

Compilation of National Progress Reports on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action:

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: 2007-2009

This document has been compiled from the national progress reports provided by 76 countries through the HFA Monitor.

Note that these extracts are provided for convenience only.
National HFA progress reports should be considered in their entirety and can be found at:

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

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Africa

Algeria (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

Ces actions sont représentées par :

- le Plan National de Développement Agricole qui depuis l'année 2000 a amélioré substantiellement la sécurité alimentaire par un système d'aides publiques orientées vers les exploitations agricoles (modernisation et mise a niveau) et les ménages ruraux.
- le Plan National de Santé prévoit la multiplicité des établissements de Santé (urgences medico-chirurgicales) disponibilité en produits pharmaceutiques d'urgence et une formation des personnels de santé en médecine d'urgence et de catastrophes.

Par ailleurs, il y'a lieu de signaler la mise en place par le Ministère de la Solidarité Nationale d'un dispositif de protection des catégories vulnérables (personnes âgées, handicapés, enfants abandonnés,...). Ce dispositif varié, se traduit par des aides financières, alimentaires et dans certain cas le logement.

Context & Constraints:

Les principales contraintes observées résident notamment dans une faiblesse des capacités d'intervention des services locaux chargés du suivi et du contrôle des programmes engagés.

A l'avenir, il s'agit de renforcer les services locaux notamment communaux en ressources humaines et moyens matériels.

Angola (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

No plano social, o governo tem feito estudos locais para o reassentamento das populações vulneráveis incluindo construção de casas economicas em algumas localidades do país, tais como Luanda, Benguela.

Context & Constraints:

No entanto, o alcance o objectivo de reduzir a vulnerabilidade das populações em riscos necessita, não só de esforços conjugados, mas também de recursos materiais, financeiros e humanos.

Burkina Faso (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

Description:

Le Burkina Faso conscient de l'existence et de l'importance des populations à risque, a mis en place des politiques et des programmes sociaux pour réduire leur vulnérabilité. Ces programmes et politiques sont

exécutés à travers dix (10) principaux départements sectoriels que sont: la Santé, l'Agriculture, l'Environnement, les Infrastructures, l'Élevage, l'Education de base, l'Action sociale, l'Habitat, l'Economie et les Transports (Météo).

Quelques programmes et politiques existants:

- La politique nationale d'action sociale (PNAS);
- Le Fonds national de solidarité;
- L' étude en cours pour la mise en place d'un Fonds de secours et de réhabilitation/reconstruction;
- Le Plan d'action nationale d'éducation environnementale pour le développement durable (adopté mais non encore mis en oeuvre);
- La Stratégie nationale de sécurité alimentaire (SNSA);
- Le stock national de sécurité alimentaire (SNS) et le stock d'intervention (SI);
- Les programmes élargis de vaccination;
- Le plan de préparation et de riposte aux épidémies;
- Le schéma directeur de l'aménagement urbain (SDAU);
- Le plan d'occupation des sols (POS);
- etc.

La recherche d'un impact plus significatif à sa politique de réduction de la vulnérabilité des populations à risque, a conduit le gouvernement à l'adoption et à la mise en oeuvre d'un Cadre stratégique de lutte contre la Pauvreté (CSLP), qui est un cadre fédérateur pour les programmes et projets au Burkina Faso. Il est révisé périodiquement pour mesurer les progrès et les nouveaux défis à relever.

Context & Constraints:

- Insuffisance des ressources financières;
 - Insuffisances de ressources humaines qualifiées;
 - Insuffisance de moyens logistiques.
-

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

Description:

Les politiques et plans sociaux ci-après sont en cours de mise en oeuvre et visent à réduire la vulnérabilité des populations à risques :

- Politique de reboisement
- Politique nationale d'aménagement du territoire

Context & Constraints:

Les ressources financières sont insuffisantes.

Cote d'Ivoire (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Le DSRP en phase d'achèvement pour l'atteinte des objectifs du Millénaire 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.. ; elle est plus ciblée sur la réduction de la pauvreté, mais la notion de réduction de la vulnérabilité des populations à risque ne

constitue pas une préoccupation manifeste.

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.

Egypt (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Ministry of Social Solidarity and the Social Fund for Development (SFD) implement social development policies and plans to reduce the vulnerability of populations most exposed to risks, particularly the poorest communities and people living in informal settlements, through addressing issues of food security, public health, risk sharing mechanisms, protection of critical public infrastructure, etc.

The SFD has several success stories in alleviating the impacts of natural disasters, particularly as for its role with the affected governorates in Upper Egypt. SFD has developed a new mechanism through which it holds the responsibility of funding small projects for achieving socio-economic balance and improving living standards.

Context & Constraints:

Funding is perhaps adequate to address one or two issues that might coincide at a time. However, adequate funding is to be made available to address issues of food security, public health, risk sharing mechanisms and protection of critical public infrastructure. Besides, the incorporation of the DRR in “public awareness”, education and early warning plans, as advised by the NCCMDRR, will reduce the risk on the society, especially impoverished segments, once social programmes are fully implemented.

Ghana (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The affected District authorities along the Volta Lake have taken concrete steps to register lake boats and owners and self safety standards, which have prevented the previously frequent lake/boat accidents on the Volta Lake.

Communities around the ongoing Bui Dam construction have been resettled to reduce vulnerability to flooding.

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

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 education among the population also makes it more difficult by the vulnerable communities to take effective steps to reduce risk/vulnerability. Besides all this, the harsh climate conditions due to seasonal changes and poverty make it difficult to reduce vulnerability.

Kenya (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

But they are at different levels.

Context & Constraints:

The pace is slow though.

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

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

Description:

L'amélioration de l'appui aux très vulnérables est retracée dans le Madagascar Action Plan dans son engagement numéro 8. Il s'agit d'améliorer la gestion de la protection sociale et l'accès des plus vulnérables aux services sociaux de base. De nombreux programmes de développement de l'Etat et des partenaires ont ainsi comme objectif de réduire les vulnérabilités des populations à risque. Ces programmes visent entre autres à améliorer et à maintenir les niveaux de vie des populations.

Context & Constraints:

Une fois de plus, une coordination de ces programmes de développement est nécessaire dans le but de ne pas léser une zone géographique. De nombreux cas se présentent où toutes les interventions sont concentrées dans une seule zone.

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

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

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 (2009) 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 with orphans. The food and nutrition security policy advocates for increased production of food for self sufficiency.

Context & Constraints:

1. 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. This results in the populations at risk not being assisted.

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

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

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.

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

Mozambique (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Government policies and plans are oriented to reduction of the number of human deaths and victims and property damage and losses and to consolidating the culture of prevention and reduction of food insecure people.

There's in attention to prevent massive hunger events by regular surveys conducted by SETSAN to prevent food shortage related shocks in vulnerable populations living in risky areas. There's significant investment in drought resistant crops production and alternative income activities in dry lands. As a result there were significant drop of food insecure people from 800.000 in 2005 to 302.000 in 2008

Social protection programmes are in place: Food security programmes are implemented to relief (free food distributions). Long term interventions targeting the most vulnerable populations disabled to work such as elderly, pregnant malnourished woman, handicapped, malnourished children, chronic illness, orphans and vulnerable children through Food Subsidy Programmes, and Food for Work Program supported by UNICEF and WFP.. There is also Income Generation and Development program which are directed to women chief of families and women those who are able to work. These programmes are being expanded to cover all the country.

Educational programmes are implemented in rural areas in order to reduce adult illiteracy to increase women participation in income generation activities out of agricultural. Through the national education system a school feeding programme is being implemented with support from WFP to promote girls and orphans and vulnerable children (OCV's) attendance rates.

Water supply and sanitation and rural electrification and dissemination of improved stoves are being expanded to cover all rural areas. Water harvesting is being widespread in dry land areas.

Improvements in basic infrastructure location planning and recent resettlement schemes had contributed to reduce the number of deaths and infrastructure destructions due to floods in 2007 and 2008 when compared to those caused by floods in the year 2001 (200.000 displaced people and 113 death in 2001, 163.000 displaced and no deaths in 2007 and 102.000 and 20 deaths in 2007

Context & Constraints:

High poverty index in the most vulnerable area is the most striking limitation as local communities are dependant of direct access to natural resources, essentially fertile floodplain soils and forest.

Protection to local communities' livelihoods is essential to reduce their vulnerability to disaster risk and environment impacts.

Sparse settlement in rural drought areas and high densities in flooding zones are the biggest challenges for any strategy to improve lives of poor and environmental vulnerable populations.

Financial resources, expertise and technology are the most challenging factors to implement more effective programmes targeted to vulnerable and poor people.

