has been pointed out that little progress is being made in improving the earthquake resistance of these aged buildings. Therefore, to reduce the burden of the cost for seismic retrofitting, especially for housing owned by private sector, by means of subsidies, tax incentives and financing systems has been strategically promoted.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

resources and/ or operational capacities

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* N.A. % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

The recovery and rehabilitation of disaster-stricken areas focuses on providing support to help rebuild the normal livelihoods of the affected population as quickly and smoothly as possible, as well as on restoring public facilities giving consideration to mitigating future disasters so that affected communities can be made more resilient and have fundamental conditions for sustainable development. Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act stipulates the recovery and rehabilitation activities should be paid great attention to prevent future disasters. In the case of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995, the Headquarters for Reconstruction of the Hanshin-Awaji Area (headed by the Prime Minister), followed by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction of the Hanshin-Awaji Area in 2000 secured integrated reconstruction measures with multi-sectoral collaboration. In the case of the Mt. Usu Eruption in 2000 and the Niigata-ken-Chuetsu Earthquake in 2004, inter-ministerial recovery and rehabilitation committees were established. As such, ministries and agencies work together on disaster recovery and rehabilitation, taking into account the opinions of those in the disaster-stricken area.

The Cabinet Office has organized review meetings and clarified the issues to be considered related to national recovery and reconstruction measures against possible Tokyo Inland Earthquakes.

Context & Constraints:

Due to involvement of private properties, in many cases, the recovery processes tend to be delayed. Moreover, such a long-term period of reconstruction process inevitably accompanies challenges to be tackled in such as the aging society and decentralization of cities.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The revised Priority Plan for Social Infrastructure Development was set forth in 2008 to promote prioritized, effective and efficient infrastructure improvement projects. One of the main tasks identified in the Plan is to make a disaster resilient national land. The Plan identifies the disaster risk reduction as one of the four important issues to be addressed and needs improvement of social infrastructure putting emphasis on consideration of impact of global warming, increase of disaster vulnerable persons, and declining of mutual help system in local community.

Environmental Impact Assessment Act, which was enacted in 1997, legislates the system for predictive assessment of the environmental impact by the large-scale public works.

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism has conducted evaluation of the responsible public works from a broad perspective including disaster risk reduction when the projects are initiated, reevaluation during the projects, and post-project evaluation.

Context & Constraints:

N.A.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Environmental law includes DRR to some extent and is presently undergoing review. National and Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) programmes focuses on 4 main sectors, which are directly and severely affected by climate change – agriculture, forestry, water and water resources and public health. Various projects have been initiated under the NAPA Framework to prepare and enhance the capacity of rural farmers to adapt to climate changes and associated natural disasters. The key components of the projects are capacity building for local agriculture extension officers and farmers living in the natural hazard prone areas on land management, diversity of crop and animal species; Research and promote a diversity of crop varieties and animal species that are adapted to the stressful environmental conditions; train farmers on food processing and storing of human and animal food stuff. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is key agency to implement the projects.

Environmental and Social Impact assessments (ESIA) are also required for projects of a certain size/extent, but these are not readily available to public, although mandated as such under the ESIA Decree. The Decree is implemented by the Department of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (DESIA) under WREA, only recently established in 2008. ESIA is considered as a preventive measure to potential adverse environmental impacts from investment projects, but its effectiveness will depend on the technical capacity within DESIA to review ESIA's of complex projects, and on its integration within the investment approval process.

A National Steering Committee on Climate Change also exists in the country, with 7 technical working groups i.e. agriculture & food security, forest and land management, energy management, hydrology and water resources, city infrastructure, economic management and financial instruments and are currently working on the formulation of a National Climate Change Strategy for 2020 and a first National Action Plan in alignment with the 7th national socio economic development plan.

Context & Constraints:**Constraints:**

Environment issues are quite new for the Lao PDR local population and awareness of environmental impact is at an early stage. At this time, it will be quite hard to enforce the law. ESIA is also a very recent requirement in Lao PDR and the focus is currently on setting up the technical and institutional procedures for implementation of the law.

Effective coordination remains a challenge while enhancing capacity on climate change adaptation to farmers will be resource and effort consuming.

The Way Forward

DEISA within WREA requires building of the technical capacity to review ESIA's of complex projects, and on its integration within the investment approval process.

Ongoing projects within NAPA

Expediting review of environmental laws

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

The government of Lao PDR have some social development initiatives, policies and plans available to reduce the vulnerability of population at risk. The initiatives include:

- health insurance scheme for private sector/government local population
- community based health insurance for local population (premium to be paid by subscriber)
- area development programmes/income generation activities
- policy bank for poorer communities
- poverty reduction funds
- village revolving funds.

DRR is also aligned with the Lao government 5-year 6th National Socio Economic Development Plan

(NSEDP) 2006-2010 and the 7th NSEDP 2011-2015 (currently in draft format) through Social Development. In the DRR /Social Development context the government of Lao pledges that security from natural disasters such as floods and droughts is a further dimension that needs to be addressed. They stress the importance of community involvement and the strengthening of community resilience, in addition to material help from the Government, development partners and NGOs. The Government will develop and implement the programmes for the prevention of and protection from natural disasters; regularly monitor the situation including seasonal rice scarcity (hunger) and weather changes; and find methods to solve the damage and provide timely support to the victims.

Under the next cycle United Nations Development Assistance Fund (UNDAF), DRR/DRM is listed as a key area for cooperation and one of the critical components of poverty reduction framework. This draft 2011-15 UNDAF framework, aligned with the Lao PDR government draft 7th NSEDP, when implemented will provide the means to increase attention to disaster risk/vulnerability reduction

Draft UNDAF Outcomes indicate:

- By 2015, the government and communities better adapt to and mitigate climate change and reduce natural disaster vulnerabilities in priority
- Government and vulnerable communities can more effectively respond to emergencies, adapt to climate change and prepare for disasters
- Rural communities develop agroforestry climate change resilience
- Rural communities are better prepared for disaster risk and climate change in indigenous livestock, fisheries, agricultural production
- Long-term recovery of natural disaster victims is supported and their vulnerabilities to future natural disasters are reduced
- National and local authorities are able to effectively prepare for and respond to food shortages and hunger emergencies caused by natural

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Lao PDR is implementing a Swiss Agency for Development & Co-operation (SDC) funded "The Agrobiodiversity Initiative" (TABI) IUCN is supporting the government of Lao PDR to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Laos, mainly through capacity building and institutional strengthening in promoting agricultural biodiversity and crop diversification, and thus contributing to the social impact of DRR.

INGOs and NGOs, have implemented CBDRM projects to support communities by increasing resilience to disaster risk through raising awareness, revolving fund activities, and income generation activities such as Lao Red Cross Red, supported by the Swiss Red Cross, who have implemented a Health Equity Fund initiative in provincial areas.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints

Limited resource will persist to be the main constraint to carry out the social safety nets activities. Despite the existence of some insurance schemes, the coverage is restricted and when disasters occur the schemes do not adequately protect the population's livelihood from loss and damage. While UNDAF seeks to support the government NSEDP, appropriate funds must be also allocated within the government of Lao PDR budget for implementation of NSEDP.

The Way Forward

Implementation of the NSEDP.

Implementation of UNDAF 2011-15 aligned with the Lao government NSEDP will provide much needed measures in the area of increasing social service safety nets. Continuation of INGO and International Organisations initiatives within communities to increase disaster resilience.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

The government of Lao PDR has made sound progress in their efforts to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities more recently through the implementation of a variety of DRR/DRM initiatives (significant projects/plans/strategies listed below), many in cooperation with International Organisations and INGOSs, with the most significant projects being implemented in the latter half of the HFA reporting period:

- DisInventar DRR Information reporting and management tool allowing for more comprehensive DRR policy, planning and strategy.
- NAPA
- NSEDP (6th NSEDP 2006-10 and Draft 7th NSEDP 2011-15)
- Draft NDMP
- PM Order of July 2010 on Severe Weather Response
- Strategic Plan On Disaster Risk Management in Lao PDR 2020, 2010 and action plan
- Mainstreaming of DRR into the education system
- Health Pandemic preparedness plan
- Business Continuity Plan for 10 government agencies under 9 ministries
- Operationalizing Strategic Plan for Disaster Management in Lao PDR for implementation 2011
- CBDRR initiatives
- National Hazard & Risk Mapping Assessment and Tools

A noteworthy effort towards this cause is the GFDRR supported project through the World Bank, entitled “Strengthening in-country capacity for post-disaster reconstruction and recovery planning in Lao PDR” which was implemented from October 2009 to December 2010 by the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) with technical assistance from ADPC. The projects aim was:

- 1) to development of a national methodology and strengthen the capacity of the Lao Government to conduct damage, loss and needs assessments
 - 2) to formulate recovery and reconstruction plans within the MPI, NDMO and other sectoral Ministries.
- The activities included the development of standard methodology on post disaster needs assessment for Lao PDR and capacity building of government officials from various sectors and various levels on how to undertake post disaster needs assessment.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

Institutionalization of the economic and productive policies and plans at central level will take time to decentralizing to local level to reduce economic vulnerability may even take longer time. The implementation of the recent DRR initiatives to benefit Economic and productive sectoral policies and plans

will take time

The Way Forward

Continued engagement by government of Lao with International Organisations and INGOS to further the current ongoing DRR implemented initiatives and capacity toward costs and benefits of DRR being incorporated into the planning of public investment.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Under the project “Mainstreaming DRR into Education Sector” (MDRD-EDU) a study on impacts of disasters on education sector was conducted by the Public Works and Transport (PTI). The valuable information from the study ranges from basic information on socio-economic and physical impacts of disasters on building codes, structural design and construction materials. The study showcases the structure of education sector in general, disaster risk/management in particular along with the institutional arrangement for country specific DRR. It emphasizes the need for improved hazard resilience of school construction and advocates for integrating hazard resilient construction techniques in the programs and projects under the MoE.

A UNDP Regional Project implemented by the NDMO and ADPC conducted a research on the impact of disasters on the education sector. The findings and lessons learnt from the research will be used to advocate for the construction/retrofitting of disaster resilient schools. They should also provide valuable national mainstreaming examples to build support for further mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development policy and planning as well as for making other buildings disaster resilient.

In 2010, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) in close coordination with NDMO and under overall support by UNDP developed a national hazard and risk profile for Lao PDR, providing a ground breaking risk assessment tool essential for use by the government of Lao PDR in the formulation of safe and sustainable urban planning.

In 2009 WHO and the MoH undertook the “Hospitals Safe from Disaster” initiative within Lao in all 17 provinces throughout the country training 51 health workers focussing attention on the safety of Lao PDR health facilities to assist in ensuring they remain functioning when disaster strikes. The training advocates

that reducing health risks from emergencies, disasters and other crises is achievable. The platform aims to:

- 1) build a health risk reduction community, which includes representatives of all sectors contributing to health risk reduction
- 2) Achieve a greater investment of government resources to health risk reduction
- 3) Enable the health sector to contribute more effectively to disaster risk reduction through national, regional and global platforms for disaster risk reduction

Context & Constraints:

Constraints

Advocacy for safe hospitals requires funding

Advocacy for integrating hazard resilient construction techniques into schools requires funding. Local authority may not have the capacity and resources to consider disaster management issues in their local development plan.

The Way Forward

Securing of adequate funding and resources to commence construction and retro fitting of Lao schools to ensure disaster resilience to build on initial studies and MoE guidelines produced.

A similar initiative should be undertaken for Hospital/Health Facility Construction Guidelines to build on the "Make Hospitals Safe from Disaster training undertaken by MoH and WHO – particularly for the smaller health facilities in the provinces. Additional capacity building should take place to capacitate and raise awareness about the relationship between disaster management and local development urban planning efforts should also include disaster risk reduction measures (proper building code enforcement and land use zoning).

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Not available % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

In order to support the Government of Lao PDR's effort in strengthening disaster management, the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR) is supporting a project through the World Bank, entitled "Strengthening in-country capacity for post-disaster reconstruction and recovery planning in Lao PDR" has been implemented from October 2009 to December 2010 by the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) with technical assistance from ADPC. The project aimed to:

- 1) to development of a national methodology and strengthen the capacity of the Lao Government to conduct damage, loss and needs assessments and
 - 2) to formulate recovery and reconstruction plans within the MPI, NDMO and other sectoral Ministries.
- The activities included the development of standard methodology on post disaster needs assessment for Lao PDR and capacity building of government officials from various sectors and various levels on how to undertake post disaster needs assessment. The future integration of DRR measures into post disaster

recovery and rehabilitation will take place once this understanding and capacity are in place.

Individual International Organisations and INGOs have post disaster programmes and funds in place that are programme centric although are shared through the IASC and the INGO Disaster Risk Management Working Groups as in the case of the Typhoon Ketsana disaster in 2009. The distributing of the results of the GFDRR project “Operationalizing Strategic Plan for Disaster Management in Lao PDR (2010-2012)” by the MPI and NDMO will assist the entire DRR community currently working within Lao to achieve enhanced results in the post disaster recovery process.

The IASC recommendations to the government of Lao PDR post Typhoon Ketsana have been reviewed by the NDMC/NDMO and those found favourable for action will be included within the NDMP, currently in draft format.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

Different organizations are using varying methodology for the conduction of loss and damage and for the formulation of disaster recovery plan. Limited tangible information is available with regard to allocation of funds for post disaster recovery budgets within the government of Lao PDR.

The Way Forward

The sharing of results from the GFDRR Operationalizing Strategic Plan for Disaster Management in Lao PDR (2010-2012) will serve to enhance the entire DRR community as the standardization of a methodology on post disaster needs assessment for Lao PDR is a major obstacle for progress in times of disaster.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The legal requirement for Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) of development projects only came into force in 2010 with the ratification of the ESIA Decree. Investment projects in all sectors will require either an IEE (Initial Environmental Examination) or ESIA – depending on the project’s size and extent, guidelines for determining which requires an IIE or ESIA are in the Decree.

There are numerous projects supporting implementation of the Decree currently ongoing with the Department of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (DESIA) at WREA. This includes the Strengthening Environmental Management II project which ended in 2010 (SIDA), the Poverty-Environment

Initiative (UNDP-UNEP), Lao Environment and Social project (World Bank) and the Environmental Management Support Project (Finland). All the projects focus extensively on development of various technical guidelines, institutional procedures and capacity building. It is unclear if/how DRR is specifically addressed within these efforts.

The government of Lao PDR, through the Water Resources and Environment Agency (WREA) advises that every major infrastructure project such as roads/bridges, factory, and hydropower constructions must submit, prior to commencement of a project, an ESIA report to WREA (DESIA). WREA in turn nominate a committee to assess the report. The committees vary according to the project, consisting of WREA staff and staff from the concerned ministry, e.g. for road & bridge construction the committee members are from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), hydropower project the committee will include members from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The committee formed will then assess the assessment report submitted by the project owner/investor. If the ESIA meets the government of Lao PDR environmental and social impact requirements, the committee will issue an authorisation letter for the project commencement. Furthermore, during the construction period the committee will monitor the projects environmental and social aspects and if the undertaking is found to conflict with the WREA initial assessment, the committee can halt the project.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

The current low technical capacity and expertise in ESIA across both government and private sector in Lao PDR is a critical issue. As such, the ESIA process currently focus more generally on environmental degradation caused by investment projects and their direct impacts on local livelihoods and health. The indirect and longer-term impacts on ecosystem productivity, environmental resilience and social capacity for disaster risk management are generally not adequately considered.

The Way Forward

Enhancing the capacity of the WREA and DESIA is imperative to the improvement of current ESIA in Lao PDR. Resources need to be allocated to enhance the technical and manpower capacity to allow for initial ESIA to be conducted by WREA, not the project owner/investor, and allow for ongoing monitoring throughout the course of the project and a dedicated tenure once the project has been implemented to ensure the highest environmental standards are achieved.

Lebanon (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Although Lebanon has yet to develop a clear national strategy for DRR, several regulations and activities are currently underway that do fall under DRR policies and plans. Such regulations include the protected areas legislation, the land use master plan, and the coastal master plan.

Context & Constraints:

The main identifiable constraint is the lack of available resources and funds. Other constraints include a lack of strategy implementation, and a lack of control over the implementation of laws and regulations.

Recommendations include:

- Developing a national strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Coordinating between planning and building laws
- Addressing environmental legislation
- Including provisions for Disaster Risk Reduction in the budget

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * Yes: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

Some policies currently exist, but they are not integrated into a clear and focused strategy. After each disaster occurs, the High Relief Committee pays indemnities.

Recently, a microfinance system has been established within the public and private sectors.

Context & Constraints:

There is no clear system of alert.

Recommendation:

- Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

The Lebanese economy is currently heavily reliant on the tourism and services industry. As such, when a disaster occurs, the Lebanese economy is inevitably adversely affected.

Despite the fact that there is an existing capacity to work towards reducing the vulnerability of economic activities in the case of disasters, progress on this front has not been significant.

Since 2000, school safety building measures have been taken into consideration when building new school buildings.

Context & Constraints:

The main constraint is that investment policies do not account for Disaster Risk Management.

Recommendations include:

- Including provisions for Disaster Risk Management in all policies and economic plans

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Despite the fact that the reconstruction process after the 2006 war respected the anti seismic code in some areas, there remains a general lack of control and implementation of such codes.

In 2005, the Lebanese government passed a Decree of Public Safety for earthquakes, fires, and elevators. However, this decree has yet to be implemented and applied.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge lies in the fact that the Decree of Public Safety has yet to be implemented. In addition, most human resources in this field are unskilled expatriates.

Recommendations include:

- Enforcing the Public Safety Decree and applying negative repercussions for parties that do not abide by it
- Raising awareness regarding the decree and its provisions
- Training masons in public safety building practices

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

After the war in 2006, a law was drafted to govern the reconstruction practices of areas destroyed by natural disasters.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge is that Disaster Risk Reduction is not yet a priority in Lebanon. There is a lack of official policies regarding this issue. In addition, risk reduction measures are often extensive and require a considerable amount of time to implement.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Some new policies have been established in the public sector. However, there are currently no specific regulations in place to prevent the disaster risk impact of major development projects, particularly public infrastructure related projects. Nonetheless, Disaster Risk Reduction issues are expected to surface in some significant upcoming projects.

Context & Constraints:

Most major development projects do not account for the natural risks in Lebanon and measures are not currently taken to protect people. This is mainly due to a lack of will and a lack of effective planning.

Recommendations include:

- Establishing laws and regulations for early recovery and reconstruction
- Allocating a specified budget for reconstruction
- Formulating systematic policies that promote Disaster Risk Reduction

Malaysia (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The DRR objectives and elements have been progressively achieved through the Five Year Malaysia Plans over the years, which reduce underlying risk factors and promote sustainable development. The Land Use Planning Appraisal For Risk (LUPAr) Programme, chaired by the Director General of Town and Country Planning, monitors the implementation of HFA in preparation of state structure plan, local plan and other related studies. A total of 86 local plans and 14 structure plans, which incorporated environment and natural resource conservation considerations, were prepared during the Ninth Malaysia Plan (2005-2010). The Department also formulated the National Physical Plan adopted to further enhance integrated land use planning as well as developed guidelines to protect and conserve environmentally sensitive areas (ESA). The Department of Irrigation and Drainage oversees the implementation of its guidelines, namely the Urban Stormwater Management Manual (MSMA) by local authorities in the feasibility assessment and execution of physical developments. The National Slope Master Plan by the Public Works Department provides a comprehensive guidance for slope management and disaster risk reduction strategy on landslide hazards. At the First World Landslide Forum in Japan in November 2008, the Department was chosen as one of ten World Centres of Excellence in Disaster Risk Reduction by UNISDR.

In the agriculture sector, initiatives that had been undertaken include sustainable agriculture practices, and the enforcement of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) for agriculture projects that pose risks to the environment i.e. at hillsides, aquaculture projects and livestock farming. In order to reduce the impact of disasters like floods to crops, flood mitigation projects involving the strengthening drainage and irrigation infrastructure including the construction of dams in rice fields had been implemented.

Context & Constraints:

To ensure concerted holistic responses to address climate change, a National Policy on Climate Change was formulated based on stakeholder consultation and was approved in late 2009. The Policy seeks to mainstream climate resilient development into national, state and local levels of government. It contains several Key Actions that address DRR directly and indirectly through, amongst others, systematic reviews for harmonisation and integration in existing and new legislation, policies and plans; mobilisation of financing and technical assistance; and R&D and establishment of disaster database inventory.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

Social development policies and plans are being implemented by the Social Welfare Department to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk such as the mode of social assistance, long term restoration investigation and assessment, and also for the social safety net. The Department also manages the programmes and activities for evacuation centre, and had established five core working committees to handle Registration of Disaster Victims; Food Supplies/Food Preparation; Cleanliness; Security; and Activities. The National Influenza Pandemic Preparedness Plan, led by the Ministry of Health, facilitate organised, coordinated and effective national preparedness and response by different stakeholders of health sector in the event of an influenza pandemic in order to ensure resources are mobilised and used most efficiently. Through High Pillar School Building Concept Project, the Public Works Department is studying the alternative design of high pillar building concept for implementation on school block at flood prone area. The Department is also identifying flood prone areas where upgrading of road platform is necessary. The Ministry of Federal Territories and Urban Wellbeing is implementing the Urban Poverty Eradication Programme with several projects during the Tenth Malaysia Plan to improve the quality of life and upgrade capability of the urban poor.

The Government has established several financial mechanisms, including those through public-private partnership, in support of relief and post-disaster recovery. These include the National Disaster Relief Fund to provide financial assistance to disaster victims, the special relief guarantee facility (SRGF) for recovering businesses and rebuilding damaged infrastructure in areas affected by disasters, and Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia (The Endeavor Trust of Malaysia) to improve resilience of communities previously vulnerable to disasters.

Context & Constraints:

The current approaches are mainly tailored towards response preparedness and post-disaster relief and recovery. Capacity to deal with emerging and increasingly more complex risks needs to be regularly reviewed, and where necessary, enhanced to also able to manage potential future risks. Intensification of R&D initiatives will be useful to strengthen disaster management.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Measures and investment through the national development plans are progressively reducing underlying vulnerability factors and pursuing sustainable development. In particular, in view of flood is the most significant natural hazard in Malaysia, the government have been substantially investing in flood mitigation projects to reduce such risks and the implications to other economic activities. One such example is the Stormwater Management and Road Tunnel (SMART) that had been constructed as an innovative solution to alleviate the problem of flash flood in Kuala Lumpur. The 9.7 km tunnel, which integrates both stormwater management and motorway, diverts flood water from entering the city centre during heavy downpours.

In conjunction with the Disaster Awareness Day 2011, the Safe Hospital and Health Facilities Seminar was organised to raise awareness and build capacity of health stakeholders towards ensuring the facilities remain accessible and functioning at maximum capacity during and immediately after disasters/emergencies. Several measures for protecting hospitals or health facilities from disasters were identified, including ensuring risk reduction in the design and construction of all new health facilities; improving the non-structural and functional vulnerability of existing health facilities; adopting legislative and financial measures to select and retrofit the most critical facilities to increase levels of protection; strong commitment from the highest political level, and support and contribution from all sectors of society.

Context & Constraints:

The initiation of the 'Schools and Hospitals Safe from Disaster' Campaign is expected to stimulate greater efforts in reducing risks of critical infrastructure to disasters. Development of guidelines and tools will be useful to steer the progress. Also, dissemination of information on experiences and good practices of pioneers is crucial to expedite such efforts.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Areas and infrastructure vulnerable to flooding and landslides are being demarcated and regularly through relevant programme, including the Road Platform Rise Up Study and the National Slope Master Plan study by the Public Works Department, and climate change risk and impacts studies by the Malaysian Meteorological Department and Drainage and Irrigation Department. An inventory is developed on susceptible areas and different types of landslides hazards and risks, including hazard and risk maps in

landslide prone areas. Guidelines for Slopes has been widely applied to minimize risks in slope failure disasters. In flood prone areas, road platform and drainage system are being upgraded and indigenous building concept for High Pillar School Building is being considered for alleviation of flood). Through Public-Private-Partnership with the Syarikat Perumahan Negara Berhad (SPNB), several housing projects have been completed to relocate flood and tsunami prone residential areas in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah.

Context & Constraints:

While financial resources will be the main constraint to investment for risk reduction, it is also necessary to stimulate innovative and cost-effective options for proofing infrastructure against disaster risks. The initiation of the 'Making City Resilient' campaign could be a platform to stimulate greater local interest and drive initiatives that suit local context and interests.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Early intervention and rehabilitation of disaster victims are pursued to ensure more speedily recovery. In particular, the Social Welfare Department provides short-term social assistance as an early recovery plan of intervention, accompanied by long-term social assistance in the form of monthly social assistance. There are also financial facilities targeting specific group. The Special Relief Guarantee Facility aims to recover business and rebuild damage infrastructure in areas affected by disasters. The Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia (The Endeavour Trust of Malaysia) has improved resilience of communities previously vulnerably to disasters through micro-financing, compulsory savings and welfare funds for the poor and marginalised.

Context & Constraints:

In view of potential risks posed by climate change, it is necessary for future interventions to also take such factor into consideration to avoid mal-adaptation.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Since 1999, the concept of Environmental Sensitive Areas (ESA) has been adopted in preparing state sustainable development strategy, including national physical plan, state structure plan and local plan. ESAs are areas identified as sensitive towards development and further aggravation could lead to the overall degradation of the environment, which led to the increase risk of natural disaster and threatening the ecosystem. The policies are translated into local plan to ensure the ESA is managed in a sustainable way. Generally, ESAs are grouped into three classes based on functions concerning heritage value, hazard risk and life support.

Context & Constraints:

More efforts are needed to institutionalise procedures to directly integrate DRR measures in plans, policies and programme at all levels and different sectors. While awareness and capacity have to be improved, appropriate guidance materials and tools should be developed to facilitate such efforts.

Maldives (in English)**Priority 4: Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Land use plans are being developed for islands and an EIA has to be conducted for developmental infrastructural work before the starting of the project. Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture is developing an Agricultural Land Legislation for both inhabited and uninhabited islands. The legislation has a focus on sustainable agricultural practices on resources management for agriculture. Maldives is a party to Kyoto Protocol and has developed a National Adaptation of Action (NAPA) under the ICCS, from this plan a more refined and adapted plan named SNAP has been developed including DRR and CCA components with institutional capacity building. Furthermore, there have been negotiations with the concerned ministries for instance the Ministry of Housing and Environment, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, on assigning certain islands for each atoll for sand mining. It is assumed that from this action, there would be a decrease in soil erosion and land degradation.

According to Section 50 of the Environmental Act gives the (Guidelines for Environmental Disasters) the Environment Section shall in consultation with the relevant Line Ministries, Police Force, the health care authorities, the Atoll Environmental Committees and other organizations which the Agency considers necessary, develop and implement contingency plans for the management of environmental disasters.

It also states that the Atoll Environment Committees in collaboration with the Agency, shall prepare plans for responses to environmental disasters, with specific reference to known, possible disasters within their area of jurisdiction. Environmental disaster plans shall be distributed to all sectors and institutions and the Environmental Committees so established under this Law to disseminate information, and carry out awareness programmes.

Context & Constraints:

The Ministry of Housing and Environment is in the process of finalizing a Planning Act, which would enable sustainable planning, development and use of land in the country, as well as to enable local authorities to carry out their land use planning and building control functions more effectively.

Under the UNDP/MHE project: "Integration of Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning the Maldives", it has been proposed to prepare Land use plans of 4 islands that would in turn cater for an adaptation or mitigation for the Climate change Risks.

Lack a proper framework of how to mainstream climate change and disaster risks in areas of land use planning, coastal development and coastal protection as these areas are identified in the NAPA as key priority areas.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* No: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk. The Disability Bill for instance, has been passed by the parliament and endorsed by the government. Population relocation in some communities is ongoing while safe islands have been constructed after the 2004 Tsunami. Additional Information is required on whether the Disability Bill includes their role in case of a disaster and gives them priority during such a situation. Data is also required on the islands that have been relocated and the vulnerability of these islands needs to be taken into account in addition to the number of safe islands being constructed and their details. Social development plans and policies that focus on populations at risk has to be verified along with the resilient island plans.

Context & Constraints:

Even though it is mentioned in the Bill that PWD's should be taken into consideration when doing Community Plans, lack of trained personnel in the area of disability and disaster management need to be taken into consideration.

Article's 28 and 29 in the Disability Bill makes references to DRR

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Agriculture projects by Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture are targeted and prioritized to farmers in vulnerable communities per se communities prone to natural disasters such as flooding or tsunami. MoFA also has a loan scheme in association with the BML to give loans to rural farmers with a main aim to make them more resilient to natural hazards and to increase recovery from calamities. Subsidies are given to electricity and fishing business, while a 30% duty is taken if cargo is unloaded at regional ports.

Following the recent economic downturn emanating from the global recession, the government has provided the following support to the key industries identified as most vulnerable and directly related to the overall poverty dynamics within the country.

- o Fuel subsidy provided to fisheries sector to revive fish catch and to incentivize local fisherman to commence fisheries activities which remained largely inactive due to the low fish catch and high operational cost of the fishing fleet

- o Subsidy provided to the agricultural sector to revive and boost agricultural productivity

- o Soft loan schemes introduced especially aimed towards fisheries and agriculture sector

Soft loan scheme has also been introduced targeted towards micro, small and medium enterprises to provide working capital injection and the assist in the start of business

Electricity subsidy introduced at the household level to cushion shocks to household disposable income emanating from major oil price fluctuations in the international market

Policy introduced to revive regional economies by waiving 30% of the dutiable amount for cargo unloaded at regional ports.

Support measures instituted at the regional level to provide business support services to micro-small and medium enterprise. In this regard, a business development service centre have been instituted both in North and South of the country to provide business advisory and counselling services

Credit facility established through State Bank of India to address foreign exchange shortages in the domestic market which enable easy import of essential commodities from India and stabilization of market prices and availability of essential commodities in the domestic market. This essentially provided a relief to the trading community importing key items crucial for consumption and availability of items such as aggregate and gravel which are essential for construction industry.

Context & Constraints:

Factors contributing to a slow down of the industry could be a scale down of public sector investment projects largely related to the budget crisis

The global financial sector meltdown resulted in difficulties to raise finance in the tourism sector to construct the 60 odd resorts leased which in turn reduced the level of work available for local construction firms.

Budgetary constraint is the main factor which impeded completion of settlement of IDPs –not necessarily the slowdown in the construction industry.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Resilient island planning is being implemented by the government. The recently revised national Building Code is going to be used as a good practice guideline until Building Act is implemented in 2011. The national building code has been revised with a special focus on DRR. The development of the building act is underway. Population relocation of some communities is taking place and land use plans are being developed for inhabited islands.

Context & Constraints:

A draft of Building Act being translated to Dhivehi to be sent to the Attorney General's Office prior to the submission to the Parliament for its endorsement. The translation process is expected to be done by early 2011 and it is scheduled to be sent to the Attorney General's Office before the 2nd Quarter of 2011. The Building Code and Compliance Documents are expected to be implemented in 2011 subsequent to the implementation of the Building Act.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

During the 2004 Tsunami Recovery British Red Cross, IFRC, UNDP, and Care Society conducted DRR activities. Additionally, NDMC which is mandated to organise the lead all DRR/DRM related activities in the country, takes DRR measures into consideration into their post-tsunami rehabilitation initiatives. Some of these initiatives include the development of Raa Dhuvaafaru and Thaa Vilufushi as safe islands for the populations of the islands which were damaged beyond rehabilitation during the 2004 tsunami.

Construction of housing units built after the Tsunami takes the national building codes into consideration, as it has references to DRR.

Context & Constraints:

While ad-hoc measures to integrate DRR into national level policies on disaster rehabilitation takes place, it is necessary to institutionalise this process through the provisions of the DM bill and SNAP. As the national strategic action plan pays importance to DRR and building a resilient population to natural hazards, it is important to understand that the legal frameworks which the SAP document relies on are tied to the DM Bill and SNAP, which are yet to be endorsed by the parliament and finalised by the government, respectively.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Environmental impact studies are conducted in every infrastructure project. EIA's are conducted for every project before construction. However, no studies are conducted while the project is being implemented and after the project has concluded.

