

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

## HFA Priority 4, core indicator 4.3:

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

### Know the Risks and Take Action

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

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This report compiles inputs by Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) priority for action 4.3 from 86 countries' final national HFA progress reports in order to better facilitate analysis and provide examples by priority and region. Inputs are provided in their original reporting language.

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

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

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An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

# Africa

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## Algeria (in French)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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## Botswana (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

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

### Context & Constraints:

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

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## Burundi (in French)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

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

### Context & Constraints:

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

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## Cape Verde (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

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

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

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

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

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

**Context & Constraints:**

Para dar seguimento a esta dinâmica será necessária a continuação da elaboração de projectos credíveis e capazes de captar financiamentos, reforço da capacidade nacional de regulação e formação de quadros.

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

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

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

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

Ils sont financés par divers bailleurs de fonds: Banque mondiale (projet FADC), Union Européenne/ COI (Progeco), Coopération française, diaspora, l'AFD, les communautés elles-mêmes...

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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**Cote d'Ivoire** (in French)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

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

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

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

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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**Guinea-Bissau** (in French)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

pas de cadre institutionnel

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

Lack of financial resources and expertise.

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## Madagascar (in French)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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## Malawi (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

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

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

**Context & Constraints:**

Integration of disaster risk reduction polices in general sustainable development policies

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

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

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

- Raised roads and railways networks, the construction of culverts and drifts in roads works to increase the water flow capacity has reduced flood damage to roads and railways during low return period events.
- Strategic investments are planned by the Mozambican Ports and railways company (CFM) to upgrade the Maputo harbor defense against storm surges and cyclones
- The INGC phase II and PPCR phase I studies are underway. These studies will define the ports vulnerability to Climate change risks and the suitable adaptation measures to make ports resilient to predicted future climate risks including sea level rise.

- Relocation of families, public institutions and infrastructures, such as hospitals, schools, electricity and water plants at risk of flooding in Middle and Lower Zambezi and Save Rivers following the 2007 and 2008 floods has reduced the risk from future flood hazards along those river basins.

However:

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

### **Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## **Nigeria** (in English)

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

### **Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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**Senegal** (in French)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

Non respect des textes

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**Sierra Leone** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

Presently a majority of all the economic and development policies being put in place integrate DRR as an integral component of sustainable development.

Thus most national investment systems work very hard to reduce the vulnerabilities and increasing their capacities to minimize existing/potential risks

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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## Tanzania, United Rep of (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

Tanzania is undertaking Environment Act Implementation Program aiming at facilitating efficient realization of the law and ensures smooth collaboration with all sectors. Investors in the country are required to undergo Environment Impact Assessment prior grant of investment certificate. From 2005 to May 2010 more than 250 projects were assessed and 154 of them granted investment certificates.

The Government continues to implement various water supply and sanitation service delivery projects and water resource management interventions. As a result supply of clean and safe water in rural areas has increased from 55.7 percent in 2006/07 to 61% in 2010/11 while in urban areas increased from 74 percent in 2005/6 to 84 percent in 2010/11.

**Context & Constraints:**

The Government effort to reach the vulnerable group is constrained by inadequate fund and technical personnel. Private investment in education and health sector should be encouraged at local community.

The emphasis is still on rehabilitation, expansion and construction of water and sanitation networks and encourages the proper use of latrines and waste disposals as well as upgrading the unplanned settlements.

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## 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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

The country experienced steady growth in 2007 and part of 2008. There has been an increase in employment levels and macro-economic fundamentals look strong. The country also recorded an increase in non – traditional agricultural exports giving more income to the people.

**Context & Constraints:**

The global economic downturn that has driven commodity prices downwards threatens to reverse these gains

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# Americas

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## Anguilla (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

Economic development plans are in the process of being developed for individual sectors. Anguilla does not have a national sustainable development plan as yet but is aware of the need and has recently requested donor assistance to this end. Working with hardware stores to provide selective items to assist householders. The DDM is drafting partnerships with banks and insurance organisation to improve the safety net for poorer households in an attempt to improve access to insurance policies.

### Context & Constraints:

Time & Severe Budgets constraints.

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## Antigua and Barbuda (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

Retrofitting in Schools and Health care facilities is practiced. However, there is no clear policy and it is not mandatory and as a result it is not sustained. Those facilities used as public shelters are inspected annually for intervention before the hurricane season.

### Context & Constraints:

The lack of a comprehensive disaster management plan, policy and a frame work for the Ministry of Education reduces the kind of impact one would expect. When this process is completed it would demonstrate the ministry's ownership for full implementation of DRR in this sector.

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## Argentina (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

Varios programas sociales incluyen la problemática del trabajo, el micro-emprendimiento, la autoconstrucción de viviendas, etc.-

Un logro importante ha sido la instauración de la Asignación Universal por Hijo, que mejoró sensiblemente la situación de una gran parte de la población en extrema pobreza.

También debe destacarse la reducción de la tasa de desempleo durante el último año.

### Context & Constraints:

Sin embargo, aunque la situación social ha mejorado considerablemente, aún no se ha alcanzado el nivel deseable de distribución de riqueza ni de acceso.

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## Barbados (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

Some progress has been made by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs to formulate policies covering elements of economic activity to reduce disaster vulnerability in key economic sectors.

Incentives have been given to householders like providing hurricane shutters, use of hurricane straps in new construction and retrofitting to reducing vulnerability to houses and the built environment

Disaster Management and DRR have been successfully mainstreamed in the Tourism Sector and the sector usually accesses incentives to reduce vulnerability. An equal attempt is being made to mainstream DRR in the agricultural sector and initial consultations have been made with the World Food Programme and CDEMA in providing model planning for DM and DRR in this sector. The adaptation process is yet to be started.

The DEM has plans to engage the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, Industry and Small Business Development, in disaster mitigation planning for the sector and there is already in existence an excellent working mechanism with the Ministry of Agriculture, to provide planning and preparedness support for food and relief supplies in a national crisis. Shifting the focus should not be too difficult.

With regard to the business and productive sectors not enough work has been done beyond the annual hurricane preparedness and response activity.

Barbados is a contributor to the Caribbean Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) through which funds are available to meet response and recovery activities following a major hazard impact. In addition, national contingency funds are available in the appropriate line item in the DEM's annual budget as well as a Catastrophe Fund with a facility for public and private sector contributions. Under CDEMA's Regional Response Mechanism, RRM and the ECDGDM mechanism funds are provided by regional and international donor agencies to meet response and recovery activities.

**Context & Constraints:**

The lack of capacity to promote and lead the process of DM and DRR in the agricultural sector.

Lack of promotion of the economic incentives to the wider population in a sustained way.

**Recommendations**

Collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, Industry and Small Business Development to convene a national consultation on DM and DRR in that sector.

Develop a mass public education and awareness programme highlighting relevant economic incentives available to the population.

Maintain engagement with the financial institutions and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs to take great advantage of the expertise and resources available to enhance programming.

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## **Bolivia** (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

Los programas y proyectos en algunos casos se considera los costos pero no se cuantifican en relacion al componente RRD

**Context & Constraints:**

Poco identificables

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**Brazil** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

Implantação de plano de ação para discussão de responsabilidade social e Defesa Civil, junto ao setor produtivo.

**Context & Constraints:**

A Política Nacional de Defesa Civil aprovada em 1995 apresenta um conjunto de diretrizes e metas visando à redução do impacto imediato dos desastres e dos seus efeitos frente à vulnerabilidade das comunidades. Entretanto devido a fragilidade do Sistema Nacional de Defesa Civil – Sindec, a falta de percepção de risco da sociedade, dentre outras causas, foi realizado em março de 2010 a 1ª Conferência Nacional de Defesa Civil e Assistência Humanitária – CNDC com o objetivo de discutir uma defesa civil mais proativa e eficiente.

Das 100 diretrizes aprovadas na Conferência destacam-se a revisão da legislação de defesa civil com enfoque as ações preventivas, de capacitação e envolvimento da sociedade; a criação da carreira e profissionalização dos agentes de defesa civil com formação operacional, técnica, média e superior; realização de obras preventivas com a realocação de pessoas, a retirada de edificações das áreas vulneráveis, execução de obras de infraestrutura preventiva, recuperação de espaços degradados e reconstrução emergenciais.

A Secretaria Nacional de Defesa Civil alinhada as diretrizes aprovadas na 1ª CNDC participou ativamente na defesa da criação da MP nº 494, de 02.07.2010 e do Dec. Nº 7.257, de 04.08.2010 que tratam de alterações na conduta do Sindec.

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## British Virgin Islands (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

The BVI is highly dependent on a thriving Financial Services Sector that is heavily Information and Communication Technology (ICT) driven, therefore, risk management must be well thought out and considerations for the unavailability of basic utilities addressed. The VI's CDM Strategy and Programming Framework 2009-2013 is to reduce economic losses, among other things, due to man-made and natural hazards and "to protect the major economic sectors and supporting infrastructure systems from the effects of hazards". The VI's CDM strategy notes the need for integration of CDM planning in the private sector, in particular the tourism, financial, banking and insurance sectors and supports the Government's belief that vulnerability to natural and man-made hazards stifles economic opportunities and entrepreneurship, making investment costlier.