Senegal (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Le Sénégal a adopté sa stratégie nationale de protection sociale et de gestion des risques de catastrophe (SNPS/GRC) et des politiques et des plans sociaux de développement sont définis pour réduire la vulnérabilité des populations à risque. La mise en œuvre de ces politiques et plans nécessitent toutefois des ressources financières et matérielles substantielles.

Context & Constraints:

Après l'adoption de sa stratégie nationale de protection sociale et de gestion des risques de catastrophe (SNPS/GRC), le Sénégal a certes mobilisé des fonds, mais ceux-ci sont en deçà des ambitions affichées, d'où la nécessité de solliciter l'appui des partenaires au développement.

Sierra Leone (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Enforcement of laws is a major setback in Sierra Leone, and thus the need to ensure that the policies are implemented and follow to the letter as reversing the negative trend take a long time.

Context & Constraints:

The level is 3 While it is true that there is institutional achievement, enforcement of laws isn't always done. The national disaster management programme is gaining new heights in the country. Disaster management is taken into consideration when most of the development policies are formulated and environmental impact assessment is a must for all development actions to be undertaken. This is to ensure that the underlying risk is noted and local groups are capacitated and taken care of.

Swaziland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Programme (PRSAP) identifies disasters as a major challenge to social sustainability. At the moment community based advocacy on the PRSAP has been rolled out.

Context & Constraints:

We have been slow in the mainstreaming of DRR in the PRSAP as a result of capacity constraints

Tanzania, United Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Tanzanian policies and programs of Central and Local Government Authorities address different concerns of people at risk or vulnerable group within society. These policies are often aimed at addressing the needs of socially disadvantaged people and population at large. They improve overall the life opportunities of people; increase the ability to help them finally reducing their vulnerability to hazards and risks as well as environmental disasters.

Tanzania has been addressing social protection in a number of ways and for a long time. It includes government led efforts through expanding the pension system, promoting saving and credits, disaster risk management and enhancing the policy environment. Other efforts has been taken by private actors, ranging from charitable institutions, Civil Society Organizations, Corporate Institution and government Multisectoral programs like Tanzania Social Action Fund(TASAF) focusing on most vulnerable groups.

TASAF provide financing for small scale public investments targeted at meeting the needs of the poor and vulnerable communities, and at contributing to social capital and development at the local level. It facilitates improvement in the socio economic infrastructure, enhances capacity and skills among the rural and peri urban communities and creates a safety net for the poorest section of the community through cash transfer arrangements that require people to participate in public works.

Context & Constraints:

Poverty at family level denies children's with basic needs e.g education, health and safety needs. Improving the socioeconomic conditions of vulnerable groups and communities within society is an ongoing consideration for all areas of government and development partners. 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. Environmental campaigns will also be scaled up to raise awareness on environmental conservation and protection.

Togo (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

la mise en ouvre des objectifs du millenaie pour le développement et le Document de stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté.

Context & Constraints:

les fnancements des projets prioritaires contenu dans le Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté..

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

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.

DMMU is charged with the responsibility of facilitating the implementation and coordination of disaster management policies and programmes. This Unit is guided by the National Disaster Management Policy (2005) which is operationalised by the Disaster Management Operations Manual. The policy provides direction and defines the parameters within which DMMU and other organization/agencies within the integrated national disaster management structure operates.

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

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.

Context & Constraints:

time

Argentina (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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 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 y Caritas, contemplan específicamente esta situación.

Context & Constraints:

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.

Bolivia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Existe un compromiso institucional, y se han llevado a cabo proyectos y programas que contemplan la asistencia a la seguridad alimentaria, y la salud pública, sin embargo estos concluyen y no tienen continuidad a largo plazo, y no contemplan la reducción de riesgo. La mayoría de estos son paliativos. No existen programas de alerta temprana o que contemplan la sensibilización pública con respecto al tema. No existen políticas de estado que contemplan la mitigación de RIESGOS. En su mayoría están basadas en asistencia a emergencias generadas por desastres.

Context & Constraints:

Deficiencia en la capacitación y asistencia técnica para mitigar riesgos.

Atención limitada, sin ejecución eficiente, ni seguimiento a largo plazo. La asistencia es parcial y limitada, Carencia en cuanto a la retroalimentación o políticas sistemáticas que comprendan la reducción de vulnerabilidad de las poblaciones que enfrentan mayor riesgo.

Se requiere mejorar la asistencia y coordinación técnica.

Necesidad de formulación de políticas a nivel nacional que contemplen la integración de los niveles de acción pública (nacional, departamental, municipal).

La coordinación de acciones entre entidades gubernamental, no gubernamentales, de cooperación, de acción social, etc.

British Virgin Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

A Welfare Policy has been drafted, but not accepted to date. The CDM Strategy is indeed focused on the institutionalization of disaster management in national development through areas such as institutionalizing DRM Liaison Officers (focal points) in all sectors and government ministries, departments and agencies and the private sector; and, Working to ensure that planning and development are enhanced through disaster mitigation and improved integration of hazard/vulnerability data

Context & Constraints:

The coordination within various departments and agencies is necessary to derive a comprehensive social development policy. At times, the inter-agency coordination is taxing on the existing resources and can impose a delay in progress.

Cayman Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Government is trying to encourage additional agriculture and has recently established an agro-tourism initiative called 'Market at the Grounds.' The Market Place has been heavily promoted by Government Information Services and is generating additional interest in locally grown produce and farming.

Cayman signed on and contributed to the CCRIF Caribbean Community Risk Insurance Fund.

The National Recovery Fund has been rebuilding and renovating homes that were damaged in previous hurricanes at zero cost. Owners of these had no insurance. The homes are built to standards of the building code and include hurricane shutters.

Food and water is reserved for the Government at the wholesale outlets of the large supermarkets prior to the approach of a hurricane.

There is a social safety net provided by the Department of Children and family Services, which includes financial assistance for the needy.

Temporary housing was provided for those displaced and left homeless following Hurricane Ivan.

The new highways are being constructed away from vulnerable coastal areas and existing coastal roads are being protected by sea walls.

Public Health offers a wide range of services and health insurance is mandatory.

Context & Constraints:

Challenges relate to developments that pre-date the planning law and building code.

The topography of the country presents a challenge in that many areas are extremely low lying. Significant amounts of development have occurred in flood prone zones and locations that are vulnerable to storm surge. Approximately 80 percent of homes use the septic tank system rather than mains sewerage which is only currently extended to parts of George Town and the Seven Mile Beach zone. There is no Government controlled system of ongoing inspections for septic tanks, so it is likely that a percentage of these septic tank systems are operating inefficiently (or not as effectively as they should be operating).

Colombia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

La implementación de los planes de ordenamiento de cuencas hidrográficas en el país, en los términos que lo establece la legislación vigente, tiene antecedentes muy recientes con lo que su impacto en los procesos de ordenamiento ambiental territorial han venido implementándose recientemente. No obstante que la legislación define el procedimiento a través del cual ha de incorporarse la dimensión ambiental en los planes de desarrollo departamental y municipal existe una baja articulación entre estos dos instrumentos de planeación. De igual forma, es importante resaltar que como limitación importante de estos instrumentos fue el análisis de riesgo el cual desafortunadamente se construyó con un sesgo desde la amenaza, desconociendo en la mayoría de los procesos los aspectos de vulnerabilidad, generando dificultades para identificar los resultados finales de este proceso.

Context & Constraints:

Una correcta 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. 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. Finalmente, 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.

Costa Rica (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

“Las políticas y los planes de desarrollo social se están implementando con el fin de reducir la vulnerabilidad de las poblaciones que enfrentan un mayor riesgo.”

Nivel alcanzado: 4

Aunque la política en materia social explícitamente no se orienta a reducir vulnerabilidad a desastres, el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo tiene un anexo sectorial orientado al Desarrollo Social y Lucha Contra la Pobreza y en esta Sector, subordinado a la Acción Estratégica número 9, encontramos 4 metas referidas a la reducción de la vulnerabilidad: La convocatoria de los sectores para la articulación del Sistema

Nacional, la organización y el desarrollo de obras comunitarias, los sistemas de alerta temprana y la puesta en práctica del Plan Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo. La vinculación de la temática de riesgo con el tema social tiene su asidero en los compromisos del país con los Objetivos del Milenio.

Context & Constraints:

El Estado Costarricense ha tenido poco éxito en la articulación de la política sectorial y de las instituciones del sector social en un plan único de intervención. El reto más importante que enfrenta es el de constituir una base de datos única que sea la fuente de información para identificar y caracterizar los pobres de modo que se pueda coordinar la estrategia de intervención. En el futuro se espera que la política social tenga un enfoque integrador, de modo que la gestión del riesgo a desastres sea parte de un marco de políticas más amplio. La meta es reducir la pobreza en un 4% en el periodo 2006 - 2010.

Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

La articulación entre planes de desarrollo y la gestión de riesgo es un desafío importante en el momento

Context & Constraints:

Hace falta elaborar herramientas para transversalizar la gestión de riesgos en la planificación

Ecuador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

• Nivel de Logro: 3

La estrategia nacional de gestión de riesgos cuenta con la política 4: El proceso de gestión de riesgos origen natural y antrópico, deberá estar incorporado como eje transversal en las actividades de planificación del desarrollo.

Context & Constraints:

Recomendación:

Asignar partida específica para Gestión de Riesgos en todos los niveles nacional, regional y local.

Promover un trabajo integral con un enfoque social de Gestión de Riesgos

El Salvador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Existen programas de apoyo social, pero no tienen un enfoque permanente ni de estado, además de tener un impacto insignificante.

Context & Constraints:

No se implementan los planes de protección civil a nivel municipal, ni se involucran en los planes de desarrollo, en la gestión ambiental no llega a tomar en cuenta el tema del riesgo; existen planes de

ordenamiento territorial pero muy superficial en el tema de la prevención del riesgo. La comisión de medio ambiente de la asamblea legislativa debería dar seguimiento.

Jamaica (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

A framework has been developed to minimize risk to vulnerable populations directly and indirectly those impacted by disasters. This forms part of the national development plan for which implementation has commenced. A lead agency, the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) is spearheading the process.

The Government of Jamaica through the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) has implemented several programs to address the needs of vulnerable populations who are affected by disasters. Among these social development programs are the Programme for Advancement through Health and Education (PATH); Rehabilitation Programs which includes compassionate grants and rehabilitation grants. There are other programs that are operated by NGO's 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 such as coastal habitats 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 level response approach.

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.

Context & Constraints:

Challenges

- 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.

Recommendations

- Urgent review of the National Plan for Shelter and Welfare and Emergency Relief Clearance.
- Development of a National Resettlement Policy to also address situations resulting from averse events
- Budgetary allocation to the National Disaster Office and other agencies with lead responsibility in risk mitigation to effectively and systematically address vulnerability of communities.

Panama (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Existe el Plan Nacional de Gestión de Riesgo y esta en su proceso de inserción como política.

Desde hace 2 años el Municipio de Panamá mantiene una unidad que mediante Resolución No. 458 del 30 de junio de 2005, da soporte a la Gestión de Riesgo Local en los corregimientos con la conformación de comités y la orientación de los mismos; para este trabajo coordinan con otras instituciones como ANAM; SINAPROC, Cuerpo de Bomberos de Panamá. Esta unidad en su momento ha impulsado la ejecución de Proyectos que generan no solo la preparación de la comunidad organizada; sino también herramientas de consultas como mapas.

Ejemplo: Los mapas de áreas propensas a inundación, generados con el Proyecto de Reducción de riesgos a Inundaciones en los corregimientos de Curundu, Parque Lefebre, Tocumén, Pacora y en el distrito de Panamá del año 2004. (JICA, SINAPROC, Municipio de Panamá).

El Ministerio de Desarrollo Social mantiene programas que de forma integral ayudan a la sociedad y a las comunidades en riesgo (Ejemplo: Alfabetización, contra la Violencia, entre otras).

La educación en este punto es otro factor importante existe un Plan Quinquenal (2007-2011) entre UDELAS/SINAPROC cuyas metas principales son las siguientes:

1. Creación del Equipo Interdisciplinario en el programa de Salud Mental.
2. Elaboración del programa Interdisciplinario en Salud Mental.
3. Ejecución del programa Interdisciplinario de Salud Mental.
4. Programa de Inducción sobre:
 - a. Ofertas académicas
 - b. Servicios interdisciplinarios
5. Establecer las facilidades de ingreso a las ofertas académicas en Licenciaturas, Post Grados, Maestrías, Diplomados y Doctorados a funcionarios de SINAPROC.
6. Incorporación de estudiantes de practica y voluntariados sociales a las actividades que conforma SINAPROC
7. Desarrollar programas de Pasantías.
8. Elaboración de Investigaciones bajo la temática en gestión de riesgo.
9. Taller de sensibilización sobre la Gestión de Riesgo a administrativos, docentes y estudiantes para la conformación del Comité.
10. Creación del Comité de Gestión de Riesgo en UDELAS.
11. Asesoría y capacitación a los miembros del comité de Gestión de Riesgo
12. Incorporación como eje transversal del tema de Gestión de Riesgo a Desastres en los planes de estudios de todas las carreras.
13. Participación en el estudio y análisis del Plan de estudio de la carrera Urgencias Medicas y Desastres.
14. Asesoría en la elaboración de los planes de emergencias y de evacuación. en los edificios de la UDELAS
15. Disponibilidad en el uso del Centro de Documentación de ambas instituciones.
16. Gestionar vínculos con organismos Internacionales para el desarrollo de programas educativos en UDELAS.
17. Acuerdo de Cooperación UDELAS-SINAPROC.
18. En el marco del Plan Nacional para una Cultura en Gestión de Riesgo, elaboración del Manual de Capacitación para docentes en formación y ejercicio. UDELAS, SINAPROC, Universidad de Panamá, Escuela NORMAL, UTP, Asamblea Legislativa, ANAM.

A través del Ministerio de Educación se han graduado 3,094 representados por 9 provincias y las comarcas indígenas del 2000 al 2006. Para el 2007 se maneja un aproximado de 565 egresados.

El MINSA en coordinación con organismos como la OPS-OMS, están encaminando acciones para hacer que nuestros Hospitales sean "Hospitales Seguros" con una infraestructura adecuada.

Context & Constraints:

Nuestro país ha enfrentado situaciones muy delicadas donde se cuestiona si realmente las políticas y los planes de desarrollo social se están implementando con el fin de reducir la vulnerabilidad de las poblaciones que enfrentan un mayor riesgo.

Como lo son los casos:

- Personas que sufrieron envenenamiento masivo por un ingrediente contenido en alguno de los medicamentos suministrados por nuestra principal institución de salud.
- Las muertes que se han dado por la falta de cumplimiento de las normativas de transporte.

Particularmente el caso del transporte colectivo donde murieron 18 panameños; en el cual uno de los factores que se añadieron a la situación fue la falta de salidas de emergencias, por donde las víctimas en ese momento pudiesen evacuar del mismo.

Tenemos que abordar los temas relacionados con la Seguridad en general sea esta: alimentaría, la salud pública, los mecanismos para compartir el riesgo, la protección de la infraestructura pública más crítica, etc. En este momento necesitamos soluciones integrales que vean todas las aristas del problema no solo medidas paliativas que sean una solución a corto plazo, pero que mantienen la problemática a largo plazo.

Falta trabajar:

- La convocatoria la participación constante de la sociedad civil, en el proceso.
- En establecer el uso de los mecanismos de integración para poder presentarlo ante el ministerio de Economía y Finanzas, para que el mismo sea incluido y manejado como parte de las políticas (mientras no sea una política, no podrá verse como una prioridad de estado).
- Aprovechar que el Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas forma parte de la Mesa del Dialogo (Concertación del Desarrollo), para que sea un socio estratégico en la integración del resto de las instituciones y de las empresas en el tema. A su vez pueden respaldarnos en la preparación de proyectos que se realicen de forma cruzada e integral con lo cual evitemos duplicar esfuerzos y avancemos en las soluciones.

Peru (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Nivel de Progreso 2:

Desde el Plan Nacional de PAD se vienen realizando la incorporación a través de guías metodológicas que faciliten la formulación e implementación de planes, programas y proyectos Gestión de Riesgo de Desastres; falta incorporar el tema en Planes de Desarrollo.

Se ha emitido el Decreto de Urgencia Nº 018-2008 que autoriza al Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas a negociar y celebrar financiamientos contingentes y mecanismos de cobertura para desastres de origen natural y/o tecnológico y situaciones de emergencia y crisis nacional

La Mesa de Concertación de Lucha contra la pobreza esta validando una guía de Actualización de Planes de Desarrollo Concertado a nivel Local con la incorporación de la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres

Context & Constraints:

- Existen planes de desarrollo social pero no están diseñados para reducir la vulnerabilidad de las poblaciones que enfrentan mayores riesgos, estos planes consideran básicamente aspectos de seguridad alimentaria, infraestructura productiva y de sanidad.
 - Se requiere formular una estrategia que permita incorporar el enfoque de RRD en los planes de lucha contra la pobreza y programas sociales.
-

Saint Lucia (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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.