Context & Constraints:

The existing procedures to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects and the studies being conducted while the project is being implemented needs to be monitored. The new Environmental Act does address environmental disasters and has a separate section for it.

Mongolia (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* No: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The Government of Mongolia is taking the following measures to implement the MDG based Comprehensive Policy on National Development, strengthen adaptation to climate change, and reduce disaster risks:

- 1.The draft National Climate Change Program has been revised and discussed by the Cabinet of Ministers and is in the process of being prepared for submission to the Parliament.
- 2.The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy is under development.
- 3.Several national programs including “Water” program, “National Program for Combating Desertification” and “Mongolian Livestock” program are in the process of acquiring approval from the relevant authorities.
- 4.The “Climate Change Induced Risk Management Strategy” and its “Implementation Plan” have been developed and are ready to be discussed and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.
- 5.Methodical measures to establish the capacities to conduct detailed analysis of climate change with time units of 5-10 years are being implemented. The capacities needed to be in place are trained human resources and climate change analysis methodologies and equipments.

Context & Constraints:

Financial constraints are the major obstacles to the implementation of these projects and programs.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

The people are not yet fully aware of the importance and usefulness of crop insurance. Therefore, crop insurance is not very popular whereas property insurance is relatively widespread.

Within the framework of the project “Indexed Livestock Insurance” implemented by the World Bank, a new

insurance product named “Disaster loss mitigation insurance” has been introduced and, in 2009, 1 billion 800 million MNT has been paid in indemnities.

The national insurance organizations are interested in establishing multilateral partnerships in the field of disaster mitigation and conducting research work for development of new insurance products.

Within the framework of the project “Strengthening the Capacities of the Micro-Insurance Market” co-implemented by the UNDP and Financial Regulatory Committee, a health micro-insurance product has been introduced in response to the health insurance needs of the poor people. However, this product does not have direct disaster mitigation effects.

Mongolia has a government agency responsible for the development of small and medium enterprises (SME). To improve the people’s standards of living, the agency takes measures to develop SMEs, provides micro-financing to SMEs, and reports on the effectiveness of the provided micro-financing.

There is a tangible need to align the new insurance products with the disaster risk reduction objectives. Research work has been commenced for development of a new insurance product named “Livelihood expense insurance” designed to help herders who have lost livelihood means due to natural disasters.

Context & Constraints:

The possibility to develop and provide insurance products that accumulate funds over time is constrained by the existing Law of Mongolia on Insurance and the related regulations issued by the Financial Regulatory Committee. Besides, at present, people’s trust in insurance is still limited.

To rectify this situation, public awareness of the importance and usefulness of insurance services should be raised through full scale awareness campaigns. Secondly, legal amendments need to be done to make livestock, which is the main source of livelihood of herder households, subject to compulsory insurance.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

The Government of Mongolia makes a national investment plan for each financial year. The sectors make their action plans and receive funding from the state budget on an annual basis as well. The sectors include in their annual budgets the costs related to disaster prevention, risk reduction, response, and recovery. However, the allocation for disaster related activities are relatively small.

Context & Constraints:

Disaster prevention activities are almost not conducted because the amount budgeted for disaster risk reduction activities is too small. Only recovery measures are taken after the disaster has already hit with financing from the reserve funds of the Government. Therefore, a legal amendment needs to be done stating that the central government and each sector must have reserves and financial resources set aside for disaster risk reduction activities.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Within the framework of the investment measures in drainage infrastructure of flood prone areas, in 2010, 484.7 million MNT was invested to the flood dam of Darhan city.

The incessant flow of rural immigrants to Ulaanbaatar city has increased the urban population and population density and led to an uncontrolled and unplanned sprawling of the city. Therefore, Ulaanbaatar has become increasingly vulnerable to natural hazards and the amount of losses it suffers due to disasters is increasing year to year.

In Mongolia, the area most vulnerable to earthquake hazard is Ulaanbaatar. Earthquake risk micro-zoning of Ulaanbaatar and other areas prone to the earthquake hazard has been completed. Mongolia has approved and is implementing the standards named "Guidelines on Assessment of Earthquake Resilience of Aged Buildings", "Guidelines on Planning Construction in Earthquake Prone Areas", and "Methodological Guidelines on Passportization of Constructions Built in an Earthquake Prone Zone BD 133-00".

A total of 4,124 poor households and 110 business entities are residing and operating in hazardous areas with high risk of disasters.

The first measure that needs to be taken is to evacuate these households and enterprises to safer places and the land utilization plan has determined the relocation destinations as a 220 ha in Han-Uul district, 50 ha in Songinohairhan district, 100 ha in Jargalant village and 300 ha in Nalaih district.

In recent years, the population of Ulaanbaatar has increased rapidly at a rate of 3.6 percent annually reaching 1,140,000 in 2009. The biggest factor of the increase is mechanical growth caused by

immigration. More than 80 percent of the immigrants settle in the suburban slum areas adding to the population density and unplanned sprawling of the city.

Context & Constraints:

A preliminary calculation has shown that an estimated budget of 34 billion 878 million MNT is required for the activities related to evacuating the hazardous areas. The costs include establishing of infrastructures in the relocation destination areas, moving of the target households and enterprises, and providing of compensations. The lack of funds, which has been delaying the evacuation, can be resolved through acquiring grants and preferential loans from donor countries.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Mongolia does not have a stand-alone post-disaster recovery program, but recovery issues are included in the “Program for Strengthening the Disaster Resilience of Mongolia”. State Reserve and Recovery Department is in charge of post-disaster recovery activities, but insufficiency of the available reserves hampers recovery measures. Therefore, we receive aid and support from foreign donors in this area.

Context & Constraints:

A certain amount of money is included in the annual state budget, but the amount is mostly insufficient for a country with such vast territories. In addition, the Government sets aside a certain amount of financial reserves, which is tapped if a necessity arises.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

“Comprehensive Policy on National Development”, which is based on the national MDGs, was initiated by the President of Mongolia, articulated by the Government, and endorsed by the Parliament in 2008. The policy document defines the vision and priority actions for developing the country until 2021 and has determined the following risks as those that might arise during the implementation of the Strategic Plan for National Development:

- 1.Economic risks: Sudden drops in the world market prices of gold, copper, and coal etc., trade barriers and differential tax policies by the neighbor countries, and sudden rise in the price of petroleum products;
- 2.Environmental and climate change and extreme events: Consecutive droughts and severe winters, desertification, and other types of hazardous phenomena;
- 3.Public health risks: Outbreaks of contagious “A” level livestock diseases and highly contagious diseases such as avian influenza and bubonic plague, spread of HIV and AIDS and etc.;
- 4.Industrial and business risks: Widespread and prolonged disruptions in energy supply, industrial and technogenous accidents, and disruptions of road, transportation and communication infrastructures;
- 5.Governance risks: Inadequate enforcement of laws, weakened internal monitoring and accountability system of the government, unclear assignment of responsibilities and mandates, inadequate enforcement of accountability, inability to conduct just and transparent elections, flourishing of corruption etc.

To avoid these risks, they need to be considered in the medium and short term planning, and in cases these risks materialize into real threats, the amount of consequent losses need to be contained to the minimum. These risks always need to be considered in large investment projects.

The risk management mechanism deployed in handling the above-mentioned risks needs to be constantly improved and polished.

Context & Constraints:

Many projects are implemented in the fundamental development sectors of the country such as poverty reduction, housing, drinking water and energy supply, health, agriculture, and infrastructure. The absence of legally established procedures for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction considerations into the national sustainable development strategy, policy, and program in order to prevent any possible accidents and disasters related to the implementation of those projects is presenting a big challenge.

Nepal (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Nepal experiences frequent hydro-meteorological disasters and Climate change/variability will further increase their frequency and severity. Climate change will also adversely impact lives and livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of people which will render them vulnerable to natural disasters. Moreover, as large share of the population is dependent on rain-fed agriculture, impact of climate change will be manifested in food shortage further aggravating the vulnerability of the population. Although there is general acknowledgement of the issue, lack of sufficient contextual scientific and technical information is impeding program formulation to cope with these adversaries.

The political commitment for mitigating and adapting to Climate Change is reflected in the fact that the Government has formed high level council for Climate change in 2009. In 2008 budget, there was very clear reference to establishment of Climate Change Research Center but has not been realized yet. The commitment has again been repeated in the approach paper for current 3 year plan also (2010-12).

Initiatives such as construction of electric fences, embankment improvement, machans, culverts, drainage, bridges, shelters, irrigation facilities and toilets in the communities in the districts covering over 47,000 population in 5 districts have induced better living environment along with reduced underlying risks on flood, drought, wildlife intrusion and health related hazards including the impacts of climate change. Similar integrated approach of Environmental management, CCA and DRR for improving livelihoods of people will be instrumental in making substantial difference.

Context & Constraints:

There is a growing inclination among competing line agencies in the government to believe that Climate Change, Environmental Management and Disaster Risk Reduction have to be taken care of by separate entities. Ministry of Environment is the focal agency for Climate Change and Environmental management and MoHA is the focal agency for Disaster Risk Management. This has often led to limit the effectiveness of the efforts and also confused implementing agencies not to mention the communities themselves whose first attention always is meeting the immediate needs.

Other challenges include:

- Translating policies into practice
- Community-based projects have limitations in terms of technical quality, resource availability, and operations & maintenance
- Inconsistent recorded data and very high cost of available data
- Inconsistency in the available information
- Wider areas and issues (hazards) to cover within limited resources.
- Resource availability and also maintenance
- Reaching out to the poorest of poor communities due to cost implication for such devices

Recommendation

The high level committee under chairmanship of the Prime Minister envisaged by NSDRM should be

formed immediately. The high level committee should develop a framework to realize integration of Environmental Management, Climate Change and DRR issues. The framework should have resonance with the livelihoods of the people at local level.

A network/platform should be established where experts in environmental management, climate change and DRR can exchange views, share information and make coordinated effort.

The development plans and policies need to integrate DRR, Climate Change adaptation and mitigation and environmental management comprehensively in development strategies. This comprehensive approach should also be reflected in the grass-root level implementation as well with the well established link to address the livelihoods of the people.

Establish CC and DRR research center at national level. Implementation oriented and scientific research on inter-linkage of Environmental management, CC and disaster occurrences should be fostered through the center.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

Agriculture is still the largest contributor the GDP of Nepal. Large share of agriculture is still rain-fed and slight climatic variations result in loss of substantial amount of food production. As agriculture is still a informal sector and has yet to develop as industrial sector, insurance of crop is not practiced substantially. Insurance is also not common for residential buildings and infrastructures. Although there is increasing trend of health and life insurance, the insurance system is yet beyond the reach of majority of population where 25 percent of the people live below the poverty line.

Microfinance is promoted through Grameen Bank in rural areas and also through some non-governmental organizations. Cooperative is a large movement across the country. However, due to lack of policy instruments, these microfinance and cooperative movement have not been linked with disaster risk

reduction initiatives. Through PRER project (Protracted Relief and Early Recovery Project) 1,000 families were supported with seeds and training of kitchen gardening and waste management training at three Koshi affected VDCs. The families produced vegetables consumed at home and sold at local market in 2009.

There is no safety net for loss of lives, loss of products and loss of livelihoods support system. World Food Programme (WFP) does provide food rations to villagers who participate in work and training programs where they build infrastructure that links them to markets. Women and their young children are provided with nutritional support through monthly take home rations.

Context & Constraints:

The existing micro-finance and cooperative structures are key interventions to build safety net for reducing vulnerability of communities at risk. Incorporating CCA and DRR initiatives into these existing mechanisms can also enhance their effectiveness and ensure their long-term sustainability.

Nepal is still highly rural country with more than 80 percent of the people living in the rural areas. However, the urban population growth is substantial in last few years which is around 6 percent compared to national population growth rate of around 2 percent. The urban centers are accumulating risk by increasing constructions which do not meet the building code requirements. The urban population also doesn't have any safety net and their vulnerability is further increased because of their dependency on small business and services in informal sectors.

Recommendations

As a pilot project, initiate micro-finance and insurance system targeted for low income groups in few urban centers.

Develop and promote alternative and innovative financial instruments for addressing disaster risk reduction

Enhance involvement of Private Sector in DRR for use of financial instruments (micro finance, micro-credits, insurance etc)

Promote the development of financial risk-sharing mechanisms, particularly insurance and reinsurance against disasters

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Although there is significant effort to mainstream disaster risk reduction (DRR) into broader development plans, DRR efforts have yet to be dealt with truly cross-cutting theme among different sectoral investments. Sectoral policies such as National Agriculture Policy 2004, National Shelter Policy

1996 (2053 BS), National Urban Policy 2006, etc. have incorporated the disaster risk reduction issues. However, implementation of these policies is weak.

The investment in different infrastructure is not prioritized in accordance with their contribution to vulnerability reduction and contribution to building resiliency of the communities. Public infrastructures hardly comply with seismic safety of the new construction. There is urgent need to strengthen existing public facilities which were not designed to take into account of the seismic forces.

UNDP in collaboration with Ministry of Physical Planning implemented Earthquake Risk Reduction and Recovery Project (ERRP) project which initiated pilot projects of retrofitting public infrastructure in 5 regions.

Guidelines for structural and non-structural assessment of hospital buildings in Nepal have been developed and few structural retrofitting have been done.

Some other good practices implemented successfully by different agencies are listed below:

- Exploring new initiatives to generate economic sources such as allocating certain percentage of revenue from community forest goes to DDRC fund in Udayapur district and fistful of rice campaign, and emergency relief fund are established in communities.
- Specific policies, guidelines projects have been developed and implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities and some guidelines for social enterprise development is in progress.
- Micro-insurance schemes have, in some cases, been integrated into microfinance activities via partner; agricultural disease management work in 7 districts
- Livelihood capacities of communities have been strengthened in 5 VDCs in 2 districts
- Insurance scheme for the workers in Food for assets type of work will be implemented in current working period.

Context & Constraints:

There is limited technical capacity for retrofitting and strengthening of existing buildings compared to the large amount (almost 85-90 percent) of public-private buildings requiring seismic strengthening. Few successful initiatives, which have recently taken up, require scaling up at country level.

The challenges include lack of any systematic studies and or information to identify the most vulnerable economic activities and productive sectors in the country. Nepal Living Standard Survey 1996 and 2003/4 has identified economically vulnerable segments of the society. However, no linkages between economical vulnerability and disaster have been established.

Developing safety net through wider coverage of insurance is another challenge. Insurance does not cover crops (only livestock and life insurance available); the very poor require skills-building in addition to microfinance, which is hindered by the lack of a well-functioning agricultural extension service

Recommendations

Develop, strengthen and multiply cooperative organizations which can support investment, insurance and deposit for small scale farmers and businesspersons.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

No

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

A study conducted by MoHA/JICA (2002) has concluded that Kathmandu valley is at very high seismic risk and “once a great earthquake occurs, Kathmandu will suffer immense losses of life and property and will be unlikely to be able to function as the capital of Nepal.” Realizing the need to build earthquake resistant buildings, Nepal has developed Nepal National Building Code in 1994 and was adopted by the government of Nepal in 2004. Act has made it mandatory to be implanted in all municipalities and public buildings. Only four municipalities have so far adopted the building code. Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City started application of the building code in 2003 and now it has been adopted by three more municipalities including Kathmandu Metropolitan City.

Local municipalities, DUDBC, NGOs and professional societies have initiated the process of training masons for earthquake safer constructions and providing them license. The effort, however, is still limited to few hundreds of masons which is an insignificant number compared to hundreds of thousands of masons involved in construction industry.

Few identified slope hazard areas have been stabilized along the roads. However, landslide hazard mapping , prioritization of vulnerable areas and stabilization is still not being carried out.

Land-use planning is a significant commitment by each and every periodic development plans. Unfortunately, the implementation and monitoring is weak due to several reasons. Building Code is made compulsory in municipal areas. New public buildings have been constructed according to the norms but needs rigorous monitoring mechanism. National Shelter Policy 1996 and National Urban Policy 2007 has incorporated to some extent the issue of DRR.

In order to meet the MDG of Education for All by 2015, Nepal needs to construct 10,000 class rooms each year and new school construction should be made to comply with building standards.

Context & Constraints:

More than 85 percent of the buildings in the country are non-engineered constructions. Even the so called engineered buildings are seldom designed according to seismic building code standard. As the country is very high earthquake risk zone, the buildings are at very high risk. Earthquake safety of these existing buildings is of serious concern.

Although trained engineers and designer cannot be produced in coming few years to meet the demand of construction industry, the gap can be filled by raising awareness of house owners and developing trained contractors/ masons.

Recommendation

Up-scale the training to masons and contractors to cover all the building types particular to a geographic area

The training and awareness need to be extended also to house owners level as their decision for adopting earthquake safer houses is key to success of the program.

Link School Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives with awareness raising and capacity building of local communities and local masons.

Ensure that all newly constructed school buildings, hospitals and public infrastructure comply with the seismic building codal provisions. For construction of new schools in remote areas, mandatory guidelines and standards should be developed in local language which can be followed by local artisans.

Develop retrofitting strategy for public facilities, schools and hospitals with tools for prioritization

Develop retrofitting guideline at national level and strengthen capacity of local authorities of Kathmandu valley and of 4 other regional centers (out of 5 including Kathmandu) for implementation of Building Code and Retrofitting for existing buildings.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

The 1993 flood in Central Nepal and 2008 flood in eastern Nepal are two recent examples of major disasters which affected thousands of people. In 1993, there was no experience of dealing with disasters and the emergency response was chaotic let alone the post disaster recovery. Contrary to that, the response in 2008 was well coordinated because of large effort put on learning from the past failures. However, even for 2008 flood, series of gaps were realized in the transition from response to recovery and phase of recovery and rehabilitation.

Realizing the gap, Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium came up with five flagship programs of immediate intervention for DRM in Nepal and flood management in the Koshi river basin is one of them.

In 2009/10 annual budget 1.3 billion was separated for relief, land development and rehabilitation of the victims of the floods in Koshi and Far and Middle West; and for immediate relief and protection programmes to operate immediately after natural disasters.

As Nepal is transition phase from 10-year long insurgency which resulted in loss of many infrastructure, the GoN has allocated about 5% of its annual budget (2009/10) for relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Two year PRER (Protracted Relief and Early Recovery Project) focusing on Education and Nutrition, in

Koshi affected VDCs. The project has supported nearly 5,420 children, in terms of nutrition. Shelters and improved livelihood capacities have been implemented at the community level that integrate into post recovery process.

Context & Constraints:

Nepal, like many other least developed countries, has limited resources to meet overarching infrastructure and social development needs. As the emergency phase is over, the attention of frontline media will be over and disaster affected people are left alone to live on their own. This not only lead to make the affected people more vulnerable but also to invest in infrastructure which increase vulnerability.

Lack of institutional arrangement at central and local level for integrated Disaster Risk Management has led to inefficient use of resources invested in recovery and rehabilitation. The decisions are made on ad-hoc basis and often contributing to more disastrous situation.

Recommendation

Involvement of community from planning to implementation in response, recovery and rehabilitation can ensure effective investment disaster resilient recovery.

Establishment of separate technical cell to look-after recovery and rehabilitation

Enforcement of seismic standards for new construction

Prepare system and mechanism for incorporating disaster risk reduction into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation (Build Back Better)

Ensure system for using opportunities during the recovery phase to develop capacities that reduce disaster risk in the long term, including through the sharing of expertise, knowledge and lessons learned

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Environmental Impact assessment is a mandatory process for large scale project; however, there is no process established for Disaster Impact Assessment. There is growing acknowledgement to assess disaster resiliency of development projects.

Kathmandu is at high earthquake risk but neither the residential buildings nor the public buildings have gone through vulnerability assessment. There is sincere awareness among government authorities, local authorities and, to some extent, among general public as well. However, the level of risk has not been assessed for buildings, infrastructures and lifelines.

Context & Constraints:

Government is aware of the need to incorporate and institutionalize disaster impact assessment (DIA) in major projects during its design phase such as EIA. However, it needs substantial revision of the existing Act or enforcement of new Act. The capacity is limited not only at the local levels but also at the central level. There is lack of tools for impact assessment and also for assessment of contribution of a particular project to the resiliency of communities.

Recommendations

Contribution to disaster resiliency should be one of the factors for prioritization of projects as it will be instrumental in building resiliency to nations and communities.

Establish a mechanism to assess disaster impact of development project.

Develop system and mechanism to include Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA) along with Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) in all major projects; and incorporate disaster consideration in environmental and natural resources management.

Pakistan (in English)**Priority 4: Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

At the federal level, the Ministry of Environment has the institutional responsibility for coordinating all all efforts related to natural resources and environmental management. Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997 provides the legal framework for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and improvement of the environment.

National Environmental Policy 2005 provides an overarching framework for addressing the environmental issues facing Pakistan which includes deforestation, loss of bio diversity, natural disasters and climate change. Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (PEPA) is mandated to ensure adherence to environmental protection safeguards and standards in cross cutting sectors especially in industrial and

infrastructure development sectors. Besides, as a standard practice, Environmental Impacts Assessments (EIA) constitute an integral part of the feasibility studies carried out for large infrastructure development projects including dams, hydro electric power projects etc

Pakistan conservation laws provide for a creation of Protected Area (PA) categories including Wildlife Sanctuaries, National parks, Game reserves and Unclassified PAs. Provincial and territorial legislation provides the legal framework for biodiversity conservation in the four provinces, capital territory and Azad Jammu & Kashmir. In addition forestry related legislation such as Forest Act and other provincial/territorial legislation place restrictions on forest use.

Despite its difficult economic conditions, Pakistan has striven to make environmental issues a priority. At the provincial, territorial and national level, the country is endeavouring to reduce poverty while conserving its natural resources. The Pakistan Wetlands Programme fits well within Pakistan's development goals by aiming to promote equitable sharing of natural resources, securing rights-of-access, especially for poor communities, diversifying livelihoods, improving the income earning potential of stakeholder communities and creating incentives for sustainable wetlands management.

Context & Constraints:

As a developing country, faced with political and economic instability, Pakistan has serious and varied economic problems. A key development challenge for the country is to promote economic growth and an equitable income distribution without degrading its natural resources. As a prevalent phenomenon in the developing world, Environment Sector does not receive requisite degree of attention in the development policies of the Governments. The environmental protection policies and programmes have an integral element of risk reduction. Therefore, the increased allocation of resources for environmental sector complements the DRR policies as a consequential outcome. However, the government, constrained by scarcity of resources, have not been able to allocate reasonable allocation of resources to pursue development policies in the environmental sector which invariably has a direct adverse bearing on pursuance of DRR policies and strategies.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * Yes: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

The Government of Pakistan has introduced various social and economic interventions to reduce the vulnerabilities of populations at risks. Over the years, a substantial safety net of direct and indirect social protection mechanisms has evolved. The direct provisions include direct transfers such as Zakat and the Pakistan

Bait-ul-Mal (PBM); employment-based guarantees of income such as by the Employees' Old Age Benefit Institution (EOBI), the Workers Welfare Fund (WWF); and provincial social security benefits. Indirect provisions include subsidies on electricity, price of flour, other food items and housing. In addition, there are special programmes to construct elements of the infrastructure using labour-intensive methods, which both generates income for the poor and increases the productive capacity of the country by adding to its capital stock.

The institution of Zakat plays a significant role in mitigating the sufferings of the poor segment of the society, and derives from the injunction to Muslims to donate one fortieth of their wealth to charity. It is a key instrument for social rehabilitation and reducing vulnerability to exogenous shocks. About 25 percent of the Zakat budget is given through institutions while the remaining 75 percent is disbursed directly to individuals through Local Zakat Committees (LZCs).

The Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has made a significant contribution towards poverty reduction by providing assistance to destitute widows, orphans, invalids, the infirm and other needy persons. Through the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) cash transfers are made to the most vulnerable households to supplement their low income capacities. The Punjab Food Support Scheme (PFSS): The Punjab Food Support Scheme (PFSS) is a provincial programme, designed to provide food to the poorest households. The government has also introduced Crop Loan Insurance Scheme (CLIS) for five major crops wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton and maize to provide a safety net.

Context & Constraints:

Poverty remained the major driver of disaster risks. The persistent resource crunch faced by the government restricts its endeavours to reduce the underlying risks associated with rampant poverty. A vibrant private sector including the banking sector can play the crucial role in introducing poverty alleviation schemes but their capacity on this account largely hinges on resource availability.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Pakistan is overly an agrarian economy, with 65 % of its population living in rural areas and dependent on

agricultural sources of livelihood. The agricultural sector contributes almost 35 % to the Country's GDP. Therefore, any adverse impact caused by a disaster on agriculture sector may lead to serious repercussions for the national economy as a whole. While appreciating the said fact, the National Framework has assigned the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock to integrate DRR element in its policies. Accordingly, the Ministry is required to allocate substantial funds for implementation of DRR activities in the hazard prone agricultural areas. The DRR activities ought to focus on vulnerability and risk analysis for food, agriculture and livestock sectors particularly in relation to floods, droughts, cyclones and locust attacks, developing early warning systems, promote contingency crop planning to deal with year to year climate variations and crop diversification, ensure sustainable livelihoods in areas of recurrent climate risks by promoting supplementary off- farm and non-farm activities.

In line with the Framework, the Federal Government has introduced a comprehensive insurance cover to all crops. Under the crop insurance policy agricultural credits/loans will be offered for insured crops only. However, the implementation of the announced policy requires consistent support and commitment from the government.

In order to safeguard industrial and productive activities from the impact of disasters, the Framework has assigned responsibility to the Ministry of Industries and Special Initiatives to develop and implement DRR programmes to ensure the continuity of Industrial activities in the event of disasters. The DRR measures to be taken by the Ministry includes developing guidelines for industrial sector to ensure safety of industry and its production processes in hazard-prone areas; incentives and disincentives for industry to promote application of disaster safety measures; Implement awareness raising programmes for industrial sector including Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CCI) on integrating disaster risk assessment and vulnerability reduction in project planning and implementation stages and developing safety codes for all industries to reduce risks of industrial and chemical hazards and to ensure vulnerability reduction from natural hazards.

Context & Constraints:

The major challenge is the lack of awareness about DRR and capacities of the relevant stakeholders to develop and implement policies to prevent economic and productive activities from the impact of disasters. The life lines i.e water, gas and electricity play a critical role in the continuity of economic and productive activities. The matter of concern is that most of the critical Life Line infrastructure developed over the years has been deficient of DRR element in its design thus rendering it vulnerable to future disasters. The revamping of the existing critical infrastructures so important for the continuity of economic activities, requires a lot on account of time and resources. Therefore, a public private partnership has to be developed to evolve a strategy to generate enough resources to implement DRR practices and policies in the economic sectors to offset the impact of future disasters on the economic and productive activities.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

In view of increased frequency of natural disasters, the thinking is now emerging that Pakistan needs to promote land use planning and implementation of building codes for safer construction. Safer construction practices have been widely followed in the region affected by Earthquake 2005 as part of the reconstruction process. However, promotion and adoption of building codes in other vulnerable parts of the country remains a challenge and a priority agenda for the government. The National Building Code has been updated by including Seismic Provisions as integral part of the Code. The updated National Building Code has now been published and circulated for enforcement.

Context & Constraints:

Population growth couple with rapid urbanization works in multiple ways to create and exacerbate vulnerabilities. The continuous uncontrolled increase in population and urbanization will push more people to move and live in hazard prone locations, thus increasing the ratio of vulnerable segments of the society with each passing year. The consistent increase in the vulnerable population due to uncontrolled growth may neutralize the DRR efforts in the long run hence may be taken as a major challenge in the implementation of DRR policies.

The second major challenge is the rampant poverty. The poor segments of the society do not have the financial capacity to build hazard resilient abodes as the observance of building codes entails additional cost of construction. The third major challenge is the lack of capacities of the local authorities to develop, update and enforce building codes in their respective areas.

To overcome the above challenges, vulnerable areas have to be identified in the first place through the national disaster risk assessment and hazard analysis exercise which is already under way. Once the exercise is completed, the Federal, Provincial and District Governments have to devise a strategy to discourage the general populace from inhabiting the vulnerable areas as a policy matter.

The second major challenge is the rampant poverty. The poor segments of the society do not have the financial capacity to build hazard resilient abodes as the observance of building codes entails additional cost of construction. The third major challenge is the lack of capacities of the local authorities to develop, update and enforce building codes in their respective areas.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

The government has made institutional arrangements to ensure mainstreaming of DRR into post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the areas affected by earthquake 2005.

The Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority. ERRA is mandated by the Government of Pakistan as the coordinating and implementing agency for reconstruction and rehabilitation of earthquake devastated areas in Azad Jammu & Kashmir and NWFP. The overall objective of the rural housing reconstruction policy is to ensure that an estimated 400,000 houses that were destroyed or damaged will be built by using earthquake resistant building techniques through grant assistance from the Government to eligible households. Besides, ERRA is also ensuring integration of DRR into project planning and implementation of public infrastructure reconstruction projects having due regard to aspects like environmental protection and land use planning.

In the aftermath of Floods 2010, the NDMA has issued guidelines for integrating DRR into post disaster recovery and reconstruction efforts. The guidelines suggest the following measures:

- Vulnerability assessment of hospitals in hazard-prone areas.
- Promoting hazard resilient construction of new hospitals.
- Implementing of disaster preparedness plans for hospitals
- Telecommunication facility must be made accessible to maximum people.
- Training and capacity building of first responders.
- Assessment and capacity building of health facilities at all levels.
- Earthquake resistant technologies must be practiced in reconstruction of telecom buildings, e.g. exchange buildings etc.
- Promoting the use of hazard risk information in land-use planning and zoning programs.
- Promoting the increased use of hazard-resilient designs in rural housing in hazard-prone areas.
- Utilization of national building codes and the compliance and enforcement of local building laws in urban hazard- prone areas.
- Promoting programs of contingency crop planning; crop diversification.
- Incorporating flexible repayment schedules into microfinance schemes.
- Support for community-driven processes and networks of protection that activate and build on local groups and resources.

Context & Constraints:

The major challenge on this account is the realization of theory into practice. At the implementation stage DRR aspect of these programmes and processes faced random neglect due to the financial incapacities of the end beneficiaries i.e the affectees. The affectees are reluctant to observe the building codes and refused to relocate from the vulnerable areas thus exacerbating the underlying risks in the reconstruction process. Besides, the institutional incapacities of the implementing agencies at the local levels is also a big challenge.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

A National Working Group has been established to integrate DRR into development projects. the Working Group is represented by 10 key ministries at the federal level which are involved in developing and implementing mega projects in various sectors. Besides, the PC 1 form, the initial project approval document of the Planning Commission, is being modified to include DRR aspect as the integral element of project planning. As per existing project planning practices, the impact of mega projects such as dams, highways, irrigation projects, on disaster risks is evaluated at the planning stage. Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations 2000 have been notified under Pakistan Environment Protection Act 1997. Part D has also been introduced in the project initiation requirements of Planning Commission (PC-I), which deals with EIA. All these institutional measures to protect environment contributing to disaster risk reduction as degradation of environment exacerbates disaster risks on various accounts.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of institutional capacities is the biggest challenge. Besides, absence of an efficient monitoring and evaluation system at the implementation as well as at post implementation stages of development projects to ensure protection of environment is another constraint

Sri Lanka (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

> Building disaster resilience through establishing community preparedness plans, enhancing community lobbying strength, national advocacy and research (2008)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15417_pips12ndprojectupdatep2forhfa\[1\].doc](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15417_pips12ndprojectupdatep2forhfa[1].doc) [DOC]

> State of the Nation on Climate Change

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15417_stateofthenationlowfilezise.pdf [PDF]

> Climate Change Adaptation <http://www.climatechange.lk/adaptation>

Description:

The National Environmental Act (NEA) was enacted in 1980 and undertaking IEE or EIA was made compulsory for development prescribed by regulations under the provisions of the NEA.

The DMC is involved with the Central Environment Authority (CEA) in considering DRR concepts in the EIA process for new development projects.