Other key contributions of the Strategy to the objectives, vision and programmes of the Government's Manifesto include contributions to Financial Services through the development of a Financial Sector Disaster Recovery Policy Framework and a Risk Reduction Scheme for Banking/Insurance sector. The Financial Services Commission (FSC) was contacted and discussions were held regarding the development of a financial sector disaster recovery policy and framework. It was determined by FSC, that there are no governing laws which require the development of such a framework and as result, they do not have the authority to mandate the development of disaster preparedness and continuity plans for registered businesses. A new strategy to address this matter at the Policy Level will be undertaken in 2010.

A Crisis Communication Plan for the Financial Services Commission exists, however, this needs to be updated and improved based on the lessons learned from previous hazard impacts.

A finalization of the National Recovery Plan and recovery planning in the private sector and financial sector, among other areas of activities, are envisioned.

### Context & Constraints:

The level of preparedness of the private sector is currently low. There is a need for greater integration of disaster management within private development projects and operations. Incorporating disaster risk management into the economic/financial sectors with consideration given to incentives to support such efforts was not achieved. There is minimal support for this initiative as there are no laws in the Virgin Islands mandating private companies to develop plans.

Common challenges which exist within the Finance and Economy Critical Infrastructure group are the lack of standard regulations to address industry players to ensure continuity of operations. There are no specific

DRR standards by which hotels or financial companies must meet or aspire to in order to operate in the Territory. Additionally, the industry leaders, FSC and BVI Tourist Board (BVITB) do not have comprehensive contingency/continuity plans for their respective industries in the event of disasters or service interruptions.

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## Canada (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

Infrastructure Canada Programs provide federal funding support for priority infrastructure projects across Canada. Projects are proposed and managed by either provinces/territories or municipal governments, who also share in project costs. Within these programs, many different categories of investment are considered eligible, including investments into disaster mitigation Infrastructure. Under this category, the federal government can cost share in specific infrastructure projects that involve:

- The construction, modification or reinforcement of structures that protect from, prevent or mitigate potential physical damage resulting from extreme natural events, and impacts or events related to climate change; or,
- the modification, reinforcement or relocation of existing public infrastructure to mitigate the effects of and/or improve resiliency to extreme natural events and impacts or events related to climate change.

The National Strategy for Critical Infrastructure establishes a collaborative, federal-provincial-territorial and private sector approach built around partnerships, risk management and information sharing and protection. The Action Plan for Critical Infrastructure is the blueprint for how the National Strategy will be implemented to enhance the resiliency of Canada's ten critical infrastructure sectors.

### Context & Constraints:

These investments serve to protect key infrastructure and communities, which can mitigate the impacts of extreme natural events on businesses and local economies.

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## 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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

The new Government Administration Building and new schools are highly disaster resistant to earthquakes and hurricanes.

All Government agencies are required to file continuity of operations plans which are updated on an annual basis.

Many Government agencies are involved in disaster drills and exercises.

Data protection mechanisms are entrenched and adopted throughout Government and in the private sector.

A subcommittee (Business Continuity) representing the private sector and business interests is included in the National Emergency Response mechanism.

Storm shuttering of physical infrastructure and back up generators are widely adopted in Government and throughout the private sector.

The National Hurricane Plan is reviewed and updated on an annual basis.

### Context & Constraints:

The electrical network is vulnerable to extreme wind events (Wires are above ground). In the aftermath of a Category 3 or higher hurricane it is likely that there will be resulting power outages and it could take weeks for the power to be restored.

Tourism sector businesses are vulnerable to the impact of hurricanes which may cause business interruptions, damage to property and the environment.

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## Chile (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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

Debido al terremoto se están revisando las normas y estructuras relacionadas con reducción de riesgo de desastres. Se crearon leyes específicas de financiamiento de la reconstrucción y se han establecido

plazos. En esta discusión han participado todos los sectores. El Gobierno desarrolló un Comité de Emergencia que tuvo entre sus objetivos recaudar fondos para enfrentar las necesidades surgidas. Posteriormente, se creó el Comité de Reconstrucción que se ha encargado de implementar las medidas necesarias para la recuperación de las comunidades afectadas. La principal restricción es que estos planes económicos han sido desarrollados de manera reactiva. En situaciones de desastres, Chile tiene una preocupación importante por el restablecimiento de los servicios básicos. A nueve meses del terremoto, la estructura básica de los servicios operaba adecuadamente. Asimismo, el país ha obtenido números azules en los indicadores generales económicos y se han ido pagando los seguros asociados a la emergencia en la zona afectada. Existe en el presupuesto del Ministerio del Interior un fondo para emergencias. Los otros Ministerios tienen normativas que les permiten disponer de fondos en caso de emergencia.

### **Context & Constraints:**

El mayor desafío que se debiera abordar es la generación de un fondo en el presupuesto que esté disponible para estas emergencias. Este debiera ser incorporado en todos los sectores. Además se debiera cambiar la reactividad de estos fondos (que muchas veces se generan por leyes especiales) hacia fondos proactivos que permitan tener un resguardo frente a emergencias futuras. Actualmente, existe un 2% del Presupuesto que se estima para disposición en caso de necesidad, pero no específicamente para el tema de Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres. Para el evento del terremoto, este 2% no estaba disponible. Las diferentes estrategias y políticas desarrolladas por el Gobierno permitieron que la recuperación económica del país no fuera un proceso dificultoso. A pocos meses del desastre, los indicadores económicos generales mostraban una economía sana y en progreso. La situación es distinta cuando el análisis se realiza diferenciando las comunas afectadas de otras. Por ejemplo, el rubro pesquero de las regiones del Maule y Biobío fue duramente castigado por el desastre. El trabajo de organismos no gubernamentales, de la empresa privada y del gobierno ha sido clave para la recuperación económica de las comunas afectadas. Los desafíos futuros implican una mayor coordinación de las iniciativas. Un ejemplo positivo en este aspecto es el plan de reconstrucción liderado por el Ministerio de Vivienda y Urbanismo que incorporó a sectores claves en este proceso. Otro ejemplo es el Ministerio de Salud que en su política para el decenio incorporó indicadores directamente relacionados con la RRD.

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## **Colombia** (in Spanish)

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

### **Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### **Description:**

En Colombia ha sido una de las mayores preocupaciones la estructuración de estrategias y mecanismos para reducir la vulnerabilidad del Estado ante desastres naturales, en donde el análisis de la protección

de las actividades y los sectores productivos se convierte en uno de los objetivos estratégicos para minimizar o evitar los impactos negativos sobre estos.

Actualmente y en el marco del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo se vienen implementando varios proyectos que buscan incidir en la reducción de la vulnerabilidad de sectores específicos y la vulnerabilidad fiscal del Estado.

Los diferentes eventos a lo largo de este año que se han presentado en el país han afectado el sector comercial lo que directamente influye en la economía de las diferentes regiones; por esto la preocupación del Gobierno colombiano en el sentido de generar no solo programas para la recuperación inmediata de estos sino también lograr políticas que logren reducir su vulnerabilidad.

Con el fin de mitigar el impacto de los desastres naturales a las pequeñas y medianas empresas, se viene trabajando de la mano con El Ministerio de Comercio a través de BANCOLDEX, poniendo a disposición de estas un cupo especial de crédito nacional para atención de Empresarios damnificados.

Por otra parte el Ministerio de Agricultura como las agremiaciones de los sectores agropecuarios han incentivado la construcción y consolidación líneas de fomento, financiamiento y aseguramiento agropecuarios, y programas para alivio de los agricultores afectados a través de la compra de cartera y el refinanciamiento de créditos agropecuarios.

#### **Context & Constraints:**

El Gobierno a través de su institucionalidad y en especial la del Departamento Nacional de Planeación está generando directrices encaminadas para la consecución de un desarrollo para todos y las acciones de las instituciones de orden nacional, regional y municipal, las cuales se enmarcan en su quehacer funcional. No necesariamente están totalmente direccionadas a reducir la vulnerabilidad de las actividades económicas, en la actualidad se generan acciones más reactivas que prospectivas frente al manejo de dicha vulnerabilidad, como limitaciones estructurales se encuentran entre otras:

Las deficiencias en la generación e interpretación de la información conducente a optimizar la Gestión del Riesgo en los procesos productivos.

Los pocos análisis y estudios correlacionados con la determinación de los niveles de vulnerabilidad de las actividades económicas a todo nivel por parte del Estado y los gremios de cada uno de los sectores.

Falta de una política de aseguramiento sectorial para que el sector asegurador desarrolle esta temática con sus respectivos mecanismos.

Falta de promoción de herramientas para la transferencia del riesgo de desastres a nivel nacional,

Falta de recursos que permitan establecer políticas de choque que conlleven acciones de prevención más que de atención y la falta de voluntad de los empresarios y agricultores para tomar las diferentes modalidades de seguros que se ofrecen al respecto.

La localización no estratégica de muchos de los cultivos y la explotación ganadera se desarrollan en zonas de alto riesgo; como zonas de inundación sin tener en cuenta medidas de protección.