United States of America (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

Description:

The United States seeks to support the efforts of States 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 supports 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

Description:

El Gobierno Nacional trabaja en la reducción de factores subyacentes de riesgo a través de las Misiones Educativas, como la alfabetización, formación en el nivel básico, diversificado y superior (universitarios), incorporando una gran población excluida del sistema educativo, e introduciendo en estos procesos la capacitación integral en materia de Protección Civil y Administración de Desastres para la Gestión del Riesgo y Desastres. También existen misiones sociales en el orden de salud, de alimentación, hábitat, energía, poblaciones indígenas, entre otras, que tienen el objetivo de reducir los altos niveles de pobreza y de exclusión que han existido en nuestro país y que incrementan como en gran parte del mundo la ocurrencia de desastre.

Se tienen políticas basadas principalmente para amparar las contingencias cubiertas por la seguridad social, de aquellas personas que estén en situación de vulnerabilidad y mayor riesgo. Cuando el ambiente es agredido a causa de las actividades humanas, tarde o temprano el daño se revierte hacia el colectivo. Por tanto, un ambiente sano garantiza calidad de vida. Una comunidad en conexión con el ambiente que la rodea, aprende a convivir con el riesgo y hacerse menos vulnerable.

El riesgo de desastres relacionados con las condiciones variables en los ámbitos social, económico y ambiental, al igual que con el uso del suelo y el impacto de las amenazas asociadas a los eventos geológicos, el tiempo, el agua y la variabilidad y el cambio climático, se abordan en la planificación y en los programas sectoriales del desarrollo y en las situaciones posdesastres. Los progresos alcanzados en materia de desarrollo son:

Sistema de información geográfica, formulación de lineamientos generales para planes de desarrollo nacional (sectoriales, regionales y otros) y acompañamiento institucional en la formulación de proyectos.

Context & Constraints:

Fortalecer políticas integrales que conlleven a reducir la vulnerabilidad de las poblaciones que enfrentan un mayor riesgo.

Asia

Bahrain (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

- Plans and Policies exist which address these matters and are adequately implemented.
- Building Regulations are in accordance with International Standards. Checking of Food, Monitoring Points of Entry/Entrance from Nations with Epidemics eg Bird Flu is also emplaced.
- Although Health Facilities are excellent, they require to be fully tested to see if they could cope with a macro casualty scenario.

Context & Constraints:

- However, more work is required to outreach into the International Community for additional data on precautions against exposure to various risks.
 - These matters will be addressed following the forthcoming prioritisation of Risks exercise.
-

Bangladesh (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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 two most important safety net schemes-food and cash for work. GoB also introduced policy guidelines for 100 days employment generation, which supports vulnerable people to ensure food security and avoid migration. 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. Hundred days safety net programme by GOB targeting 'reduction of Food Insecurity' in poorest regions and hard core poor population in different districts which covered around 2 million of poorest families utilized 134 million USD as a mechanism of DRR to prevent the 'monga' – silent disaster.
- (ii. HNPSP (Health, Nutrition & Population Sectoral Program) of ministry of health and welfare contributing a lot in reducing vulnerabilities for the community
- (iii. Food Assistance for Poverty Reduction – a project of department of fisheries of GOB.

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 that reduces vulnerability. Safety net programme in urban areas are insignificant. Particularly social development policies and plans from the perspective of potential earthquake is yet to take into active consideration.

Cambodia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There are many development policies and plans are being implementing in over the country, including food

security, food aid through Food for Work (FFW) programme targeted towards poorest communities. The projects are mainly under the projects of UN World Food Programme (WFP) and other International development organizations.

European Commission and ECHO also funded food security projects in most food insecure provinces of Ratanakiry, Kampong Speu, Odor Mean Cheay, Pailin, Takeo and Prey Veng, Battambang, Banteay Mean Cheay, through international NGOs, for example ECOZORN

FAO providing technical advisory services to MAFF for community level rice brown plant hopper and associated viral disease management in over the country.

Moreover, Programme Support of Development for Democratic Decentralization and Deconcentration (PSDD) under support fund from DANIDA, UNDP and other donors is focusing on socio-economic development and local empowerment and decentralization at commune levels.

Several NGOs are implementing on social development to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk so that please mention them in detail.

Context & Constraints:

However, the disaster risk and vulnerability reductions have not been substantially and comprehensive achievements, due to:

- > There are the critical challenges of human resources, who have knowledge and competencies on disaster risk reduction and vulnerability reduction working for the development sectors.
- > Capacity of population at high risk on disaster risk reduction and vulnerability reduction and culture disaster resilience is limited.
- > There is increasing of climate change which contributes to increase consequence of climate hazards and its impacts-flood, draught, windstorm, diseases, etc. The increasing of natural hazards are the critical challenges of socio-economic development and contribution to increasingly poverty of populations at high risk.
- > Lack of funding allocated to local authority for implementing DRR

Recommendations to Overcome:

- > There are needs to build capacity of multi-sectors, enable them to have the common understanding on integration of disaster risk reduction and vulnerability reduction into development plan and other sectors. In addition, there are needs to develop the comprehensive guideline and policies on integration and include into the national legal framework.
- > There are needs to build up and enhance capacity of national government line agencies at all levels and development agencies as well, enable them to have common understanding on disaster risk reduction and vulnerability reduction.
- > There are needs to capacity of populations in high risk areas through public awareness raising activities and campaigns etc.
- > Allocate funding to local authority for implementing DRR.

India (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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 addressing different concerns of the vulnerable groups within the society. Some of the important ongoing national schemes implemented by GoI are:

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) for livelihood generation and food security, giving atleast 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every rural poor household. The scheme is being implemented by involving panchayats at district, block and village level and some of the works that will be carried out under this scheme are water harvesting, drought proofing including tree plantation and afforestation, flood control and protection work, renovations of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks etc.

The Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to promote integrated development of infrastructural services in urban areas of India. The programme focuses on renewal of old city areas by widening of roads, improving the overall sewage and storm water drainage systems. It is anticipated that such initiatives will help in reducing urban flooding so common in many of the Indian cities. One major mandatory reforms introduced under the JNNURM project is to provide basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and other universal services like education, health and social security. Such interventions will reduce the vulnerabilities of the urban poor in India.

The National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012) aims at improving the access to and availability of quality health care of rural poor including women and children. The mission focuses on strengthening the health service delivery mechanisms in rural areas of India particularly in 18 such states which have weak public health indicators and infrastructures. The mission articulates the commitment of the national government towards an increased expenditure on health sector and strengthening of public health management and delivery system. It is inevitable that this will also help to provide better emergency health services during disaster situation.

Context & Constraints:

The burgeoning population affects the mission of the 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. The Disaster Management Act 2005 emphasizes on community based disaster preparedness and inclusion of disaster risk reduction measures into sectoral planning to reduce vulnerabilities caused by frequent disasters. It is envisaged that the Disaster Risk Reduction Plans prepared at different levels would be integrated with the overall Development Plans and the disaster management authorities which are in a formative stage in various states will play a major role in bringing in the synergy between the two.

Indonesia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The relevant policies to identify and categorize the hazard-prone communities to create a social security system are available, for example food security policy and the establishment of Food Security Council to ensure the implementation of the policy. In addition, the social security system is carried out through social security net, BLT (Direct Cash Assistance), community health security (health insurance for the poor). Access to the micro-insurance for the population at risk has been initiated, for example by coastal population resilience micro-credit (program launched by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery), and micro-insurance for farmers.

Disaster loss insurance program to protect the communities at risk from multi-hazards (earthquakes, volcanic eruption, tsunami, flood and fire) is available. The stakeholders related to insurance and

micro-insurance have given attention and commitment but meet technical constraints. Among them are the questions on who will pay for the premium, who will assess the vulnerabilities, and so on.

Context & Constraints:

The constraints related to the policies and plans for social development aimed at reducing the vulnerabilities of the populations at risk are identified. Among them is the low public awareness to insure their possessions. The promotion in the field of disaster insurance is still considered inadequate. The technical clarity (on the system and mechanism) for micro-insurance is not available. The availability of fund to ensure the sustainability of the program implementation such as JPS (Social Safety Net), BLT (Direct Cash Assistance), Jamkesmas (Community Health Insurance) is limited. The administration system, the demographic data and information have not secured the population at risk. A well-defined mechanism to ensure the proper implementation, monitoring and evaluation using substantive indicators is required. The control system towards the safety net program has not been implemented properly.