The Government has accepted the Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) as a requirement for regional development. Integrated SEA was undertaken for the Northern Province, Trincomalee, and Hambantota Districts incorporating disasters.

Environmentally sensitive areas are declared as protected areas under the NEA. The National Wetland Policy and Strategy was approved by the Government.

A pilot project has been implemented on Emergency Preparedness Plans at the local level for Koggala and Ekala industrial zones.

IUCN has implemented many projects for replanting and conservation of wetland mangroves.

The Forest Department continues to implement reforestation programmes (mangrove) in catchment areas, which improve the retention capacity, thereby, reducing flash floods in some areas.

The Soil Conservation Act provided a legal basis for taking action to minimise soil erosion due to human intervention, especially in hilly terrain.

The Coast Conservation Department (CCD) implementing Coastal Zone Management Programme (CZMP) was updated in 2005 and a study was undertaken to develop guidelines for the incorporation of disaster concerns in the CZMP with the financial assistance from ADPC.

Pilot projects were conducted to identify seed varieties including, paddy that is resistant to flood and drought. With the assistance of the Department of Agriculture, and as a Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) strategy, farmers were trained to cultivate in marginal lands with high saline content.

A Seed Bank was established with the assistance of the Faculty of Agriculture, Eastern University of Sri Lanka, and the Department of Agriculture. As a CCA activity, seeds resistant to drought are being issued to farmers.

Sectoral Vulnerability Profile for CCA was finalised and will be used for the CCA strategy.

A National Climate Change Adaptation Policy is at the draft stage.

The CCD developed Special Area Management Plans (SAMP) incorporating DRR concerns for six specific locations in Sri Lanka.

The WFP initiated a provision of fuel efficient stoves to Primary Schools and IDP returnee areas.

Context & Constraints:

Differences of definitions in different Acts and regulations, e.g. sensitive area/disaster prone area.

Assessing the impact of disasters on development is made difficult due to non-availability of hazard and

risk maps for vulnerable areas.

Consultants undertaking EIA studies need to be made aware of disasters in Sri Lanka and their impact on development.

Proper plans to address disasters caused by industrial activities (chemical) are unavailable.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * Yes: Employment guarantee schemes
- * Yes: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

The Ministry of Social Services has enacted two legislations to safeguard the rights of disabled people and elders.

The MDM has developed guidelines and operates through district and divisional administration to issue food items and payment for property damages to people affected by natural disasters.

Some of the persons in hazard prone areas have been assisted by microfinance schemes, implemented through financial support of I/NGOs.

The Government continues to operate socioeconomic protection programmes such as, Gamidiriya and Samurdhi to assist low income vulnerable populations. Under the Gamidiriya programme, 15,000 villages have been selected to improve standards of low income groups and microfinance and micro insurance are part of the programme.

Under the Samurdhi programme, infrastructure development programmes are being implemented to improve the capacity of vulnerable communities.

Death Benevolent Societies play an active role at the village level as a social safe net (village level)

voluntary organisation).

Ministry of Agriculture through the Agriculture Insurance Board provides crop insurance cover for floods, drought to farmers. Insurance Companies provide insurance cover for businesses and properties against floods and fire.

Compensation schemes have been implemented for victims of human-elephant conflicts under the Department of Wildlife.

Access to basic social welfare schemes are being developed in Northern and Eastern Provinces.

Context & Constraints:

People from low income families are not interested in contributing to the insurance schemes promoted by insurance companies, as the premium requested are beyond their earning capacity. The process of claiming and receiving compensation is very complicated.

The insurance law operating at present does not allow for the establishment of micro insurance schemes operated by Community and Women's Organisation and Benevolent Societies to function as insurance agents.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

A National Physical Plan and Policy (NPPP) have been developed taking DRR into consideration. The NPPP is a major policy framework for national and sectoral development in Sri Lanka.

The Government has made a policy directive that all developers in landslide prone areas should obtain clearance from the NBRO, which is also in the process of preparing landslide hazard maps for identified districts.

The Road Development Authority (RDA) has already incorporated DRR into the development process of the main road networks.

All sectoral development plans should undergo an EIA as per the provisions given under the National Environment Act.

National Oil Spill Contingency Plan is developed by the Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA).

Context & Constraints:

Awareness on DRR across all sectors needs to be improved. Financial constraints affect implementation of the recommendation in mitigating DRR.

The development of the disaster risk profiles is required to ensure the sustainable development in all sectors.

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR are available, but have not been fully implemented.

Investments in retrofitting infrastructure including, schools and hospitals are available but not fully implemented.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The TAC, for the development of guidelines for construction of buildings in hazard prone areas, has completed planning and building guidelines and codes for construction of houses in landslide, floods, tsunami, and cyclone affected areas.

The Cabinet of Ministers has already approved landslide mitigation projects in landslide prone areas covering 12 districts. Mitigation activities are already taking place in Peradeniya, Padiyapellella, and the Ratnapura District.

Land slope stabilisation activities are taking place while constructing highways.

A pilot project been implemented with the assistance of ADPC in collaboration with all agencies involved in the development of housing in Sri Lanka including, the Ministry of Housing to mainstream DRR into housing projects.

Action has already been taken through the Northeast Housing Rehabilitation Project to incorporate building guidelines into the proposed housing settlement schemes. Technical Officers of the NHDA, districts and

local government officers were trained on the use of building guidelines for construction in hazards prone areas.

Pilot projects are being undertaken with the UDA supported by Practical Action to incorporate DRR concepts in the preparation of an Urban Development Plan for Ambalantota Pradeshiya Sabha.

The UDA is replicating the experience obtained in the Kantale Pradeshiya Sabha to prepare a Development Plan for the Kantale city. A training manual has been developed and local government officials in the Southern Province have been trained.

A Risk Map for the urban area in the Matara Municipality is being developed with the assistance of ADPC and The Asia Foundation (TAF).

The Matara Municipal Council has developed bylaws for incorporation of DRR into urban planning and awaiting approval from provincial authorities.

The DMC has undertaken the rehabilitation of storm water drainage systems in flood prone districts of Gampaha, Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Puttalam, Batticaloa, Ampara, and Hambantota.

A comprehensive flood management study for Kelani and Kalu Rivers has been completed with the assistance of JICA. Detailed designs are being done to minimise floods affects in the Kalutara urban area.

Context & Constraints:

The conflict in the Northern and Eastern Provinces affected the maintenance of drainage systems leading to massive floods in the two provinces.

Negligence in maintaining the existing drainage systems.

Insufficient awareness and finances affect the implementation of rehabilitation of affected districts to a large extent.

Weak enforcement of laws and regulations regarding the preservation of the flood retention areas and wetlands has aggravated flooding in urban areas.

Weak enforcement of laws and regulation in land use practices.

Low priority given by the Government for paddy cultivation in the last decade, especially in the Western Province has deviated farmers from paddy cultivation leading to inadequate maintenance of the canal system, which resulted in major local floods in the province.

High intense rainfall experienced during the last few years led to flash floods in urban cities.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

A Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) is being conducted in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka. This is to ensure that DRR is taken into consideration in the post-war rehabilitation process of Northern Sri Lanka.

Technical Officers have been trained to incorporate building guidelines for the construction of post-disaster house in rehabilitation schemes in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

In the reconstructing process, damaged culverts and bridges were designed to discharge storm water in shortest possible time.

In selecting land for the construction of housing schemes vulnerability of land for landslides and floods are considered.

DRR components are included in the development plan's approval process in constructing houses in urban areas.

Although a nationwide programme is not in place, some organisations have incorporated gender based activities in their individual plans and programmes.

Context & Constraints:

Some of the marginal lands were selected for housing construction in hill country area due to scarcity of lands.

People are reluctant to settle in new areas and even the present lands they occupy have been identified as disaster prone.

Advisory service is available, but is not properly disseminated for the people to get proper advice on selecting land and construction of safe houses.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

A flood mitigation project was implemented in Kathiraveli, Batticaloa. CCA measures have also been incorporated into the Plan with community consultations.

Village development planning in five war-affected GN Divisions is being done, taking disaster risk into consideration, as pilot interventions. Lessons of these projects will be scaled up in other village level development projects in the Batticaloa District.

A process has been initiated during the last year to incorporate disaster risk into development projects. All development stakeholders were consulted on challenges and were made aware of the importance of incorporating disaster risk into development planning of major projects.

A video has been developed to raise awareness among planners on mainstreaming DRR into development projects. The DMC is now involved as a member of the Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) of the development project in disaster prone areas. Two EIA reports have already been assessed by the DMC and comments were provided.

The Dam Safety and Water Resources Planning Project implemented by the Ministry of Irrigation and water management, funded by The World Bank, commence in 2008. The Project Development Objectives (PDOs) are to: (i) establish long-term sustainable arrangements for operation and maintenance of large dams; and (ii) improve water resources planning. The project will enhance public safety of 32 selected large high risk dams and improve operational efficiency of 80 dams (including the 32 dams).

The Department of National Planning of the Ministry of Finance agreed to consider disaster impacts when recommending projects for funding, provided a mechanism is established to issue a certificate for disaster impact assessment.

A proper and simplified tool/checklist is required to assess the development of disaster risk.

Context & Constraints:

In principle, the Government has not accepted the need to undertake disaster impact assessments for all major projects.

Capacity has to be developed among the EIA practitioners, enabling them to incorporate DRR in the EIA process.

Regional experience in undertaking disaster impact assessments is not available.

Syrian Arab Republic (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

-

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

-

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

All of modern buildings being established recently are subject to the institutional commitment system to secure its safety in addition to strengthening the infrastructure of current buildings especially schools, universities & hospitals.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

There is a commitment to apply the Syrian Arab Seismic code, and work is undergoing to develop the seismic code through studies and scientific research in this field.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

It has been taken into consideration the concentration of the process of recovery and rehabilitation after disasters, besides establishing standards and specifications for risks that may result from some disasters. This subject has been given an interest through providing training courses to stakeholders involved in disaster management, in addition to the existing of legislative laws and regulations which concentrate on the need to develop rehabilitation plans in all fields after disasters.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Studies are being conducted to assess the impacts of major development projects such as dams, oil tanks, and refineries in order to reduce disaster risks.

Context & Constraints:

Thailand (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * No: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

DRR is considered as the important part for the completion of environmental related plan and policies, particularly in natural resource management, land use planning, and climate change adaptation. Thailand has adopted National Strategy for Climate Change Management 2008-2012. This national framework clearly identifies DRR as one of the strategies. DRR is in "Strategy 1: building capacity for climate change adaptation and vulnerability reduction, Tactic 1.2.2: development of disaster prevention and impact mitigation measures for natural disaster and human settlements. All concerned agencies have agreed and participated in this framework such as Ministry of Interior. Report of progress are disseminated periodically.

Context & Constraints:

The national framework for DRR and CCA has identified several requirements for successful implementation of the plan, including conducting research and studies to develop forecast capabilities; risk, vulnerability, and impact assessment towards climate change, ecosystem, coastal settlement and so on. However, such requirements have not yet translated into a specific action plan.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

Existing social development plans and policies as well as policy on CCA and DRR stress the importance of building self reliance of the local people, through knowledge management, and knowledge/information sharing on disaster risks, impacts and relief.

Context & Constraints:

National DPM plan and local DPM plans identified the procedures and gave priorities for vulnerable people. However, Most of social development policies and plans give emphasis on building capacity of local communities, but not give priorities to the specific needs of vulnerable groups (infants, elders, handicapped people) for emergency time.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.
- * No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

DRR concept is not adopted and administered in some productive sectors. Agricultural production sector has taken DRR into account, but other sectors do not have the systematic approach/procedures for DRR in business operation.

Context & Constraints:

Require further study and investigation

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Department of Public Works and City&Town Planning (DPT), Ministry of Interior as the major national agency responsible for settlement planning and building code has formulated Ministerial Regulation for building construction resistant to earthquake. This framework has identify 3 earthquake risk zones; namely, monitoring zone, risk zone 1, and risk zone 2, which cover 22 provinces. This law is enacted on 30 November 2007. Ministry of Interior, therefore, ordered local officers to strictly enforce building construction in risk zones. In case the province does not have specialized officers, that province can request personnel support from DPT provincial office. Additionally, DPT developed standards for building design for earthquake resistance, which are published in DPT Website and manuals for concerned agencies

Context & Constraints:

Building owners are not aware of risks relating to earthquake and building construction. They usually do not follow the law.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

There are two types of DRR measures; structural and non-structural. Structural DRR measures are applied for example dam/dyke constructions, city planning, natural embankment (mangroves), Building Control Acts and etc. Non-structural DRR measures are provided such as employment opportunity, loan, mental rehabilitations, new settlement in safer areas, and livelihood recovery.

Context & Constraints:

There are inadequate resources to vulnerable people. Most people in risk areas do not want to migrate to new areas arranged by the government. Dam/dyke construction has often been protested by local people, conservationists and politicians. Also, it is costly for construction and maintenance. Safety culture thus should be created among local community people, decision makers, politicians and other concerned people.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Require further study and investigation

Context & Constraints:

Require further study and investigation

Yemen (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

In 2007, MWE completed some of the paragraphs and items related to the risks of drought and floods in the Bulletin of the National Strategy, and there are also more than 10 items related to disasters and DRR that have been added to the environmental law draft No. 96 of 1995 .

There is a mechanism to protect and restore the organizing ecosystem services, but it is not comprehensive as required in terms of implementation of laws and projects targeted. There are protected areas and legislations to protect them but the implementation mechanisms are missing. There are no payments for ecosystem services, accompanied by the existence of shortcomings in the management of coastal areas included in the plans of the MWE, because of the inadequacy of monitoring and evaluation. The legislations of the environmental impact assessment is included in the national plans of the state .They were partially implemented in some projects, accompanied by apathy and manipulation in its implementation, and WB cooperation with EPA launched a project is climate change and adaptation.

After the rock fall in the village of Althafeer (December 2005) the project of producing risks map of cap rock was established in the Geological Survey Authority with government funding.

After the flood of Hadramout and Al-Mahra (October 2008) the WB financed through the program GFDRR a study of mapping the disaster, and making Atlas of the national disaster.

Yemeni Environment Protection Society, the Friends of Environment, the Beekeeping Association, Agricultural Unions, Women Associations have set their respective objectives on the promotion of public awareness of environmental protection issues and responses as well as on initiating some field-work relating to environment and desertification control activities.

Context & Constraints:

- Non-implementing the binding laws and legislations.
- Scarcity of financial and technical capabilities.
- Lack of the encouraging alternatives.
- Lack of awareness and knowledge in aspects of disaster risks.
- Lack of participation the women and youth in the environment protection.

The EPA sees that there are other challenges:

1. Intensity of pressure and threats on natural resources and ecological balance.
2. Weakness of the strategic planning for developmental sectors and to identify priorities, policies and options for sustainable environmental development and updating indicators regularly.

3. Lack of the economic mechanism for the real pricing of resources such as energy and water that lead to environmental damages ,waste of natural resources , increase of pollution and not calculating the cost of environmental degradation within the national economy.
4. Lack of community awareness about the environmental issues which weakened the motives and stimulation to conserve and properly manage the environmental resources.

The absence of issuing the legislations circulars relating to land use linked to seismic hazards.

The Geological Survey Authority states that it was planned to produce a risks map of cap rock of Yemen in three years; however, there is a lack of resources due to the economic conditions of the country which prevented the commitment to the proposed period of time.

To overcome such obstacles requires providing an adequate support of technical requirements, qualitative training and rehabilitation, institutional capacity-building and creating binding legislations

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * Yes: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

The regional initiative by the UNDP and the UN-ISDR Disasters-Risk and Poverty Analysis to build a database to account for disaster in Yemen for last 30 years and to identify trends in disasters, DesInventar is considered an important step which has a significant impact to reduce the vulnerability of affected communities that are most vulnerable to disasters and risks.

The national plan for disaster risk assessment and climate change was done between the MWE and the WB Project to reduce disaster risk, which will cover the vulnerable communities to disasters in local administrations, which will have a significant impact on the ease of assessing the places exposed to the disaster.

In 2007, the YRCS conducted an assessment for the viable populations to be exposed to disasters in five

local administrations in Yemen. This evaluation focused on the adaptability of community recovery during and after the disaster.

Because of the presence of social security for poor families that currently does not meet the normal living purposes, and originally there are no guarantees for communities at risk. No study has been carried out for the risk-prone areas.

The guarantees and other social security types are non-existent except for a small percentage of insurance on the property of foreign companies, authorities and employment salary guarantees.

It is hoped the following : the decline birth rate per thousand population, the decline of infant mortality rate and children under five. It is expected that life average will improve by 2025-2030. Consequently, it is hoped to decrease the rate of population growth (annual average percentage). Population momentum is short, and the rates of population in the younger groups indicate that the high population growth rates are not expected to be dampened in the near-term, which require appropriate remedies.

Context & Constraints:

One of the most important challenges is the existence of social security nets that are weak and not sufficient to support the issue. Therefore, it is recommended to develop it to be more understandable to the necessary needs for associations according to the existing economic situation. The existing social security is granted sometimes in unfair ways because of the impartiality of the commissions that determine who deserves it. It may be taken by the unworthy and denied to those who deserve it. This requires entrusting the matter to committees of fair piety and justice.

The concerns of the population are part of the national strategy for environmental sustainability. For this reason, Yemeni canters have specialized in anthropology and human resources development to improve the techniques of population planning and anticipating the possible consequences of the present and future human activities. one of the possible consequences is the emigration from the countryside to the cities as a result of climate change and the cumulative environmental transformations that have an impact on the livelihoods of local people in rural areas. And look forward for better public service .

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

In October 2008, the GDEED in collaboration with the World Bank Disaster Risk Reduction organized a training course to assess the losses and damages of the disaster as a starting point to build capacities at the national level. This training has been provided a national model to assess the losses and damages on

the basis of a comprehensive study conducted at the beginning of 2008, which covers all kinds of national sectors.

While Yemen has not implemented any type of economic sectorial plans to overcome the plight of unemployment, but it has recently done social marginal awareness programs to guide the youth to technical education and professional training and to coordinate with the Arab Gulf states to receive the Yemeni labor, but actually government did not encourage young people by scholarships and bonuses to attract them to these institutes. Furthermore, these institutions lack the material and hardware resources. In early 2009 the GDEED inaugurated the National Campaign for The Safe Transport, Storage and Use of Chlorine substance which targeted all the local foundations of Water and Sanitation in Yemen. It aimed to raise the social awareness and contribute in enhancing the safety systems in facilities and local communities and how to use the Chlorine substance in drinking and sanitation water. The outcomes of this campaign were a bundle of decisions, recommendations about the standards of Chlorine and its rate in drinking water or sanitation water and the safety conditions for transporting this substance. The Ministry directed these foundations to commit by the required standards. UNDP supports some productive projects in areas exposed to disasters .

Context & Constraints:

The top of all the challenges in each axis or discussion is the financial resources that build up outlines for the implementation of any activity in Yemen. Training and trainers in raising awareness of disaster risk should be quality-targeted. It will enable those trainers to transfer the message in an easy understandable and accepted manner for the potential trainees. The communication skills and high participation are essential to mobilize the recipients to look at environmental disasters differently. Starting this process as soon as possible is needed to meet the environmental and developmental goals of Yemen. The Government should establish with the private sector, civil society and international organizations broad centers to train the manpower in various spheres of life.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

This process takes place in the form of compensations at the time and after of the incident occurrence. There is no study before the incident occurrence to prevent its taking place or to reduce it, for example, as it happened in the village of Althafeer, in Sana'a governorate.

Population growth and expanding economy create competitive uses of land and tension between the multiple interests, and the sustainable use of land means finding a balance that reaps the major benefits of the social and economic development and at the same time protects and enhances the environment. The appropriate management of the land is necessary to protect the biodiversity, sustainable land-use, property protection. Rights of local communities are essential part of the process of access to sustainable uses of the land. There is little progress in the management of seismic and volcanic risks in terms of plans or policies. It is needed to a desire and support to continue this approach.

UNDP supports early recovery in Hadramout governorate after The Flash Floods of Hadramout.

Some small scale investment in to improve flood management are taking place. These efforts are being supported by the international community through the development of feasibility studies for the feasibility of alternatives to mitigate flood risk through water management in Hadramout and Al Mahra governorates

Context & Constraints:

Financial constraints.

- The absence of legislations, policies, plans and studies in this aspect.

It is recommended to provide financial allocations, issue legislations, policies, financing the work of research studies in this aspect, and coordinating the efforts of the central and local administrations on implementing and monitoring the plans or policies in this area.

The main environmental challenges in Yemen are the high salinity levels, the increase of logging for firewood, unjust grazing, the increasing erosion of soil from wind and water, and the deterioration of traditional systems in agricultural practices.

The land-lease arrangements, which are among the causes of soil erosion, are not conducive to increase production. Other factors include; the irrational use of irrigation water in the irrigating areas , the weak agricultural guidance and the limited research returns. The result is the low productivity of land and livestock alike, which accelerates the pace of poverty and, consequently, the migration from rural areas to urban centers.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

There is no permanent dedicated budget for disaster reduction, but an allocating temporary budget is deducted from the general budget of the state to tackle a situation of emergency, and supply internal and external support if it is available. In addition to what it is certified to such matters in the projects of some sectors, and likely most it is a budget made during the incident occurrence and is taken from the General Budget of the State.

UNDP supports Rehabilitation and Reconstruction operations in areas suffering from a disaster like

Hadramout, Al-Daffier- Sana'a, Amran

Some assessments of disaster preparedness are currently being developed in Yemen, mostly led by international organizations and NGOs like the IFRC. There are also some social assessments on Climate Change under development, which will result in stronger disaster preparedness

Context & Constraints:

Therefore it is assumed to:

- Develop and implement national policies and plans for environmental emergency procedures at the national and provincial levels and integrating them into the policies of the economic and social development plans and also into the economic, financial and administrative reform programs.
- Move the necessary financial resources and establish an appropriate mechanism to increase the multiplicity and sustainability of financial resources for financing of environmental programs and projects of national and local communities to achieve the objectives of the plan.
- Review and update the structures and regulations and assess the performance and efficiency of the institutional structure and regulatory framework for the environmental sector, environment units and the EPA and to suggest the institutional and regulatory reforms to increase the efficiency, quality, quantity and to improve the performance and institutional capacities

The challenges faced by the government or national authorities are the lack of significant achievements due to a deficiency in resources and capabilities resulting from the unstable economic and political situation for the state on one hand, and the state's interest in the basic requirements for infrastructure on the other one.

Some of these efforts have had limited results due to limited follow up and ownership of national stakeholders.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

If the environmental impact assessment study was imposed and implemented, it would incorporate the effects of disaster risk and everything else that is not currently known or not put into mind. So, it is proposed in this area to offer opportunities for the private sector along with providing possible support and motivate them to invest in the environmental field through the establishment of investment national or shared companies in the field of recycling solid and liquid wastes, renewable energy and environment-friendly industries that lead to the preservation of the environment and the provision of

primary sources of industry, agriculture and poverty alleviation. We note here that there is a movement toward improving fuel through the project of clean fuel between the General Authority for Environment Protection and Oil company by improving the outputs of oil refineries, that some of them started to apply the proposed criteria.

Context & Constraints:

There are no laws or legislations on this aspect. Therefore, it is necessary to include laws and regulations for the assessment of these effects. It is must also to work on implementing them on reality through activating the laws.

It is proposed that government or national authorities have to take systematic actions to include the procedures for disaster risk reduction in national sustainable development plans in key areas such as combating poverty - housing - water - cleanliness - energy - health - agriculture - infrastructure - the environment, to ensure that the development will not contribute in making future disasters.

Europe

Armenia (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Reduction of the major disaster risks associated with changing social, economic and environmental conditions related to geological endogenous and exogenous processes, changes in climatic and meteorological conditions and the development of sectors and situations - the consequences of disasters. Consider the six prior "core indicators" to monitor and review progress and challenges in implementing the actions identified by HFA.

1. Disaster risk reduction - an integral part of the strategy and plans in the areas of: environmental, land use, strategic management of natural resources, the system preservation of natural ecological balance of the ecosystem, preservation of natural-technical system (NTS) to climate change and hydrometeorological conditions and the prevention of adverse changes in relief-and landscape conditions of the territory, contributing to the normal conditions of life of population and sustainable development of the NTS.
2. Programs and plans for social development aimed at reducing the vulnerability of most at-risk populations. Social development plans are in accordance with the socio-economic problems of emergencies and the procedure of liquidation of their consequences. The developments of the economy for sustainable functioning in emergency situations are compulsory, which are linked to the rational distribution of productive forces, a complex of measures aimed at security, livelihoods and life provision of population. Develop master plans for towns and cities, improving the reliability of municipal services, training systems and communications for the restoration of livelihoods, in case of violation under the influence of an emergency.
3. As part of the development of sectoral programs and plans aimed at reducing the vulnerability of economic activities, the following should be included:
 - Development of scientific and methodological foundations of the establishment and functioning of national forces for action in emergency situations

- Development of scientific and methodological foundations of economic analysis of safety regulation in natural and man-made spheres
 - Advanced research in the field of protection of critical facilities and infrastructure from disaster.
4. Elements of disaster risk reduction should be included in the planning of settlements; however this factor is not always taken into consideration in Armenia. As the areas favorable for the construction are limited, it is common to use the areas at risk from the impacts of exogenous processes, subject to flooding as the residence areas. All these factors should be subjected to detailed studies in the planning of human settlements development and justified the construction of building area.
5. When planning the construction of spatial development at the stage of research and detailed design of infrastructures of cities and towns, in order to minimize the adverse natural and technological hazards, the implementation of engineering protection measures is recommended which reduce the vulnerability of reclaimed areas, as well as the reliability of each structure.

Level of progress

In general the level of progress can be estimated as:

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are not complete and significant, but for some items "core indicators" assessment of progress consistent with the significant achievements of long-term commitment and capacity on the main level.

The mechanism of protection and recovery management

Yes, there are also realized by the legislative and institutional mechanisms for program management of ecological systems, particularly in relation to the flooded areas, areas under the development of mining, forests, etc.

Legislation on protected areas

There are protected areas, national parks and monuments under the protection of the state legislature in Armenia. In particular, the National Park "Lake Sevan", under the protection of the State today is in poor environmental condition. In connection with the water levels in Lake, the coastal areas are flooded, considerable funds are spent for the reconstruction of coastal inundation zone associated with the reconstruction and restoration of coastal infrastructure (eliminated illegal exploitation of the territory transferred to the design of communication are restored to treatment facilities, drainage structures are constructed to eliminate the negative impact on adjacent areas, etc.).

It should be noted that there is public concern about the placement of the mining industry in the area of Teghut Reserve.

Payment for Ecosystem Services

All protected areas in the sites and monuments of culture are potential areas of ecotourism. In particular, it should be noted the unique lake Parzlich (Tavush Marz), the territory's unique architectural monument of the V century - Tatev monastery, where a unique airlift with 4,5 km length is constructed. All the ecosystem services in eco-tourism zones are charged.

Integrated development planning and implementation of coastal management is associated mainly with the processing of rivers, lakes and artificial reservoirs from erosion, abrasion, impacts of flood debris, siltation and pollution of river beds, etc. In particular, there are developments of measures from recycling banks of river Aghstev in Ijevan city (Tavush Marz) from the mudflows in 1994 and 2002. Associated with the silting of the river bed and the flooding of large areas of the city. Coastal abrasion bowl reservoirs Dzhogaz (Tavush Marz), out of the operating mode of the main hydrotransportation channel in zone of Razdan city (Kotayk Marz), etc. According to the aforementioned hazards engineering stabilizing activities were developed.

Environmental impact assessment (EIA)

The key reason for the assessment of environmental impacts is the development of mobilizing and

prevention of environmental disaster that may arise in connection with the planned replacing of gold factory from Ararat marz to the area near Lake Sevan. The Government of the Republic of Armenia, in response to the concerns of the environmental community, has banned the project.

In this section the scientific and applied work of ARS of MES RA should be highlighted in partnership with JSC "Mining and Metallurgical Institute": "Mechanisms of environmental disaster risk reduction associated with the design, construction and operation of processing enterprises in Armenia ", 2010.

Projects and programs of adapting to climate change

Developing approaches, forms and methods of scientific and regulatory program in the area of prevention, prevent and minimize the consequences of emergencies caused by today's threats, coupled with changes in climatic and meteorological conditions, is carried out in accordance with Armenia's participation in the international program of joint scientific research organizations of CIS member states to prevent and to liquidate the consequences of emergencies for the period up to 2011. (Paragraphs: 3.6., 3.1.2., 3.7.1.)

Context & Constraints:

Despite of legislative base and institutional security, in some cases because of the need to replenish the economic potential and time benefits the natural balance of ecosystems is violated, creating a threat in some regions of the country.

An example is the violation of the ecology and cutting of valuable species plantations, loss of unique species of fauna and population movements due to the use of the territory of the reserve under Teghut for molybdenum developments, imprudent use of water under artesian water pond fish farms in the Ararat valley, leading to salinisation and desertification of fertile lands; planned energy program of extensive construction of small hydroelectric power stations, resulting in a breach of the Hyogo Protocol, to which Armenia joined. In this case, even the most strict compliance with all relevant norms and standards can not guarantee the inevitable in the construction of small hydropower violations of the flow of rivers. In fact, during the construction of ecology of rivers causes great damage, starts drying up of rivers and their transformation into banks in landfills, uncontrolled cutting of forest areas, etc.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* Yes: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* No: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

Programs and plans for social development aimed at reducing the vulnerability of most at-risk populations are being implemented in the areas of:

food security;>

public health;>

critical infrastructure> protection;

environmental strategy> aimed at reducing vulnerability and risk areas of residence and social conditions of life.

Results Achieved

a) Food security

In the republic there are expert services in the area of food safety, agricultural and livestock production, organizing regular screening the aforesaid goods.

In recent years, poisoning of certain segments of the population by locally made products is often recorded. Reported events are analyzed and respective manufacturers are punished to avoid similar violations of standards.

Special mention should be done on the production of environmentally pure products. It is noted the widespread use of imported seed to the detriment of native seed. Because of the difficulty of holding and conditions of transportation (foreign seeds and products are favorably differ) people have to use the technical grades of tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, which affects the health of the poor part of population.

b) Public health

There are certain achievements in the field of public health and social policy. Ongoing economic regulation of price increases due to social benefits and pensions. Outpatient clinics provide Disabled Groups 2 and 3 next to free medicines and 50% discount, expensive, through specialized pharmacies. If necessary, surgery, hospitals receive subsidy payments.

c) Protection of critical infrastructures

Considerable attention is paid to protecting the functioning of life support and communications activity.

Government and investors allocate significant funds to reduce the vulnerability of transport, water-bearing and power communications.

d) Environmental strategy aimed at reducing vulnerability and risk areas of residence and social conditions of life

Particularly it is should be noted the economic strategy for reducing the vulnerability of areas and objects of residence. There have been cases of government social payments for damages resulting from exposure to hazardous natural processes of the building in Yerevan, Kotayk, Tavush, Lori marz, providing resettlement of the population in a favorable place of residence.

Level of progress

Some progress, but without a systematic strategic institutional commitment to recognize the limits of capacity and resources.

Key issues and means of verification

The social security system to enhance the stability of homes and villages is poor. There is no crop insurance and property from any natural hazards. State cash payments to victims are usually not appropriate to nominal damages. Mechanisms to ensure employment opportunities are not available, though (during the last 3 years) services of expert assessment operate.

Context & Constraints:

There is no institution of state insurance of DRR. Mechanisms for compulsory insurance against any hazards are not developed.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Economic and production sector programs and plans for reducing the vulnerability of national economic and social activities are realized by single procedure, mostly in the construction sector, partly agricultural and medical care.

Level of progress on self-evaluation can be assessed as a minor with some signs of activity in the direction of institutional commitment.

Key issues and means of verification

The tasks of DRR economic efficiency are reflected in government planning of investment support.

Investment partner participation provided for in the reconstruction, rehabilitation of infrastructure, mainly in transportation communications and improve the reliability of earthquake resistance of structures and units of school buildings and hospitals.