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## **Costa Rica** (in Spanish)

#### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

#### **Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

Un programa de Inversiones Públicas del Ministerio de Planificación y Política Económica que ha generado guías para las propuestas de inversión donde la variable de riesgo es considerada. Un programa de emergencias de la Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, a cargo de los hospitales, que genera estudios sobre riesgo para la mejora y reforzamiento de los hospitales, un programa de edificaciones del Ministerio de Educación que realiza estudios y construye escuelas con criterio de riesgo, un Ministerio de Obras Públicas que está realizando el reforzamiento de puentes, un Instituto de Electricidad que realiza estudios de vulnerabilidad para la construcción de las plantas hidroeléctricas, Un instituto de Acueductos y Alcantarillados que reconstruye el alcantarillado de la capital para reducir su vulnerabilidad y diseña los planes de mejora para los acueductos, entre otros.

**Context & Constraints:**

No se cuenta con una base de datos que recoja todas las iniciativas y que permita un reporte con los por menores.

**Cuba** (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

Todos los sistemas nacionales y sectoriales de inversión pública están incorporados los costos y beneficios de la Reducción de Riesgos de Desastres y en los planes de reordenamiento territorial están previstas las medidas para evitar el surgimiento de nuevas vulnerabilidades en el reordenamiento de la infraestructura nacional y territorial, en donde se presta atención particular a las escuelas, institutos de segunda enseñanza, universidades, así como los hospitales, policlinicas y centros de salud.

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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## **Dominican Republic** (in Spanish)

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

### **Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### **Description:**

- Se esta trabajando en la elaboración del plan Nacional de gestión de Riesgo Sísmico.

-Estamos en la etapa final de la actualización de las recomendaciones provisionales para el Análisis Sísmico de Estructuras.

- Esta en el poder ejecutivo para fines de oficialización los reglamentos de supervisión general de obras (donde se exigirá la supervisión privada en proyectos de infraestructuras vitales y edificaciones en altura y centros comerciales y oficinas) y el de seguridad contra incendios.

- Se estan realizando evaluaciones de las infraestructuras vitales de salud y educacion

### **Context & Constraints:**

- Crear mecanismos para hacer cumplir las leyes de construcción, asegurándonos que en las mismas se incorpore la RRD.

- Es necesario definir y aplicar un plan de reforzamiento de estructura vitales

-Mejorar las normas y estandares tecnicos el diseño de infraestructura publica, los procedimietnos para los estudios de diseño y localizacion de obra, y la la evaluacion de la calidad de la construccion y su mantenimiento.

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## **Ecuador** (in Spanish)

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

### **Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

Las políticas y los planes sectoriales que se derivan del Plan Plurianual de Desarrollo elaborado por la Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo SENPLADES, son concebidas como la suma de partes y elementos dispersos. Tiene una mirada integradora, basada en un enfoque de derechos que va más allá de la entrada sectorialista tradicional, y tiene como ejes la sustentabilidad ambiental, la Reducción de Riesgos y las equidades de género, generacional, intercultural y territorial. La armonización de lo sectorial con los objetivos nacionales es un gran esfuerzo de coordinación y articulación interestatal para conjugar la problemática, las políticas y las visiones sectoriales con los grandes intereses nacionales del país con el fin de lograr el desarrollo sustentable.

**Context & Constraints:**

Contar con el nuevo modelo de Gestión Integral de Reducción de Riesgos, este nuevo esquema de planificación nacional implica la construcción de un sólido proceso participativo. En este contexto, la formulación del Plan Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos, responde a un proceso sostenido de consulta que inició con la elaboración del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2009-2013 que incorpora la Reducción de Riesgos y se caracteriza por la diversidad de actores que forman parte del mismo, y se concibe en varios momentos para la ejecución de políticas, grupos focales, consultas ciudadanas, tanto a nivel nacional como territorial, así como también diálogo y concertación con los actores sociales e institucionales.

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## El Salvador (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

El gobierno actual contempla institucionalizar y dinamizar un sistema de gestión del ordenamiento ambiental y desarrollo del territorio con visión de cuenca, como elemento indisociable de la planificación, que integre gestión de riesgo enfocada en la sustentabilidad y basada en la prevención, mitigación, adaptación y efectiva protección civil frente al cambio climático.

Así mismo contempla dar mantenimiento y mejorar la red de hospitales y centros de salud, invertir en infraestructura educativa para acercar los centros educativos a las comunidades, mejorando y dando mantenimiento a la infraestructura existente.

**Context & Constraints:**

Si bien es cierto, en el actual Plan Quinquenal se refleja la importancia de la Reducción de Riesgos a

Desastres incorporados en el plan de inversión pública. Existen avances, sin embargo no se han alcanzado los objetivos propuestos, debido a las condiciones financieras en las que se encuentra el país y a la reorientación de fondos debido a las distintas emergencias que se han presentado a finales del año recién pasado y este año.

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## Guatemala (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

El Decreto 25-2010 Ley de la Actividad Aseguradora, aprobado el 14 de julio 2010 cuyos objetivos y alcances establecen modernizar la legislación de seguros con una serie de acciones que dinamicen el mercado de seguros en Guatemala. Fortalece una creciente demanda de aseguramiento ante los efectos de fenómenos adversos, contribuyendo a reducir la vulnerabilidad en las actividades económicas, al disminuir el impacto negativo sobre sectores productivos y económicos del país.

Guatemala participa en un trabajo de transferencia de riesgo con el financiamiento del BID, BM, BCIE y la Federación Interamericana de empresas de seguros FIDES en el marco del proyecto "Apoyo al Desarrollo de los Seguros Agropecuarios en Centro América", y recientemente con la Universidad de California en Berkley en un proyecto piloto sobre seguro agropecuario por índices climáticos para las cooperativas de café en Guatemala.

Otro mecanismo desarrollado para reducir la vulnerabilidad en las actividades económicas es el fortalecimiento de las operaciones de pequeñas y medianas empresas –PYMES-, por ser éstas las mayores generadoras de empleo, estrechamente relacionado a un incremento del consumo. Lo que contribuye a reactivar la economía post eventos.

El BID y FIDES han firmado un acuerdo de entendimiento para el financiamiento de un proyecto sobre microseguro en la región. Guatemala participa a través de la Asociación Guatemalteca de Instituciones de Seguros AGIS, Con lo que se estaría fortaleciendo a las PYMES.

### Context & Constraints:

Es importante promover en los sectores privado y público el uso de seguros de daños y pérdidas, ya que actualmente sólo el 3% del universo comercial de Guatemala está asegurado. Por ello para los evento de Agatha Pacaya, del total del impacto Q.7,855.7 millones, sólo 240.5 millones pudieron recuperarse por medio de los seguros, dejando Q7,434.5 sin respaldo. De existir regulaciones para obtener seguros de daño y pérdida, en el sector privado, y una obligación para las construcciones del Estado, sería menor el impacto negativo que sufriría el país.

Es importante fomentar el aseguramiento contra fenómenos hidrometeorológicos, asumiendo desde el nivel central un porcentaje de las primas, dado los escasos recursos con que cuentan los gobiernos locales, se ha considerado una opción que permita diversificar el riesgo y reducir la incidencia que hacia los presupuestos estatales están representando los daños y pérdidas producidos por el recurrente impacto de los desastres en Guatemala.

Lo anterior implica generar condiciones previas en las cuales se ha considerado centrar parte del accionar de las instancias de gobierno en coordinación y con el apoyo de la sociedad civil y el sector empresarial.

Los principales retos radican en:

Estandarizar la información del riesgo y sus componentes

Mejorar las metodologías de indicadores de riesgo y su gestión

Mejorar la metodología que permita la generación de escenarios ante eventos extremos

Generar y difundir técnicas para reducir las vulnerabilidades en comunidades con altos índices de desigualdad .

Acciones que podrán ser realizadas en la medida que se logre la continuidad del personal técnico de las instituciones relacionadas a la temática y la profesionalización del mismo.

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## Honduras (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

El problema central es. Que no ha habido una continuidad ni permanencia ni un compromiso real de las instituciones que forman parte del SINAGER. En los planes se ha reflejado pero hasta ahora se empiezan a hacer las consideraciones presupuestarias para atender el tema , sin embargo los recursos son insuficientes. Falta la aplicación de la normativa y otros aspectos legales.cha y que fortalecer los niveles de coordinación interinstitucional

### Context & Constraints:

Falta fortalecer las políticas de prevención. falta transparencia en el otorgamiento de los permisos de construcción, lo que crea lugares que ya son inhabitables.

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## Jamaica (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

Agriculture and Tourism sectors mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction.

Tourism facilities retrofitted.

Public infrastructure agencies(JPS, NWA, NWC, etc) incorporating DRR in upgrading systems.

**Context & Constraints:**

Little or no mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction principles into the National Macro-Economic Planning Policy inspite of inclusion in National Planning document, Vision 2030.

Cost constraints may influence implementation of policies. Some procedures are short-cut.

**Mexico** (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

La Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación (SAGARPA), presenta informes preventivos, manifestaciones de impacto ambiental (MIA) y estudios de riesgo en los principales sectores productivos del país, los cuales pueden ser realizados por instituciones de investigación, colegios o asociaciones profesionales. En el marco del Consejo Mexicano para el Desarrollo Rural Sustentable (CMDRS) organismo integrado por 142 miembros representantes de las organizaciones campesinas de los sectores social y privado, instituciones académicas, cámaras legislativas y dependencias del Programa Especial Concurrente, se discute la compra de seguros catastróficos para estos sectores productivos.