To overcome such constraints, efforts to encourage stakeholders to increase public awareness and education to insure their lives and possessions must be promoted. In addition, a comprehensible technical system and mechanism for micro-insurance involving the active participation from the relevant stakeholders must be set up. A substantive monitoring and evaluation system and mechanism must be constructed. Then a system and mechanism should be developed to ensure the availability of fund to guarantee the sustainability of the implementation of JPS (Social Safety Net), BLT (Direct Cash Assistance), Jamkesmas (Community Health Insurance) programs. The improvement of system targeting of the beneficiaries will ensure that all the communities at risk are not overlooked. An improvement of the administration, demographic data and information system will ensure the protection of the vulnerable population. A strong mechanism will guarantee the proper implementation, monitoring and evaluation using clear indicators. The availability of the control system of the safety net program will ensure the proper implementation of monitoring and evaluation. The availability of feasibility study, system and mechanism to set up an insurance program to cover the vulnerable societies must be promoted.

Iran, Islamic Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Food security is considered as one of the basic priorities in the constitution of the Islamic republic of Iran. The constitution also refers to many of key prerequisites for food security including agricultural development, environmental protection, and poverty eradication. The past three decades have seen a three fold increase in the country's overall agricultural output .this growth has exceeded that of population, enabling significant gains in domestic consumption per capita and, in general, meeting the objectives of the national plans. As a result of greater educational equality women in Iran are becoming as educated and skilled as men.

The status of health of Iranians has improved markedly over the last two decades. Iran has been able to extend public health preventive services through the establishment of community based primary healthcare network in the country. Similarly, progress has been made in the reduction of the child mortality rates and the maternal mortality rate.

21000 rural governors have been appointed as the responsible authoroties for disaster management in the villages.and disaster management branches have been set up in the municipalities of the large cities as well as provinces centers.and training tools and equipments have been provided in the 1000 multipurpose warehouses.

in orde to promote the insurence involvement in risk reduction initiatives US\$500000 has been contributed to the insurence componies.and the agriculture sector number of itemes has been increased from 19 to 90.

Context & Constraints:

Success in health, education and economy are constantly threatened by environmental deterioration. Excessive consumption and wastage of water has become a critical problem, while long term drought and the growing number of flooding incidence are creating new environmental planning needs and require further development of the country's already large and experienced disaster mitigation institutions and programs.

Raising environmental consciousness and adapting stronger policies may enable Iran to reduce or reserve the damage already done and ensure environmental sustainability.

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

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. However, the 40 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 in view, in 2006, the system has been changed to broaden the discretion of local governments in dealing with the expenditures. In addition, the national government formulated the plan that the local governments promote reinforcement of the public school buildings with high risks of being collapsed in case of large-scale disasters within around 5 year. Currently the efforts have been made to complete the implementation of the plan ahead of schedule. 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 calls 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.

Context & Constraints:

Currently the implementation of the planned activities is in progress.

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

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

Description:

According Article 7 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan N 19 (5 July 1996) "On Natural and Man-Made Emergency Situations" all citizens of Kazakhstan have a right in a field of ES as:

- compulsory national social insurance covering health injury after liquidation of ES;
- pension in a case of working capacity loss, loss of provider after death caused by accident or after disease as a consequence of professional duties;
- reparation of damages after ES.

Context & Constraints:

n/a

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

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

Description:

Complex disasters are increasing in Korea due to land use densification and underground space due to urbanization.

Emerging risks also need to be tackled which can arise with changes in living patterns.

Context & Constraints:

The current practice is not sufficient to deal with emerging risks due to lack of experts and expertise.

It is necessary to broaden disaster management areas covering possible future risks.

It will be helpful to strengthen management organization with research and development functions to predict the future trend and to develop mitigation technologies.

Kyrgyzstan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The services of Civil Defense are established by the special decrees of the Government. These services are: warning and communication, medical aid, protection of public order, fire-fighting, transport and road, communal and technical, engineering, material and technical support, protection of agricultural animals and plants, etc. Work plans of these services are developed for the peaceful and war time.

Moreover, MoES of the Kyrgyz Republic has special rescue subdivisions in large cities – Rescue Services and State Center of rescuers training. In different regions of the country there are organized and trained other rescue teams, groups and voluntary rescue teams.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

1. Insufficient funding of activities planned by the Civil Defense services
 2. Shortage of qualified specialists
 3. The most dangerous areas of the country are not covered by the monitoring and early warning system
 4. Lack of the well-established system of communication
 5. Shortage of the special equipment for the search and rescue and other emergency works
-

Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Recognizing the increasing importance of disaster risk reduction, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2007-2011) seeks to support the Government of Lao PDR's Sixth Five Year National Socio Economic Development Plan (2006-2010). Under this UNDAF, disaster risk management is listed as a key area for cooperation and one of the critical components of poverty reduction framework. UNDAF Outcome 1.4 indicate "enhanced ownership and capacity for pro poor planning and implementation and harmonized aid coordination and disaster management". This UNDAF framework when implemented may provide the resources to increase attention to disaster risk/vulnerability reduction. UNDP has further reaffirmed its support under this UNDAF through the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) from 2007-2011.

Context & Constraints:

There have been a number of preparatory missions to assess needs and capacity gaps. The recent national disaster management planning workshop organized by the NDMO initiated the process to develop a common framework for disaster risk management practices in Lao PDR. One of the key component of the plan will be mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development. The plan should also address the needs of most vulnerable populations such as women, people with disabilities and different ethnic groups.

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

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

Description:

Most of the policies and plans of the government addresses different concerns of risks of the community integrated with broader strategies addressing the needs of the community in general which are not always viewed as risk reduction measures.

Island and the Atoll council are consulted in most of the development plans. A sense of safer environments has emerged significantly after the 2005 Tsunami.

Development of specific policies related to the vulnerabilities of populations at risk has yet to be initiated. Inadequate financial resources have added to the constraints of specific risks being overlooked.

Context & Constraints:

Specific mandates related to risk reduction of various agencies needs to be elaborated as a first step for improving social development as it involves a multispectral commitment.

Financial recourses also need to be allocated to strengthen the proposed policies so that implementation to reduce the vulnerabilities is realized.

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

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

Description:

Ministry of Health with the technical and financial support from different agencies has initiated the non-structural vulnerability assessment of hospitals in Nepal and also provided the recommendations to reduce the disaster risk. However, this initiative has covered only few hospitals. Similarly, there is no other national level initiative to reduce the vulnerability of population most at risk such as insurance policy, food security, etc. Government and few non-government agencies have been distributing subsidized food in food insecure areas. Similarly, risk assessment of major public buildings though building code has been implemented in selected municipalities as per the Nepal Building Act 2064 (amendment). At community level in some disaster prone areas, people have been practicing indigenous resiliency practices.

Context & Constraints:**Challenges:**

The major challenges to over come this particular indicator is also due to lack of proper institution with the mandate, appropriate policy, lack of technology such as Department of Hydrology and Meteorology can issue weather forecast only for a day and inadequate trained human resources.

Recommendations:

Endorsement of the proposed DM Act, strategy, institution with mandate, well equipped and trained human resources, technology, etc.

Pakistan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The progress level on this account can be taken at level three. Institutional commitment has been attained through the National Disaster Management Framework wherein adoption of a risk sensitive approach in development planning and programming in all sectors has been incorporated as a national policy. Under this policy, NDMA in coordination with stakeholders will ensure that all development infrastructure in hazard-prone areas is built to higher standards of hazard resiliency; e.g. schools, hospitals, roads, bridges, dams and telecommunications infrastructure etc. This can ideally be done by incorporating risk and vulnerability assessment into project planning stage, and including vulnerability reduction measures in project implementation in case the proposed projects are found vulnerable to hazard risks.

As a crucial step in the right direction, a National Working Group comprising the NDMA, the Planning Commission of Pakistan, Ministry of Housing and Works, Ministry of Water and Power, Ministry of Industries and Special Initiatives and National Engineering Services Pakistan (Pvt) Limited (NESPAK) has been formed. The Group is working on devising strategies and modalities for the integration of DRR into development policies. It is planned that all future development projects including critical public infrastructure projects will be endorsed by the relevant approving authority only when such projects have the DRR element inherently built in their structural designs.

Likewise, the NDMA is coordinating with Ministry of Education to revise the curricula by incorporating the DRR as an integral part of syllabi while the Ministry of Environment has been tasked under the Framework to address the underlying risk factors in the implementation of environmental policies. In order to reduce the vulnerability of the impoverished groups on account of food security, a Task Force on Food Security, comprising of all key stakeholders including the NDMA, has been formed in the Planning Commission to address the underlying risk factors in food supply chain.

Context & Constraints:

The new disaster management system introduced through the National Disaster Management Ordinance, 2006/2007, and National Disaster Risk Management Framework is at its nascent stage of implementation. The new system implies a paradigm shift from traditional emergency/relief oriented approach. The lack of awareness and capacities of the concerned stakeholders in implementation of DRR policies, based on the new paradigm, are the major challenges faced by the development practitioners.