Of the rare (for investment promotion), it should be noted the study to refine the inventory of landslide phenomena on the territory of Armenia.

Description of contextual reasons for assessing countries at confirmed level

Developed targeted national programs in research DRR partially (if possible) can be realized by state budget expense by ministries and agencies.

Such applied researches include:

1. "Program evaluation of a possible state of transport and other communications of life support, in the case of the devastating earthquake in the republic, taking into account synergy of secondary natural and man-made processes, PAS, NSSP MOE RA, 2003.
2. "Evaluation of landslide activation process on the railway track Ijevan-Razdan Haghartsin at the station, with the development of engineering and protective measures," "Arminzhproekt, 1993 1994
3. "Program evaluation of anthropogenic factors and abrupt changes in negative activation of meteorological conditions on the change of parameters debris flows and spring floods, amplifying their devastating impact on socio-economic structure of Armenia", JSC "IVPiG, 2005 2007

Description of the contextual assessment of the causes at the specified level

Listed programs after the planned researches almost reached the final phase - the implementation of engineering countermeasures and evaluation of its economic efficiency.

Context & Constraints:

Key contextual issues in the work of national institutions and partner organizations are in the long periodicity phase of financing the planned program of research and studies, and significant breaks in the implementation of the work that alters the original characteristics of hazardous processes and disturbance regimes of technological engineering protection of territories and objects. In particular, as a result of long-term (2004-2006) studies to assess landslide hazard and risk assessment of the manifestations of different genesis and activity in the territory of Armenia, a team in partnership between the research team JICA - Japan, the Ministry of Urban Development and "Georisk" was determined cadastral valuation of risks and enhance the landslides. It has been carried out the development of mechanisms of control and

monitoring of engineering measures for stabilization. 132 of 2,500 most dangerous sites were defined, the risk of activation of which can lead to more damage, which required an immediate assessment of the organization of monitoring of their activity and studies on the development of stabilizing activities of engineering protection. Ministry of Urban Development has developed a plan for implementation of research (2-3 landslide sites in the year) in 2007. However, to this day due to lack of funding the planned research is not realized.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Practically, after the Spitak earthquake in 1988, 80% of cities and towns of the republic gained new master plans of development. Each master plan included plans for land use, conducted inventory valuation and zoning on the degree of hazard and risk assessment of building, economic and social development. Each master plan provided a scheme of engineering protection of the built and the planned development of territories, taking into account the geodynamic and seismic conditions.

Key issues and means of verification for reducing the risk of urban areas

1 Significant investments are done by Government in the areas at risk of inundation (flooding) on the high waters and floods.

In particular, in the northern regions of the country (Aragatsotn, Shirak, Lori, Tavush region), where in the last decade, due to adverse changes in meteorological conditions, flooding of large territories is recorded. Monitoring controls of risk assessment of possible flooding in potentially hazardous areas are organized. Arrangements are made in advance to strengthen the river banks and clearing channels and channels of water-transportation systems. The possibility of regulating reservoirs, the state of stability and reliability of spillway structures, including drainage systems are evaluated.

It is necessary to note the investment support of national and foreign partners of joint research on risk assessment and engineering measures to stabilize the process of flooding of populated areas and territories swamping of Ararat marz.

Due to the significant rise of ground water level, flooding and drainage strain 176 settlements of 227 were flooded, making the life of population difficult and damaging large territories of agriculture.

Swamping created a threat of malaria, a number of diseases of the population. It should be noted that the risks of flooding and inundation areas of the Republic is often directly related to the uncorrected and exit the operation of drainage and water-transportation structures (canals and pipes). In addition to the significant loss of strategically important volumes of water, thus the water-leak causes flooding and

underflooding, the wet soil areas and enhancing synergies dangerous exogenous processes (landslides, erosion, debris flows), leading to desertification in and out of agricultural use of large areas and is fraught with social and economic risks.

2 Slope stabilization in areas prone to landslide risk

Thanks to the work of the Ministry of Urban Development, in partnership with NEC, "geo" and the Japanese research group, Yusa, (2004-2006.), which was noted earlier, inventory estimate of landslide local sites was held (2500 sites), with recommendations for monitoring and control engineering protection and prevent dangerous to activate them. National Research Group ("Georisk", "Geocom" PAS MOE RA, private companies, Inzhproekt, ArmNIIiZS Ministry of Urban Development), using national and international experience leading a risk assessment of landslides on the revitalization of local areas, with development of engineering protection measures, positive-valued independent examination. Experts, the above institutional arrangements, through collaboration often holds a commission survey, giving an expert evaluation of slope stability, erosion of material accumulation and the factors contributing to the revitalization.

3. Training Builders on technologies of safe construction

According to the above-mentioned International Program for the joint research organizations of CIS countries on prevention and emergency response for the period up to 2015 national institutional organizations of the Program developed a number of innovative and investment programs and projects in the assessment of the existing building stock and new construction in the aspect of the most reliable foundation.

- "Development of national innovation and investment projects and programs for solving problems of quality construction and prevent their deformation in a refined seismic activity in the republic" - the Ministry of Urban Development, IGN NAS, SNCO NSSP RA MOE, "Georisk" (paragraph 2.3 of the Program 2005 - 2011).

In 1994 and 1997. in the republic SNIP II 2.02 94 to earthquake engineering was developed and published, it was distributed to meet the standards for design and construction of a new seismic conditions, available for each design and construction organizations.

During 2005-2007, Ministry of Urban Development implemented a Programme project to assess the impact of natural and man-made disaster on the activities of urban and safety certification (paragraph 2.5.4 of International Programs - 2007), which held improvement of Methodical instructions "Investigation of the technical condition of residential and public buildings ", " Certification of buildings and structures - the security certificate" and "Regulations on the studies of industrial buildings and facilities, including engineering protection from the manifestation of dangerous natural and man-made processes".

POAK MOE NSSP RA in their daily activities shall assess the dynamic characteristics of buildings and their seismic resistance. As a result of these studies recommendations were presented to improve service reliability by strengthening structures (program item 2.5.3).

In each of the construction companies service of expert assessment of quality of construction operates, each project is thoroughly examined. A supervision of the erecting structures is conducted. Any violation of the design is evaluated by the building inspection and independent examination.

Training of the builders on innovative methods of safe construction of buildings and structures is carried out by technical units of the relevant ministries and agencies.

4 Monitoring the provision of safe land to any groups, implemented by the state inventory position to detailed information on the quality characteristics, allocated for the construction of development sites, and local - municipal services, provincial chief architect, according to master plans.

Context & Constraints:

One of the common problems arising in the resettlement of victims of natural and man-made processes, living in dangerous or deformed buildings is insufficient and inadequate government payments for new safe areas. Allocated funds are barely enough for superficial improvements, but it does not solve the problem of safety provision.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 17 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Yes, there are recovery and rehabilitation program for the DRR, 17% of budget expenditures. National target programs on rehabilitation of the disaster zones are functioning.

It should be noted that the major dams for irrigation purposes in Kotayk marz are reconsted.

The position of the restoration and strengthening of buildings is involving in the annual budget of the republic.

Major expenditures for reconstruction essential for the purposes of reclamation dams and reservoirs, with an estimated value 1800 mln. AMD are considered, bringing its tonnage to 60000 million m3 of water, that would solve a number of socio-economic problems.

Context & Constraints:

Isolation of planned major expenditures, calculated on staged financing, which is often delayed. Recovery program of the disaster zone by the devastating earthquake inexplicably delayed, although there are some prevalence and progress in its implementation. For some other reason reconstruction of the dam reservoir Marmarik is delayed associated with difficulties in the packing of clay soils in the core of the dam. The reasons are of technological and geotechnical character

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

In the republic there are structures initiating the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into national development plans and programs for sustainable development in strategically important areas of

economics and management such as: social and domestic, energy, agriculture, medicine, infrastructure and environment. As a basis the following motto is considered: Development should not cause new disasters.

Yes, the impact assessment of major development projects on risk reduction is carried out, but with varying completeness and limitations in capacity and resources.

The practice of assessing the impact on the risk of disasters in the last decade shows that the impact of major projects linked to the most dangerous and frequent natural and man-made processes, as well as synergistically secondary processes, and potentially vulnerable to their technical systems.

It is necessary to define the following major strategic directions of impact assessment on risk reduction:

1. Establish procedures for adopting measures to eliminate the consequences of accidents on the waterworks and the compensation of possible damage. Formulation of recommendations of the legal, technical, and institutional regulation in the area of prevention, prevention and mitigation (International Programme of the CIS countries, paragraph 3.1.1. The Committee of Water Resources, RA, 2005-2006)..
2. Evaluation of design features, condition, stability and operational safety of dams and reservoirs landfall. Recommendations to restore some of the most dangerous elements of dams, the degree of abrasion of the coast, the risk assessment of a possible breakthrough, and the danger of flooding in 56 most bulk reservoirs of RA. Development of measures for signaling and early warning of people about possible dangers.

The project is implemented under the advisory and financial support from the research company of the UK Hydroproject JSC, Giprovodhoz "NICK" Drainage ", PAS MOE RA, the Committee of Water Resources of the Republic of Armenia, 2003-2005.

3. Local Projects: a) the restoration of sustainable bottom culvert dam reservoir Karnutskogo Shirak marz, Office programs SCWS Ministry of Territorial Administration, Inc. Hydroproject, ArmNIISiZS, 2006 b) Evaluation of the stability of the landfall reservoir "Dzhogas in Tavush RA from the image of the coastal slopes and landslides - JSC Giprovodhoz "ArmNIISiZS, "Monitoring" of the Ministry of Nature Protection, SSA MOE RA, 2006, c) Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the dam reservoir "Marmarik, an important project for the irrigation of Kotayk marz - TIG Armenia, Ltd. Hydroproject, State Water Committee MTU RA, PAS MES RA with an estimate of the problems lay ground, landslides and landfalls in the reservoir and the measures to prevent possible breakthrough and advance warning of the population.

II Irrigation Systems

Serious threat to the system of irrigation and water-transport sites and installations are of natural and man-made factors (processes) and anthropogenic activities. As examples:

1. Development projects of fisheries in Ararat marz. To date in the region there are over 80 ponds for fish breeding farms, which cater to the consumption of substantial reserves of groundwater and artesian water in the region, violating the natural water balance of strategic stocks and an irrigation regime of agricultural crops and pasture.
2. Malfunctioning of irrigation canals and drainage systems considerably damages the areas prone to alkaline. Overflowing water canals, leaks from damaged fixtures leads to disruption of the irrigation regime, as well as to swamping of large areas, flooding homes and villages, intensify malaria.

In 2002-2003 "Drainage" scientific commission of RA Ministry of Agriculture has developed and implemented measures to restore 82% of irrigation and drainage communications systems of the Ararat region, which greatly reduced the risk of desertification and salinization of areas.

The irrigation systems in Aragatsotn, Tavush, Kotayk, Syunik regions are in difficult conditions (for the reasons mentioned above). Complex stress-strain state, the seepage losses of water along the route (mines 8 and 10) tunnel diversion of waters of the Arpa River into Lake Sevan leads to a significant loss of water and swamping of areas adjacent to the zone of the channel.

Due to state funding monitoring studies are carried out along hydro-technical tunnel highway, measures to heal the strained construction sites are developed.

III Transport communications, highways, railway tracks

Vulnerabilities and operational reliability of transport communications of the Republic is disrupted and complicated (mostly) by activation of exogenous natural phenomena. Below are examples of domestic exposure to the risk of disasters caused by natural and manmade factors complicating the reliability of

transport communications:

1. Software project evaluating the reliability of transport links with the manifestation of geodynamic and seismic activity and synergistically related to natural processes. Recommendations for prevention, rehabilitation, temporary use of duplicate transport lines (PAS and NSSP RA MOE, 2002).
2. Draft assessment of possible violations of operation of the railway tracks Yerevan-Tbilisi, depending on the stress-strain state anti-mudflow galleries and roadway on the 237 km due to the activation of landslides on the slope (PAS MOE RA, AO Arminzhproekt, 2003).
3. The above-mentioned project impact assessment of landslide damage the integrity of a strategic railway route Ijevan-Razdan near Haghartsin village have the same name and the bypass road around Haghartsin, the risk of damming the river (PAS MOE RA, JSC Arminzhproekt, IGS NAS, 2002 and 2003 .). Activation of the landslide began in 1991.
4. The draft risk assessment of landslide and subsidence of manifestations of the roadway Yerevan-Lori at 182 km with recommendations for recovery and stabilization of landslides (Ministry of Urban Development, PAS MES RA 2010).

IV. Objects of the mining industry

The impact of major projects in mining is connected with disaster risk stability and reliability of tail dams, accident-free work surface and underground drainage facilities, as well as the stability of open pit mining. Assessing the impact on risk reduction efficiency projects and open pit development (career) development of the deposits are the prerogative of Mining and Metallurgical Institute, in partnership with ARS MES RA. Assessing the impact on risk reduction projects in developing facilities mining industry is reflected in the following studies:

1. Parameter estimation for the safe operation of mining facilities of Armenia (State Design and Research and the Research Institute of Armenia, 2002).
2. Assessment of the environmental safety of operating and abandoned tailings Armenia (OJSC "Mining and Metallurgical Institute, 2008).
3. Mechanisms to reduce the risk of environmental disaster associated with the design, construction and operation of mining and processing enterprises (PAS MES RA 2009).

V. Assessing the impact on disaster risk of tourism infrastructures

Assessing the impact on disaster risks on the development of tourism infrastructures mainly linked to the manifestation of landslide and, in part, mudflows, as evidenced by the example below.

Armenia is called "open-air museum", which is associated with 18 protection zones of nature reserves and national parks and numerous unique monuments of the Middle Ages. In addition to careless attitude of the population and, in part, of state allowing the use of protected areas under the construction, development of domestic objects and entertainment destination, often under development are assigned territories which are certainly dangerous in the manifestation of natural processes:

1. Engineering studies on the territory of the monastery complex "Makaravan in Tavush region in the landslide area, with research to assess risk factors for activation of landslides and erosion, development of mechanisms for monitoring control and engineering of protective measures to stabilize the landslide and the restoration of the tourist complex (Program Project AR (02 - 11) UN Programme on Partnerships in the implementation of development programs at the community level, "NEC" geo ", 2003-2009.).
2. Seismicity and archaeology in the case of Armenia (Financial support for international scientific cooperation PYCS France, NICK "geo", 2003-2005).
3. Risk assessment of activation of landslides in the area of construction of cableway unique length of 4,5 km from the two terminals and trim the intermediate supports. The construction is being built in an ancient landslide area. Geological, geomorphological and geotechnical studies revealed risks of landslides intensification. Expertise exhibited requirements for the implementation of pre-engineering protection to reduce operational risk.

Disaster risk is taken into account in assessing the environmental impact assessment (EIA).

In this position of the section the following should be noted:

1. improvement of techniques of integrated risk assessment of:
 - Heavy metals in urban areas;
 - Natural and man-made radioactivity in Ararat Valley;

- Biogeochemical flow of dangerous elements in the ecosystem (MP organizations of CIS countries, paragraph 3.1.1., TSENI NAS, 2005-2006).

The aforesaid position includes the assessment of pollution in urban areas of the republic, its zoning on the degree of contamination, selection factors and populations at risk, mapping in M 1:10000 criteria for the sustainability of ecosystems to anthropogenic factors, methodology of early diagnosis of desertification processes, impact assessment of mining enterprises on the environment and technology of antifiltration barriers at tailings.

2. Methodical instructions on calculation of pollution in case of accidents on chemically hazardous objects. Development of a technique of automated calculation of the degree of contamination of territory by chemically dangerous objects.

Assessment of risk of possible accidents at chemically dangerous objects, measures to reduce it and protect the population at risk. Safety data sheets to include the mechanisms to prevent emergencies (MP organizations of CIS countries, PAS MOE RA, 2005-2006).

3. Organization structure and methodological support of the Center for Monitoring SNLK involving relevant agencies of ministries, departments and research institutes of RA (inter-governmental organizations of CIS countries, ARS MES RA).

Context & Constraints:

Conceptual problems of national and cooperative structures are conditioned with lack of comprehensive risk assessment program and priorities in developing projects and programs for disaster prevention, ensuring the development of the state in socio-economic terms, while providing a stable environment.

Bulgaria (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* No: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Preventive measures, which are invented on a basis of expertise, investigation and analysis, for possible avoiding and coping with natural disasters are subject of a National Program for protection in disasters.

Context & Constraints:

n.a.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

n.a.

Context & Constraints:

n.a.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.
- * No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Industrial plants and objects which are a part from the critical infrastructure of the state, develop their emergency plans for actions in a case of an accident. They develop as well off-site emergency plan, which becomes a part of the community emergency plan in municipality

Context & Constraints:

Annual trainings on the off-site emergency plans on local level with participation of municipality authorities, state rescue services and plant's emergency teams for improving the co-operation and co-ordination in a case of an accident are needed

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

With regard to the territorial and urban planning measures, a Regulation have been drawn up. It is being updated and coordinated among all relevant ministries and structures and is to be adopted by Council of ministers soon. This regulation should solve the difficult problems concerning the urbanization and land use.

Context & Constraints:

building up of a unitary data base on territorial construction and passportization of the buildings.

Important problem for DRR to be sloved:

- use of modern construction technologies and requirements regarding the urbanization of the earthquake-prone regions ;
- keeping of the urban measures as far as it concerns conducting of emergency rescue and recovery works in case of building collapse, making of protective facilities and adjustment of underground garages and metrostations into protective facilities.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

According to the rules in the Regulations for the organization and activities of the Committee the emergency recovery works are aimed to sustainable recovery- overhaul, reconstruction or rebuilding performed with a Detailed or Technical works design project.

In such way the risk reduction principles of the recovery “build back better” and not recreate risk are followed. The criteria adopted for rating the funding requests received for the emergency recovery works include risk assessment, incorporated in the category of the construction and the hazard of destruction or damage due to permanent diversion from normal operation.

Context & Constraints:

Development of a “Lessons learned” database and on its basis post disaster recovery and reconstruction norms and standards

Challenges encountered

- The recovery measures are restricted to the funding from the national budget.

Recommendations for overcoming the problem.

- Diversification of the financing sources for the recovery especially for the prevention activities by using resources from the Operations Programs and the Program for Rural Development.
- Increase of the amount of the funding from the national budget.
- Adoption of The National Disaster Protection program and the Annual Plan

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Building regulation to be adopted in order to solve the urban problems by the Council of Ministers;

Council Directive 2008/114/EC of 8 December 2008 on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection has been implemented in the Bulgarian law.

Context & Constraints:

n.a.

Czech Republic (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

> National Program to Abate the Climate Change Impacts (2004)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15427_ozknationalprogramme20040303.pdf [PDF]

Description:

The protection of ecosystems is realized by laws and the ministry of environment as well as the departments of regional and local authorities have got rights for an enforcement of EIA and other measures for protection of these systems. Recent years also operational programs for environment protection supported by EU have been applied and funded.

Context & Constraints:

Climate change adaptation has also been recognized as an important tool. Special National Program to Abate the Climate Change Impacts in the CR has also been introduced.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* No: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

Social safety in connection with resilience to disasters has been usually involved in a short period after disasters especially floods. However, a systematic continuous support does not exist yet. Insurance policies have to be more extensively used for this purpose

Context & Constraints:

The main constraints are usually connected with lack of enough funding as well as coordination at the state level.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

The economic and productive sectorial policies and plans are usually implemented by particular companies without satisfactory coordination or support by the government.

Context & Constraints:

However, production of energy and energetical security has always been supported by the government.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Some investments have been realized with financial support from special EU programs.

Context & Constraints:

Realization of such projects and programs strongly depends on current regional and local authorities. In some areas a great success can be seen while in other ones such projects have not been launched yet.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Inclusion of post-disaster recovery especially in connection with an enhancement of resilience of newly built houses and infrastructure have been applied only occasionally, but situation has recently been improving.

Context & Constraints:

The main problem is a lack of money for inclusion of better resilience in future as a part of post-disaster recovery programs. It is rather difficult to incorporate these measures into the programs. Moreover, it is usually very difficult to find another place (land) for building new houses at safer areas (more distant from rivers). It is caused by relatively high population density and complicated orography of the country.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

All these impacts should be taken into account, however implementation may differ from region to region. It also depends on concrete situation whether the region was hit by some disaster recently or whether it is a long time interval from the last disaster.

Context & Constraints:

Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, highways, etc. is compulsory but sometimes stronger enforcement of such rules could be missing.

Finland (in English)**Priority 4: Core indicator 1**

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

In the last few years, Finland has reformed its land use planning system. The new system has three levels of land use plan with a clear division of labour between them: the regional land use plan, the local master plan and the local detailed plan. In addition, the Government defines national land use guidelines, which should be taken into account throughout the country in all land use decisions and land use planning. The land use planning system is hierarchical; higher level plans steer lower plans. The national land use guidelines are implemented mainly through regional plans. Regional and local plans are drawn up through participatory planning procedures, which give local residents the chance to get involved in the planning processes that affect them.

Construction in Finland is controlled by the Land Use and Building Act. More detailed regulations and controls on construction are included in the Land Use and Building Decree. The Building Code of Finland contains technical regulations and instructions referring to building. The objective of building guidance is to promote:

- creation of a good living environment that is socially functional and aesthetically harmonious, safe and pleasant and serves the needs of its users,
- building based on approaches which have sustainable and economical life-cycle properties and which are socially and economically viable, and create and maintain cultural values,
- continuous care and maintenance of the built environment and building stock.

Context & Constraints:

Limited budget because the low risk.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * Yes: Employment guarantee schemes
- * Yes: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* No: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

The crop and property is insured by private insurance if the owner has taken one. The property insurance is very common in Finland and usually people have that kind of insurance. With regards to natural hazards there is a national system that covers certain damage to people.

The Finnish welfare policy system is good. The education, health services as well as security and safety services are free of charge for the citizens. There is also a highly developed system in case of unemployment or sickness.

Context & Constraints:

The possible public sector budget cuts.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

In Finland the schools and hospitals are built in safe places. This is ensured by the Construction Act and the legislation on land use planning.

Context & Constraints:

The climate change.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Finnish legislation on land use and building defines quality requirements for residential environments and the spatial structure of communities. Good residential environments must be healthy, safe, pleasant, and socially functional. The environmental administration provides valuable information on the significance of environmental quality for residents, and also helps local authorities to adopt participatory planning procedures. Built-up areas in Finland typically use much more land per inhabitant than built-up areas in other western countries, or even in the other Nordic countries. One strategic aim of the environmental administration is to integrate the spatial structure of communities better, in order to reduce traffic and emissions, and to improve the aesthetic aspects and functioning of communities.

Revised national land use guidelines take storms, heavy rainfall and floods into account more in detail than previously. In addition, responsibilities and management of stormwater and drainage will be further developed in the near future.

Context & Constraints:

Natural hazards such as storms, heavy rainfall and flooding have not been addressed in national land use guidelines in great detail. This has changed in the recent revision of the guidelines. In addition, a need for development of responsibilities and management of stormwater and drainage has been identified.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

In the repairing and rebuilding of local electricity networks, the measures to secure the networks (cabling, trenching) have been taken to reduce the risk of power failures in possible new storms. The Accident Investigation Board investigates all major accidents regardless of their nature, including all aviation, maritime and rail accidents or incidents. Investigation report is prepared each time. The report also presents the recommendations, based on the conclusions of the investigation. All reports are written in Finnish with English summaries. An English version is prepared from significant reports.

The budget is included to the total budget and it is not separated from it.

Context & Constraints:

The natural hazards are rare but there are financing instruments for disaster recovery.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Finnish legislation in the Act on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure applies to all projects that may be expected to have considerable negative environmental impacts. The related Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure lists the types of projects that must always be subjected to EIAs, such as motorways, airports, large harbours, and major poultry- and pig-farming facilities. In EIA also the accident risks should be assessed. New legislation covering environmental assessment of authorities' plans and programmes came into force in Finland on 1.6.2005. The new legislation aims:

- to ensure that environmental impacts are assessed and duly considered during the preparation and approval of authorities' plans and programmes,
- to improve the availability of information, and provide more opportunities for public participation in planning and
- to promote sustainable development.

Context & Constraints:

The securing the functions vital to society is ongoing process where the vital functions are reassessed every four years.

Germany (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

> International Climate Protection Initiative (2009) <http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/de/aktuelles>

Description:

As mentioned in Priority 1 Core Indicator 1, DRR accounts for an important part of the environmental law/policy, as well as spatial and land use planning. The "Competence Centre on Global Warming and Adaptation" (KomPass) of the "Federal Environment Agency" (UBA), and the "Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK) of the "Federal Ministry of the Interior" (BMI) with "German Committee for Disaster Reduction" (DKKV) worked out an official "German strategy of adaptation to climate change" (Deutsche Anpassungsstrategie: DAS). The DAS has been concluded by the federal cabinet on 17. December 2008. Next steps within the implementation of DAS is the "Action Plan for Adaptation" which will be developed until March/April 2011. A civil protection stakeholder workshop planned for the mid of 2010 together with UBA and "Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK) will develop first steps towards this Action for Adaption Plan.

The "Competence Centre on Global Warming and Adaptation" (KomPass) supports the implementation of DAS in professional and organizational way. As an interface between CC research, society and policy it detects vulnerable sectors and regions, assesses consequences of Climate Change and works out its chances and risks. Furthermore it implements Climate Change related projects like "Klimalotse" and "System of Indicators - Climate consequences and adaptation in Germany". In the framework of Klimalotse a decision support system for municipalities and business companies will be developed with the objective to improve their management capabilities. Beyond the assessment of risks and chances of climate change the project will include natural hazards. The outcome of the project will be guidelines targeting municipalities and medium-sized companies, presenting possibilities how to better adapt to climate change. The project "System of Indicators - Climate consequences and adaptation in Germany" will provide UBA a professional basis to the Action Plan for Adaptation.

Since 2009 the "Federal Ministry of Education and Research" (BMBF) finances the initiative KLIMZUG to facilitate innovative approaches to adaption to climate change. KLIMZUG focuses on the regional aspect of adaptation. It comprises of 7 project: DynAKlim, INKA BB, KLIMZUG-NORD, KLIMZUG Nordhessen,

nordwest2050, RADOST und REGKLAM which are responsible for the regional implementation of adaptation and the assessment of climate change chances and risks. DRR and natural hazards and vulnerability assessments are partly included. One important objective of KLIMZUG is to facilitate regional networks between business, administration and society. Another is to strengthen cooperation networks between stakeholders to include the expected changes into regional planning and development processes.

The BMBF fund „klimazwei - Research for Mitigation and protection climate implication“ (Forschung für den Klimaschutz und Schutz vor Klimawirkungen) concluded in 2009 with a publication of its results. The projects within klimazwei focused on the development of practical strategies for mitigation and adaptation. Some of the projects were strongly related to DRR:

1. Regional risk of convective extreme events: User-oriented concepts for assessing the trends and adaptation (Regionales Risiko konvektiver Extremereignisse: Anwenderorientierte Konzepte zur Trendbewertung und –anpassung)
2. SAFE – Sensor-Actor-aided early warning system for extreme weather (SAFE – Sensor-Aktor-gestütztes Frühwarnsystem bei Extremwetter)
3. Network for sustainable adaption of regional Urban Water Resources to climate trends and extreme weather (Netzwerk für eine nachhaltige Anpassung der regionalen Siedlungswasserwirtschaft an Klimatrends und Extremwetter)

The BMU is preparing a draft for a new environmental code for all issues related to sustainable development and DRR. In the case of land use planning the national parliament has passed a version of the “Regional Planning Act” (Raumordnungsgesetz) in July 2008 in which civil protection and critical infrastructure play a more important role. In March 2010 mitigation and adaptation to climate change were integrated into the “Regional Planning Act” in the course of its amendment.

In the course of implementation of the EU flood directive the Water Management Act has been amended in 2009. According to the amendment, areas with significant flood risk has to be denoted as areas of risk (risk management plans). This progress may be regarded as an important step towards a more effective flood risk management. The implementation of this regulation will contribute to the Priority 2 of the HFA. This regulation includes all water bodies, thus also coastlines. The Federal States have different approaches in developing the required risk management plans.

The “Working Group on Water Issues” (LAWA: see link) formulated a draft strategy for the implementation of a flood risk management guideline.

DRR takes an integrated approach to all policies because of its overlapping importance, but especially in environmental policies and plans. Besides climate policy, for example, DRR is active in agriculture policy through flood resistant coverage areas or in a more sustainable (heat and storm resistant) forestation through the conservation of resources. Especially in forest management practices, traditional measures are included for the prevention and spread of wildfires. The consequences of altered forest management practices and land-use change (abandonment of agricultural and pasture lands) are resulting in an increase of wildfire hazards in some regions of the country.

The German development cooperation promotes synergy effects between DRR and the management of natural resources. Therefore, aspects of DRR are already integrated in some partner countries in terms of the relevant development cooperation measures. It participates, for example, in a German-Nicaraguan environmental program on the integration of disaster risks into land use planning. Environmental programs in the Philippines and Madagascar integrate DRR elements automatically. Even climate change and disaster risks are integrated together into adaptation strategies of the German development cooperation.

Context & Constraints:

The overall challenge for both the national and EU level is to reduce rural exodus and/or address the consequences of rural land-use abandonment (also known as changing land-use patterns). At the same time the increasing lack of young work force/volunteers to be recruited by the volunteer fire and emergency services (what is directly connected to rural exodus and the mobility of the population) should be addressed (see the next Core Indicator). Even the adaptation on climate change must be further utilised to address the difficulties in environmental policy.

The general consensus of the German development cooperation maintains that there is a need for frameworks in sustainable resource and environment management because there is a lack of consistent integration of environmental politics and planning, aside from the successes on the project level. Currently the integration is more situational than systematic.

From the GRC's point of view, adaptation to climate change is closely linked to DRR. The fact that combining adaptation and DRR is necessary and vital has officially been acknowledged at the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference held in Geneva in 2007, even by the delegations of the states parties to the Geneva Conventions.

The Conference confirmed the importance of disaster preparedness to also enable people to take up the challenge of climate change.

Related links:

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

BMI <http://www.en.bmi.bund.de/>

BBK <http://www.bbk.bund.de/>

BMU - Anpassung an den Klimawandel <http://www.bmu.de/klimaschutz/aktuell/aktuell/1675.php>

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

KomPass http://www.anpassung.net/cln_117/sid_C940668629DB2F6A6FD5756550AC1E5F/DE/Home/homepage__node.html?__nnn=true

LAWA <http://www.lawa.de/Ausschuesse-Staendiger-Ausschuss-Hochwasserschutz-und-Hydrologie.html>

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

In the case of Germany, this question must be addressed from the perspective of an industrialised nation, as changes in vulnerability and effects of natural hazards have occurred through social development, urbanization and the accompanying changes in agriculture and forestry (see Core Indicator 1). There are, however, social safety nets in place that can absorb parts of the aftermath. For example, destroyed crops “only” hit market prices and do not affect food security itself, while the public health system is well equipped and able to react quickly and efficiently in the case of a natural disaster.

Protection of critical infrastructure has become one of the key activities in DRR, for example, for the "Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK) (see Priority 2 Indicator 1 or the next Core Indicator). Additionally, risk sharing takes place by legal obligation to insure property against hazards, while insurance products and even public aid is made available to insure against flooding. Moreover, the education system can be counted amongst social policy (see Priority 3 Indicator 2) and other areas, as explained in the Priorities above.

The “Federal Foreign Office” (AA: see annexes) aims in its strategy of sustainable development approaches for DRR in vulnerable societies and, as a result, promotes the integration of sustainable DRR in national policies of partner countries.

Concerning social development, the German development cooperation particularly promotes the integration of DRR in the educational sector, but also within the scope of political participation and Good Governance. Education projects are, among others, located in Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Mozambique. Beside this, the participation of affected persons, especially of susceptible population groups (the poor, children, elderly, indigenous groups, women (see also Section 7 Indicator 2)) is explicitly promoted. The GTZ and DKKV have developed a study “Linking Poverty Reduction and Disaster Risk Management” (see annex).

