

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

HFA Priority 4, core indicator 4.2:

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

Know the Risks and Take Action

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

This report compiles inputs by Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) priority for action 4.2 from 86 countries' final national HFA progress reports in order to better facilitate analysis and provide examples by priority and region. Inputs are provided in their original reporting language.

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

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

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

Africa

Algeria (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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.

Botswana (in English)

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.

Burundi (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Cape Verde (in Spanish)

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.

Comoros (in French)

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.

Cote d'Ivoire (in French)

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.

Ghana (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

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Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
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- * 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.

Guinea-Bissau (in French)

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.

Kenya (in English)

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?

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Means of Verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
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- * 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.

Lesotho (in English)

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.

Madagascar (in French)

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 (ODD), 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.

Malawi (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance

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- * 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.

Mauritius (in English)

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
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- * 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.

Morocco (in French)**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.

Mozambique (in English)

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 spur 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.

Nigeria (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do 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.

Senegal (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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'orientaion 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

Sierra Leone (in English)

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.

Tanzania, United Rep of (in English)

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 range from tribal associations; Chama cha kufa na kuzikana, associations concerning with death and burial affairs; Jumuiya, (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 ones easily accessible by vulnerable communities.

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 effects 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.

Zambia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do 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.

Americas

Anguilla (in English)

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.

Antigua and Barbuda (in English)

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.

Argentina (in Spanish)

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.

Barbados (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do 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.

Bolivia (in Spanish)

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

Brazil (in English)

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.

British Virgin Islands (in English)

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.

Canada (in English)

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.

Cayman Islands (in English)

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

Chile (in Spanish)

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.

Colombia (in Spanish)

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 Pacífica y Atlántica, 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.

Costa Rica (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do 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 vínculo 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.

Cuba (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do 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

Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

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.

Ecuador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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. Asi mismo capacitar a la población e incentivar para acceder a esta modalidad de crédito.

El Salvador (in Spanish)

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.

Guatemala (in Spanish)

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.

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.

Jamaica (in English)**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.

Mexico (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do 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.

Nicaragua (in Spanish)

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 Georiesgos, 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.

Panama (in Spanish)

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 Cooperación Internacional como JICA, AECID, Unión Europea en Programas de Fortalecimiento de las Capacidades en Gestión de Riesgo, en comunidades vulnerables, en donde se les instalan Sistemas de Alerta Comunitarios fáciles 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 Educación 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 reducción de la vulnerabilidad que tienen estos programas.

Paraguay (in Spanish)

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

Peru (in Spanish)

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 MINSa, 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.

Saint Kitts and Nevis (in English)

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.

Saint Lucia (in English)

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.

Turks and Caicos Islands (in English)

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

United States of America (in English)

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.

Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do 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.

Asia

Bangladesh (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do 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.

Brunei Darussalam (in English)

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:

-

Georgia (in English)

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.

India (in English)

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.

Indonesia (in English)

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 lives. 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.

Japan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do 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.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

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.

Lebanon (in English)

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

Malaysia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do 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.

Maldives (in English)

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

Mongolia (in English)

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.

Nepal (in English)

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

Pakistan (in English)

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.

Sri Lanka (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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.

Syrian Arab Republic (in English)

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:

-

Thailand (in English)

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.

Yemen (in English)**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 .

Europe

Armenia (in English)

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 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.

Bulgaria (in English)

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.

Czech Republic (in English)

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.

Finland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do 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.

Germany (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do 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>

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.

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

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

Do 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:

-

Poland (in English)

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;

Romania (in English)

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

Sweden (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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.

Switzerland (in English)

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.

The former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia (in English)

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.

Oceania

Australia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do 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.

Cook Islands (in English)

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.

Fiji (in English)

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.

Marshall Islands (in English)

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.

New Zealand (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Do 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.

Samoa (in English)

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 policies for the effective implementation of the CEDAW and CRC Conventions.

Solomon Islands (in English)

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.

Vanuatu (in English)**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.