The international donor agencies are contributing substantially in a number of development programmes involving large infrastructure development projects. The provision of donors' assistance may be made conditional to the incorporation of DRR element in the development projects.

Philippines (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Social development is challenged by factors or issues that predominate in different areas. Recurring issues include those that surround conflict in Mindanao and food security covering most parts of the country. Any progress to reduce vulnerability is easily set back as intractable issues surface.

The country's Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act (RA No. 8425) counts victims of calamities and

disasters among “the disadvantaged sectors of Philippine society.” The implementation of the Social Reform Policy is done by the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC). A coordinating body under the Office of the President, NAPC focuses on programs on poverty alleviation and resource mobilization for the poor. The NAPC is also tasked to develop a policy environment for microfinance in the country’s poverty reduction strategy, especially in the area of savings generation. The national policy under RA 8425 stipulates enhancing microfinance industry as a tool to fight against poverty and mitigate disaster risk. Disaster-oriented microfinance has been recognized as a safety net for people in hazard-prone areas with the possibility of offering a menu of financial products. Experience in the 2004 landslides in Quezon Province pertaining to a microfinance institution, shows that savings and insurance instruments have the ability to protect poor members who are most vulnerable to disasters through life insurance benefits, loan redemption fund, and burial benefits.

Some LGUs have signed a memorandum of agreement (MOA) on rice credit with the National Food Authority (NFA) in anticipation of any possible emergency condition. Through the MOA, an LGU can have ready access to cheap staple food in case of a disaster that may result to serious grains shortage.

There is increasing consciousness about findings ways to handle DRR in places where armed conflict takes place. The increase of internally displaced persons (IDPs) therefore brings out humanitarian aid concerns which are then taken up by LDCCs. The Provincial Disaster Coordinating Council of Sarangani, a 2008 Gawad KALASAG awardee, has been recognized for its comprehensive disaster contingency management program that has peace and development, resettlement and housing, and enhanced food for work as innovations.

Context & Constraints:

Coping with disasters is yet an implicit part of poverty alleviation programs and very much associated with post-event relief activities. Microfinance services supporting disaster recovery must be part of a broader disaster risk mitigation strategy. A better understanding of microfinance and disaster mitigation is needed for poverty reduction vis-à-vis reduced socio-economic impacts from a disaster.

Support systems for the poor wherein DRR is integrated need to be institutionalized. Building on the strengths of the DSWD and in partnership with other agencies/organizations oriented towards social service (health, water and sanitation, housing), the lessons learned should be incorporated into development planning and disaster/emergency planning, especially at the local level. LDCCs should play an active role in addressing pre-event concerns of safety and well-being of the vulnerable population and the poor communities, in cooperation with the social service providers in their respective LGUs. The Cluster Approach could be explored as a venue for further integrating DRR into day-to-day affairs.

In armed conflict areas, issues related to internally displaced persons (IDPs) need to be dealt with. Integrating DRR into the peace building process could be helpful in addressing the needs of the IDPs.

Singapore (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

At times of disasters, impacts and losses can be substantially reduced if individuals and communities are well-prepared. Besides equipping the population with Emergency preparedness knowledge and skills, SCDF also conducts regular community exercises within the residential heartlands. These exercises which are based on disaster and terrorism incidents serve to practice the residents and familiarise them with the procedures and actions that they need to undertake individually or collectively to ensure their survival should an incident occur. In-place Protection, First Aid, CPR and Firefighting Validation Booths are set up to test the residents’ skills in emergency preparedness.

Context & Constraints:

Nil

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

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

Description:

Vulnerable population identified and socioeconomic protection programmes are being undertaken for low income population identified under the “Samurdhi” and “Gamidiriya” programmes.

The disaster reconstruction process is handled by the Ministry of Nations Building.

Ministry of Disaster Relief Services mandated with the relief and recovery functions. However there is an overlap in response and rescue efforts as the capacity for early response and recovery is with the DMC.

However as per the DM Act overall responsibly for pre and post disaster coordination is with the DMC

Some of the persons in hazard prone areas have assist by micro finance schemes, implemented through financial support of UNDP and other NGOs.

Insurance schemes for losses due to disasters are not popular in Sri Lanka due to its high premium. However a pilot project is being implemented involving CBOs’ as insurance agents and some finance agencies as re-insurers.

Implementation of mitigation programmes in flood prone areas has encouraged farmers to begin paddy cultivation in the area earlier prone to floods.

Farmers are trained to cultivate in marginal lands with high saline content.

To assist recovery from the impact of the devastating Tsunami on the coastal areas of Sri Lanka, UNDP launched focused interventions in the areas of Housing, Livelihood support and capacity development. In this context UNDP started a project on ‘Sustainable recovery of Natural Resources of Tsunami affected Coastal areas of Sri Lanka with Peoples’ Participation. This project was helped vulnerable communities in the districts through Rain Water Harvesting, Home Gardening, Organic Farming, and Establishment of Market facilities etc.

Vulnerable populations for majority of disasters ,safe routes and safe places are identified. Communities are made aware of these locations and drills are conducted to evacuate them to these safe places.

Context & Constraints:

People in low income families are not interested to contribute to the insurance schemes promoted by Insurance Companies as the premium requested are beyond their earning capacity. Community & women Organization, Benevolent societies should be encouraged to function as insurance agents. Portion of the relief provided could be diverted to establish a fund for reinsurance purposes.

Resettlement programmes are in progress only for critically vulnerable communities due to lack of government funds to pay compensations.

Food security initiatives in the areas prone to natural hazards need to be strengthen
Practical application of the research finding should be strengthened and extension service of Agrarian

Services dept expanded to reach the farmers in disaster prone areas.

Syrian Arab Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Context & Constraints:

Tajikistan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The special Resolutions of the Government established 15 Civil Defense services: Communications and Alerts, medical service, public order protection, fire safety, transportation and roads, communal and technical services, engineering services, sanitary protection of population and decontamination of clothes, trade and public nutrition, procurement of oil and fuel, protection of farm animals and plantations, material and technical procurement, repairs and technical support, energy supply, mudslide protection and riverbank reinforcement. These services have contingency plans for peaceful and military conflict situations.

Besides, the structure of the Committee for ES and CD includes the Centrospas Directorate and special military formations. In the regions of the country, rescue groups, units and paramilitary formations were organized.

Within the "Lake Sarez Disaster Mitigation Project" the system of monitoring and early warning was installed, that covers 28 villages along river Bartang, beginning from the Usoy facility, and includes the cities of Khorog in MBAR and the city of Dushanbe. The system is planned to be extended to the borders with the Republic of Uzbekistan. The territory threatened by the possible flood accommodates the population of five million.

Every year, in accordance with the approved plans, the complex exercises take place in the regions of Tajikistan, aimed at preparedness of the executive authorities, services and the population for the possible emergency situations.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. Insufficient financing of actions planned by the Civil Defense services
 2. Shortage of qualified personnel
 3. Lack of systems of monitoring and early warning in the most dangerous territories of the country
 4. Lack of functioning systems of communications
 5. Lack of special equipment and machinery for search and rescue works
-

Uzbekistan (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

Description:

A fundamental document addressing this problem is the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On protection of population and territories against emergency situations of natural and man-made character" (adopted on August 20, 1999 in Tashkent).

The law regulates social relations in the sphere of protection of population and territories against emergencies of natural and man-made character. It is aimed at prevention and counteracting development of emergency situations, reduction of losses from emergencies and emergency response. It proclaims citizens' rights to protection of their lives, health and property in case of emergency situation and also defines responsibilities of government authorities entrusted with this mission. The law establishes the main principles, goals, objectives and ways of protection of population and territories against emergency situations by government and administrative authorities at all levels as well as by enterprises, agencies and organizations. A key feature of the Law is that it involves, through self-governance bodies, people at large in operation of the Government system of emergency prevention and recovery.

Context & Constraints:

Addressing these problems requires establishment of common rules and standards of institutional, socioeconomic and legal regulation of social relations between government institutions, enterprises, non-governmental organizations, local governance bodies and population in the sphere of protection of population and territories against natural disasters.

Viet Nam (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

Description:

Vietnamese government has many efforts to integrate disaster risk reduction into the socio-economic development, particularly at the disaster prone areas. For example, in the process of developing the five-year socio-economic development plan the roles of provincial government in DRR activities have been taken into account as a component of socio-economic development plan. Annually, the central government directs provincial authorities to develop disaster management plan, and to actively rearrange the residential areas. During the disaster seasons, the response plans should be ready to evacuate people from the risk areas such as the areas near estuaries, coastal areas and landslide prone areas. The leaders and specialized teams are in place to monitor the DRR implementation at the high-risk areas. Provincial government actively allocates equipments, reserved food, and medicine to communes, and allocates the emergency fund to district levels according to the four in the ground motto, particularly the isolated areas when disasters occur. The detailed plan to ensure the safety of reservoirs is also developed as well as the plan for responding when dyke and dam have problems.