Context & Constraints:

The problems mentioned in the last Core Indicator are also appropriate in this case. Through the change in structures and mobility of the population, the willingness of workers to commit themselves longer to voluntary services are also applicable here. The voluntary fire brigades have therefore changed their strategy of membership promotion and education, to provide one example (see link).

The integration of DRR in the respective sector strategies of the German development cooperation is proceeding but not concluded. Assistance for the concrete integration of DRR into sector strategies is planned.

The "German Red Cross" (GRC) is seeking to further mainstream DRR into development cooperation. The GRC has wide experience in supporting long-term community development, with activities focused mainly on health, including water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as food security.

The GRC's overall goal for development cooperation is – as in DRR – to reduce the vulnerability of those who need it most. Improving people's health or nutritional status will help relieve poverty and contribute to sustainable development, thereby also decreasing vulnerability.

Supporting document:

Linking Poverty Reduction and Disaster Risk Management (2005)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2967_LinkingPovertyReductionDisasterRiskManagement.pdf [PDF 3.11 MB]

AA - Leitlinien [http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2967_katastrophenvorsorgegrundsuetzeleitlinien\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2967_katastrophenvorsorgegrundsuetzeleitlinien[1].pdf) [PDF 19.26 KB]

AA - Katastrophenvorsorge [http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2967_AA\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2967_AA[1].pdf) [PDF 28.83 KB]

Related links:

DFV 2020 - Strategien <http://www.lfv-bb.de/dokumente/Programm%20DFV%202020%20-%20Strategien%20fuer%20eine%20sichere%20Zukunft.pdf>

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

One of the main points in reducing vulnerability of economic activities is the planning and construction of human settlements and establishment of building codes such as described in the next Core Indicator.

In the case of economic policy, critical infrastructure (see Priority 2 Indicator 2) is one of the main challenges which has been recognized by the "Federal Ministry of the Interior" (BMI) and the "Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK: see the links below). The BBK has developed a guide, "Critical Infrastructure Protection: Risk and Crisis Management" in cooperation with the private sector, government authorities and a research institute, as well as a "Baseline Protection Concept" (see links). In the definition of the BBK, as one can see in the first link provided, critical economic infrastructure consists of the following main points:

- Supply Systems such as Water and Sewage, Food, Health and Emergency Services/Disaster Management
- Energy Industry
- Traffic and Transportation Systems
- Communication and Information Systems
- Public Authorities and Administration
- Financial, Monetary and Insurance Systems
- Dangerous and Hazardous Substances
- Others such as the Media, Science and Culture

To avoid the exclusive concentration on response and disaster management, the guide from the "Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK) aims to sensitize these actors in the areas of risk assessment and disaster reduction.

Furthermore the enterprises/industries in Germany are mostly insured against natural hazards/disasters and the insurance industry is well positioned. Indeed, there are areas in which insurance coverage is not enough to protect businesses, but basic coverage exists. This is mainly in the case of small and medium-sized businesses in the primary sector. For these businesses there is a basic protection against

bankruptcy through disaster by reconstruction credits from the Federal States banks and the “KfW Mittelstandsbank” (see link), however not everyone can receive these credits. The large-scale industries typically have their own protective measures in the form of either financial reserves or through their own plant protective forces.

The German development cooperation recognizes the importance of supporting economic and productivity politics and planning in its DRR-Cooperation. This includes public investment planning on the one hand and instruments of risk transfer on the other hand. Additionally, the German development cooperation is active at different levels: At the local level (e.g., in Bolivia and Peru) economic susceptibility factors are already accounted for in risk analysis. Building upon this data, DRR measures are identified that also serve to protect income possibilities. These measures become absorbed by the local development plans and budgets. In Peru, for example, risk analysis could additionally be integrated into public investment planning.

Context & Constraints:

Altogether the vulnerability of the German economy has been reduced in recent years, though challenges remain through the complex interdependency of cross-border activities, especially in the energy sector. There the “EU Green Paper for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy” attempts to adapt and unify the different systems. Private actors (and also cities) still too often react only in the case of damages and do not focus enough on disaster reduction and prevention. National authorities and the EU are attempting to developed mechanisms and guidelines to improve this situation.

The German development cooperation is currently testing special economic instruments and methods such as micro insurances and risk transfer because they are still in the initial phases. The potential of economic politics and planning is not exhaustive, considered from the view of German development cooperation. Therefore, it aims at systematizing the evaluation of its previous experiences.

Related links:

KfW - Mittelstandsbank http://www.kfw-mittelstandsbank.de/EN_Home/index.jsp

BBK - Critical Infrastructure Protection http://www.bbk.bund.de/cln_027/nn_398734/SharedDocs/Publikationen/Publikationen_20Kritis/Leitfaden__Schutz-Kritis,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/Leitfaden__Schutz-Kritis.pdf

BBK - Critical Infrastructure http://www.bbk.bund.de/cln_027/nn_401348/DE/02__Themen/06__Kritische-Infrastrukturen/Kritische-Infrastrukturen__node.html__nnn=true

BMI <http://www.en.bmi.bund.de/>

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The German building law consists of two parts: the private building law under the “Baugesetzbuch” (BauGB) and the public building law which consists again of two extra parts, the “Bauplanungsrecht” under the BauGB and “Raumplanungsgesetz” (RPG), as well as the “Bauordnungsrecht” under the building laws of the Federal States aligned with the national sample building law (“Muster-Bauordnung and “Muster-Industriebaurichtlinie”) (see links below for an overview). For example, paragraph 1, article 5 of BauGB states that it should serve to protect and develop the human environment and natural resources, also responsible for general climate protection. For the spatial and land use planning of the “Regional Planning Act” (Raumordnungsgesetz: ROG), the draft for a new version from July 2008 includes the protection of critical infrastructure and civil protection. The urban land use planning (“Bauleitplanung”) considers civil protection as one of the main objectives in paragraph 1, article 6. Under paragraph 50 of the “Bundesimmissionsschutzgesetz” (BImSchG: see link), land use planning is to be regulated in a way that casualties and disasters in industrial areas do not affect residential areas.

Nationwide legislation refers to norms such as DIN, which are flexible to adapt to changing situations. DIN 1055 regulates the national requirement for the strength of buildings in handling wind and snow, depending on the location. Regarding earthquake safety in Germany for regular buildings the national earthquake building code DIN 4149 (from April 2004) has to be regarded. The national committee for the earthquake building code has prepared a national annex for the European building code EUROCODE 8, that is in the process of becoming a national regulation. For industrial facilities a national code does not exist, but a new regulation how to design these facilities against earthquake loads has been presented in 2009 and is already applied in some test studies.

For dams, the national building code DIN 19700 (from July 2004) provides the legal basis, which claims lower recurrence periods and higher safety standards for design earthquakes.

In general, the Federal States are responsible for regulations regarding DRR in their specific “Bauordnungsrecht”. For flood preparedness, local communities are responsible. They use the expertise of consultants to identify building areas or flood protection plains. The builder/owner of a private building is responsible for its own safety against floods, thereby necessitating private precaution through architectural means as well as insurance. The already mentioned ORTIS attempts here to establish a multi-risk disaster management system at the local level to help communities and private citizens plan their DRR.

Settlement planning and construction specifications are relevant for the German development cooperation especially within the scope of rehabilitation and reconstruction (see next Core Indicator). The GTZ, for example, has developed a guide for building activities after disasters and conflict (see annex in the next Core Indicator). Construction plans within the scope of financial cooperation consider DRR systematically.

Context & Constraints:

The German building codes provide assurance for the most dangerous hazards through norms for wind, snow and earthquakes, but this is not enough. In the case of earthquake norms, for example, there is currently no existing standard for industrial facilities, but is being discussed. The German scientific community continuously reminds us that stronger legislation for DRR is needed.

The principle of subsidiarity has to be strengthened at the community level, especially the dimension of private precaution through better clarification of possible dangers and sensitization to individual responsibilities. The builders and scientific researchers take this a step further and have developed safer building techniques and are constantly exploring new possibilities. The main challenge is to persuade the builders that this is necessary.

GRC was getting active in human settlement planning for example after the Tsunami 2004 and incorporating DRR elements, such as earthquake and flood resistant housing, livelihood support, DRR trainings to communities is playing a major role in GRC reconstruction processes (building back better).

Related links:

BImSchG <http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/bimschg/index.html>

Bau- und Planungsrecht <http://www.umwelt-online.de/recht/bau/uetete.htm>

Baurecht <http://www.baurecht.de/>

Overview Building Law <http://www.bauordnungen.de/html/deutschland.html>

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

DRR is certainly an important component of recovery processes, but the main responsibility lies in the communities and individuals because the same norms and codes are obligatory (as in the Core Indicator before), also for the rebuilding of destroyed property. Therefore more DRR-standards have to be considered in the case of recovery, simply because new construction projects and repairs have to maintain the latest technical standards. As mentioned in Core Indicator 2 or in the Priority below, Germany has social safety nets in place that can absorb parts of the aftermath of a natural disaster, but there is no law or policy, besides the building norms from the Core Indicators 1 and 4, for the Integration of DRR in recovery processes.

Humanitarian assistance and development-oriented emergency aid certainly include DRR in recovery and rehabilitation processes: The GTZ offers, for example, additional risk analyses to arrange the rehabilitation and rebuilding process in a preventive perception (see annex). The goal is clearly to integrate DRR and preventive activities into emergency aid to strengthen the preparedness of vulnerable societies.

The concept of DRR is more and more integrated into the humanitarian aid to reduce the vulnerability of communities and strengthen their resilience against natural hazards. DRR is integrated early to function as a link in the Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development approach. In the GRC's view, the sustainable DRR activities are particularly well suited to put the LRRD approach into practice by acting as an efficient link between emergency aid, reconstruction and subsequent development.

Context & Constraints:

The challenges concerning this point are certainly broad. The communities and individuals have their own responsibilities with DRR in terms of recovery, such as adhering to the building norms above. As has been previously mentioned, there are laws for fire, wind and earthquake safety for private properties, but not for floods, for example. The challenges for the communities and the state itself therefore lie in the realm of

raising awareness and sensitising the population to risk.

Supporting document:

GTZ - Building Codes http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2967_degtzbauhandreichung.pdf [PDF 1.81 MB]

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

For the “Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs” (BMVBS: see link), the waterways are critical, as well as shipping and air traffic. Risk assessment for projects related to the construction of waterways and dikes are standard and specified in DIN-Norms. DIN 1055-9 contains principals for assessing risk during the development of construction projects, while at the same time considering the interdependency of building projects in the area of shipping traffic. Similar assessments have to be accomplished in air traffic.

In the case of the railway system, wildfire risk assessments are in place because German infrastructure and economic activities are at a high risk of being affected by railway-caused wildfires. This network includes German Railway operations and infrastructure, adjoining industrial and private infrastructure, forests and cultivated lands. Therefore the implementation of vegetation management alongside railroad tracks aimed at reducing wildfire hazards, however, is often in conflict with nature conservation goals.

For nuclear power plants a site specific hazard assessment has to be completed, based on the national regulation "KTA 2201" from the national reactor safety commission and according to the knowledge of science and technology. KTA 2201 from 1990 is currently under revision.

The oft-cited guide, “Critical Infrastructure Protection: Risk and Crisis Management” and other projects for the protection of critical infrastructures from the “Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance” (BBK: see the link below for an overview) aim to conduct risk assessments for infrastructure. The “Competence Center on Global Warming and Adaptation” (KomPass) of the “Federal Environment Agency” (UBA: see links) provides guidance for first approaches to risk assessment concerning climate change.

The global programme DIPECHO funded by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid aims at reducing disaster risk in developing countries. The Federal Government has contributed to the “EU Strategy for Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction in Developing Countries”.

Since September 2009 a climate-check guideline of the “Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development” (BMZ) came into force. During the initial phase until August 2010 new and drafted projects has to be checked against potential consequences of climate change. Here it is checked which project components are exposed to considerable climate change risks. For this purpose a checklist was developed. Since August 2010 it is furthermore foreseen: 1) to conduct a detailed risk assessment, 2) to prioritize adaptation measures and integrate these into projects, 3) to monitor and evaluate. The guideline is applicable to the main strategy papers and obligatory for the BMZ as well as for the German implementing Organisations.

Altogether many of these strategies are still being fine-tuned, but have mostly been implemented.

Additionally supporting these strategies, the “Federal Foreign Office” (AA) and the German development cooperation maintain the goal of implementing DRR in development cooperation through assessments in their approach to sustainable development. The “KfW Entwicklungsbank” (see link) conducts an environmental and social compatibility assessment for each of its projects.

Context & Constraints:

The challenges for German policy in regard to DRR in development projects are similar to those in the previous Core Indicators. Changing land-use patterns and diversified responsibilities bring forth challenges for the Federal Government, the Federal States and the communities as well as private individuals. There are approaches to conducting assessments in critical infrastructure and the most endangered development projects but not on every level. In the case of road construction there are risk assessments and norms concerning pavement, fixation, safety, etc., but DRR is only a matter in endangered areas such as mountains and not applicable for the whole country. The official environmental impact assessment contains the effects of major development projects on nature, but there is no specific risk assessment for the impact of large projects on the disaster risk.

Related links:

KfW - Entwicklungsbank http://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/EN_Home/index.jsp

KomPass http://www.anpassung.net/cln_110/sid_898FE92E8D323C42F8038057C9DF1E46/DE/Home/homepage__node.html?__nnn=true

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

BBK - Critical Infrastructure http://www.bbk.bund.de/cln_027/nn_398004/DE/02__Themen/06__Kritische-Infrastrukturen/Kritische-Infrastrukturen__node.html__nnn=true

BMVBS <http://www.bmvbs.de/en>

EU Strategy Supporting DRR in Developing Countries (2009):

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0084:FIN:EN:PDF>

Italy (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The relevant authority for the definition of environment related policies and plans is the Ministry of Environment, Land Protection and Sea, together with other competent authorities (such as the Basin Authorities) set up to face particular problems. These framework policies include guidelines for land use and natural resource management. National policies are then translated into regional measures and implemented at the provincial and local level. Due to their inter-disciplinary nature, climate change issues are faced through a multiplicity of initiatives undertaken at all levels by a variety of institutional, research and private subjects, including volunteer's associations and private companies.

Context & Constraints:

A strong effort is being made towards the development of a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy. This will involve the definition of its relations with other specific policies and plans falling under the responsibility of different institutions. This is one of the main goals of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, with particular reference to climate change regulation.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * Yes: Employment guarantee schemes
- * Yes: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

The authority responsible for the definition of social development policies and plans is the Ministry of Work, Health and Social Policies. In recent years the Ministry has promoted several initiatives and projects together with other public and private actors in order to reduce vulnerability. Special arrangements are in place to assist the communities most prone to risks or already affected by emergencies. The best results have been achieved through the provision of fiscal and/or financial support measures.

Context & Constraints:

In Italy there has been a longstanding debate on the introduction of compulsory risk insurance. The Country is exposed to a wide number of risks with non-homogeneous distribution. This makes it difficult to identify National policies that can be perceived as convenient in all areas and by the most part of the population.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

The Ministry of Economic Development is the authority in charge for the definition of economic sectorial policies and plans. It has undertaken several initiatives involving all the public and private actors interested in reducing the vulnerability of economic activities and to promote business continuity management. In order to enhance capabilities in this field, a specific National policy will be defined.

Context & Constraints:

The efforts made over the last years in order to develop a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Reduction policy, will provide the means to implement the composition and the rules of the National Platform and to smoothly proceed with the cooperation among all the involved actors.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Planning and regulation of human settlements are carried out by the Regional and the Municipal Administrations according to the applicable law and to the framework policies provided by the relevant ministries (Ministry of Environment, Land Protection and Sea, Ministry of Infrastructures etc.). Disaster Risk Reduction elements and considerations are already included into this process. A number of initiatives have also been undertaken to improve the overall planning, implementation and enforcement capabilities

Context & Constraints:

The main issue in this field refers to the weak enforcement capability in some areas of the Country. Implementing building codes in Italy is a difficult task, also due to the presence of a wide number of historical buildings, belonging to the National cultural heritage, not complying with today's building standards. The efforts made over the last years to develop a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Reduction policy, will provide the means for further strengthening cooperation in this field.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Disaster Risk Reduction elements are taken into consideration in all phases of the emergency management cycle. According to the current rules applicable to the National Civil Protection Service, this includes forecasting and preventive measures as well as emergency and recovery ones. A strong effort in this field has been made in the immediate aftermath of the L'Aquila earthquake of 2009, with an extensive rebuilding plan named "CASE project", that has provided over 27000 homeless with fully anti-seismic, modern houses compliant to all most recent building standards. Civil Protection, however, includes only those measures carried out in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. Long-term recovery and

rehabilitation is a responsibility that relies primarily on local/regional administrations, and involve other institutions and agencies.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge identified with regards to recovery and rehabilitation after major disasters refers to the scarcity of resources available for mid-term emergency overcoming and long-term reconstruction. Despite the current international economic trend, a strong effort is being made to raise the amount of resources available and to implement more effective use and accountability policies.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The authority competent for assessing the disaster risk impact of major development projects is the Ministry for Infrastructure and Transport. The Ministry is also responsible for developing standards and procedures concerning the design and implementation of infrastructures. It works side by side with the regional and local authorities, other ministries as well as public and private companies to improve the capability to assess the impact on disaster risk of development and infrastructural projects.

Context & Constraints:

The capacity to assess disaster risk impact of infrastructural and development projects has been enhanced through the implementation of new rules related to Environment Impact Assessment. Further improvements will follow in the next years as long as cooperation in this field becomes more structured.

Norway (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change. The new act on land use planning is taking this into account. A Secretariat for climate change adaptation is established to support the sectors and municipalities on issues related to a changing climate. Norway is working on a long-term plan for adaptation to climate change.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * Yes: Employment guarantee schemes
- * Yes: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

There are different plans on local and national level that addresses issues of food security, public health, risk sharing mechanisms, protection of critical public infrastructure etc.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

All sectors are focusing on the protection of the society's most vulnerable economic activities and productive sectors. The Ministry of Justice and the Police has taken a visible role coordinating across sectors which will lead to better resilience in infrastructure and societal functions.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The new plan and building act ensures that disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change. The Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE) has an overall coordinating role for prevention of floods and landslides/avalanches and can give directives and support to land owners, dam owners, etc. to take the necessary steps to prevent serious events.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Disaster risk reduction principles is considered when designing post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes in order to 'build back better' and not recreate risk.

Context & Constraints:

-

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist

developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into national sustainable development strategies, plans and programmes in key areas such as poverty reduction, housing, water, sanitation, energy, health, agriculture, infrastructure and environment to ensure that development does not create further disasters. According to the new Plan and building act (2009), risk and vulnerability analyses must be carried out before new development projects can be started, and it is required to make an analysis of consequences for the environment of new development projects.

Context & Constraints:

-

Poland (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

> <http://klimatolubni.pl/>

Description:

EIA procedures as well as CBA assist individual investments

Context & Constraints:

Wider scope in planning process including Water Framework Directive requirements is needed to avoid risk of conflict among different policies

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

National insurance system is now under discussion in Poland. Systematic support does not exist.

Context & Constraints:

There is a need of the program which should include , among others:

- financial policy in this scope (insurance, possibilities of financial support for local projects to improve protection);
- identification of losses origins;
- methods to decrease losses;
- level of inhabitants' hazard preparedness;

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.
- * No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Sectorial or company policies are usually prepared separately without coordination.

Flood hazard consists of two inseparable elements: risk and vulnerability to losses. Risk assessment made during planned endeavors connected with flood protection should consider economic calculation.

Estimated risk should be defined using the following scale, which helps to choose prevention option:

-whether to build embankments protecting a city against water standing for 100, 300, 500 or 1000 years (however, these embankments must be maintained, repaired and replenished for 100, 300 or more years)?

-whether to leave floodplains around a city, without which a city may live for some time?

-whether to build storage reservoirs intercepting flood waves which can threaten the city?

-or should we combine all three solutions

Context & Constraints:

Wider analysis are needed to avoid risk of conflict among different policies

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Some investments have been realized in the past. New developments are coming very slowly due to financial problems and long lasting EIA procedures. From the planning point of view flood risk zones are incorporated into local planning

Context & Constraints:

The final decision related to flood zone incorporation into local plan is taken by local government.

Sometimes such decisions are difficult to made because of political or economical reasons (for example after such decision the value of endangered terrain within flood zone is falling)

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* unknown % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Need of incorporation in post disaster recovery programmes DRR activities is raising

Context & Constraints:

Two important solutions are neededL

-comprehensive program of training of trainers in DRR,

-financial support of such activities.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Procedures are include on the level of planning process

Context & Constraints:

Impacts of disaster risk are taken into account in Environment Impact Assessment. Sometimes these procedures are very long and such situation causing problems within area of implementation (construction) and financing.

Romania (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * No: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Environmental policies, developed in compliance with the European directives, take into account the sustainable development objectives. They incorporate disaster risk reduction issues in land use strategies, natural resources management and adaptation to climate change.

Context & Constraints:

The main constraints consist of economical, social and urban development necessities

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

Each county council has allocated funds for reducing disaster effects and supporting affected population. In Romania home insurance against disasters is mandatory

Context & Constraints:

Dedicated funding and resources are sometimes used in higher-priority areas, due to financial constraints

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

A governmental strategy is being implemented in order to sustain the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and agricultural associations by promoting tax facilities (low interest loans, tax exemptions, subsidies), but it does not take into account disaster impact

Context & Constraints:

See above

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

A rehabilitation program for the high earthquake risk buildings is put in place. The authorities pay subsidies to owners in order to partially cover the expenses, such as expertise fee, project cost and long-term interest on the loans. The owners and the owners associations are legally obliged to take measures in order to reduce the seismic risk of their buildings.

The seismic design of building structures is in compliance with the European building codes and land use policy takes into account the specific risks and hazards.

Context & Constraints:

Most of the high earthquake risk buildings in Romania are at least 70 years old and they were not designed to withstand major earthquakes.

The owners and the owners associations are not aware of how important the high earthquake risk buildings' rehabilitation is. Most of the times, because the building brings profit, the owners would rather repair it than reinforce it. They neglect, postpone or can not afford major adjustments

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

The regulations governing the way the disaster risk reduction policies and the land use practices are incorporated in the building rehabilitation process are put in place. The design of the new buildings is in compliance with the European buildings codes.

Context & Constraints:

The development of new projects means higher costs and undetermined delays in the projected completion date, due to the birocracy. A simplified procedure for obtaining a building permit is appropriate

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

In 2008 The National Strategy for Sustainable Development was developed. This strategy governs the incorporation of disaster risk reduction elements into all programs concerning populated areas. The current development plans and programs for cities, industry and infrastructure take into account the results of the environmental impact studies

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Sweden (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Supported by environmental legislation, the County Administrative Boards work towards sustainable

development by protecting natural areas (nature reserves, water protection areas etc). Through the planning and building legislation, the County Administrative Boards can forbid unsuitable city planning in risk areas. These and other measures are positive steps towards disaster risk reduction.

The County Administrative Boards are responsible for the regional coordination of adaptation to climate change. One of the key issues within this area is the aim of increased resilience and risk reduction in case of disasters related to extreme weather events.

The Swedish Forest Agency is building up knowledge and information and is continuously working on the adaptation of forest management for long-term prevention and mitigation of the adverse effects of storms and other natural events. The Swedish Environmental Code is also an instrument to protect natural environments. For ecosystem services there is work done within a number of so called “environmental quality objectives” including for instance plans and actions regarding restoration, protection, preservation of endangered species, and wise use of the overall landscape. These plans and actions will undoubtedly together increase the resilience of natural environments and different regulatory ecosystem services. Payment of ES is partly in place in Sweden in the form of certain agricultural activities.

Integrated planning: The Planning and Building Act states that it is the responsibility of all municipalities to have updated comprehensive plans for the entire land and water area. The municipalities have had problems in fulfilling this task especially for the marine areas. The shoreline protection regulations are important in fulfilling this goal.

Environmental Impact Assessments: There are two kind of environmental assessments in Sweden, EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) and SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment). Both are based on EU regulations and have been implemented in chapter 6 of the Environmental Code. The official name of the EIA directive is Directive 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, and the official name of the SEA directive is Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programs on the environment. Sweden has also ratified the Espoo convention on the environmental impact assessment in a trans-boundary context and the protocol on strategic environmental assessment. The Swedish Government is planning to make amendments that will reduce the number of EIS (environmental statements) produced in Sweden each year. Sweden is one of the countries that are writing the most EISs in the EU (3.500 – 5.000/year).

The National Board of Housing, Building, and Planning is the central government authority for planning and management of land and water resources, urban development, building and housing. A fundamental requirement in the Planning and Building Act is that land has to be suitable for building development. In examining building permits, the municipality has to take into account whether the land is suitable for development in consideration of the health and safety of the residents. The Board is responsible for ensuring that ecological, cultural, and social aspects are taken into account in the planning process. The focus of planning is increasingly turning to regional development and sustainable urban development by introducing new planning methods. In the field of building, the Board is responsible for developing design and building regulations and other regulative measures for construction as well as implementation measures concerning EU directives. The Board supports the development of cost and energy efficient, robust and sustainable buildings as well as accessible public spaces.

The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning is responsible for the Environmental Quality Objective that cities, towns and other developed areas must provide a good, healthy living environment and contribute to a good regional and global environment. Natural and cultural assets must be protected and developed. Buildings and amenities must be located and designed in accordance with sound environmental principles and in such a way as to promote sustainable management of land, water and other resources.

The MSB assists municipalities with land use planning, natural environmental protection and climate change adaptation in a number of ways. For example, the MSB has the task of implementing EU's Floods Directive in Sweden. The aim is to reduce the negative consequences of flooding on human health, the environment, cultural heritage and financial activities. The MSB assists municipalities and County Administrative Boards with general slope stability and flood mapping in developed areas. The Swedish government has earmarked financing for prevention measure to be taken in developed areas in case the risk for landslide or flooding is high.

The risk and vulnerability analysis done by all the Swedish municipalities has the purpose of reducing the vulnerability of society and increase the ability to handle crises. MSB has written guidelines on how risk and vulnerability analysis can be carried out. However, here is no accepted standard. Risk analysis has often focused on identifying hazards and assessing the probabilities of adverse events and the immediate consequences of these. Several municipalities have already developed strategies, plans or programs on climate change adaptation.

Context & Constraints:

Due to the great variations in the Sweden's natural landscape, and the high level of decentralization, the plans, strategies and inventories vary in type and detail.

There are defects regarding the scoping process and lack of quality regarding the Strategic Environment Assessment SEA process and reports. In some cases no screening is made but in other cases no SEA process are performed although it is required by the legislation. One problem regarding the quality of the SEA report is the handling of proposed alternatives.

The need for coordination between the Planning and Building Act and environmental legislation should be addressed.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Crop and property insurance

* Yes: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* No: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

Within the health sector, some projects have been started to study natural disasters and climate change. The government has instructed the National Board of Health and Welfare together with the Swedish Institute for Infectious Disease Control (SMI) and the Swedish National Veterinary Institute to monitor and analyze the development of new and known infectious diseases due to climate change and propose measures to maintain a high level of preparedness regarding protection against infection and other counter measures.

There is a government commission to study the effects of heat waves and the need for contingency measures. The goal is to describe and quantify what kind of health effects that arise and dominate at different times after an event "SOD" (Sudden onset disaster - a sudden catastrophe). The research project on climate change, disasters and health started in 2010.

There will be retrospective data collection on illness and mortality due to earthquakes, typhoons, and tsunamis. Qualitative and quantitative work is undertaken for database and literature searches and this is complemented by interviews with professionals.

Undergraduate studies are ongoing related to a correlation analysis between climatic variables and health effects (including GIS technology). It is linked to indicators for local vulnerability to climate change (socio-economic, demographic, epidemiological, and land use).

Based on known relationships between climate and disease, together with projections of local vulnerability factors, future health risks of climate-related disasters are being made.

Context & Constraints:

No constraints have been identified.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

There is a certain institutional commitment and capacity to work towards reducing the vulnerability of economic activities in case of disasters, but progress is not substantial or significant.

Agreements with private health care providers are aimed to ensure the availability of resources in the event of a disaster.

Context & Constraints:

No constraints have been identified.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Funding for preventive measures against natural disasters is provided by MSB. For this the Swedish Geotechnical Institute and other consultants provide technical expertise.

The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning has produced publications on the following topics: building safely in a changing climate, security measures in city planning, flood issues in planning, and landslides hazards in land use planning.

The County Administrative Boards works with local governments in the process of city planning, where one of the topics discussed is resilience and disaster risk reduction within new exploitation areas. The County Administrative Boards has the authority and does act against unsuitable development plans.

Context & Constraints:

Financial resources and guidance for the prevention of erosion is lacking. There is a need for such financial support to the municipalities.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* N/A % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Risk reduction measures continue to be promoted to minimise the consequence of natural disasters primarily due to flooding, storms, and landslides.

Severe storms during the last years have resulted in major power failures. When repairing and rebuilding the local networks, measures to secure the networks such as cabling and trenching, have been taken.

Solutions, such as lowering the water level in Sweden's largest lake Vänern, have reduced the vulnerability of cities on the shoreline. Rules and advice on regulation of dams and locks for high discharge in connection with extreme precipitation has been developed.

Context & Constraints:

Risk reduction measures are often extensive. They may take considerable time to implement, are complex, costly and often require legal action (e.g. environment impacts, land use plans, individuals). Efforts have been made in the past two years to increase the knowledge about what can and should be done at the local and county levels.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

There are no specific regulations within the Environmental Code regarding EIA or SEA that focus on risk management or risk reduction. However, during the screening process for a SEA and when assessing significant environmental effects of implementing a project, plan or program, addressing even risk reduction issues is expected.

All administrative levels are engaged in climate change adaptation projects and programmes. Municipalities are working towards integrating climate change adaptation into their spatial planning process including impacts of building projects. The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency has made two publications regarding planning that takes risks into consideration. The National Board on Housing Planning and

Building has written reports about building with climate change adaptation in mind.

The Geological Survey of Sweden has government instructions to provide society with the geological information needed in planning in both the short and long-term perspective. SGU has a shoreline model that shows the future distribution of the land and sea. The government has given the Swedish Geotechnical Institute (SGI) the task of supporting the counties and municipalities with the review of geotechnical safety issues in planning documents.

Context & Constraints:

All major development projects need to take into account the risks associated with a changing climate and assure that measures are taken to protect people, the environment and property. It is desirable to develop guidelines on how to build in a changing climate. Some work has already been done by the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning.

Switzerland (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) is responsible for the sustainable use of natural resources, including soil, water, air and forests. Use and protection of natural resources and protection from natural hazards are among FOEN's tasks. Furthermore, disaster risk reduction and environmental protection are both anchored in Swiss Federal Laws (e.g. Federal Law on River Training, 21.6.1991; Federal Law on Forests, 4.10.1991). They claim environmentally compatible maintenance of watercourses, (protection) forests and protection measures.

Climate Change Adaptation is considered a topic for many years. In 2009, the Federal Council asked for the elaboration of national strategy. This strategy will include 9 sectoral strategies (water management, agriculture, forest management, energy production, tourism, dealing with natural hazards, biodiversity, health and land use), the most relevant risks will be identified and goals set.

Context & Constraints:

A sustainable management of natural resources is mandated by the constitution, which means that any protection measure must also take into account the protection of the natural resources and their social and economical benefits. Still a major challenge is to give priority to land use planning over technical protection measures.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

This indicator is of secondary importance for Switzerland as there is no need for additional social development policies and plans that would specifically target the reduction of vulnerability.

Context & Constraints:

As a highly developed industrial nation, Switzerland has achieved high levels of social development. There is also a very well functioning insurance system in place. Both contribute to reduce the vulnerability of populations at risk.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

This indicator is of secondary importance for Switzerland as there is no need for additional economic and productive sector policies and plans that would specifically target the reduction of vulnerability of economic activities.