**Context & Constraints:**

Etiquetar recursos para la RRD en la cadena de producción del país.

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## Nicaragua (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

A través del Programa Regional para la Reducción de la Vulnerabilidad y Degradación Ambiental, PREVDA y en coordinación con MARENA, INETER, MAGFOR, entre otras instituciones, se cuenta con la experiencia en la Sub cuenca del Río Malacatoya, donde participan aproximadamente 600 productores de los municipios de Boaco, Santa Lucía, Teustepe, San Lorenzo, San José de los Remates, Ciudad Darío, Tipitapa y Granada en la dinámica de construcción de gestión territorial intermunicipal, competencia exclusiva de los gobiernos locales en coordinación con la Asociación de Municipios de Nueva Segovia (AMUNSE) y Boaco (AMUB). El principal logro ha sido la ejecución de las subvenciones de desarrollo local para el manejo y regeneración natural del suelo, capacitar a 282 productores de la sub cuenca que han incorporado en sus sistemas productivos mejores prácticas en el manejo de recursos hídricos, recursos naturales y riesgo; la elaboración de 38 planes de fincas con metodología participativa correspondiente al sistema agroforestal.

En el 2009 y en el marco del Programa de Desarrollo Local y Seguridad Alimentaria, impulsado por el INIFOM y con apoyo de la Comunidad Europea, se han establecido coordinaciones para la ejecución de proyectos intermunicipales coordinados entre la Asociación de Municipios de Nueva Segovia (AMUNSE) y la Asociación de Municipios del Norte (AMUPNOR). También se ha avanzado en coordinación con la Asociación de Municipios de Rivas y la Asociación de Municipios por la protección de la laguna de Apoyo (AMICTLAN), en la promoción de una visión de planificación integral del territorio para consolidar los procesos de gestión y el desarrollo de la economía local.

### Context & Constraints:

La complejidad en el uso de los estudios y planes de gestión de riesgo limita el aprovechamiento máximo de éstos; por los Comunitarios para lograr la implementación de criterios de sostenibilidad de gestión integral de riesgos y de las acciones promovidas en el territorio.

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## Panama (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

El Instituto de Seguro Agropecuario cuenta con seguros complementarios, Agroforestales y ganaderos, que los protege en caso de eventos climáticos ocasionados por la naturaleza, además ofrece póliza de seguros para el productor.

En la parte de infraestructura de comunicación, el Ministerio de Obras Públicas incorporó la consideración costo-beneficio de la reducción de riesgo a desastre (RRD), en la planificación y estudios de preinversión del proyecto binacional sobre el Río Sixaola planteado a realizarse en dos etapas.

Construcción Puente provisional tipo Bailey: Para el reemplazo provisional de la estructura actual, la cual presenta un avanzado estado de deterioro y un excesivo período de servicio (100 años), lo que implica una alta probabilidad que ocurra un eventual colapso.

Construcción del puente binacional sobre el río Sixaola: De acuerdo con los niveles de servicios como proyecto que forma parte del corredor Atlántico del Programa Mesoamericano, se ha incluido la identificación de amenazas vulnerabilidades y riesgo. Con evaluación Ex – antes se realizó la evaluación de emplazamiento donde se determinó que el sitio es poco vulnerable, con muy bajo componente de riesgo a desastre y bajo desarrollo de la calidad ambiental.

La incorporación del análisis de riesgo a desastre se constituye como un elemento que da sostenibilidad a las inversiones para el desarrollo del país, incorporado desde la misma planificación y concretado en los estudios de pre-inversión.

Además la Contraloría General de la República cuenta con un manual de evaluación de infraestructura del gobierno nacional para el caso de ser objeto de aseguramiento.

**Context & Constraints:**

A nivel gubernamental se cuenta con pocas políticas para la protección de bienes, el hecho de no contar con una política económica definida para el caso de emergencia, es una limitante, ya que difícilmente se pudieran asignar fondos para la adquisición del mismo.

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

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

Las políticas y planes sectoriales de reducción de riesgos aún no fueron incorporados en procesos de desarrollo económico, con excepción de medidas adoptadas por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería con la creación de un Departamento de Gestión de Riesgos, la infraestructuras claves como ser hospitales y escuelas se encuentran en un proceso incipiente de adopción de medidas de reforzamiento estructurales y no estructurales.

**Context & Constraints:**

El país no ha adoptado la transversalización de la reducción de riesgos en sus políticas sectoriales, aún así no podemos dejar de mencionar algunos ministerios que lo han hecho, a través de programas con la cooperación internacional. Las limitaciones son importantes en el campo financiero, cultural y de tecnología.

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

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

El Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (MEF) con la Directiva General N° 001-2011-EF/68.01, aprobada mediante Resolución Directoral N° 003-2011-EF/68.01 publicada el 09 de Abril de 2011, actualizó la Directiva General del Sistema Nacional de Inversión Pública (SNIP) (que incluye el análisis de riesgos de desastres para la formulación de expedientes técnicos de inversión), agilizando los procedimientos, reduciendo costos y tiempos, permitiendo un mejor acceso a la información, una mayor transparencia en los procedimientos y un incremento en la calidad de los proyectos, en general implementa mejoras sustantivas que beneficiarán directamente a los gobiernos regionales y locales y permitirán al país contar con proyectos de inversión de calidad que ayuden a reducir las brechas en la provisión de servicios públicos.

Se ha iniciado un Programa Presupuestal Estratégico (presupuesto por resultados) para la Reducción de Riesgos de Desastres en el Perú. Sin embargo, los planes económicos y sectoriales productivos deben aún incorporar, más claramente, el enfoque de gestión de riesgos de desastre.

El MVC, tiene el Reglamento Nacional de Edificaciones, aprobado por D.S N°011 -2006 VIVIENDA del 08/05/2006, donde se establecen las condiciones mínimas de seguridad para desarrollar proyectos de abastecimiento de agua y de saneamiento.

Respecto a la Planificación de la Emergencia la SUNASS ha publicado el Reglamento de Calidad de Prestador de Servicios de Saneamiento, aprobado por Resolución del Consejo Directivo N° 011-2007 SUNASS – CD, que en su Anexo 5 “Medidas que debe adoptar las Empresas Prestadoras de Servicios (EPS) para situaciones de emergencia”.

El sector salud, por norma garantizó el financiamiento de inversiones en su Sector. D.U. N° 022-2009, D.U. N° 016-2009.

DU N° 036-2008, declara en Emergencia los establecimientos de Salud del Sector Salud y autoriza Transferencia de Partidas de la PCM a favor del MINSA para el mantenimiento en los Establecimientos de Salud.

R.M. N° 830-2008/MINSA, aprueba la transferencia financiera a los Gob. Regionales para el mantenimiento de establecimientos de salud.

La Política Nacional de Hospitales Seguros frente a los desastres, aprobada por Decreto Supremo N° 009-2010-SA de fecha 24.04.2010 se encuentra en proceso de implementación.

El Ministerio de Educación viene desarrollando el Programa de Colegios emblemáticos, por el que se está mejorando la infraestructura de Centro Educativos con muchos años de antigüedad y el Programa de Mantenimiento de Locales Escolares 2010; que se viene concluyendo en el año en curso.

**Context & Constraints:**

Por ser reciente la aprobación del Plan Bicentenario, está pendiente la necesaria articulación con el Presupuesto General de la República, que debe incluir los programas estratégicos convenidos.

Existe dificultad en la implementación a nivel Regional y local sobre la inversión pública.

Del sector, Vivienda, Construcción y Saneamiento, la Unidad de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental de la DNS aprueba dentro de los estudios de impacto ambiental, los análisis de vulnerabilidad y la propuesta de planes de contingencia, los cuales deben ser verificados durante la ejecución de la obra por la OMA – Oficina de Medio Ambiente, quien no cumple con su cometido ante la falta de personal.

No existe partidas presupuestales específicas para la reducción de riesgo en formas permanente en el Sector Salud a nivel de los tres niveles de gobierno.

## **Saint Kitts and Nevis** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

There has been relatively little progress in the 'means of verification' areas listed above.

**Context & Constraints:**

Technical and Financial resources are required

## **Saint Lucia** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

General insurance coverage for Hurricane and Seismic impacts has been secured under the Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Scheme (CCRIF).

Some investment has been undertaken to retrofit some schools and other critical facilities like the main hospital and police stations; however the systematic protection of the economic and productive sectors (re: DRR) is still lacking.

**Context & Constraints:**

Policy makers apparent lack of appreciation for DRR considerations at all levels is a challenge which may be surmounted by DRR cost-benefit presentations being made to them.

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## Turks and Caicos Islands (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

Following the passage of Hurricane Ike, infrastructural projects were retrofitted to include those relating to Education, Health, and Disaster Management. The program was primarily based on funding provided by the UK Government

**Context & Constraints:**

The sustainability of the program framework that was adapted will be key going forward, and its implementation in none recovery efforts much become a priority

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## United States of America (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

The United States recognizes that business interruption is a major cause of losses in the wake of disaster events and that many small businesses that close their doors after a disaster will not reopen. A number of programs are in place to address the needs of the private sector and help build resilience to disasters. The National Response Framework developed by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) includes long-term recovery with representation from a broad spectrum of federal agencies that can provide assistance. To aid disaster recovery, DHS participates in the interagency Long-Term Community Recovery Emergency Support Function, "ESF #14," coordinated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, working, as with response, at both the national and field levels. During recovery operations, ESF #14 also works with chambers of commerce, as well as with a host of other private-sector organizations, to determine and articulate community-recovery priorities.