In the socio-economic development plan, local governments have been allowed to use the local budget, central government budget, and other mobilized sources to respond and recover from disasters in order to stabilize the livelihoods of people, recover the productions, repair and reconstruction the damaged infrastructures caused by disasters.

Particularly, in mountainous provinces the early warning systems have been installed in the flash flood, landslide areas. The communication systems and tools are also provided at village and commune levels for the early warning purposes and for search and rescue when emergency situations occur. The local governments actively relocate households living in the high risk areas to the safer places.

Context & Constraints:

The socio-economic development policies and plans implemented to reduce disaster vulnerabilities of communities living in high-risk areas have been taken into account and carried out in some specific programs and projects. However, there are limitations due to the resource constrains.

Proposed solutions:

To overcome the above mentioned challenge, Vietnamese government should provide clear guidance to provinces and cities so that they can develop action plans to implement National Strategy and effectively mobilize all available resources to implement DRR in there provinces and cities.

Yemen (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The planned National Disaster and Climate Change Risk Assessment (MWE&GFDRR/WB project) will cover Vulnerability of the communities in the local administrations..

2007, The Yemeni Red Crescent Society (YRCS) has conducted a Community Base Vulnerability Assessment for 5 local administrations in Yemen . This assessment focused on the community adaptation abilities to adapt and recover during and after disaster.

Context & Constraints:

The Main constraints face EEGD and NTEDR to achieve this object are:

- Lacking to enough financial and human resources .
 - Lacking to awareness at the official and public levels.
 - Lacking for a clear legal framework .
 - The tough geographical features of the Yemeni territories.
-

Europe

Armenia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Planning of Agriculture and Social

Development in Rural Areas Department of the Ministry carries out activities aimed at the assessment and analysis of the general state and trends for change in the the Armenian food and agriculture sector, participates in the preparation of forecasts, programs, concept notes and other program portfolios on agriculture and food system as part of the development of agrarian policy and the methodological, professional and organizational coordination of these activities, participates in the improvement of the activity of social infrastructures in rural areas, addressing Armenia's food security issues, defining ways of improving the overall situation and making program-related proposals.

The present strategy for sustainable agricultural development stems from the state policy for the agricultural sector.

The level of participation of the Government in the agricultural sector was greatly reduced by the liberalization of the economy, privatization of land and other productive means, servicing infrastructures, sales and processing organizations. Based on the peculiarities of the country and taking into consideration the problems of food security an important role is given to the state assistance to the agricultural sector during the transition period. The implementation of the strategy will be supported by the Government in the following areas: formation of the regulatory framework in agro-food sector, provision of agricultural entities with favorable conditions for smooth operation and investments, development of infrastructures and promotion of food safety, etc.

The directions of that policy and related implementation programs are provided in this strategy document. At the same time the priorities of the agricultural sector are defined, which may serve as guidance for the targeted activities and cooperation for the state governance, local self-governing authorities, donors and entities.

The strategy is consistent with the Government "Poverty Reduction Strategy" program and ensures continuation of the agrarian reforms in the Republic.

Context & Constraints:

The following programs aiming at reducing risk factors in health care and food security are developing for the period of 2007-2012.

Development and Implementation of mandatory and voluntary medical insurance in Armenia and new approaches to ensuring the quality medical aid for most vulnerable sections of population.

Retrofitting and strengthening of medical facilities and personnel training in marzes and communities.

Meeting the criteria of WHO through upgrading maternity and child care service.

Bulgaria (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Educational programs and materials for all categories of staff, school-children, students and retired people as well as disabled people are developed to teach, train and increase of their awareness in a case of disaster.

Context & Constraints:

- developing of a better awareness between the regular people;
 - voluntary help
-

Croatia (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

Description:

State policy has made every effort to link the private and public sectors in building sewers, providing for safe agricultural production, as well as public health care system, free-of-charge and available to all.

Context & Constraints:

Financial limits to above mentioned projects obstruct the desired development in that area.

Czech Republic (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

Description:

Food, fuel and energy security has been cared about by the state and regional administration with limited endangerment of poor people etc. and other population at risk.

Context & Constraints:

The state has a system to secure food and all other supplies for disaster and emergency situations as well as for sending help to the countries hit by disasters.

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

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

Description:

- Oui : il existe des fonds pour les catastrophes naturelles (1982) et le fonds Barnier pour les actions de prévention (1995). Ces fonds sont complétés par des fonds concernant la réparation, de différents ministères, et qui sont des mécanismes alliant prévention et reconstruction
- Des programmes d'actions de prévention des risques liés aux inondations ont été déployés sur les bassins les plus exposés. Ils font l'objet de conventions entre l'Etat et les collectivités locales concernées qui en assurent la maîtrise d'ouvrage. Au total depuis 2002, quarante deux programmes sélectionnés couvrent environ 25% du territoire français. Ils abordent tous les types d'inondations rencontrés en France. Quinze nouveaux programmes seront lancés en 2007. De plus cinq plans intégrés de gestion des cours d'eau, comprenant la gestion des inondations, ont été engagés sur les grands fleuves Seine, Rhône, Meuse, Garonne et Loire.
- Dans le cadre du plan national « séisme », le volet relatif aux Antilles a fait l'objet d'un examen spécifique afin de définir le cadre des mesures de première urgence à entreprendre. Ce programme porte notamment sur le renforcement :
 - > des infrastructures nécessaires à la gestion des crises, -> des établissements scolaires, aptes par ailleurs à abriter la population en cas de sinistre,
 - > des structures hospitalières.

- En métropole, des schémas départementaux de prévention du risque sismique sont élaborés

Context & Constraints:

...

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

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 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. One practical example can be seen soon in the ISDR-Publications by InWEnt: "Good Practices and Lessons Learned: Poverty Alleviation and Disaster Risk Reduction". 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 natural infrastructure and 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.

Italy (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The main authority relevant for the definition of social development policies and plans is the Ministry of Work, Health and Social Policies. During the last years the Ministry has undertaken a number of initiatives and projects together with other public and private subjects in order to reduce the vulnerability of the population. Special arrangements are in place in order to assist the populations most at risk or already affected by emergencies. Those arrangements can assume a number of different forms. The best results have usually been achieved through the provision of fiscal and/or financial measures and by means of the furniture of special services.

Context & Constraints:

Since the introduction of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction on January 2008, a strong effort is being made in order to develop a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Reduction policy and to define its relations with the strategies and plans concerning the related subjects. The immediate goal is to identify as soon as possible the definitive composition and working rules of the National platform. This will allow to officially start cooperation on Disaster Risk Reduction among all actors involved.

Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There is institutional commitment regarding the implementation of social development plans and policies.

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.

In order to reduce the vulnerability of the populations most at risk, the CMC is establishing a multisectoral cooperation network that will include 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.)

Also, the CMC is currently working on a special activity for developing the awareness on crisis management issues among the healthcare, educational, social and other institutions on local level. This will strengthen the position of the vulnerable groups (such as the children, the ill, the senior citizens, and the disabled.)

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. To address these problems, and reduce the vulnerability of the populations most at risk, the CMC is establishing a multisectoral cooperation network that will include governmental (such as the Ministry of Labour and Social Planning) and non-governmental stakeholders (like the Macedonian National Council of the Organizations of the Disabled).

Last, but not least, the CMC is currently working on a special activity for developing the awareness on crisis management issues among the healthcare, educational, social and other institutions on local level. This will strengthen the position of the vulnerable groups (such as the children, the ill, the senior citizens, and the disabled.)

Montenegro (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

Description:

Institutions which deal with implementation of social development policies and plans to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk exist in Montenegro.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge relates to better equipping and improving capacities of those institutions.

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

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:

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Serbia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Individual instructions and educational programmes on how the public should behave and respond in case of emergency situation.

Context & Constraints:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Slovenia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

One of the examples, action programme for drinking water supply was adopted in 2006. Anticipated strategic goals within this programme are: reliable drinking water supply, water resources protection and

quality and safe water supply (healthy drinking water). Achievement of these goals is foreseen within action programme, with anticipated construction (investment) and other (financial, standard-setting, educational, development of new technologies, research, organizational , strategic, supervisory) measures. Within that action programme stimulates protection of water resources, ensurance of reserve water sources, financing of reinstatement of monitoring and supervision systems, financing of preparation protection and rescue programmes and efficient operation of systems for drinking water supply.