Context & Constraints:

As highly developed industrial nation, Switzerland has achieved high levels of economic development.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The Federal Law on Land Use Planning (22.6.1979) asks for the identification of hazard-prone areas. The Federal Law on Forests (4.10.1991) and the Federal Law on River Training (21.6.1991) claim the elaboration of hazard maps and their consideration in land-use planning at Cantonal and municipal level. Hazard mapping and respective application in land-use planning is still in process. Building codes exist and are applied. However, due consideration has only been given recently to the seismic hazard, and therefore there are gaps in seismic resilience for buildings built before modern constructions standards came into effect (in 1989).

Context & Constraints:

The completion of the hazard mapping and their full consideration in municipal land-use planning is of foremost priority. Remedying the poor earthquake resistance of many existing buildings will be a major challenge over the next years.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* N/A % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Early recovery measures of lifelines such as roads, telecommunication, water supply, sewage system, and electricity supply consider DRR principles and are carried out with state-of-the-art methods. After flood events, it is intended to give the mostly channelled rivers its space.

Until recently, destroyed building were often reconstructed at the same place, as insures would not accept paying for the higher cost of relocation. However, public aid mechanisms and regulations have been put in place to facilitate relocations. Reconstructions of buildings furthermore follow specific building codes.

Context & Constraints:

The cost of the purchase of safe land and resistance of landowners are often limiting factors when regulation of existing settlements is considered. The feasibility of a supplement to mandatory insurance that would eventually allow a reorganisation of settlements is being evaluated.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Procedures of approval, authorisation and granting concession for planning and building of facilities are in place, which take into account disaster risk reduction. They foresee the participation of various actors

(including the civil society and non-governmental organisations), authorities and special departments of all political levels. Major projects such as dams, highway, infrastructure, tourism development, energy etc. receive thorough assessments. An Environment Impact Assessment is been carried out for all major facilities. It asks for, among others, emergency management.

In case of reconstruction or new construction, house owner in disaster prone areas are obliged to apply protection measures for their building. Furthermore, they have to prove that the measures do not harm others.

Context & Constraints:

The fact that disaster risk reduction and environment impact assessments are overseen at the Federal level by FOEN, allows an easy integration of environmental and disaster risk related verifications.

The former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Within NPDRR, Platform on Environmental Risks has been established and led by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning(MEPP), incorporating national commissions in the fields of: air pollution; waters pollution; soil pollution; bio-diversity; global warming and climate change(CC); dumpfields incidents; industrial facilities and refineries incidents; dangerous materials storage incidents.

Within the thematic working groups, a “Working Group on CC/Repercussions and Adaptation” is led by the National Committee for Climate Change. A thematic working group on Forestation is led by “Tree Day–Plant your Future” civic initiative.

Climate Change Adaptation(CCA) is high on the agenda. The lead beneficiary for the 4th strategic choice within IPA-MB-2011-2013(enhancing the regional cooperation in the area of CC), is the Republic of

Macedonia. As Co-chair of the European Forum for DRR in 2010, Macedonia leads the Advisory group on CCA&DRR.

Integration of risk reduction in environmental policies and plans is addressed by the Law on environment, which transposes SEVESO II Directive. Achievements are been made in providing consolidated national guidelines on carrying out the Strategic Environmental Assessment-SEA and applying SEA directive, drawing on the available "best practices" within current EU member-states and experience from the possible conduct of pilot cases in the country.

Progress has been made through prepared the guidelines and improved the practice of introduction of risk and safe management issues in the EIA and Land-use Planning Policies. There is also flood risk management. Government adopted a unified EIA form and EIAs are being prepared, updated and adopted. Agency for State Roads prepared an EIA study for the highway E-75(Corridor10)

Ministry of Health developed a Climate Change Health Adaptation Strategy and Heat Health Action Plan.

Appropriate legislation exists for the protection and preservation of the three national parks.

Context & Constraints:

It is recognized that additional progress on the incorporation of DRR strategies in the environmental policies is always needed.

Achievements are been made in providing consolidated national guidelines on carrying out the Strategic Environmental Assessment-SEA and applying SEA directive, drawing on the available "best practices" within current EU member-states and experience from the possible conduct of pilot cases in the country. Prescribing the contents of the environmental report in secondary legislation. Prescribing in secondary legislation public consultation procedures; Carry out training of relevant staff in MEPP and other relevant ministries; and in enterprises accredited to prepare urban and spatial plans.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * Yes: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

The social development and social vulnerability issues fall within the competences of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, which gives the institutional backing.

The legal framework is the Law for social protection, which regulates the preconditions and procedures for granting financial (up to two average monthly wages) and other assistance (such as clothes, food, and other necessities) to those individuals and families who were in a vulnerable position due to hazards and epidemics and other social crisis.

The NPDRR has a multisectoral cooperation network that includes governmental (such as the Ministry of Labour and Social Planning and the Ministry of Health) and non-governmental stakeholders (like the Macedonian National Council of the Organizations of the Disabled, the Macedonian Red Cross, the Macedonian Medical Association, etc.)

Within NPDRR, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy is leading the thematic working groups responsible for institutional coordination the field of protection of the following vulnerable populations in case of accidents and disasters: children, elderly people, people with physical disabilities, psychical and mental disabilities, as well as working groups related to gender issues and preschool institutions.

Responsible for coordinating the efforts in term of insurance, is the working group on finances, insurance and procurements.

Furthermore, one of the Advisory councils of NPDRR is the Economic and Social Council that brings together the highest decision-makers in the respective areas with top representatives of the academic and business communities and the NGO sector.

Finally, the CMC, in collaboration with the UNDP and the Government of Japan, implements a project on strengthening the capacities of the CMC in terms of gender perspective and human rights. One of the key activities is the “drafting of a national plan for crisis management in accordance with gender issues.

Context & Constraints:

Further improvement of the laws and mechanisms is needed.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

There is institutional commitment regarding the implementation of the economic and productive sectoral policies and plans for reduction of the vulnerability of the development areas (such as water resource management, poverty alleviation and development planning.) Also, systematic socio-economic impact and loss analysis is carried out.

The role of the Inspection Council within NPDRR is crucial in terms of intensifying the cooperation among inspectorates in order to advance coordinated inspectoral supervision, thus closing the circle of responsibility. The Inspection Council was set up to further effective inspectoral supervision within the framework of the NPDRR.

In that respect, the CMC is improving the intersectoral cooperation with all governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations such as the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management

Context & Constraints:

Further improvement and implementation is always needed.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

There are systematic, appropriate processes and legal frameworks that define the construction procedures and standards regarding the seismic activities, especially in the aftermath of the great Earthquake of 1963. Following independence, the quality of building construction had declined due to the decrease of the economic potentials, the privatization of the large construction companies as well as the weakening of the control system. In recent years, there is greater control in terms of enforcement of building codes, especially public buildings.

In order to achieve earthquake risk reduction, based on the proposals of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Government is currently amending the legislation by making seismic project compulsory for any future buildings, thus strengthening the building codes.

There is a legal framework and certain achievements in terms of flood prevention by the construction of proper protection facilities (dams, river banks etc.), as well as planning of preventive measures. Although landslides related issues are not regulated by a special law, they are addressed in the Law on spatial and urban planning. The landslides and floods prone areas are excluded from urbanization by the plans for urban planning in order to minimize the damages.

In order to improve the process of planning and managing of human settlements by incorporating DRR elements, a intersectoral network of state inspectorates headed by the Inspection Council of the NPDRR, was established. The Inspection Council was set up to further effective inspectoral supervision within the framework of the NPDRR.

In order to achieve earthquake risk reduction, based on the proposals of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Government is currently amending the legislation by making seismic project compulsory for any future buildings, thus strengthening the building codes.

The principles and activities are included and implemented through the national, regional and local Spatial Plans.

Context & Constraints:

Although there are systematic, appropriate processes and legal frameworks that define the construction procedures and standards regarding the seismic activities, in the last two decades, the quality of building construction has declined due to the decrease of the economic potentials, the privatization of the large construction companies as well as the weakening of the control system. The Inspection network, headed by the Inspectoral Council should be the correction tool that will improve the process of planning and managing of human settlements by incorporating DRR.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Substantial achievements have been attained. A legal framework and rehabilitation and post disaster recovery processes exist. Good practices in disaster risk reduction in the Republic of Macedonia exist. After the great Skopje flood of 1979, flood control solutions have been applied, consisting of systematic measures for regulation of the riverbanks and the river bed of Vardar through the City of Skopje as well as the construction of dam-reservoir for collection of flooding waves.

Following the great wildfires of 2007, a process of forestation was initiated, supported by the Government and NGO sector resulting with mass participation. Annually, two working days are `days of the tree`, during

which all citizens are encouraged to plant a tree, in order to renew the forests, improve the environment, thus introducing disaster risk reduction in practice. Over 20 million trees have been planted in the past 3 years (in six days, two days per year). In the next decade, the Macedonian forests will expand by additional 100.000ha of currently arid land. Once they reach the right age, these 100.000ha of forests will annually absorb at least 250.000 tons of CO₂.

A legal framework exists and technical basis, expert and scientific capacities are included in the rehabilitation process, depending on the urgency and need for action. For instance IZIS provides assistance in mitigating the earthquake consequences and post-disaster recovery:

- Post disaster needs assessment, damage surveys, assessment of physical, functional and economic losses;
- Assessment of social effects of disasters, effective planning of measures and mechanisms for economic revitalizations and compensation to victims;
- Planning of all-level immediate-, short-, medium- and long term measures and activities for disaster response, recovery, re-development and seismic protection of disaster struck regions.

Context & Constraints:

Although a National Concept exists, reforms and amendment of the existing laws, regulations as well as organizational and institutional recomposing of the crisis management system is needed.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

There is institutional commitment as well as substantial achievements regarding the risk assessment process on the public infrastructure, such as dams and roads.

Also, there are systematic, appropriate processes and legal frameworks that define the construction procedures and standards regarding the seismic activities, especially in the aftermath of the great earthquake of 1963.

There is a legal framework and certain achievements in terms of flood prevention by the construction of proper protection facilities (dams, river banks etc.), as well as planning of preventive measures.

Although landslides related issues are not regulated by a special law, they are addressed in the Law on spatial and urban planning. The landslides and floods prone areas are excluded from urbanization by the plans for urban planning in order to minimize the damages.

NPDRR secures coordination among stakeholders in terms of incorporating DRR measures in existing

procedures, and developing appropriate strategies, policies, legislation, methodologies, assessments, scenarios, plans and procedures.

Within NPDRR, the Ministry of Transport and Communications coordinates the Specialized Platform on Risks in the domain of infrastructure, dealing with: earthquakes; landslides; security of telecom and IT networks; water safety; electric power and gas; sewage; floods; traffic accidents; railway accidents; air traffic accidents; lake accidents; public and residence buildings.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management is coordinating the Specialized Platform on Risks in the Domain of agriculture, forestry and water management, including: epizooties; ephythies; forest fires; channels and dams; low and high temperature extreme weather conditions.

The Ministry of Health is responsible for coordinating the Platform on health related risks: epidemics; mass injuries; stress and trauma; food safety; water safety; safety and availability of medicines, materials and equipment.

Context & Constraints:

Although there are systematic, appropriate processes and legal frameworks that define the construction procedures and standards regarding the seismic activities, in the last two decades, the quality of building construction has declined due to the decrease of the economic potentials, the privatization of the large construction companies as well as the weakening of the control system.

Also, due to legal and institutional gaps there was a lack of coordination between the relevant institutions, which resulted with overlapping of competences and poor quality in the process of control of development and construction of crucial infrastructure.

Oceania

Australia (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * No: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Historically, the size, severity, timing, location and impact of disasters have been difficult to predict. Although risk management approaches go some way to understanding hazards and supporting risk reduction, warnings that climate change is likely to see weather patterns become less predictable and more extreme increase the uncertainty about Australia's future risk profile.

Land-use planning in respect to the challenges posed by climate change is an important element of work underway by a number of Australian Government agencies working collaboratively together.

One example is in the area of targeted climate change vulnerability assessment as a part of the National Coastal Vulnerability Assessment project. This work is led and funded by the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency, and includes contributions from Commonwealth and State and Territory government agencies, as well as academic, research and commercial organisations. Geoscience Australia's contribution aimed to provide indicative, quantitative estimates of the potential impacts to residential buildings and basic infrastructure in coastal areas from sea-level rise projections combined with information on storm tides (where available) on a national scale.

The work of the Bureau of Meteorology, described elsewhere in this report, also informs the work underway in the area of adaption to climate change.

Context & Constraints:

The Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts develops and implements national

policy, programs and legislation to protect and conserve Australia's environment.

The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency leads the development and coordination of Australia's climate change policies in three areas: mitigation policy through domestic emissions reduction; adaptation to the unavoidable impacts of climate change; and helping to shape a global solution through Australia's international climate change strategy.

Environment related policies and plans, including those associated with land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change, are generally the responsibility of the States and Territories. These include measures to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services associated with wet lands, mangroves and forests, coastal zone management, environmental impacts assessments and climate change adaptation projects and programmes.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

The Australian Government is responsible for a diverse range of programmes and services designed to support and improve the lives of many of the most vulnerable Australians including financial support in a crisis, closing the gap on Indigenous disadvantage, reducing homelessness and making housing more affordable. Examples include:

- Australian Government programmes managed by the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs have a broad purpose of supporting and strengthening social cohesion in communities. This work encompasses an extensive range of programs, a number of which can provide support in a disaster, for example Emergency Relief, Financial Counselling and Family Support. The Department also actively engages with the not-for-profit community sector in regard to these programs and broader policy issues.

- an Attorney-General's Department project to enhance community resilience to natural and man-made disasters amongst culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities, through increased engagement between these communities and the emergency management sector recently concluded with a National Forum.

The project was funded for four years (2006-2010) through the Australian Government National Action Plan to Build on Social Cohesion, Harmony and Security. Outcomes include:

- the establishment of new relationships and partnerships between government, non-government, CALD community organisations and communities;

- effective engagement and enhanced understanding between the emergency management sector and CALD communities; and

- publication of a booklet 'Participation, Partnerships, Respect and Resilience – National Examples of Emergency Management in a Multicultural Society'.

A project to build on these achievements will be conducted from July 2010 – June 2011. It aims to facilitate research with multicultural youth into emergency management volunteer participation, develop a knowledge network, convert existing community emergency action guides into languages other than English and develop a national partnership to advocate for and support work in this area at a strategic level.

Context & Constraints:

Other Australian Government programs aim to reduce the vulnerability of those people in the community most at risk. Such programs also contribute to the enhanced disaster resilience of the individual and their family, and therefore contributes to the disaster resilience of the community generally.

For example, the Australian Government provides funding to States and Territories to increase the supply of social housing, with a view to providing approximately 19,300 additional dwellings by 2012 and providing opportunities to grow the not-for-profit housing sector. In response to the Victorian bushfires, the Commonwealth provided \$US2.8 million under the pre-existing \$US5.06 billion Social Housing Initiative towards the building of affordable housing in towns affected by the bushfires.

Other Australian Government programs contribute to reducing the impact of disasters. These include a Crisis Payment: a one off payment provided to people receiving a social security pension or benefit who are in severe financial hardship, such as those affected by a disaster, for example if their home is destroyed by bushfire or flood and they have not received or are ineligible for the Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment.

The vulnerability of members of the community to the impact of disasters can also be reduced through purchase of insurance policies to insure against losses of income or assets. A large range of insurance policies is available in Australia for businesses and individuals to insure against a wide range of insurable losses. These can include crop and property losses.

A large number of non-government, disaster response organisations were consulted in the process of formulating the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience endorsed by Australian governments in February 2011.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Economic activities both within, and across State borders, are vulnerable to disruption from disasters. Accordingly, the Australian Government, as well as the government of each State and Territory have roles to develop and implement policies and plans to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities. The risk reduction criteria and strategies adopted in the planning of public investment is a matter for the responsible government and its agencies.

Since its commencement, the Australian Government's Critical Infrastructure Program for Modelling and Analysis (CIPMA) has completed a range of scenarios on natural disasters to help enhance Australia's emergency management planning, preparedness, recovery and resilience. These scenarios enable accurate and reliable information to be provided to the owners and operators of critical infrastructure, such as those that provide water, electricity and banking services, thus strengthening the resilience of Australian society and its economy.

CIPMA is a decision making tool that can provide vital information for Government and business operators of critical infrastructure. This tool allows planners, operators and responders to gain a clearer picture of critical vulnerabilities and develop prevention and preparedness plans that will allow for an appropriate response and a quicker recovery in the event of a disaster. For example, if infrastructure was damaged due to a natural disaster within an area that had been modelled by CIPMA, the program would be able to run the scenario and determine the estimated recovery time of the infrastructure damaged or destroyed, the estimated cost of recovery and the flow-on effects of a critical infrastructure service disruption within and across sectors.

The priority sectors for CIPMA at present are banking and finance, communications, energy, transport and water with plans to capture other critical sectors over time.

Geoscience Australia also has the capability to measure economic impacts from a range of disaster events.

Context & Constraints:

Since 2009, policy reviews in Australia have recommended that critical infrastructure resilience is a more suitable approach and organising principle for Australian Government critical infrastructure activities, and better reflects the all-hazards approach, as opposed to critical infrastructure protection, which infers a protective security focus.

In June 2010, the Attorney-General launched the Australian Government Critical Infrastructure Resilience (CIR) Strategy, the aim of which is the continued provision of essential services that support Australia's national security, economic prosperity, and social and community wellbeing in the face of all hazards. The

Strategy also recognises that disaster resilience would be strengthened where communities have continued access to essential services.

The Trusted Information Sharing Network (TISN) for CIR is one avenue of engagement for this business-government partnership and is a forum in which the owners and operators of critical infrastructure can work together by sharing information on security and resilience issues which affect critical infrastructure. The TISN is made up of a number of groups representing different critical infrastructure sectors, including energy, water, transport, health, food chain, communications and banking and finance.

Work has commenced on the development of a GIS database of Australia's critical infrastructure which will assist in providing decision support to emergency managers and planners.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Planning and management of human settlements including land-use planning and building construction standards are responsibilities of State, Territory and local governments, with a number of non-government organisations also playing important roles. Examples of recent work in this field include:

- in one State, local government is working with the State's fire authority to decide which assets are most at risk from bushfire and what needs to be done to protect them. The risk register uses 'cutting edge' mapping software with local knowledge to quantify and visualise vulnerabilities. Mitigation treatments can then be considered.

- the Australian Building Codes Board (www.abcb.gov.au) is a joint initiative of all levels of government in Australia, with the building industry. It promotes efficiency in the design, construction and performance of buildings through the national Building Code of Australia. Since 2009 it finalised and adopted a new and more effective standard for the design and construction of residential buildings in bushfire prone areas and developed a national Performance Standard for the design and construction of private bushfire shelters.

Australia's building code requires residential buildings in designated bushfire-prone areas to be constructed to reduce the risk of ignition from a bushfire while the fire front passes. Measures are prescribed for

assessing the level of bushfire attack and for the design and construction of buildings in order to improve their resistance to ember attack, radiant heat or flame generated by a bushfire.

In the land-use planning arena, Geoscience Australia is supporting the Government's Climate Change Adaptation Program through a continual process to support Australian coastal vulnerability assessments. This includes second-phase, higher-resolution case studies in selected areas and improved access to Geoscience Australia's National Exposure Information System. The organisation's capability in natural hazard risk assessments also informs the development of building codes.

Context & Constraints:

Though the primary responsibility for the effective planning and management of human settlements rests with the State or Territory government in which the settlement is located, the Australian Government contributes indirectly through a number of its programs.

One example is CIPMA (described above) which has commenced work to enable the provision of insights regarding the vulnerability and resilience of electricity transmission lines and dependent communities to extreme heatwaves and bushfires.

CIPMA will examine impacts of extreme weather events and provide strategic analysis into disruptions to essential services. This will assist owners and operators of critical infrastructure assets to better understand the costs and benefits of adaptation to climate change, as well as where and how much to invest in adaptation schemes. CIPMA is committed to engaging with key industry stakeholders to help ensure that the owners and operators of critical infrastructure are better prepared for the risks that climate change presents.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into Australian Government post disaster recovery assistance and support to communities and States impacted by disasters.

The Australian Government works to facilitate the early provision of assistance to disaster affected communities through the long-standing Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA).

Under the NDRRA, the Australian Government will reimburse a State government half of its expenditure on eligible personal hardship and distress relief assistance to victims (such as for emergency food, accommodation, clothing and replacement of essential household items), psychological and financial

counselling and certain long-term recovery measures, once expenditure from an event exceeds a certain threshold. Should a State exceed certain other thresholds, in any one financial year, the Australian Government reimburses up to 75% of eligible State expenditure for all eligible State natural disaster relief and recovery measures.

The Commonwealth's assistance is intended to complement State measures and strategies in relation to natural disasters, such as insurance and disaster mitigation planning and implementation. To support this approach, a condition of Commonwealth assistance for restoration or replacement of an essential public asset is that the State has developed and implemented natural disaster mitigation strategies in respect of likely or recurring disasters, and has also encouraged local government bodies to develop and implement such strategies.

The Australian Government recognises that it is crucial that post disaster recovery efforts are based on accurate data. Geoscience Australia assists disaster recovery in Australia by providing technical and scientific advice and information to government and the public. This assistance includes the provision of risk and impact analysis, satellite imagery and mapping products.

Geoscience Australia provided the Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission with data on the number of damaged structures from the February 2009 fires in the State of Victoria. It used its Rapid Inventory Collection System for this purpose and also provided advice on the demographic profiles of those affected. Geoscience Australia also supports the Attorney-General's Department by providing advice on how impact and risk information can inform post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation programs so that the Australian community is more resilient to future events.

Context & Constraints:

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes to varying degrees.

Australian governments generally are moving towards a disaster resilience focus and developing related strategies and policies. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this movement includes a focus on disaster risk reduction measures being integrated across the prevention, preparedness, response and recovery spectrum. As part of the resilience-based approach to emergency management, governments are collectively exploring ways to better align recovery arrangements with the resilience agenda. This approach aims to build communities' capacity to prepare for and recover from disasters.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The Australian Government is investing in gathering information about national infrastructure and buildings to support hazard risk analysis by governments, businesses and communities. Examples of capabilities and work in this area include:

- a national risk assessment of the vulnerability of Australia's infrastructure to climate change has commenced. The first infrastructure sector to be assessed is transport;
- several case studies have been commissioned to assess the economic costs of climate change adaptation. The first of these studies assesses the likely impact of flooding around the studied area, various adaptation options to reduce the impact, and the timing of implementing measures to achieve maximum benefit;
- the Australian Government report 'Climate Change Risks to Australia's Coasts', released in November 2009, provides the first continental scale mapping of residential buildings at risk from climate change. It also details the risks to coastal infrastructure, services and industry as a result of climate change; and
- Geoscience Australia has the capability to develop an understanding of what assets, business activity and people are exposed to potential or actual disaster events, how vulnerable they are to the hazard and the likely physical and economic consequences. The agency develops engineering, economic and social vulnerability models for the built environment that are representative of buildings, critical infrastructure and the economic activity associated with them.

Context & Constraints:

The assessment of major development projects is generally the responsibility of the relevant State, Territory and local government. Some significant projects are also subject to assessment by the Australian Government, on environmental and other grounds.

The criteria by which projects are assessed may be specified by the relevant legislation, or developed by the relevant government agency. Such criteria might be relevant to disaster risk impact of the project, such as the type of construction of any structure, safety of the project, impact on neighbouring properties, control of pollution, safety of persons on or in the vicinity of the facility etc.

Cook Islands (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The National Environment Strategic Action Framework 2011-2015 includes DRM considerations related to waste, biodiversity, climate change and water resources. The National Sustainable Development Plan incorporates risk reduction goals and the Environment Act (2003) focuses on impacts on the environment of development, including a risk assessment component.

Legislation for biosecurity and biosafety has been enacted and legislation for hazardous substances is under development. Regulations have been passed for Ozone Depleting Substances under the Environment Act and draft protected area legislation exists under Biodiversity Regulations. EIAs are incorporated into planning regulations, eg. development activities involving aggregate use in areas of concern require EIA. There are some examples of integrated planning, including “areas of concern” such as wetlands, slopes and foreshore requiring development permits.

Water quality monitoring takes place, but not monitoring of quantity or type of use. Several DRR initiatives are underway in integrated water resource management. GEF with EU's support, is leading a project to improve the water quality and land-based sewage pollution in Muri Lagoon. The CI Marine Resources Institutional Strengthening Project (NZAID and GEF) is undertaking a water quality testing regime. A new GEF-supported project focuses to protect limited water resources and coastal lagoons including groundwater investigations and water quality monitoring.

Marine resources are monitored for some species and effects such as coral bleaching, habitat loss etc. A recent FAO case study sets baselines for food security/agriculture. Deforestation tends not to be an issue of concern.

A Joint NAP for DRM and CCA is under development and Climate Change Policy is being drafted. A project concept was submitted to the Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund for the implementation across islands. The project will support mainstreaming of DRM and environment across sectors. A functional review is being undertaken on institutional positioning/strengthening of CC within the Government, including environment and DRM considerations.

Context & Constraints:

Gaps exist in the areas of risk identification, assessment, monitoring and early warning. Very little risk assessment has been carried out in the Cook Islands to identify potentially vulnerable areas for different types of hazards (especially flooding, drought and tsunamis) and there is insufficient hazard mapping. Climate change considerations have not been integrated into current risk assessment procedures such as Environment Impact Assessments. Early Warning Systems for hazards are also limited. Inadequate information and assessment inhibits the reduction of underlying risk factors and preparedness for effective response and recovery.

On many fronts, the people, biodiversity and economy of Cook Islands remain very vulnerable to a host of external factors that pose many challenges for the country. There is the ongoing threat of natural disasters especially cyclones that have the potential to inflict severe losses to the economy, biodiversity and peoples

lives. Increase in trade with the global economy brings with it new challenges such as the need to prevent and control invasive species. The impressive growth in the tourism industry is putting pressure on land and marine habitats and requiring increased efforts at undertaking impact assessments and adopting practices and technologies that can give rise to sustainable use of land and marine resources and minimization of externalities. Increasing commercial activities and disposable incomes of families is giving rise to higher levels of consumption and waste generation with the threat of pollution levels affecting the natural environment and human health if left unchecked.

There is increasing recognition that DRM and CCA goals and activities are strongly related is leading to consideration of how to pool resources more effectively. The Joint DRM–CCA National Action Plan provides an opportunity to strengthen coordination, maximize resources and achieve more effective results.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

There has been progress in the areas of DRR and agriculture and health. Capacity building to incorporate DRR in livelihood security has also had advancements. Some safety nets exist in the area of microfinance – this has been tied to economic development particularly in the outer islands as opposed specifically to DRR.

In the agriculture sector, efforts have been made to promote traditional and sustainable farming practices. The Development of Sustainable Agriculture in the Pacific project, funded by the EU, strives to provide technologies and information to farmers and home gardeners in the Outer Islands to assist with sustainable agriculture and enhance food security and income generation. The FAO-funded Young Farmers Initiative has also contributed to this action. The Cook Islands has been promoting traditional food preservation practices to strengthen resilience to disasters and to ensure adequate supplies of food crop material on-island ahead of cyclone season. The Cook Islands Red Cross has produced a DVD for promoting traditional food preservation methods.

Context & Constraints:

In the areas where social safety nets do not exist, this is due to budgetary constraints and competing priorities. Whilst there is an acknowledgement of the importance of DRR and the costs of not having in place specific DRR related social nets these have not been pursued due to the reasons above. However, there are signs that DRR will be coming into the fore in the coming years. Due to budgetary constraints, innovating ways of addressing safety nets is required.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Since the NAP was developed, it was reviewed in 2010 and what was obvious was that mainstreaming DRR into all planning was lacking. Whilst there has been some success in incorporating DRR into the construction of public infrastructure since the adoption of the NAP, it has not been incorporated into all investment systems. There has been a recognition that for this to happen, DRR must be incorporated into all planning processes. Since the change in Government in November 2010, Government has now made a commitment starting in the upcoming financial to mainstream DRR into all planning processes. For the moment, costs and benefits of DRR has not fully been incorporated into the planning of public investment.

Context & Constraints:

Key challenges have been the limited capacity of mainstreaming DRR into all activities and the budgetary constraints.

The new Government's commitment to mainstream DRM into all planning and budgeting processes presents an opportunity to progress on the NAP objectives. The Cook Islands Budget Policy Statement for 2011/2012 states:

"Budget 2011/2012 will seek to improve our planning and budgeting processes by strengthening linkages at the national, sectorial and agency levels and integrating cross-cutting development issues into our processes of policy development and implementation. In doing so, we are committed to integrate cross-cutting priority issues such as gender, climate change, and disaster risk management into planning and budgeting processes. It is anticipated that this will result in more robust and balanced policy directions."

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

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The Ministry of Infrastructure and Planning (MOIP) is pursuing a review for the Building Control Act 1991 through ADB/TA, expected to improve the application and enforcement of building codes. The MOIP is committed to ensuring the inclusion of hazard and risk assessments in the new policy and legislation. The ministry has also agreed to form a new division to focus on sanitation issues.

MOIP is also responsible for energy issues, and has progressed in reducing risks associated with energy supply in some Outer Islands. Progress has been made in Mangaia, and capacity-strengthening is in the pipeline for Mitiaro and Mauke. The fuel depot in Atiu is being completely rebuilt to reduce exposure risk to poorly located fuel depots and power stations, but there have been difficulties in ensuring compliance with regulations.

The Mangaia Harbour project incorporating DRR and CCA requirements is an example of successful mainstreaming. The revised harbour design includes additional steel pilings and concrete, to strengthen its resistance to extreme weather events, and discussion is currently underway on how to strengthen the resilience of the foreshore area.

In the water sector, studies are underway into various aspects of water resource protection. These include water quality monitoring and investigations into sanitation options, with the support of the EU, NZAID and the GEF. Whilst the NAP (under this Goal) focuses on Energy, Tourism and Agriculture, the NAP Advisory Committee deliberately did not cover other important sectors, such as Water, in the planning process, as there were already initiatives in place to address these. The NAP focused only on addressing 'gaps'.

Achievements in infrastructure in the education sector include the establishment of clear health and safety standards through the School Manual, which all principals are expected to implement. Standards apply both to new buildings and to old ones.

Context & Constraints:

Compliance with the building code for house construction is reportedly weak, particularly in the Outer Islands where government inspectors visit only infrequently. Relocation strategies for people living close to potential hazards (such as fuel storage facilities) are complicated by the difficulty of acquiring land, given

strong traditional land tenure systems and limited government resources for land purchase.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 10 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

The most recent example of progress is the Recovery and Reconstruction Plan following Cyclone Pat (Fed 2010). The Plan includes a dedicated component on reducing risk to disasters by instilling risk reduction principles throughout all aspects of the recovery process. These strategies focus on awareness and lesson learning activities with communities and key stakeholders in Aitutaki whilst disaster issues are fresh on peoples' minds. There is also the opportunity to enhance preparedness systems (and infrastructure) as well as the need to repair early warning systems. Furthermore, the recovery programme provides an ideal opportunity to strengthen institutional arrangement for DRM in Aitutaki.

In order to institute these changes, a Recovery and Reconstruction Committee was established soon after Cyclone Pat (Fed 2010). This committee still convenes regularly to oversee recovery and reconstruction efforts. DRR is a prominent feature of recovery and reconstruction efforts, and it is through this committee that the reconstruction of housing is taking place according to strict building design codes.

Context & Constraints:

Whilst significant progress is being made through current recovery work, this relates mainly to a recent disaster event (Cyclone Pat). For DRR to become an integral part of future recovery and reconstruction processes a key challenge is that further institutional strengthening around related sectors and thematic is required. However, recent experiences from Cyclone Pat will help to provide a positive and valuable experience in how key sectors integrated DRR into recovery efforts. This will be further strengthened by the National Action Plan's objective to mainstream DRM into key sectoral policies, legislation, plans and budgeting planning processes (see Goal 1 NAP DRM: Good Governance for Mainstreaming DRM at all Levels).