### Context & Constraints:

See above.

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## Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

Una de las estrategias implementadas por el gobierno, para reducir la vulnerabilidad económica, ha sido la diversificación de las actividades económicas y la búsqueda de nuevos socios comerciales en el exterior. Pesé a esto, Venezuela continúa siendo un país fuertemente dependiente del ingreso petrolero.

**Context & Constraints:**

Con el fin de impulsar la economía nacional, incentivar la producción nacional en todos los sectores.

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# Asia

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## Bangladesh (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

Agriculture is the major sector that employ majority of the rural population in Bangladesh. As a result, new studies initiated to understand approaches to make agricultural more resilient to disaster in the context of climate change and variability in flood, saline prone and drought-prone areas. DAE introduced new crop varieties. Coastal and wetland biodiversity project of the government is implementing in partnership with the community and civil society for sustainable management of four ecologically critical areas the coastal and wetland sites. This is a pilot demonstration which is intended to incorporate in the policy and legislation for replication in other ecological critical areas. Following the flood and cyclone in 2007, major economic recovery initiatives incorporated DRR as one of the key element. Support to small scale enterprise affected by the disasters is an example, practiced by all development and humanitarian partners of the government. DoF with assistance from development partners is executing programme targeting to Cyclone sidr affected fisher groups.

### Context & Constraints:

Economic and productive sectoral policies are implemented by various ministries and line departments at local level. Mainstreaming objectives are yet to be achieved beyond MoFDM and ministry of agriculture. Inadequate harmonization of policies and planning and coordination among the sectoral Ministries as well as its enforcement are among the key constraints.

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## Brunei Darussalam (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

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**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

In the large investment project DRR is included and special funds are incorporated.

**Context & Constraints:**

To reduce the vulnerability of economic activities it is necessary implement in the economic and productive sectoral policies and plans on disaster risk reduction and preparedness strategies at all levels and timeframes (e.g., long-term monitoring and measures) as well the legal frameworks. In cooperation in the areas of risk assessment and disaster reduction with the private sector, insurance companies, government authorities and research institutes will increase the sensibility and resilience of economic infrastructure following main points:- Supply Systems such as Water and Sewage, Food, Health and Emergency Services/Disaster Management - Energy Industry - Traffic and Transportation Systems - Communication and Information Systems - Public Authorities and Administration - Financial, Monetary and Insurance Systems - Dangerous and Hazardous Substances - Others such as the Media, Science and Culture.

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

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

Agriculture is one of the key sectors in India which provides livelihoods to near about 60% of the population and is vital for food security. One of the key focuses of the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) is to accelerate agricultural growth and increase the incomes derived from this sector through appropriate policy interventions, improvement of infrastructure and introducing agrarian reforms. . The Vision 2020 document prepared by Ministry of Agriculture tries to spell out some of the strategic areas of intervention in the agricultural sector which are as follows:

Increased investments in agriculture.

Improved Institutional and Credit Support .

Diversification of Agricultural products .

Adequate supply of water and emphasis on rainfed ecosystem .

Government of India has also introduced the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) to provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of a crop failure due to natural calamities, pest attacks and other crop diseases.It covers all types of food crops.

Some of the other major programmes implemented by Ministry of Agriculture which have inbuilt DRR elements

are :

1)National Watershed Development Project.

2)Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone Areas.

3) Drought Prone Area Development Programme.

4) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme.

5) Special Central Assistance to State Plan Scheme on Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Area in north eastern states of India.

**Context & Constraints:**

Inequality in the distribution of land and insecurity of tenure are the two major problems in the agricultural sector in India which affect the overall sectoral productivity .Also since green revolution in 1960 there has been no major technological progress which contributed to increased production. The major challenge is to ensure accelerated agricultural growth through introduction of land reforms with focus on tenancy laws, common property resources; management of waste and distribution of surplus lands. The major focus at present is to introduce innovative methods of cultivation, new crop varieties, soil conservation measures, water harvesting techniques and advanced irrigation technologies.

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**Indonesia** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

There have been a number of efforts by the stakeholders to related economic sector planning to reduce the vulnerability of the people. However, specific efforts to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities have only been limited to several areas that have just been hit by major disasters, particularly as part of the post-disaster recovery initiatives. The legislation that supports this issue has been enacted, i.e. the Law No. 11 year 2005 on the International Covenant on the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Related to fiscal policy there has been a program called AGEFIS 2 that attempts to predict the impact of policy decisions on the economic aspects such as economic growth, employment and the number of poor people, which are aligned with fiscal policies for climate change and economic objectives that support growth, employment and poor people (pro growth, pro jobs and pro poor).

In the field of agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture has started to develop programs to diversify food crops to reduce vulnerability to climate change and disaster. The Ministry of Finance has developed an incentive program for business that implements disaster risk reduction through their business activities. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery has also formulated disaster risk sensitive plans that are pro job and pro poor. Several state-owned enterprises have integrated disaster risk reduction aspects in their business activities.

**Context & Constraints:**

The main constraint in implementing policies and plans that may reduce the vulnerability of economic activities is the lack of understanding and awareness among the relevant stakeholders and policy makers of the importance of this particular issue. Policies and planning in the economic and industry sectors have affected the people's vulnerability. Community development initiatives implemented to reduce economic vulnerability have mostly been done in the framework of stand-alone projects, so that they are not sustainable.

The raise of Indonesia's position into middle income countries has influenced the provision of development grants to Indonesia. The social economic development paradigm that is pro growth, pro jobs and pro poor has not been consistently applied by the government, the private sector and the civil society. Ministry of Manpower's Regulation related to outsourcing employment has had a significant social impact on the society. In future it is expected that the stakeholders could better develop and implement sectoral policies and plans that may reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.

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**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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

The Cabinet Office promotes the enhancement of disaster reduction activities of corporations including the development of BCP (Business Continuity Plans). The "Business Continuity Guideline" to promote the development of BCP for enterprises was developed in 2005. For better understanding and more use of the Guideline, a practical guide of the Guideline was published in March 2007. In addition, amendment of Basic Disaster Management Plan (February 2008) clarified the role of the national and local governments in supporting the development of corporate BCP. According to the survey result in 2009, 28 percent of the large-scale enterprises (58%, including enterprises developing the BCP) and 13 percent of medium-size enterprises (27%, including enterprises developing the BCP) have developed the BCP. Furthermore, the Development Bank of Japan launched a new lending mechanism (disaster reduction rating system) for disaster countermeasures promotion projects, as an incentive for corporate disaster reduction activities.

**Context & Constraints:**

The efforts have been recently started, and more supportive activities, especially for the medium and small sized enterprises, are expected.

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## Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

The government of Lao PDR has made sound progress in their efforts to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities more recently through the implementation of a variety of DRR/DRM initiatives (significant projects/plans/strategies listed below), many in cooperation with International Organisations and INGOSs, with the most significant projects being implemented in the latter half of the HFA reporting period:

- Disaster DRR Information reporting and management tool allowing for more comprehensive DRR policy, planning and strategy.
- NAPA
- NSEDP (6th NSEDP 2006-10 and Draft 7th NSEDP 2011-15)
- Draft NDMP
- PM Order of July 2010 on Severe Weather Response
- Strategic Plan On Disaster Risk Management in Lao PDR 2020, 2010 and action plan
- Mainstreaming of DRR into the education system

- Health Pandemic preparedness plan
- Business Continuity Plan for 10 government agencies under 9 ministries
- Operationalizing Strategic Plan for Disaster Management in Lao PDR for implementation 2011
- CBDRR initiatives
- National Hazard & Risk Mapping Assessment and Tools

A noteworthy effort towards this cause is the GFDRR supported project through the World Bank, entitled “Strengthening in-country capacity for post-disaster reconstruction and recovery planning in Lao PDR” which was implemented from October 2009 to December 2010 by the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) with technical assistance from ADPC. The projects aim was:

- 1) to development of a national methodology and strengthen the capacity of the Lao Government to conduct damage, loss and needs assessments
  - 2) to formulate recovery and reconstruction plans within the MPI, NDMO and other sectoral Ministries.
- The activities included the development of standard methodology on post disaster needs assessment for Lao PDR and capacity building of government officials from various sectors and various levels on how to undertake post disaster needs assessment.

### **Context & Constraints:**

#### **Constraints:**

Institutionalization of the economic and productive policies and plans at central level will take time to decentralizing to local level to reduce economic vulnerability may even take longer time. The implementation of the recent DRR initiatives to benefit Economic and productive sectoral policies and plans will take time

#### **The Way Forward**

Continued engagement by government of Lao with International Organisations and INGOS to further the current ongoing DRR implemented initiatives and capacity toward costs and benefits of DRR being incorporated into the planning of public investment.

## **Lebanon** (in English)

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

### **Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### **Description:**

The Lebanese economy is currently heavily reliant on the tourism and services industry. As such, when a disaster occurs, the Lebanese economy is inevitably adversely affected.