Context & Constraints:

Implementation of goals foreseen in action programme is planned in the following years. System for supervision of systems for drinking water supply (based on annual drinking water providers reports) is under development, and linking with health service system (regarding drinking water) is anticipated. System is developed under assumption that excellence in mastering of usual hazards within drinking water supply systems is also assurance for mastering other potential unforeseen risks.

Sweden (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The emergency planning and preparedness within the county councils regarding groups most at risk (e.g. elderly, hospitalized) is proposed to be investigated.

The surroundings to the Lake Vänern are at risk for flooding. An agreement has been reached between Vattenfall Sweden (electricity provider and dam owner) and the county administrative board. The agreement allows additional lowering of the lakes water level in order to reduce the risk for flooding.

Context & Constraints:

Populations most at risk should be identified in the programs for emergency prevention and emergency response. This is not always the case as the focus often is on the traditional risks (e.g. fire, releases of hazardous substances, traffic accidents, etc.).

Switzerland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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 which reduce the vulnerability of populations at risk.

Turkey (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

In every 5 Year Development Plan and also mid and short term plan one of the aim is to increase the resilience of vulnerable people. The government initiated a new program "Urban re-generation" and one of

the aim of this program is to build a safe building for people most at risk.

The expenditure of the cost of disasters is spent from Disaster Fund under Disaster Law (Law No: 7269). Disaster Fund is supplemented with annual allocation from yearly national budget. In case of a big event, government decide extra budget for rehabilitation and construction affairs. New buildings constructions expenditure made for victims of disasters are without interest and paid back in 15-20 years.

Context & Constraints:

After Compulsory Disaster Insurance Fund established (only for urban area) there was confusion about the urban and rural areas disaster victims. Most of the poor people have illegal houses (slum dweller) and after a disaster happen, they don't have a legal right of being a beneficiary from disaster fund.

Protection of the people most at risk is a heavy work that needs extra financial sources. Local authorities don't have enough money and specialists for planning poverty reduction works

United Kingdom [\(in English\)](#)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

DWP's role is to promote opportunity and independence for all. Its priorities include working to end poverty in all its forms, helping individuals to achieve their potential through employment, and building a fair and inclusive society.

DWP provides services for children, people of working age, current and future pensioners, disabled people and their carers, and disadvantaged and vulnerable members of society.

Climate change will have an impact on how DWP delivers its objectives as it aims to ensure that such groups are not disproportionately affected by the changing climate.

Hotter drier summers, milder wetter winters, and more frequent extreme weather events such as flooding and heatwaves could mean:

increased likelihood and frequency of damage to homes, buildings and places of work

changes in working behaviour and to employment patterns and opportunities (eg increased seasonal trade)

in the longer term, reduced demand for cold weather payments and winter fuel allowance, and possible need for additional support to help people cope with hotter conditions and water issues.

To mitigate these risks DWP have;

commissioned the Meteorological Office to review the impacts of climate change on our policies and operations. The research considered the effect on the most vulnerable in our society, including pensioners and those on low incomes as well as the potential impact on the way we do business and the need for future policy changes.

As a result DWP will assess existing customers' immediate needs and how climate change will affect them. For example, DWP will examine how previous extreme weather events have influenced the need for crisis loans.

work with the Department of Health and others to assess the needs of the most vulnerable groups in our society, starting with the needs of future pensioners and what services they are likely to require ensure that all DWP Contingency and Resilience Plans build in an assessment of short and long term risks associated with climate change to minimise the impacts on DWP operations that may be caused directly or indirectly by climate change, for example ensuring services such as Jobcentre Plus can continue to reach their customers.

Context & Constraints:

As with the other examples given this work is just commencing and is a work in progress rather than the

finished article. Research is still being carried out to form the evidence base and then the necessary adaptations can be made.

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

Description:

All levels of government have funded the Natural Disaster Mitigation Program (NDMP), directing funding primarily to local mitigation projects. The NDMP commenced in 2003-2004. To 2006-2007 it had invested over \$100 million into mitigation projects. A wide range of natural disaster mitigation works, measures and related activities have been implemented including natural disaster risk management studies, disaster mitigation strategies, disaster warning systems, community awareness and readiness measures, land and building purchase schemes in high risk areas, investment in disaster resilient public infrastructure, and structural works to protect against damage (eg, cyclone shelters, flood levees and retarding basins, bushfire asset protection zones) with priority given to funding cost-effective projects with high returns.

A project to enhance community resilience to natural and man-made disasters amongst culturally and linguistically diverse communities, through increased engagement between these communities and the emergency management sector is being implemented nationally by Emergency Management Australia. This project has been funded by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship. Its aims are to: raise culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities' awareness of emergency management; enhance community resilience to the effects of disasters; and increase CALD community engagement in emergency management volunteer activities. This project is funded for four years (2006-2010) and is a component of the Australian Government National Action Plan (NAP) to Build on Social Cohesion, Harmony and Security.

Context & Constraints:

Emergencies disproportionately affect the disadvantaged and socially excluded in Australian society, including: indigenous communities; people from linguistically diverse backgrounds; and people with disabilities. Emergency planning and arrangements need to cater for the many as well as for the few, and this means social inclusion is a fundamental premise of all such work.

Marshall Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Churtaro B. (2004) Social and Economic Baseline Survey Jenrok Village. Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination
Presley, T. 2005. Effects of the 1998 drought on the freshwater lens in the Laura area, Majuro Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands. (U.S. Dept. of the Interior & U.S. Geological Survey)
World Bank. 2005. Human Development Review of the Pacific Islands: RMI (Draft)
World Bank. 2005. Opportunities to Improve Social Services in the Republic of the Marshall Islands
ADB. 2006. The Marshall Islands. Country Strategy and Program Update
ADB. 2006. Juumemmej. RMI. Social and Economic Report 2005
Economic Policy Planning and Statistics Office (EPPSO). 2006. Community Survey Report
Economic Policy Planning and Statistics Office (EPPSO). 2006. International Best Practice and Specific Recommendations for Improving Economic and Social Development in the Republic of the Marshall Islands
RMI Ministry of Education. 2006. Strategic Plan 2007 - 2011

Context & Constraints:

- Capacity constraints exist within ministries (planning, policy, extension skills, training, marketing, etc.) to promote primary and value added products
 - reliable and stable inter-island shipping service.
 - Greater support and commitment is required from local governments as well as traditional authorities
 - Economic diversification and the building of a more balanced economy remains the most effective solution to temporal declines in the fisheries sector.
 - The sustainability of the current fishing effort requires investigation.
 - Stricter surveillance and monitoring of shipping operations as well as transfer of oil to on-shore tanks may be required.
 - While regulations exist concerning construction projects in the coastal zone, there is a lack of political will in enforcing these regulations. The same applies for solid waste management. EPA needs to enforce regulations rather than focus only on monitoring
-

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

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 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. However improving overall the life opportunities of people increases their ability to help themselves in further reducing their vulnerability to hazards and risks.

The National Welfare Recovery Coordination Group, made up of government and non-government agencies, plans for and delivers coordinated services during major emergency events.

The nationwide network of Rural Support Trusts recognises that rural areas have particular types of vulnerability to different hazard events, and that the base of their economy is reliant on maintaining the production value of their land.

See other core indicators in this section for further context.

Context & Constraints:

Improving the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable groups and communities within society is an ongoing consideration for all areas of government and partner agencies.

Vanuatu (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

It is widely known within Vanuatu that their Women play a vital role in preparing for disaster and transmitting traditional knowledge of coping strategies to the young especially a family unit. They are recognised within communities as the first to provide comfort, assurance, and survival using her traditional

knowledge and practices in times of disasters. These skills are informal education systems that are transmitted from an early age. As such the women are already involved in planning preparedness strategies in some strong traditional based communities in the country. In addition to these skills passed on in life, the Department of Culture has an active 'Women's Culture Programme' whereby they establish women field workers who represent an island or community in rural settings. The women programme covers issues of:

- a. Traditional practices on food processing and security
- b. Traditional knowledge and skills in building strong traditional structures houses
- c. Promote traditional healthy food for healthy kids
- d. Protecting and promoting local languages

The women field workers work in collaboration with respective traditional chiefs on a joint consultation basis on issues relating to culture and tradition to sustain value within the country in the future.

The NAP 2006 - 2016 has a specific activity to ensure that appropriate traditional knowledge and practices are documented and integrated into the DRR and DM information system. At present, research on such is ongoing with Futuna Island.

Context & Constraints:

Traditional knowledge of survival and food security and preservation needs to be documented. At present, the NDRMO is collaborating with the Red Cross for the piloting of this documentation of traditional knowledge in a workshop in the province of Torba.