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Human activities have contributed to pressures on the environment that could worsen the effects of climate change and sea-level rise, including mining of sand, coral and gravel aggregate from the beaches for construction contributing to coastal erosion and lagoon sedimentation; and foreshore development, resulting in reclamation of land for construction and inappropriate sea walls being major problems on Rarotonga and Aitutaki. However, major development projects such as dams, highways or mining, do not currently pose a relevant concern for the Cook Islands.

Ministry of Infrastructure and Planning (MOIP) is set to integrate hazard and risk assessments in the planned harbour development in Mangaia. The revised harbour design includes additional steel pilings and concrete, to strengthen its resistance to extreme weather events, and discussion is currently underway on how to strengthen the resilience of the foreshore area.

In the tourism sector, every tourist operator needs to have a disaster response plan in place in order to receive accreditation.

Context & Constraints:

There is a growing awareness that disaster risk impacts need to be considered especially with infrastructure projects. One of the five broad strategic directions of the Budget Policy Statement for 2011/2012 is to “Develop infrastructures that will support economic growth underpinned by environmentally sustainable practices.”

The Cook Islands Budget Policy Statement for 2011/2012 states:

“Infrastructure development is often the big ticket spending item in a budget. However, despite our budgetary constraints, Government recognises the role of infrastructure development in accelerating and supporting economic growth. Our endeavours in this area must take into consideration the impacts of development on our environment, putting into place measures that will reduce our risks against disasters and allow our communities to adapt against the threats of climate change.”

Budget 2011/2012 will progress on the following infrastructure developments:

- Addressing waste, recycling and sanitation
- Implement the road and water program
- Address medium to long term planning for investment in the water sector, including upgrade of existing intake systems
- Implementing renewable energy initiatives
- Implement the upgrade of Mauke and Mitiaro harbours under Cyclone Recovery and Reconstruction Program
- Improve the project planning and enforcement for all infrastructure projects with a designated unit to be established for the Pa Enua within MOIP
- Re-examine key findings of the Preventative Infrastructure Master Plan including a governance framework
- Improve the strategic and operational management of our assets
- Completion of policies and updating of relevant legislation and regulations, and

- Implement required ICT improvements.
-

Fiji (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Fiji has a number of resource-use policies and legislations nearly all mostly focussing at the sector levels and being diligently applied across the sectors aimed at conservation issues, wildlife, marine and biodiversity protection. Overarching are the EIA and Public Health legislations which are used nationally to regulate activities on protection and restoration of ecosystems in ensuring developments comply with existing resource use legislations eg Catchment Reserves to maintain ground cover protection in designated water catchment reserves.

These wide ranging regulatory mechanisms draw in strong community support eg marine reserves (many reserves are in Fiji). There are provisions for Reserve Parks in urban development, and mandatory reserve areas along river banks, negotiated forestry reserves as the Sovi Basin that includes payment to landowners for eco-system services, and community based re -planting of mangroves (as along the coral coast).

New mechanism on promoting resource use practices would emerge under the ambit of Climate Change Adaptation projects. DOE has started work on developing CCA-DRM policies. These would complement existing community initiatives as that by Health Dept in developing village regulations for protected areas, packaged together with healthy village lifestyles including workers training as in keeping a safe water source. In the Education sector as well strong emphasis is directed in keeping safe water sources and in protection of boreholes. The WAF is drafting policies on safe management of water resources quality and quantity.

The review of land use practices has been completed and amended policies endorsed in Parliament. However enforcement on compliance with the Land Use & Land Conservation Acts is weak and has to be strengthened.

Context & Constraints:

The EIA legislation is new and quite comprehensive, and processes have been established that are now ensuring the assessment provisions of the Act are being adhered to. There is a lot of improvement needed in EIA application to better outline cost benefit analysis in new development proposals as in resource losses or quality degradation and risk reduction measures eg loss of mangroves, development on flood plains or foreshores. A framework on acceptable standards of assessment should also be developed after wide consultation with resource owners, EIA practitioners, scientists and academia.

Enforcement is a major constraint in Fiji. EIA compliance in particular requires substantial monitoring activities. The lack of institutional experience, manpower and resources affects the ability of the Department of Environment to effectively manage monitoring and enforcement. Additionally a lot of awareness campaign amongst stakeholders is required to improve support.

CCA projects are active at the sector level and national coordination needs to be advocated to optimise use of resources as CCA cuts across all sectors.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

More than half of the population are rural dwellers. However there is a continuing drift into urban centres in search of educational and work opportunities. Spiral growth in squatter settlement in urban and peri-urban areas are a major national issue in terms of provision of housing and services at accepted standards of living.

A special housing assistance programme targets low income earners with support from NGOs addressing

underlying risks related to poverty, overcrowding and high rents. WAF provides community assisted rural water schemes that are complemented by NGO water scheme projects.

Property insurance is available but is not encompassing as a high 80% of houses are not engineered. After disaster, crop losses are sometimes compensated by government as there is no crop insurance cover. Catastrophe Risk Insurance is not further pursued as presently deemed too costly. There is no employment guarantee scheme but two weeks of lost work are paid if resulting from disasters. Other insurance policies include the common cover on health and life.

NDMO manages food relief and supports agriculture in sourcing planting materials of early maturing crops for quick recovery post cyclone events.

Improving livelihood safety, resilience and security at the community level is widespread and driven by both government and NGOs. Microfinance exists with the support of the Reserve Bank of Fiji. The Health Department runs village clean-up campaign and competitions are conducted on agreed qualifying standards whereby Village Improvement Health Certificates and grants are provided to a winning village to meet its 5-year Action Plan.

The high cost of education is alleviated by a range of assistances to students from poor families as bus fare vouchers, free text books and in some schools free lunches.

These efforts demonstrate formalised institutional commitments by government to provide social safety nets coupled with high community commitment in the rural areas.

Context & Constraints:

The urban drift is a major national issue as it puts pressure on existing services and leaves big gaps in rural areas in terms of reduced labour strength. Government has introduced a zoning policy that will take effect from 2011 whereby students are to enrol in schools within 2km radius of their residence or they will not qualify for education assistance. Uprooting families who are poor to be re-established in their villages will be difficult and still require a lot of financial and moral assistance.

In the housing sector, NDMO has a policy not to assist where people re-build on vulnerable localities particularly to tsunamis and floods. This sector can be assisted with multi-hazard maps on floods, storm surges and tsunamis. People need to be more aware of risk boundaries so safe flood floor level and tsunami levels are demarcated with cognitive information.

Safety at sea continues to be a major issue as people need the ocean resources for sustenance. In the Tourism Sector, the surge in surfing is opening up safety issues. Regulations on safety equipment and boat registration exist but it is hard to police over the vast expanse of Fiji territorial waters. Legislation is not the ultimate but unregulated self assessment through education and public campaign needs to be done nationally. A lack of finance is the major constraint.

Further it is necessary to build capacity for conducting gender-sensitive disaster risk assessments that capture specific knowledge about hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities in the everyday lives of women and men, boys and girls.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

At macro-economic level, cost benefit is incorporated in national investments under National Planning. At the sector level, the impacts of major development projects on disaster risks are assessed through EIA but there is varied commitment across the sectors on inclusion of DRR measures from early stages in the planning processes.

Sugarcane is the major back bone of Fiji's economy. Government has made huge investments over the last 40 years in sugarcane drainage schemes to reduce vulnerability to water logging, inundation from overtopping sea water and to improve soil structures and reduce salinity. Lately flood and drought events have been more frequent impacting adversely on the crop. Watershed management schemes, river dredging and check dams, irrigation and crop variety researches are areas where government and the industry are investing in to reduce emerging risks. The sugar industry also has instituted some financial risk mechanism to cover risks of farmers and the industry as a whole. It is supported with a strong research division.

The tourism industry is the other key economic sector of the nation and closely linked with safety of civil aviation. Both are sensitive to the adverse impacts of natural disasters and have strong commitments to development of EWS, SOPs, training and drills in DM. Hotels have linked communication and network systems under their umbrella association, including self-assessments of their vulnerabilities.

For the manufacturing and retail sectors, particularly in new developments, DRR is addressed in the EIA. They can also access insurance cover for earthquake and cyclone risks but flood risk insurance is more difficult to secure.

There is some institutional commitment to include DRR in the planning processes of major investments with recognised deficiencies in approaches and transparency in cost benefit analytical coverage, especially of social costs and benefits.

Context & Constraints:

A major concern is the absence of a national mangrove management plan as more developments are happening on the foreshores. Removal of mangrove exposes all developments to increased risks of damaging impacts from storm surges, tsunamis and loss of bio diversity.

Drought is a major concern with regards to water supply; and heavy precipitation results in huge storm water runoffs to the sea. Bottling of water is an emerging huge enterprise of the private sector yet there is little control on extraction of groundwater. The Departments of Lands, Mineral Resources and Land and Water Resources all have varied jurisdiction on the water resources of Fiji. To address these and other anomalies government started drafting a national policy on water resources but its yet to be finalised.

Improvements in the above could have potential long-term economic, social and environmental benefits. More economic analysis is required in order to support the case for DRR investment now versus disaster response expenditure later.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Recent years have witnessed big growth in squatter settlement. The government has a two-pronged approach on human settlement promoting new housing settlement schemes as well as addressing squatter housing issues.

Squatter settlements spring up as unplanned development and government is putting in place policies to regularise them. These include subdivision of squatter settlements into house lots where feasible and/or financial assistance to relocate tenants to new housing development schemes. NGOs and FBOs are also active amongst squatter community in setting up organisational structures, and providing support on basic food and health issues, religion and education, livelihood with microfinancing, and housing.

Building codes are useful only in legal subdivisions, for engineered houses and for houses built outside of village settlements. The code includes good design provisions for earthquake and cyclone risks. For non-engineered houses the code has an accompanying Building Manual targeted at village carpenters. Recently another Carpenters Masonry Manual has been developed. Both manuals need to be promoted.

In the construction sector, approval processes under the Health Act and the EIA legislation ensure that sub divisional plans and all constructions meet approved design standards which incorporate DRR measures. Some urban centres are ahead of others in conducting urban risk assessments such as in Nadi; Suva has the Suva Earthquake Risk Management Project, and SOPAC with ADB support is undertaking hazard, vulnerability, exposure mapping programme along the Nausori-Suva- Nadi corridor.

In the agriculture sector where sugar cane is a major economic crop, drainage schemes exist but lack of maintenance is a major issue. And at the community level government actively assists village and settlements in construction of seawalls; slope stabilisation projects either using rock piling and/or gabion baskets; and is committed to promoting proper land use planning and management.

Context & Constraints:

Adverse population growth trend around the urban centres is imposing pressures in the housing and essential services sectors. It also indicates a growth in number of localities of highly vulnerable communities. The impact of new education policy on zoning may not be apparent for a number of years still

as urban drift will continue in the search of employment opportunities. Efforts need to continue that address reduction of underlying risk from growth in uncontrolled human settlement.

Housing providers need to agree on an outline for minimum housing standards on designs that are affordable and safe. Much awareness raising, training of carpenters and community support from government in partnership with NGOs and FBOs is needed to enable the poor in these communities to build houses that meet minimum standards. In amongst the squatters are unscrupulous landlords for which legal redress is needed to curb exploitation of the poor.

In legal and village settlements, the gaps in code enforcement need to be addressed strongly by authorities eg for villages in urban and rural areas there is limited policy coverage. The support of Health as the housing approval authority and Provincial administration are needed to enact this policy further.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

The policy to integrate DRR measures into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation process is set in the National Roadmap. The NDRM Arrangements articulate involvement of all agencies across the sectors. The Rehabilitation Committee is tasked to "identify preparedness activities that may be necessary to support identified future risks associated with rehabilitation activities." The membership is flexible and called as needed, matching the technical strength of agencies to suit each separate disaster. The key departments of Health, Water, Public Works, Agriculture and Education have individual DM Plans and/or SOPs; and technical expertise to contribute to the Rehabilitation Committee. This was evidenced during Cyclone Tomas when reconstruction incorporated DRR considerations; seed banks or micro-nursery for farmers were established; water tanks and generators were supplied through Health Dept.

Post disaster recovery programmes exist and do meet international standards for civil construction; WHO water standards; and UN risk assessments standards through assessment training provided by SOPAC/OFDA. As the bulk of the relief and recovery funding is sourced internationally, national stakeholders know the requirements of foreign funds.

A lot of sector activities result in DRR, although there is no explicit budget for DRR in post-disaster recovery programmes. For major disasters, departments have established procedures and contingency plans.

The WAF is already developing a Water Standard Plan that would address risk reduction in water sources as well as procedures for treatment options in emergencies and disaster situations. A Disaster Manual is

used by the department in emergencies.

There are no explicit budgetary provisions for DRR in post-recovery programmes but recovery and rehabilitation activities are infused with lessons learnt and cogitated risk reduction measures. Departmental budgets provide for maintenance of infrastructures. However stringent monitoring is needed as funds get desegregated when used to meet DRR activities.

Context & Constraints:

Fiji is not fully implementing the new NDRM Arrangement as the accompanying legislation is still to be drafted. The Arrangement is now due for review for which NDMO is to make preparations. This mid-term HFA-RFA review is useful in providing a guide on issues useful to the review of the NDRMA.

The faces of leadership in DRM at national, regional and international levels are also undergoing rapid changes so as to accommodate cross cutting, underlying risk issues as gender, protection in emergencies, special needs group, social and human rights plus others as generally described in the MDG. In Fiji, the Health Dept DM Plan is the only ministerial plan that provides for women and special group needs. There is now a slow growing awareness and increasing importance of rights issues and gender equality driven by the UN and its implementing partners. It is now accepted that increasing efforts is needed to disaggregate numbers for reporting, to emphasize the importance of women's representation on committees, and ensure participation of equal numbers in training, workshops, etc.

Additionally Fiji leadership has undergone rapid changes to military leadership that needs to be informed of the international processes and approaches of accessing response and recovery assistance including civil-military coordination. Access to Civil-Military Coordination training would help Fiji.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The EIA legislation is comprehensive and requires risk reduction considerations in construction of major infrastructures and developments. Technical agencies have strong technical capability to design and implement appropriate risk reduction measures. However enforcement and monitoring are weak, due to limited capacity in DOE. At times developers don't fully comply with EIA -DRR requirements.

Major development projects have to follow the approval process of the government. A weakness in the EIA process is the absence of guideline or outlines on accepted standards of impact assessments.

One impact assessment system in place targets structural impacts. The Health Department does risk auditing as a routine activity on its lifeline services; since recently this includes DRR assessments resulting in shifting the Navua hospital to a safer location. The transition of the Water Department into the Water Authority of Fiji is a reform to better address risk on water services. The WAF does cost benefit analysis including DRR for all new projects/investments ensuring structural integrity from design to construction. However this is not systematic as generally very little DRR planning is in place eg no rules and regulations for underground water resources extraction (boreholes). Agriculture is implementing measures to confine and control diseases as identified in its planning of DRR measures as with the new potato development.

Education, in partnership with school committees, incorporates DRR and cost benefit analysis as a standard practice in building new schools. It also invests in retrofitting schools against floods and cyclones but a pilot project in Suva on retrofitting against earthquakes is yet to fall into mainstream activities. Post disaster awareness exists.

The myriad of activities indicate that DRR impacts are being considered in major infrastructure development projects and that more effort is needed in improving assessment and in monitoring compliance to progress DRR implementation substantially.

Context & Constraints:

The EIA when applied diligently should comprehensively cover inclusion and implementation of DRR in development projects. It's a new legislation and hence as expected there are teething problems in the effective implementation of such a comprehensive legislation. Foremost is in-house capability and capacity and a related issue is the non-regulated assessment methodology applied by various agencies doing EIA studies eg impact cost not reflecting true total cost. Other checks and balances need to be instituted.

All sectors are aware that the impact of disaster risk is taken into account in EIA but the cost benefit of DRR is not yet incorporated into planning of public investment. In practice assessing the impact of disaster risks does vary a lot for the assessments are not guided by an agreed standard though government has stipulated that the CHARM approach should be applied. NDMO has no expertise in CHARM application and training in CHARM is stalled because of this. Perhaps it is because there is a lack of analysis of hazard impacts and the potential economic impacts on projects if disaster strikes that is withholding agencies from routinely incorporating DRM considerations into planning processes.

On existing constructions budget for retrofitting has to be sourced from maintenance provisions as there is no retrofitting provisions from national budget. Two immediate key challenges then are the need to apply CHARM and to ensure compliance nationwide in the use of the building code. NDMO will need technical support specific to these tasks.

Marshall Islands (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

While some capacity building initiatives highlight the importance of incorporating DRR into environmental policies and plans, and land use and resource management (e.g. TAF / OFDA, and the NWS Annual Workshops), much more is needed to highlight the importance of DRR. The Reimaanlok Conservation Strategy addresses DRR via its approach to conservation. Coastal management is a priority of CMAC, and the group is achieving progress in their integrated approach which works effectively with local groups in the outer islands.

Environmental Impact Statements (EIAs) are required for developments; however, enforcement is a capacity challenge for the EPA. There are many Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), and therefore growing awareness of the importance of conservation – assisted greatly by MICS and the awareness of the Micronesia Challenge and the Reimaanlok Strategy. The EPA operates under two main pieces of legislation: the Environmental Protection Act and the Coast Conservation Act, and carries out both Act's duties with nine regulations. The more recent Coastal Management Framework (2008) provides the basis for local coastal management and guides environmental concerns for strategic development, including mention of DRR and climate change.

There are a growing number of initiatives relating to climate change adaptation, and this is set to increase over coming years as additional funding comes on line. It is hoped that the National Climate Change Policy, which is currently being drafted, will facilitate a coordinated approach to climate change programs.

Context & Constraints:

Much more is needed to be done to raise the awareness of DRR, and what it means in practice. Some activities are occurring within key ministries that address DRR in an incidental manner. If DRR is given a higher priority, these activities and initiatives may be scaled up and broadened so as to address DRM and DRR in a more robust and meaningful way. As stated in the Coastal Management Framework, coastal data is collected sporadically and in response to the availability of donor grants. A more manageable and coordinated approach is required, and one which is relatively low cost so as to be sustainable in the long term.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

As with many Pacific Island Countries, family and community support remains the most common form of social safety net, especially in the outer islands where non-cash livelihoods and practices such as “handicrafts for fuel” are common. In the urban areas traditional social safety nets are lacking with the adoption of a more Western lifestyle, leading to higher levels of vulnerability for some people. This is the case for some women in urban areas, who remain without traditional forms of protection (e.g. from male family members). WUTMI, the women’s NGO, is highly active in addressing this issue and have programs on domestic violence and the protection of women, both urban and rural.

The Compact of Free Association (COFA) between the USA and the RMI provides economic assistance to the RMI, with the US assistance accounting for 45% of GDP. The current COFA arrangement covers the period up to 2023. Additional compensation is paid to populations affected by the US nuclear testing which occurred in the 1940s and 1950s, as the health impacts continue to be visible in the population.

The government has subsidized copra and costs associated with transportation, and this has been a steady income earner for many people, particularly in the outer islands. However, with copra prices falling, it is uncertain how long the subsidy will continue for, given the high costs incurred by the government.

Microfinance schemes exist in the RMI, with small loans taken out by fishermen, farmers and handicraft makers. Most loans are for consumables and are usually for between US\$2000-3000 with a maximum of US\$10,000. The main microfinance scheme is funded by Republic of China (Taiwan). Insurance remains a relatively foreign concept in the RMI, although insurance companies are present and active on the Chamber of Commerce.

Context & Constraints:

There is currently limited / no inclusion of DRR or CCA criteria mainstreamed into microfinance loan policies. This represents a constraint in taking DRR measures seriously in the private sector.

As the urban population continues to rise, the erosion of traditional social support may consequently be reduced. This presents a challenge to organizations such as WUTMI, who may find an escalation in the level of support they are required to provide. Additional non-traditional forms of social support will therefore be required in urban areas to supplement the traditional forms that no longer exist to the degree they once did.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

The State of Economic Emergency in 2008 highlighted the RMI's vulnerability to external markets, especially the price of energy and imported food. As a result, considerable efforts have been made to address this risk, including the development of a National Energy Policy in 2009 to provide direction in terms of renewable energy use for the RMI. The goal is for 95% of rural outer islands to have electricity by 2015 and that 20% is provided with indigenous renewable sources. Some progress can be reported against this national goal; for example, RoC Taiwan provides solar energy to outer islands via Outer Islands Economic Development Fund. The Action for the Development of Marshall Islands Renewable Energy (ADMIRE) project, overseen by the Office of Environment, Policy, Planning and Coordination (OEPPC), aims to broaden the scope and utilization of renewable energy across the RMI. ADMIRE project activities include public awareness on the importance of renewable energy, and technical capacity building on specific types of renewable energy (e.g. solar and wind).

Local food production initiatives for outer islands include the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), SPC and Small Grants Programme (SGP) projects, all of which continue to promote local crops to address food security and sustainable livelihoods. Ministry of IA promotes local foods and supports sustainable livelihoods through the sale of handicrafts made by women of outer islands, which are sold at monthly markets in Majuro. Ministry of Resources and Development (R&D) also holds regular workshops, where outer island representatives come to Majuro to learn about agricultural practices such as planting and composting. R&D's Strategy and Action Plan include food security and disaster preparedness and it promotes local foods such as pandanus and breadfruit through their replanting scheme..

The National Training Council's (NTC) Sustainable Livelihoods Youth Food Initiative been successfully re-introduced on two islands.

Context & Constraints:

Although several initiatives are addressing this core indicator, a more coordinated approach to this Core Indicator is required. Once again, limited capacity is a challenge, and responsibility for coordination is unclear, however, R&D are an obvious choice given their mandate for both agriculture and energy.

A further challenge is that of the cost of imported versus local food. For local food to be embraced, it must fetch a price where farmers are willing to accept for their efforts. At the same time, consumers must see local foods as an attractive alternative, both economically and via the health and nutritional benefits. For the latter to be achieved, greater educational awareness on the health outcomes of food is required, especially given the high rates of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, obesity and cardiovascular diseases.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The multi-stakeholder workshop in November 2010, part of the NAP progress review, revealed the widely different views of the participants on building codes and zoning. Some stakeholders were unaware of the existence of building codes, while others understood them as general guidelines for development. An underlying level of awareness of what building codes and zoning means, and why these practices are important, is desperately needed.. Furthermore, a consistent message from various sectors (e.g. Public Works, EPA, the private sector) on what building codes are, why they are important, and how they are enforced is needed, especially given the high rates of urbanization and development in Majuro and Ebeye.

Inadequate management of rapid urbanization has led to densely populated and poorly planned settlements, often containing structurally deficient buildings. The potential for fires is exacerbated by the high use of kerosene (43% of households) and charcoal/wood (20% of households) and fire can spread rapidly from house to house. A lack of adequate settlement planning and management means that emergency access lanes often do not exist for fire trucks. A lack of fire and accident preparedness is equally evident in the commercial and industrial areas.

The importance for awareness of the links between zoning and vulnerability to disasters must be successfully conveyed at the community level especially amongst the land owners since they determine how development proceeds at the local level. An ongoing awareness campaign in Marshallese is desperately needed to overcome this challenge. A collaborative effort is required between national and local level decision makers on the issue of building practices to deliver a consistent message. As was eloquently stated by an interviewee, "The government has no say in traditional land issues – we need to merge the two levels of authority and raise the understanding of development issues with traditional leaders."

Context & Constraints:

High population growth driven by a high birth rate and migration from outer islands increases the vulnerability of urban centres including Majuro and Ebeye. Additional pressures are placed on access to water, food and energy as well as living space. There is currently a lack of a managed approach to development of human settlements, and lack of awareness of the links between zoning, development and vulnerability to disasters.

To properly enforce building codes, engineers are required. There is a clear lack in the number of suitably qualified engineers and architects to properly support this core indicator. Similarly, the Ministry of Public Works also lacks technical capacity, admitting that there is limited engineering and architectural capacity in country. Public Works lack the capacity to ensure building codes are followed and were unsure if the private sector was adhering to guidelines.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

The Disaster Assistance Emergency Fund (DAEF) provides funds for relief efforts and rehabilitation, and is made up of annual contributions of \$200,000 each from US and RMI governments. It is unclear how much post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation incorporates DRR as detailed data on such events is lacking.

Context & Constraints:

The level of commitment to DRR appears lacking in the RMI. This may in part be due to the lack of major disaster events over the past years and decades. The population may have developed a sense of apathy towards DRR as a result. This in turn makes it difficult to raise the profile of DRR, and to gain support for introducing and mainstreaming DRR across different sectors.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The EPA's Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) take DRR into consideration to some degree; however the limited capacity of the EPA to enforce EIA regulations is limited. EIA's also tend to focus more on environmental impacts rather than disaster risk vulnerability. Developments have been disallowed by the EPA in the past due to EIA criteria not being met, however, this is still rare, and most developments still go ahead, mainly due to the limited capacity of the EPA to enforce regulations. It could therefore be argued that the procedure is in place to assess disaster risk impacts of developments (via the EIA process), but the capacity to enforce the procedure in practice is limited.

The land tenure system allows traditional land owners to decide on the use their land, thus the EPA and local governments have limited power at the local level (see below).

Context & Constraints:

A further challenge mentioned by the EPA is that of conflict of interest. Given the small population of the RMI, many people are related to each other, and it is difficult for the EPA to enforce regulations on members of their family, or close connections of their families. Land issues are also highly sensitive in the RMI and it is difficult to advise land owners how to use or develop their own land. A challenge among others is therefore public awareness of why the regulations exist and what sustainable development means, i.e. to maintain a healthy and safe environment and to ensure future generations have access to resources such as water, food and land.

New Zealand (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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 mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The Resource Management Act seeks to achieve the sustainable management of natural and physical resources and this includes addressing the potential adverse effects of natural hazards, and requiring

particular regard to climate change.

Under this Act, local authorities undertake hazard assessments and mapping, set overarching policy in Regional Policy Statements, and apply specific policies and methods (rules, advocacy and services) through Regional Plans, and District Plans. Quality Planning Best Practice Guides are available online nationally, and include guidance notes on:

- climate change
- natural hazards
- coastal land development (with aspects on coastal hazards), and
- use of emergency powers to undertake necessary works and activities to manage an event that normally are subject to environmental regulatory controls (Quality Planning link below).

Hazard risk reduction within the environmental area is linked to communities' broader goals and aspirations through Long-Term Council Community Plans, community asset management plans and annual plans (setting out budgets & outputs) of local authorities, produced in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002.

To help New Zealand build its resilience and plan ahead for climate change, the government has formed partnerships with organisations such as local government, engineers, the insurance industry and the agriculture sector. The Ministry for the Environment also produces a range of information and guidance materials on the impacts of climate change and how different groups within New Zealand, can adapt to, and prepare for these impacts (see Related Links below):

- Adaptation and local government (link below)
- Adaptation and planning (link below)
- Adaptation in agriculture and forestry (link below)
- Engineering Lifelines and Emergency Management (link below)
- Adaptation in the community (link below)
- Adaptation and central government (link below)
- Adapting to sea-level rise (link below).

Context & Constraints:

A continuing challenge is translating known hazard information into effective and integrated policies and plans for risk reduction, and undertaking coordinated and concerted action across different agencies' roles, functions and processes.

Of particular concern are the existing use rights attached to developments in areas with long-term high hazard exposure. An increasing concern are coastal properties now recognised to be at higher risk from storm surge, coastal erosion, tsunamis and the effects of climate change. Key to this challenge is changing the risk perceptions and behaviours of individuals and communities

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * Yes: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

A wide range of policies and programmes of central and local government address different concerns of at-risk or vulnerable groups within society. These policies and programmes are often integrated within broader strategies aimed at addressing the needs and life opportunities of socially disadvantaged persons and communities. These strategies can increase peoples’ ability to help themselves in further reducing their vulnerability to hazards and risks. However, as these strategies support broad social outcomes, they are not necessarily classed and evaluated as a hazard risk reduction measure per se.

A no-fault national accident compensation scheme (ACC) covers the costs (with limits) of injury treatment and rehabilitation of disaster victims.

A national natural disaster insurance scheme (EQC) provides automatic coverage (with a maximum cap) for home property and contents for those residences covered by private general household insurance. Other than earthquakes, the scheme covers damage from land subsidence and slips affecting a house and its utility structures, access ways and adjacent land areas. By international standards New Zealand also has a high percentage of property (structures and content) covered for flood damage in that this cover is a standard part of household insurance policies. Asset insurance, and in some cases income protection, are generally required as part of a lenders mortgage and loan agreements. Many businesses may also have additional business interruption, loss of income and liability insurance.

The National Welfare Coordination Group, made up of government and non-government agencies, plans for the provision of coordinated welfare services during major emergency events. In response to recent earthquakes in Canterbury the Government has developed a range of additional targeted financial support [see Related Link below].

See other core indicators in this section for further context.

Context & Constraints:

Building community resilience to disasters is recognised as an ongoing activity that is linked to issues associated with improving social and economic outcomes generally.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

resources and/ or operational capacities

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Recent national pandemic planning has led to better collaboration and improvements in business continuity planning within the fast moving consumable goods (FMCG) sector.

New Zealand has stringent border protection controls, and arrangements for rapid response to suspected disease outbreaks. These are in place for bio-security threats to the agricultural and horticultural industries, and also the natural environment upon which tourism is based.

Lifeline utility infrastructure (water, wastewater, energy, communications, and transport) risk reduction and recovery is a core component of emergency management/disaster risk reduction planning. A duty of utilities under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act is to ensure that they can function to the fullest extent possible, even though this may be at a reduced level, during and after an emergency. A variety of intra and inter-sectoral arrangements and plans are evolving, as a result of experiences from exercises and actual events.

The On-farm Adverse Events Recovery Framework is building primary sector resilience to adverse events through clarifying the roles and responsibilities of central government, local government and the primary sector in preparing for and recovering from adverse events. The Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, Ministry of Social Development, and local emergency agencies are working with regional Rural Trusts. After an event, an adverse event committee is established to aid recovery planning, and the Agricultural Recovery Programme provides a means for additional Government financial assistance to be provided.

Context & Constraints:

New Zealand moved towards a more market-driven economy during the late 1980s and 1990s with increasing private ownership of key lifeline infrastructure. Capital investment over this period varied, with possible low investment in some sectors increasing vulnerability. More recently, greater awareness of risks, including business risk, is leading to higher levels of business continuity planning, intra-sector collaboration, and resilience. However, progress is dependent on economic drivers within the economy as a whole.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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 investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

At the local level, the Resource Management Act requires addressing natural hazards in the context of managing the use and development of land. Local authorities are to plan to avoid, mitigate or remedy adverse effects of land development that includes risks of creating or adding to natural hazard exposure (and any changes resulting from climate change).

A revised National Coastal Policy Statement 2010, under the Resource Management Act, provides additional policy direction to local authorities in managing land use and development within coastal areas, including to mitigate the risks of hazards.

The Building Act 2004 establishes a national building code and regulations, with compliance managed by certified persons. All new buildings and renovations are to meet current code, and commercial and multi-resident buildings are also generally required to have additional compliance schedules and undergo a regular 'warrant of fitness'. Building products are also required to meet 'fit for purpose' standards.

Context & Constraints:

New building techniques and materials, and changes in performance code requirements and certification processes led to building quality issues for a period from the mid-1990s. In 2004 the Building Act was revised, along with the establishment of a new Department of Building and Housing, though concerns subsequently arose that the process was too costly and slow. The Act is now undergoing further review that proposes more clearly defined processes commensurate to the level of risk and liability involved.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

New Zealand has developed post-event recovery structures and policies as part of its comprehensive 4Rs (reduction, readiness, response, recovery) approach to disaster risk management. Consideration is given to social, economic, natural and built environments, including reducing ongoing risk exposure during recovery whenever it is practicable to do so. Key recovery principles in the New Zealand framework include:

- Using community-led approaches: Successful recovery is most effective when conducted at the local level with an understanding of the community context.
- Ensuring coordination of all activities: Successful recovery requires mechanisms that support integrated planning, reporting and effective communications at all levels.
- Recognising complexity: Recovery management arrangements are successful when they recognise the dynamic nature of emergencies and communities and how their needs change over time.
- Acknowledging and building capacity: Successful recovery supports and recognises the diverse needs and capacity of groups within a community including local Iwi.
- Sharing, analysing and applying quality information:
- Successful recovery is based on a common and comprehensive recovery picture underpinned by robust analysis, monitoring and reporting.