Despite the fact that there is an existing capacity to work towards reducing the vulnerability of economic activities in the case of disasters, progress on this front has not been significant.

Since 2000, school safety building measures have been taken into consideration when building new school

buildings.

**Context & Constraints:**

The main constraint is that investment policies do not account for Disaster Risk Management.

Recommendations include:

- Including provisions for Disaster Risk Management in all policies and economic plans

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## Malaysia (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

Measures and investment through the national development plans are progressively reducing underlying vulnerability factors and pursuing sustainable development. In particular, in view of flood is the most significant natural hazard in Malaysia, the government have been substantially investing in flood mitigation projects to reduce such risks and the implications to other economic activities. One such example is the Stormwater Management and Road Tunnel (SMART) that had been constructed as an innovative solution to alleviate the problem of flash flood in Kuala Lumpur. The 9.7 km tunnel, which integrates both stormwater management and motorway, diverts flood water from entering the city centre during heavy downpours.

In conjunction with the Disaster Awareness Day 2011, the Safe Hospital and Health Facilities Seminar was organised to raise awareness and build capacity of health stakeholders towards ensuring the facilities remain accessible and functioning at maximum capacity during and immediately after disasters/emergencies. Several measures for protecting hospitals or health facilities from disasters were identified, including ensuring risk reduction in the design and construction of all new health facilities; improving the non-structural and functional vulnerability of existing health facilities; adopting legislative and financial measures to select and retrofit the most critical facilities to increase levels of protection; strong commitment from the highest political level, and support and contribution from all sectors of society.

**Context & Constraints:**

The initiation of the 'Schools and Hospitals Safe from Disaster' Campaign is expected to stimulate greater efforts in reducing risks of critical infrastructure to disasters. Development of guidelines and tools will be useful to steer the progress. Also, dissemination of information on experiences and good practices of pioneers is crucial to expedite such efforts.

## **Maldives** (in English)

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

### **Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### **Description:**

Agriculture projects by Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture are targeted and prioritized to farmers in vulnerable communities per se communities prone to natural disasters such as flooding or tsunami. MoFA also has a loan scheme in association with the BML to give loans to rural farmers with a main aim to make them more resilient to natural hazards and to increase recovery from calamities. Subsidies are given to electricity and fishing business, while a 30% duty is taken if cargo is unloaded at regional ports.

Following the recent economic downturn emanating from the global recession, the government has provided the following support to the key industries identified as most vulnerable and directly related to the overall poverty dynamics within the country.

- o Fuel subsidy provided to fisheries sector to revive fish catch and to incentivize local fisherman to commence fisheries activities which remained largely inactive due to the low fish catch and high operational cost of the fishing fleet

- o Subsidy provided to the agricultural sector to revive and boost agricultural productivity

- o Soft loan schemes introduced especially aimed towards fisheries and agriculture sector

Soft loan scheme has also been introduced targeted towards micro, small and medium enterprises to provide working capital injection and assist in the start of business

Electricity subsidy introduced at the household level to cushion shocks to household disposable income emanating from major oil price fluctuations in the international market

Policy introduced to revive regional economies by waiving 30% of the dutiable amount for cargo unloaded at regional ports.

Support measures instituted at the regional level to provide business support services to micro-small and medium enterprise. In this regard, a business development service centre have been instituted both in North and South of the country to provide business advisory and counselling services

Credit facility established through State Bank of India to address foreign exchange shortages in the domestic market which enable easy import of essential commodities from India and stabilization of market prices and availability of essential commodities in the domestic market. This essentially provided a relief to the trading community importing key items crucial for consumption and availability of items such as aggregate and gravel which are essential for construction industry.

### **Context & Constraints:**

Factors contributing to a slow down of the industry could be a scale down of public sector investment projects largely related to the budget crisis

The global financial sector meltdown resulted in difficulties to raise finance in the tourism sector to construct the 60 odd resorts leased which in turn reduced the level of work available for local construction firms.

Budgetary constraint is the main factor which impeded completion of settlement of IDPs –not necessarily the slowdown in the construction industry.

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## Mongolia (in English)

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

### **Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### **Description:**

The Government of Mongolia makes a national investment plan for each financial year. The sectors make their action plans and receive funding from the state budget on an annual basis as well. The sectors include in their annual budgets the costs related to disaster prevention, risk reduction, response, and recovery. However, the allocation for disaster related activities are relatively small.

### **Context & Constraints:**

Disaster prevention activities are almost not conducted because the amount budgeted for disaster risk reduction activities is too small. Only recovery measures are taken after the disaster has already hit with financing from the reserve funds of the Government. Therefore, a legal amendment needs to be done stating that the central government and each sector must have reserves and financial resources set aside for disaster risk reduction activities.

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## Nepal (in English)

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

### **Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

Although there is significant effort to mainstream disaster risk reduction (DRR) into broader development plans, DRR efforts have yet to be dealt with truly cross-cutting theme among different sectoral investments. Sectoral policies such as National Agriculture Policy 2004, National Shelter Policy 1996 (2053 BS), National Urban Policy 2006, etc. have incorporated the disaster risk reduction issues. However, implementation of these policies is weak.

The investment in different infrastructure is not prioritized in accordance with their contribution to vulnerability reduction and contribution to building resiliency of the communities. Public infrastructures hardly comply with seismic safety of the new construction. There is urgent need to strengthen existing public facilities which were not designed to take into account of the seismic forces.

UNDP in collaboration with Ministry of Physical Planning implemented Earthquake Risk Reduction and Recovery Project (ERRP) project which initiated pilot projects of retrofitting public infrastructure in 5 regions.

Guidelines for structural and non-structural assessment of hospital buildings in Nepal have been developed and few structural retrofitting have been done.

Some other good practices implemented successfully by different agencies are listed below:

- Exploring new initiatives to generate economic sources such as allocating certain percentage of revenue from community forest goes to DDRC fund in Udayapur district and fistful of rice campaign, and emergency relief fund are established in communities.
- Specific policies, guidelines projects have been developed and implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities and some guidelines for social enterprise development is in progress.
- Micro-insurance schemes have, in some cases, been integrated into microfinance activities via partner; agricultural disease management work in 7 districts
- Livelihood capacities of communities have been strengthened in 5 VDCs in 2 districts
- Insurance scheme for the workers in Food for assets type of work will be implemented in current working period.

**Context & Constraints:**

There is limited technical capacity for retrofitting and strengthening of existing buildings compared to the large amount (almost 85-90 percent) of public-private buildings requiring seismic strengthening. Few successful initiatives, which have recently taken up, require scaling up at country level.

The challenges include lack of any systematic studies and or information to identify the most vulnerable economic activities and productive sectors in the country. Nepal Living Standard Survey 1996 and 2003/4 has identified economically vulnerable segments of the society. However, no linkages between economical vulnerability and disaster have been established.

Developing safety net through wider coverage of insurance is another challenge. Insurance does not cover crops (only livestock and life insurance available); the very poor require skills-building in addition to microfinance, which is hindered by the lack of a well-functioning agricultural extension service

**Recommendations**

Develop, strengthen and multiply cooperative organizations which can support investment, insurance and deposit for small scale farmers and businesspersons.

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## Pakistan (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

Pakistan is overly an agrarian economy, with 65 % of its population living in rural areas and dependent on agricultural sources of livelihood. The agricultural sector contributes almost 35 % to the Country's GDP. Therefore, any adverse impact caused by a disaster on agriculture sector may lead to serious repercussions for the national economy as a whole. While appreciating the said fact, the National Framework has assigned the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock to integrate DRR element in its policies. Accordingly, the Ministry is required to allocate substantial funds for implementation of DRR activities in the hazard prone agricultural areas. The DRR activities ought to focus on vulnerability and risk analysis for food, agriculture and livestock sectors particularly in relation to floods, droughts, cyclones and locust attacks, developing early warning systems, promote contingency crop planning to deal with year to year climate variations and crop diversification, ensure sustainable livelihoods in areas of recurrent climate risks by promoting supplementary off- farm and non-farm activities.

In line with the Framework, the Federal Government has introduced a comprehensive insurance cover to all crops. Under the crop insurance policy agricultural credits/loans will be offered for insured crops only. However, the implementation of the announced policy requires consistent support and commitment from the government.

In order to safeguard industrial and productive activities from the impact of disasters, the Framework has assigned responsibility to the Ministry of Industries and Special Initiatives to develop and implement DRR programmes to ensure the continuity of Industrial activities in the event of disasters. The DRR measures to be taken by the Ministry includes developing guidelines for industrial sector to ensure safety of industry and its production processes in hazard-prone areas; incentives and disincentives for industry to promote application of disaster safety measures; Implement awareness raising programmes for industrial sector including Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CCI) on integrating disaster risk assessment and vulnerability reduction in project planning and implementation stages and developing safety codes for all industries to reduce risks of industrial and chemical hazards and to ensure vulnerability reduction from natural hazards.