Local authorities are expected to factor future risk reduction into their recovery efforts. Some funding is available post-event to assist local authorities with the recovery costs for core infrastructure assets and river management systems. The level of funding received is contingent on local authorities meeting their share of recovery costs first (based on an individualized threshold, above which the central government pays 60%).

Context & Constraints:

New Zealand has had limited recent experience of recovery from major disasters. The 2010 and 2011 earthquakes in Canterbury are now testing testing local and national disaster recovery arrangements. For example, a concern now highlighted is finding a balance between the social, economic and safety aspects of earthquake prone buildings, especially those with heritage value, and the extent to which they can be strengthened against ongoing earthquake risks.

New Zealand also seeks to learn from relevant overseas experiences, and adapt its planning accordingly. For example, a multi-disciplinary team visited Chile early in 2010 to learn from its experiences following its earthquake in 2009.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

New Zealand has, over the last twelve years, developed significant lifeline engineering projects that address risk reduction for critical infrastructure. Following developments in the U.S.A., the New Zealand Centre for Advanced Engineering initiated a lifeline engineering project in the Wellington area. Wellington, the capital, is particularly exposed to earthquake and slope stability hazard risks. The Wellington project piloted, for New Zealand, the establishment of hazard reviews across all lifeline sectors, the formation of sectorial work groups, the establishment of an Engineering Lifeline Group, and the expenditure of significant funds to improve lifeline resilience. Following the Wellington successes, additional lifeline engineering groups have been initiated across most of New Zealand. All involve public and private lifeline utility operators.

The Lifeline Engineering Projects have resulted in a number of improvements to infrastructure, including:

- strengthening transport infrastructure, such as motorway bridges;
- increasing resilience of energy infrastructure, including electricity, gas and fuel oils
- improving the resilience of bulk water supplies, including reducing risks by decommissioning reservoir dams now known to be built across active faults
- improving the resilience across sectors by strengthening road bridges that carry services additional to road traffic, such as water, power, gas, and telecommunications.

The significance of lifeline utilities is recognised in the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002. All Lifeline Engineering Projects are recognised by, and are integrated with, their respective local Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups' structures and planning (Lifeline Utilities link below).

The Government has also recently established a national Environmental Protection Authority able to consider environmental approvals for proposals that are of national significance. The criteria include proposals that will assist the Crown in fulfilling its public health, welfare, security, or public safety obligations and functions.

Context & Constraints:

A major challenge is to progress lifeline engineering actions beyond the current reduction (prevention) and readiness (preparedness) focus. A need for lifeline engineering coordination during the response and recovery phases is recognised, and the establishment of a pool of lifeline coordinators is underway.

Samoa (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The Planning and Urban Management Agency is the lead agency in environmental management for new development in Samoa. PUMA is a Division of the Ministry for Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) that is responsible for administering the Planning and Urban Management Act 2004. Other policies which mainstream disaster risk reduction include the CIM Strategy 2001/2006, Codes of Environmental Practice 2006, Housing Guidelines 2006, EIA Regulation 2007. The level of mainstreaming is still relatively low due to the fact that many of these policies, codes and regulations face the same problem in terms of limited resources and the absence of a mechanism to ensure effective enforcement and compliance.

The Coastal Infrastructure Management (CIM) Strategy 2001/2006 derived 41 District CIM Plans that promote better management of coastal infrastructure and development of greater hazard resilience for Samoan communities; and looks at impacts on infrastructure and community vulnerabilities to coastal hazards – which impacts are exacerbated by Climate Change.

Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction are linked mostly at the programmatic level, combined national policies and strategies have not been developed, there may be some opportunity with the development of the NDMP Implementation Plan, where existing and potential linkages to CCA is possible.

Context & Constraints:

As the Act and the Regulations are relatively new pieces of legislation and not everyone fully understands the purpose, let alone the need, for the assessment, consultation and approvals that are required as a result of their implementation. The MNRE-PUMA has commenced addressing this problem through a nation-wide television campaign on the public's requirements for the Development Consent Process. This initiative needs to be extended to include information specifically for the Construction and Utilities Sector.

The CIM Plans consultations need to also include inland infrastructure and communities and be extended to include a range of other hazards, including river/inland flooding, landslides etc.

Whilst Samoa has made great progress to realising sustainable development and achieving the MDGs and targets, such endeavour has been generally made through sectoral approaches. In doing so the competitive demands of different sectors are difficult to manage, and the result is a continued increase in population growth and land use. For Samoa, this demand is now close to exceeding the natural carrying capacity of its islands, especially in the Apia Urban area. Samoa having to address these challenges at this time, whilst recognising that it has limited human and financial resources and does not have the benefits of the economies of scale that larger countries can utilise.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* No: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

Community development remains a priority area in the SDS 2008-2012, and is underpinned by promoting good governance in communities, strengthening community economic development and enhancing social development and service provision. Identifying priorities for alleviating hardship, rural communities give special emphasis to: access to credit facilities; support for agricultural development; improved access to basic services infrastructure, particularly water supply; access to quality education; and better roads and market access for identified disadvantaged communities. Improving the resource base of vulnerable households and at-risk communities is a national priority and is being driven by civil society through community based livelihoods programmes.

While appreciating that proposals submitted to the Cabinet Development Committee (CDC) must include gender implications and a gender analysis of the proposed project, insufficient information is provided about the attention given to the provisions of the CEDAW Convention in those assessments.

Recommendations have been made to ensure that the Convention serves as the framework for assessing the suitability of development projects from a gender perspective and for Samoa to develop adequate capacity from Government to undertake such assessments. Similar recommendations have also been made towards the promotion of gender equality and making it an explicit component of the next SDS, in particular strategies aimed at sustainable development.

Samoa has placed a high priority to education and progress made to the reconstruction of schools destroyed by natural disasters. However there is a concern at the high repetition and dropout rate particularly in primary education. Also noted is that the policy of compulsory but not free access to education prevents some parents from paying school fees and thereby limiting children in their right to education, the persistent problem of unsatisfactory quality of education, overcrowded classrooms, and outdated curricula and also at the lack of vocational training programmes in the national curriculum.

Context & Constraints:

The key challenge to existing community-based livelihoods programmes is ensuring that programme support for these NGOs and CBOs continues and is strengthened to enable wider scope for implementation. Although subsistence agricultural production has declined in recent years, it remains an important source of food security, livelihood and social cohesion; commercial production provides the base

income to meet other basic needs.

For both gender and youth concerns, there is a need to ensure there are continued efforts in developing a comprehensive system of collecting disaggregated data which covers all areas of the CEDAW and CRC Conventions paying particular attention to those who are vulnerable including women, children, those with disabilities, those living in poverty and the elderly. There is also a need for Government to use these indicators and data in the formulation of laws, programmes and design polices for the effective implementation of the CEDAW and CRC Conventions.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Initiatives here are in line with the Development Consent Process in terms of business development projects.

Presently many existing businesses have not developed business contingency/continuity plans and needs urgent attention. The development of such plans is a prioritised action in many of the sector plans, including the draft Agriculture Sector Plan is still being developed and although still in draft form highlight DRM considerations, within Policy Objective 3: Ensure sustainable use and management of agriculture resources; DRM strategies include the development and implementation of Emergency Response Plans and simulation exercises, Sustainable Plan and Strategies for Adaptability to Climate Change and Natural Disasters. Also still to be developed under Samoa's National Adaptation Programme for Action (NAPA), is the National Sustainable Tourism Policy (NSTP) which will initiate the establishment of regulatory compliancy procedures that prevents and protects the industry from unsafe business practices, developing and promoting climate adapting business strategies, developing awareness raising programs for staff on climate change issues.

In aligning to the SDS's emphasis on sustainable use of resources, other industry and trade related sectors have similar objectives including, forestry and fisheries, etc.

Context & Constraints:

Key constraints to achieving increased resilience to economic activities include, absence of business contingency planning arrangements, risk assessments on existing business establishments, hazard and risk assessments conditional to development consent approval, a general lack of DRM awareness and training in the different industries, fluctuations in commodity markets (demand for improved quality standard, improved phytosanitary standard, drop in world prices for primary agricultural produce and trade barriers) and absence of appropriate legislation and regulations to enforce industry standards and codes.

Contingency plans and scheduled simulations and evaluations, need to be made a component of the development consent process and the reissuing of business licences for all new and existing business development.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Government provides safe land located inland and outside identified hazard zones to low income households. Through the Samoa Land Corporation (SLC) land has been developed in Nuu, Falelauniu, and Vaitele, this is to also assist in alleviating population settlements in the Apia area. Protection measures include drainage and sanitation project (Savalalo) and river bank protection for rivers and streams surrounding the greater Apia urban area (Gasegase stream, Sinamoga stream, etc.) For all projects which protect people and infrastructure, there is a need to ensure proper planning mechanisms are in place. The absence of which is either creating new problems or exacerbating existing ones. A planning process which predicts the consequences of the development and encompasses a 'build once' policy (e.g. newly tarsealed roads dug up to lay down water pipes, etc) will help to ensure effective rationalisation of limited national resources.

Context & Constraints:

Existing infrastructural systems need improvement, where coordination mechanisms within all infrastructural building plans to mitigate potential hazards need to be strengthened, as well as improving implementation of building standards. Although a national building code exists, there is currently no valid mechanism to ensure compliance and code enforcement. This process requires decision-making, leadership, time, funding and particularly buy-in from end users in order to set up appropriate machinery and overcome the natural resistance from the construction sector and building owners. This may be assisted in the provision of adequate training and awareness among the engineers, architects, construction companies and local builders, on building standards and requirements and disaster resistant technology and its benefits.

Enforcement of development regulations is especially difficult to monitor with regards to customary lands. About 80% of land in Samoa is customary and while customary tenure guarantees ownership rights to all Samoans, it is often very difficult for development purposes, to get agreement from all different parties involved at any one time. When customary land is affected by any form of development, disputes will

invariably arise delaying progress, sometimes for extended periods of time. While knowledge of customary land boundaries is handed down by word of mouth ownership is often uncertain or disputed. Another constraint in terms of relocation (i.e., displaced families following the tsunami) normally occurs when a family does not own land inland or when the head of the extended family denies access to the land, families may be forced to leave the village.

The increasing demand for freehold land would seem to indicate that customary lands are not meeting people's needs.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Lessons learned from post-disaster reconstruction projects have informed the design of this operation and include recommendations identified in the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), specific lessons learned from the Samoa Cyclone Emergency Recovery ICR, as well as best practices in reconstruction. These include:

- The importance of adopting a comprehensive approach to natural hazard risk management, including risk mitigation; the use of well-designed protective seawalls, protection of inland infrastructure, typically worth more than ten times the investment costs of the seawalls themselves; the need to make communities aware of, and willing to view soft protection measures as an alternative to hard structures which can lead to the loss of natural beaches; implementing sustainable practices aimed at nurturing recovery of ecosystems which otherwise can take many years to recover; and the use of private sector contractors who are able to function effectively in rapidly restoring road access.
- Structural investments should be designed to incorporate the natural hazard and climate risks they will face and not merely to previous standards. A drainage engineer is included with the specific objectives of assessing the flood risks and flood management options to safeguard the new road infrastructure. Such drainage designs shall incorporate consideration of longer term climate risks.
- Reallocating resources from existing projects affects the ability to attain long-term development goals and is less effective than specific reconstruction lending.
- Project design should be simple, based on extensive participation by the local communities and beneficiaries, and take into account local implementation capacity. The project takes advantage of the previously established Coastal Infrastructure Management Plans [CIM], which were drafted before the tsunami in close consultation with the communities and which in the affected area already identified the desired mitigation options and locations of infrastructure to be relocated to reduce cyclone and tsunami risks.

Context & Constraints:

A weakness of the tsunami recovery has been the lack of clear mechanisms for the Government and agencies to track progress and impact of emergency and early recovery assistance. Without proper mechanisms in place, there is a risk that programmes are not working effectively and fail to reach the most vulnerable.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

In protecting and enhancing the built environment, the main role of the planning system is to set in place the National Environmental Policy Framework [Land, Survey and Environmental Act 1989, National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS) 1994 and Samoa Development Strategies] and controls [Building Code, PUM Act 2007, EIA Regulation 2007] to guide decision making about new use and development through the Development Consent process. The Development Consent is a legal document that gives permission for a use or development on a particular piece of land in Samoa and the developer must go through development assessment process.

All development activities are also required to seek approval for building permit and undergo fire risk assessments. Major development projects must also provide an environmental impact assessment report include stated mitigation measures to reduce the impact of any hazard and or risk to the surrounding environment (neighbouring lands and families, and locations nearby) and country as whole, as stipulated in the EIA Regulation 2007.

Context & Constraints:

The absence of an effective mechanism to ensure compliance and code enforcement will continue to root this indicator at level 1, because without this unsafe practices will continue to undermine DRR efforts. Stakeholder and political commitment is crucial and requires immediate attention.

Solomon Islands (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The results for this indicator are mixed. Legislation does exist, the Protected Areas Act 2010 and Environment Act 1998 cover conservation issues, wildlife, marine and biodiversity protection. DRM issues are included in these Acts through the creation of the Environment Advisory Council.

Communities themselves are demarcating areas for protection and conservation examples include; Arnavon Island, Tetepari, Maravagi and Upi. These are not government led initiatives, but they are impacting on preservation of ecosystem services. Some income is made in these sites from small-scale tourism ventures, but payment is not made for the ecosystem services themselves.

The Solomon Islands is at the early stages of consideration in terms of DRM and climate change adaptation (CCA) integration of government led work. A climate change database and climate change working groups are being developed. The Ministry of Agriculture has 2 CCA programmes currently running and one due to start next year on climate change and food security. The NAPA process is being rolled out and also makes reference to DRM and CCA. Red Cross is mainstreaming DRM and CCA across their projects.

Natural resource use monitoring has been enforced since 2008 under the Environment Act, but a new Forestry Act is yet to be enforced. Planned palm oil projects may have both positive and negative impacts on ecosystem services.

Context & Constraints:

During the multi-stakeholder workshop, some groups stated that legislative Acts contradict implementation in terms of actual projects. It was felt that the policies that do exist are difficult to enforce. Numerous examples were given during the discussions of flooding and landslide events that were exacerbated by deforestation. It is hoped that the proposed new Forestry Act will mitigate the impact of poorly managed forestry practices. Palm Oil projects may have positive and negative impacts on ecosystem services; care should be taken to monitor this.

More effective enforcement of the Environment Act (1998) and the Protected Areas Act (2010) that purport to monitor land and resource use is required. High levels of deforestation and damage to ecosystem services are proven to increase exposure to disaster risk.

The establishment and enforcement of building codes is necessary. Environmental Impact Assessments

(EIA's) also need to be more rigorously conducted and monitored.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

There are currently no crop insurance, employment guarantee, poverty eradication, microfinance or micro-insurance schemes operating in the Solomon Islands. The only form of financial support comes from logging companies paying compensation to some disaster-affected land owning communities.

The Solomon Islands government has GFDRR funding approval so it is hoped that positive outcomes will be realised from this in terms of support to vulnerable populations. The World Bank & the Ministry of Environment are working on a project that incorporates vulnerability issues. Red Cross community based projects are all conducted in the context of climate change adaptation and DRR. This includes food security, livelihood security and public health projects. 2 food security projects conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture are underway. These projects promote the cultivation of disaster foods & traditional food preservation techniques (eg "6 months pudding" & "Nambo").

A Ministry of Agriculture project on climate change and food security is also planned to start in 2011. 'Learn Grow' is an education and food security project with funding from Rotary and supported by Kastom Garden. A national policy exists for food security. A food security, DRM and CCA project is proposed by UNDP (GFCCA).

The 'Wantok' system, as a feature of Solomon Island culture, provides an informal social safety net for disaster affected communities. It is highly efficient and reliable in terms of delivering but operates entirely at the community level with no involvement from external sources.

Public health is promoted through ongoing advocacy programmes and malaria nets are routinely distributed.

Context & Constraints:

Despite the lack of formalised institutional commitment in the context of the government's provision of social safety nets, it was felt that in-country commitment at the community level is substantial, thus 'level 3' was agreed as appropriate for this indicator. The Wantok system, where extended families support one another, is very reliable although some concerns may lie in the pressure it puts on people that have resources, which are rapidly drained. Options for establishing formalized social safety nets to support vulnerable groups could be explored (e.g. crop insurance, micro finance schemes etc) to complement the existing traditional safety nets.

Some concerns were raised regarding the Palm Oil project in Malaita Province as palm oil is a mono crop and may impact on food security for the area.

Sanitation is promoted but is impeded by cultural acceptance in some areas. Finance is a constraining factor in terms of promoting public health.

It is necessary to build capacity for conducting gender-sensitive disaster risk assessments that capture specific knowledge about hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities in the everyday lives of women and men, boys and girls.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

The majority of participants at the multi-stakeholder workshop stated that there is nothing in development plans regarding environmental impact assessments and DRM.

In the context of rebuilding post disaster, DRM might be included but often only at donor's insistence. There is not much evidence of planning with DRM in mind. New projects may refer to DRM but generally this only applies to donor funded projects. Japanese funded projects were given as good examples of incorporation of DRM into planning.

Parts of the site for a proposed palm oil plantation on Malaita are exposed to flooding. This was offered as an example of lack of DRM consideration into planning processes. Most projects don't take long term considerations into account. E.g. Roads are built cheaply but the long-term cost of maintaining them is high.

It was commented that the upcoming climate change policy may address some of these issues. There is

some evidence of a shift in favour of DRM considerations. One example is that the National Referral hospital is currently located in a high-risk area and plans are being explored to move it.

Context & Constraints:

There is currently little evidence of DRM considerations incorporated into planning processes. This includes a lack of analysis of hazard impacts and the potential economic impacts on projects if disaster strikes. Improvements in this area could have potential long-term economic, social and environmental benefits. More economic analysis is required in order to support the case for DRR investment now versus disaster response expenditure later.

Guidance on how to increase economic opportunities without increasing risks was requested. Currently logging is a major source of GDP and this has inherent challenges in terms of DRM. Other options suggested include tourism but this can also increase disaster risk without careful planning.

A group of Solomon Islanders are exploring options for eco-tourism that incorporates promoting tree nurseries and replanting. Another example was the ITTA project (Community initiative)– planting and growing indigenous trees with organic fertilizers and selling sustainable products.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Rapid urbanisation and growing informal/squatter settlements indicates that there is a large, highly vulnerable population in Honiara. Informal settlements do not have access to basic services and receive no support to improve drainage thus flooding remains a problem. There is little/no consideration of disaster risk in informal settlements. There is currently no resettlement policy but the government is working on a plan to provide fixed term estates to settlers.

There is no zoning of land for commercial/human settlement. Planning does not incorporate hazard information and has resulted in poorly designed drainage systems. There are no slope stabilization projects. Building codes are weak and poorly enforced. It was stated during the multi-stakeholder workshop that the World Bank were not required to carry out risk assessments for some of their infrastructure projects in Honiara, Auki, Gizo, Munda, and Noro, thus none were conducted.

Context & Constraints:

There is a lack of forward planning in terms of rapid urbanisation, although it is felt that recognition on

the need for this is growing. A lack of political will has led to slow progress. It is important to identify key community leaders located in informal settlements in order to promote proper land use planning that includes DRM considerations.

The Ministry of Lands recognises its important role in DRR but requires training to support technical staff; and upgrading of equipment in order to fulfil its obligations. The Ministry of Lands corporate plan includes recommendations for land use planning but this document is awaiting endorsement by the SI government. It is hoped that DRM considerations will be strengthened after the plan is endorsed.

Development of a land use policy is required and should include DRR considerations. It was highlighted that SPC will be approached to request their support in developing a policy. Establishment and enforcement of building codes is necessary. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA's) need to be more rigorously conducted and monitored.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

There is no budget explicitly allocated under the old plan for incorporating DRR into recovery. There is opportunity for this under the new DRM arrangements however recognising a need and identifying a budget are not analogous. The new NDRM plan establishes the creation of a 'Recovery and Rehabilitation Arrangements Committee'. This Committee will be responsible for establishing arrangements and procedures at the national, sector and provincial level for directing and co-ordinating recovery and rehabilitation from disaster events. It will also be responsible to the Council for over-viewing recovery from disaster events and for developing a recovery funding arrangement for recommendation to Cabinet through the Council. This is to include re-allocation of sector budgets, international partner and stakeholder support and commitment through national development planning as appropriate.

There is little awareness of international post-disaster recovery norms and standards amongst in-country actors. In schools, hospitals & staff housing in Western Province and Choiseul following the 2007 tsunami, DRR was incorporated into recovery. For example, schools and medical facilities were rebuilt according to appropriate standards in order to mitigate future risk, trees were planted in order to protect critical infrastructure. Post tsunami 2007, shelter projects were developed with DRR in mind – houses were rebuilt to withstand future hazards.

Donor funded recovery programmes do tend to make provisions for DRR although there is no specific budget from the Solomon Islands government to do this.

There is a high and growing level of awareness of the importance of increasing gender equality being

demonstrated by government, UN and their implementing partners. This is shown by increasing efforts to disaggregate numbers for reporting, to emphasize the importance of women's representation on committees, and ensure participation of equal numbers in training, workshops, etc.

Context & Constraints:

Awareness of the need to incorporate DRR into recovery planning is growing, but implementation is slow. Land ownership issues often challenge post-disaster recovery. Native land ownership needs to be respected and the implications of this complex issue should not be underestimated – 84% of all land in the Solomon Islands is native land. If a community is forced to resettle or too fearful to return to a particular site, their long term habitation and livelihood options can become very limited.

In terms of gender based issues in recovery, implementing organisations have great difficulty in recruiting and retaining female staff able to travel to remote areas, which affects their ability to interact with women in communities. At the community level, it takes a great deal of skill to work with women unused to expressing opinions or making decisions, and further, to find ways for dominant males to accept and integrate women's views into their own decision-making. Partners readily acknowledge that much of the involvement of community women in recovery programmes is token, or limited to very traditional roles, as they lack the people and experience to make use of post-disaster opportunities to mobilize for meaningful social change.

Recovery requires multi-stakeholder involvement. At present, co-ordination and cross-sectoral engagement need to be improved.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Environmental Impact Assessments are a legal requirement for all development projects since 2008 as per the Environment Act and its regulations. Examples of this were given; Goldridge mining applies an EIA; a feasibility study was done for a proposed hydro-project that included aspects of DRM. Prospective developers must go through the investment board to get a permit; then they must seek approval from relevant agencies including the Ministry of Environment (MECDM). As per a recent government gazette, the NDMO now comes under MECDM. Despite the legislation, non-compliance by investors remains a major issue.

As a general rule, current procedures tend to focus more on potential environmental impacts from a conservation/protection perspective and less so on disaster risk. It was highlighted that EIAs are more

likely to be conducted thoroughly and appropriately for projects that have external donor support.

Context & Constraints:

Implementation and enforcement remains a challenge in terms of assessment of major development project impacts on disaster risk. One participant of the multi-stakeholder workshop commented that policies have “no teeth or false teeth”. Limited enforcement and monitoring capacity is a feature of ongoing governance challenges that exist in the Solomon Islands.

The logging code of practice (Ministry of Forests) is legislated but monitoring is limited and it is felt that illegal logging may be an ongoing issue. The governance structure and limited staff capacity of the Ministry of Forestry may require attention in order to remedy this. There is generally a good level of awareness that flash floods and landslides are linked to logging and deforestation. There are some measures in place to tackle this issue, but more still needs to be done.

Projects/investments supported by the national budget require more rigorous EIA monitoring. The establishment and enforcement of building codes is also necessary.

Vanuatu (in English)

Priority 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

No

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The Vanuatu government has established a National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) and National Advisory Committee on Climate Change (NACCC) which has helped Vanuatu successfully secure donor funding and implement a range of activities to address climate change related risks (e.g. conducting vulnerability assessments, implementing adaptation activities such as sea walls, introducing climate-resistant crops, developing community land-use plans, conducting community education programs.)

The Government is considering plans for the integration of the implementation programmes under its NAP for DRM with those for both the Vanuatu National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and the Climate Change Policy. The integration of the major national DRM and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) policies and plans would ensure a more coherent and coordinated approach to dealing with issues of natural hazard risk within Vanuatu.

The Environmental Management and Conservation Act 2002 of Vanuatu provides for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) to be undertaken for all development activities that impact or are likely to impact on the environment of Vanuatu. At the moment Risk assessment is not yet incorporated into EIA. However, the government is planning to do so in its legislation in order to further harmonize development planning. Vanuatu does have in place legislation on protected areas, ecosystem and coastal zone management. These, however, are not fully implemented due to the country's complex land tenure system.

Context & Constraints:

The report card is mixed in terms of broader sector regulatory and planning processes for DRR. Some good work has been done in the area of hazard assessment, although assessments are typically hazard specific (rather than multi-hazard), and it is not clear to what extent this information is being used to systematically inform land use planning at provincial and community level. Moreover, enforcement of issues such as building and planning codes remains a major challenge (e.g. Building Code has been in draft form for 10 years). Due to resource constraints, NDRMO engagement with the private sector in this area is also very limited.

DRR-DM activities in other sectors (e.g. infrastructure) are largely incidental, and are not guided by an overarching DRR-DM strategy or clearly linked to the NAP. Some DRR related activities are, however, linked to the government's National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) for climate change.

Even when there is good information, there are not always sufficient budget resources to address identified problems (e.g. condemned buildings still being occupied by some government departments).

Bringing together the task forces for climate change and DRR-DM may help to strengthen coordination and the adoption of a multi-hazard approach to reducing vulnerability. In the medium term, establishing a national multi-stakeholder platform for DRR-DM may help to improve coordination and mainstreaming of DRR-DM amongst all key actors.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers

* No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

Institutions such as Credit Corp, Vanwoods and National Bank of Vanuatu (NBV), have been offering micro-finance products since 2001.

Property insurance is available for domestic and commercial properties. This is most prominent in the developed urban areas. There is little taking up of insurance in the rural areas, largely because insurance providers do not operate in the rural areas and there is no crop insurance available as it is viewed as high risk investment.

Context & Constraints:

The biggest challenge is created by the geography of Vanuatu itself. Currently, the micro finance provision is largely focused in and around Port Vila, the main economic hub of Vanuatu. The National Bank of Vanuatu and Vanwoods are the only institutions which offer micro finance opportunities outside Efate but this provision is still limited.

Micro finance providers (with the exception of NBV as it is a registered bank) are currently unregulated and as a result have no reporting obligations. This makes it difficult to establish an accurate picture of the size of the market and whether it is operating successfully. It would seem sensible for a reporting body such as the Reserve Bank of Vanuatu to be appointed.

There is no micro insurance, employment guarantee scheme, conditional cash transfer, or DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy or programmes on offer in Vanuatu at present.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Most public investments are funded by donor supported programmes which require that at least seismic and cyclone standards are met for buildings and other infrastructure.

Context & Constraints:

The largest share of public investment is paid for by donor supported programmes, whilst the government covers recurrent/operational costs only. Hence government does apply standards for hazard resilient investments, albeit, the current situation does not yet demonstrate a systematic policy and institutional commitment.

Challenges arise with ensuring adequate maintenance to keep assets and investments in good condition. Resources are not sufficiently allocated for maintenance. There is limited capacity - human and financial - to meaningfully incorporate DRR principles even where they are mainstreamed into some of the sector plans. In general, the rate of policy implementation is hampered across the board reflecting existing challenges in the public sector performance management. This also applies to DRR-DM even though it is acknowledged a national priority.

Priority 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Enforcement of building and planning codes remains a major challenge (e.g. Building Code has been in draft form for 10 years). Due to resource constraints, NDRMO engagement with the private sector in this area is also very limited. Recent developments indicated that the Ministry of Internal Affairs along with the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources are looking to review the document to make it more practical and enforceable within existing capacity.

Investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements is not systematic, albeit the Port Vila Urban Development Masterplan touches on this in regards to improved drainage for the most flood-prone areas (recommended 6 locations). Also AusAID infrastructure projects are climate proofing investments for increased resilience to climate change.

While much work has been carried out in recent years under the Vanuatu Short Term Land Reform Initiative with zoning and development control documents for Luganville and Port Vila completed, they remain to be gazetted and tried on the ground.

Context & Constraints:

Urban risk assessments are not conducted at this time although it is anticipated that this will be raised in the proposed Vanuatu urban profiling exercise which will be supported by CLGF in 2011 utilising UN-HABITAT rapid urban sector profiling tools.

More concerted efforts could be made in initiating more frequent consultations between national steering committees to capture windows of opportunity in programmes and projects such as the preparatory phase

of the Port Vila Urban Development Masterplan project (ADB) and the Cities and Climate Change Initiative in Port Vila (UN-HABITAT).

A stronger emphasis on the inclusion of “local councils and urban communities” would benefit the mainstreaming of DRR in the urban sector.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

The Vanuatu Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Arrangements recognize the need to take into account risk reduction considerations when recovery and reconstruction priorities are identified. A National Recovery Committee (NRC) is responsible for the disaster recovery process. The Disaster Recovery Committee plans for, coordinates and monitors all disaster recovery activities working closely with NGO's and other support agencies. Its core functions include:

- Develop a recovery program including estimated timeframes and costs.
- Identify immediate recovery activities, including medium and long-term recovery activities.
- Coordinate the development of various recovery plans and processes.
- Document recovery programs based on social services of the Government.
- Formulate donor submissions for long-term recovery and reconstruction.
- Conduct donor meetings.
- Liaise with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management.
- Advise NDRMC of progress on recovery.

Context & Constraints:

Although Vanuatu experienced frequent disasters and emergencies during the reporting period, none of these resulted in major recovery operations necessitating the drafting of comprehensive recovery plans. Hence there is no recent account of implementing the national policy and institutional arrangements for recovery as well as the integration of risk reduction considerations into these. Overall capacity constrains in terms of human and financial resources for disaster risk management at national and local level, suggest the need for dedicated capacity building and technical assistance for risk sensitive recovery.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

According to Vanuatu's National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements, all national development programmes and projects are subject to the formal risk management process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation, and that appropriate risk treatments be applied to the evaluated risks to ensure that identified risks are either eliminated (prevented) or reduced (mitigated) as far as is practicable. The National Disaster Risk Management Council will be responsible for providing policy advice and guidance to the responsible Minister on all matters relating to disaster risk reduction.

This shall be achieved through the development and maintenance of a National Risk Reduction Plan based on the identification, analysis and evaluation of underlying risks to national development and vulnerabilities within Vanuatu. The plan should identify and monitor priorities for disaster risk reduction and allocate specific responsibilities to key agencies for the implementation of mitigation programmes consistent with national policies and priorities endorsed by the National Disaster Risk Management Council and approved by the Council of Ministers. The risk reduction planning process will take note of the need for:

- Reducing the underlying risks to the Priorities and Action Agenda (2006 – 2015).
- Incorporating the key actions contained in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management National Action Plan (2006 – 2016) and the designated responsible agencies taking appropriate actions to ensure their successful implementation.
- Adopting appropriate adaptation measures to deal with the emerging risks associated with Climate Change and Climate Variability.
- Applying available regional risk management decision-making tools such as Comprehensive Hazard and Risk Management (CHARM).
- Embracing and applying as appropriate modern technologies such as GIS, satellite sensing and photography.

Environmental impact assessment procedures stipulate for geological hazards to be assessed on all development work prior to approval, particularly if it were to alter significantly the environment such as coastal dynamics and pollution of water resources.

Context & Constraints:

The implementation of the national disaster risk reduction policy as stipulated in Vanuatu's National DRR and DM Arrangements is yet to start in view of technical, human and financial resource constraints. Major development projects such as major roads, mining, and tourist developments are not yet systematically subject to risk assessments, albeit may occur in the case of selected bilateral assistance for such developments.