### Context & Constraints:

The major challenge is the lack of awareness about DRR and capacities of the relevant stakeholders to develop and implement policies to prevent economic and productive activities from the impact of disasters. The life lines i.e water, gas and electricity play a critical role in the continuity of economic and productive activities. The matter of concern is that most of the critical Life Line infrastructure developed over the years has been deficient of DRR element in its design thus rendering it vulnerable to future disasters. The revamping of the existing critical infrastructures so important for the continuity of economic activities, requires a lot on account of time and resources. Therefore, a public private partnership has to be developed to

evolve a strategy to generate enough resources to implement DRR practices and policies in the economic sectors to offset the impact of future disasters on the economic and productive activities.

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## Sri Lanka (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

A National Physical Plan and Policy (NPPP) have been developed taking DRR into consideration. The NPPP is a major policy framework for national and sectoral development in Sri Lanka.

The Government has made a policy directive that all developers in landslide prone areas should obtain clearance from the NBRO, which is also in the process of preparing landslide hazard maps for identified districts.

The Road Development Authority (RDA) has already incorporated DRR into the development process of the main road networks.

All sectoral development plans should undergo an EIA as per the provisions given under the National Environment Act.

National Oil Spill Contingency Plan is developed by the Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA).

### Context & Constraints:

Awareness on DRR across all sectors needs to be improved. Financial constraints affect implementation of the recommendation in mitigating DRR.

The development of the disaster risk profiles is required to ensure the sustainable development in all sectors.

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR are available, but have not been fully implemented.

Investments in retrofitting infrastructure including, schools and hospitals are available but not fully implemented.

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## Syrian Arab Republic (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

All of modern buildings being established recently are subject to the institutional commitment system to secure its safety in addition to strengthening the infrastructure of current buildings especially schools, universities & hospitals.

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

DRR concept is not adopted and administered in some productive sectors. Agricultural production sector has taken DRR into account, but other sectors do not have the systematic approach/procedures for DRR in business operation.

**Context & Constraints:**

Require further study and investigation

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

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

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

No

### **Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### **Description:**

In October 2008, the GDEED in collaboration with the World Bank Disaster Risk Reduction organized a training course to assess the losses and damages of the disaster as a starting point to build capacities at the national level. This training has been provided a national model to assess the losses and damages on the basis of a comprehensive study conducted at the beginning of 2008, which covers all kinds of national sectors.

While Yemen has not implemented any type of economic sectorial plans to overcome the plight of unemployment, but it has recently done social marginal awareness programs to guide the youth to technical education and professional training and to coordinate with the Arab Gulf states to receive the Yemeni labor, but actually government did not encourage young people by scholarships and bonuses to attract them to these institutes. Furthermore, these institutions lack the material and hardware resources. In early 2009 the GDEED inaugurated the National Campaign for The Safe Transport, Storage and Use of Chlorine substance which targeted all the local foundations of Water and Sanitation in Yemen. It aimed to raise the social awareness and contribute in enhancing the safety systems in facilities and local communities and how to use the Chlorine substance in drinking and sanitation water. The outcomes of this campaign were a bundle of decisions, recommendations about the standards of Chlorine and its rate in drinking water or sanitation water and the safety conditions for transporting this substance. The Ministry directed these foundations to commit by the required standards.

UNDP supports some productive projects in areas exposed to disasters .

### **Context & Constraints:**

The top of all the challenges in each axis or discussion is the financial resources that build up outlines for the implementation of any activity in Yemen. Training and trainers in raising awareness of disaster risk should be quality-targeted. It will enable those trainers to transfer the message in an easy understandable and accepted manner for the potential trainees. The communication skills and high participation are essential to mobilize the recipients to look at environmental disasters differently. Starting this process as soon as possible is needed to meet the environmental and developmental goals of Yemen. The Government should establish with the private sector, civil society and international organizations broad centers to train the manpower in various spheres of life.

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# Europe

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## Armenia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

Economic and production sector programs and plans for reducing the vulnerability of national economic and social activities are realized by single procedure, mostly in the construction sector, partly agricultural and medical care.

Level of progress on self-evaluation can be assessed as a minor with some signs of activity in the direction of institutional commitment.

### Key issues and means of verification

The tasks of DRR economic efficiency are reflected in government planning of investment support.

Investment partner participation provided for in the reconstruction, rehabilitation of infrastructure, mainly in transportation communications and improve the reliability of earthquake resistance of structures and units of school buildings and hospitals.

Of the rare (for investment promotion), it should be noted the study to refine the inventory of landslide phenomena on the territory of Armenia.

Description of contextual reasons for assessing countries at confirmed level

Developed targeted national programs in research DRR partially (if possible) can be realized by state budget expense by ministries and agencies.

Such applied researches include:

1. "Program evaluation of a possible state of transport and other communications of life support, in the case of the devastating earthquake in the republic, taking into account synergy of secondary natural and man-made processes, PAS, NSSP MOE RA, 2003.
2. "Evaluation of landslide activation process on the railway track Ijevan-Razdan Haghartsin at the station, with the development of engineering and protective measures," "Arminzhproekt, 1993 1994
3. "Program evaluation of anthropogenic factors and abrupt changes in negative activation of meteorological conditions on the change of parameters debris flows and spring floods, amplifying their devastating impact on socio-economic structure of Armenia", JSC "IVPiG, 2005 2007

Description of the contextual assessment of the causes at the specified level

Listed programs after the planned researches almost reached the final phase - the implementation of engineering countermeasures and evaluation of its economic efficiency.

### Context & Constraints:

Key contextual issues in the work of national institutions and partner organizations are in the long periodicity phase of financing the planned program of research and studies, and significant breaks in the implementation of the work that alters the original characteristics of hazardous processes and disturbance

regimes of technological engineering protection of territories and objects. In particular, as a result of long-term (2004-2006) studies to assess landslide hazard and risk assessment of the manifestations of different genesis and activity in the territory of Armenia, a team in partnership between the research team JICA - Japan, the Ministry of Urban Development and "Georisk" was determined cadastral valuation of risks and enhance the landslides. It has been carried out the development of mechanisms of control and monitoring of engineering measures for stabilization. 132 of 2,500 most dangerous sites were defined, the risk of activation of which can lead to more damage, which required an immediate assessment of the organization of monitoring of their activity and studies on the development of stabilizing activities of engineering protection. Ministry of Urban Development has developed a plan for implementation of research (2-3 landslide sites in the year) in 2007. However, to this day due to lack of funding the planned research is not realized.

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## **Bulgaria** (in English)

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

### **Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### **Description:**

Industrial plants and objects which are a part from the critical infrastructure of the state, develop their emergency plans for actions in a case of an accident. They develop as well off-site emergency plan, which becomes a part of the community emergency plan in municipality

### **Context & Constraints:**

Annual trainings on the off-site emergency plans on local level with participation of municipality authorities, state rescue services and plant's emergency teams for improving the co-operation and co-ordination in a case of an accident are needed

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## **Czech Republic** (in English)

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

### **Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

The economic and productive sectorial policies and plans are usually implemented by particular companies without satisfactory coordination or support by the government.

**Context & Constraints:**

However, production of energy and energetical security has always been supported by the government.

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**Finland** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

In Finland the schools and hospitals are built in safe places. This is ensured by the Construction Act and the legislation on land use planning.

**Context & Constraints:**

The climate change.

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**Germany** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

One of the main points in reducing vulnerability of economic activities is the planning and construction of human settlements and establishment of building codes such as described in the next Core Indicator.

In the case of economic policy, critical infrastructure (see Priority 2 Indicator 2) is one of the main challenges which has been recognized by the "Federal Ministry of the Interior" (BMI) and the "Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK: see the links below). The BBK has developed a guide, "Critical Infrastructure Protection: Risk and Crisis Management" in cooperation with the private sector, government authorities and a research institute, as well as a "Baseline Protection Concept" (see links). In the definition of the BBK, as one can see in the first link provided, critical economic infrastructure consists of the following main points:

- Supply Systems such as Water and Sewage, Food, Health and Emergency Services/Disaster Management
- Energy Industry
- Traffic and Transportation Systems
- Communication and Information Systems
- Public Authorities and Administration
- Financial, Monetary and Insurance Systems
- Dangerous and Hazardous Substances
- Others such as the Media, Science and Culture

To avoid the exclusive concentration on response and disaster management, the guide from the "Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK) aims to sensitize these actors in the areas of risk assessment and disaster reduction.

Furthermore the enterprises/industries in Germany are mostly insured against natural hazards/disasters and the insurance industry is well positioned. Indeed, there are areas in which insurance coverage is not enough to protect businesses, but basic coverage exists. This is mainly in the case of small and medium-sized businesses in the primary sector. For these businesses there is a basic protection against bankruptcy through disaster by reconstruction credits from the Federal States banks and the "KfW Mittelstandsbank" (see link), however not everyone can receive these credits. The large-scale industries typically have their own protective measures in the form of either financial reserves or through their own plant protective forces.

The German development cooperation recognizes the importance of supporting economic and productivity politics and planning in its DRR-Cooperation. This includes public investment planning on the one hand and instruments of risk transfer on the other hand. Additionally, the German development cooperation is active at different levels: At the local level (e.g., in Bolivia and Peru) economic susceptibility factors are already accounted for in risk analysis. Building upon this data, DRR measures are identified that also serve to protect income possibilities. These measures become absorbed by the local development plans and budgets. In Peru, for example, risk analysis could additionally be integrated into public investment planning.

**Context & Constraints:**

Altogether the vulnerability of the German economy has been reduced in recent years, though challenges remain through the complex interdependency of cross-border activities, especially in the energy sector. There the "EU Green Paper for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy" attempts to adapt and unify the different systems. Private actors (and also cities) still too often react only in the case of damages and do not focus enough on disaster reduction and prevention. National authorities and the EU are attempting to develop mechanisms and guidelines to improve this situation.

The German development cooperation is currently testing special economic instruments and methods such

as micro insurances and risk transfer because they are still in the initial phases. The potential of economic politics and planning is not exhaustive, considered from the view of German development cooperation. Therefore, it aims at systematizing the evaluation of its previous experiences.

Related links:

KfW - Mittelstandsbank [http://www.kfw-mittelstandsbank.de/EN\\_Home/index.jsp](http://www.kfw-mittelstandsbank.de/EN_Home/index.jsp)

BBK - Critical Infrastructure Protection [http://www.bbk.bund.de/cIn\\_027/nn\\_398734/SharedDocs/Publikationen/Publikationen\\_20Kritis/Leitfaden\\_\\_Schutz-Kritis,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/Leitfaden\\_\\_Schutz-Kritis.pdf](http://www.bbk.bund.de/cIn_027/nn_398734/SharedDocs/Publikationen/Publikationen_20Kritis/Leitfaden__Schutz-Kritis,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/Leitfaden__Schutz-Kritis.pdf)

BBK - Critical Infrastructure [http://www.bbk.bund.de/cIn\\_027/nn\\_401348/DE/02\\_\\_Themen/06\\_\\_Kritische-Infrastrukturen/Kritische-Infrastrukturen\\_\\_node.html\\_\\_nnn=true](http://www.bbk.bund.de/cIn_027/nn_401348/DE/02__Themen/06__Kritische-Infrastrukturen/Kritische-Infrastrukturen__node.html__nnn=true)

BMI <http://www.en.bmi.bund.de/>

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## Italy (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

The Ministry of Economic Development is the authority in charge for the definition of economic sectorial policies and plans. It has undertaken several initiatives involving all the public and private actors interested in reducing the vulnerability of economic activities and to promote business continuity management. In order to enhance capabilities in this field, a specific National policy will be defined.

### Context & Constraints:

The efforts made over the last years in order to develop a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Reduction policy, will provide the means to implement the composition and the rules of the National Platform and to smoothly proceed with the cooperation among all the involved actors.

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## 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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

All sectors are focusing on the protection of the society's most vulnerable economic activities and productive sectors. The Ministry of Justice and the Police has taken a visible role coordinating across sectors which will lead to better resilience in infrastructure and societal functions.

**Context & Constraints:**

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**Poland** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

Sectorial or company policies are usually prepared separately without coordination.

Flood hazard consists of two inseparable elements: risk and vulnerability to losses. Risk assessment made during planned endeavors connected with flood protection should consider economic calculation.

Estimated risk should be defined using the following scale, which helps to choose prevention option:

-whether to build embankments protecting a city against water standing for 100, 300, 500 or 1000 years (however, these embankments must be maintained, repaired and replenished for 100, 300 or more years)?

-whether to leave floodplains around a city, without which a city may live for some time?

-whether to build storage reservoirs intercepting flood waves which can threaten the city?

-or should we combine all three solutions

**Context & Constraints:**

Wider analysis are needed to avoid risk of conflict among different policies

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**Romania** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

A governmental strategy is being implemented in order to sustain the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and agricultural associations by promoting tax facilities (low interest loans, tax exemptions, subsidies), but it does not take into account disaster impact

### Context & Constraints:

See above

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## Sweden [\(in English\)](#)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

There is a certain institutional commitment and capacity to work towards reducing the vulnerability of economic activities in case of disasters, but progress is not substantial or significant.

Agreements with private health care providers are aimed to ensure the availability of resources in the event of a disaster.

### Context & Constraints:

No constraints have been identified.

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## Switzerland [\(in English\)](#)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

This indicator is of secondary importance for Switzerland as there is no need for additional economic and productive sector policies and plans that would specifically target the reduction of vulnerability of economic activities.

### Context & Constraints:

As highly developed industrial nation, Switzerland has achieved high levels of economic development.

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## The former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

There is institutional commitment regarding the implementation of the economic and productive sectoral policies and plans for reduction of the vulnerability of the development areas (such as water resource management, poverty alleviation and development planning.) Also, systematic socio-economic impact and loss analysis is carried out.

The role of the Inspection Council within NPDRR is crucial in terms of intensifying the cooperation among inspectorates in order to advance coordinated inspectoral supervision, thus closing the circle of responsibility. The Inspection Council was set up to further effective inspectoral supervision within the framework of the NPDRR.

In that respect, the CMC is improving the intersectoral cooperation with all governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations such as the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management

### Context & Constraints:

Further improvement and implementation is always needed.



# Oceania

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## 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

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

Yes

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

Economic activities both within, and across State borders, are vulnerable to disruption from disasters. Accordingly, the Australian Government, as well as the government of each State and Territory have roles to develop and implement policies and plans to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities. The risk reduction criteria and strategies adopted in the planning of public investment is a matter for the responsible government and its agencies.

Since its commencement, the Australian Government's Critical Infrastructure Program for Modelling and Analysis (CIPMA) has completed a range of scenarios on natural disasters to help enhance Australia's emergency management planning, preparedness, recovery and resilience. These scenarios enable accurate and reliable information to be provided to the owners and operators of critical infrastructure, such as those that provide water, electricity and banking services, thus strengthening the resilience of Australian society and its economy.

CIPMA is a decision making tool that can provide vital information for Government and business operators of critical infrastructure. This tool allows planners, operators and responders to gain a clearer picture of critical vulnerabilities and develop prevention and preparedness plans that will allow for an appropriate response and a quicker recovery in the event of a disaster. For example, if infrastructure was damaged due to a natural disaster within an area that had been modelled by CIPMA, the program would be able to run the scenario and determine the estimated recovery time of the infrastructure damaged or destroyed, the estimated cost of recovery and the flow-on effects of a critical infrastructure service disruption within and across sectors.

The priority sectors for CIPMA at present are banking and finance, communications, energy, transport and water with plans to capture other critical sectors over time.

Geoscience Australia also has the capability to measure economic impacts from a range of disaster events.

### Context & Constraints:

Since 2009, policy reviews in Australia have recommended that critical infrastructure resilience is a more suitable approach and organising principle for Australian Government critical infrastructure activities, and better reflects the all-hazards approach, as opposed to critical infrastructure protection, which infers a

protective security focus.

In June 2010, the Attorney-General launched the Australian Government Critical Infrastructure Resilience (CIR) Strategy, the aim of which is the continued provision of essential services that support Australia's national security, economic prosperity, and social and community wellbeing in the face of all hazards. The Strategy also recognises that disaster resilience would be strengthened where communities have continued access to essential services.

The Trusted Information Sharing Network (TISN) for CIR is one avenue of engagement for this business-government partnership and is a forum in which the owners and operators of critical infrastructure can work together by sharing information on security and resilience issues which affect critical infrastructure. The TISN is made up of a number of groups representing different critical infrastructure sectors, including energy, water, transport, health, food chain, communications and banking and finance.

Work has commenced on the development of a GIS database of Australia's critical infrastructure which will assist in providing decision support to emergency managers and planners.

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## Cook Islands [\(in English\)](#)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

### Means of Verification:

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### Description:

Since the NAP was developed, it was reviewed in 2010 and what was obvious was that mainstreaming DRR into all planning was lacking. Whilst there has been some success in incorporating DRR into the construction of public infrastructure since the adoption of the NAP, it has not been incorporated into all investment systems. There has been a recognition that for this to happen, DRR must be incorporated into all planning processes. Since the change in Government in November 2010, Government has now made a commitment starting in the upcoming financial to mainstream DRR into all planning processes. For the moment, costs and benefits of DRR has not fully been incorporated into the planning of public investment.

### Context & Constraints:

Key challenges have been the limited capacity of mainstreaming DRR into all activities and the budgetary constraints.

The new Government's commitment to mainstream DRM into all planning and budgeting processes presents an opportunity to progress on the NAP objectives. The Cook Islands Budget Policy Statement for 2011/2012 states:

"Budget 2011/2012 will seek to improve our planning and budgeting processes by strengthening linkages

at the national, sectorial and agency levels and integrating cross-cutting development issues into our processes of policy development and implementation. In doing so, we are committed to integrate cross-cutting priority issues such as gender, climate change, and disaster risk management into planning and budgeting processes. It is anticipated that this will result in more robust and balanced policy directions.”

Given difficulties extending DRR measures to the private sector (including the economically crucial tourism industry), one potential opportunity to strengthen private sector involvement is the creation of tax incentives for private sector DRM initiatives.

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## **Fiji** (in English)

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

### **Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### **Description:**

At macro-economic level, cost benefit is incorporated in national investments under National Planning. At the sector level, the impacts of major development projects on disaster risks are assessed through EIA but there is varied commitment across the sectors on inclusion of DRR measures from early stages in the planning processes.

Sugarcane is the major back bone of Fiji’s economy. Government has made huge investments over the last 40 years in sugarcane drainage schemes to reduce vulnerability to water logging, inundation from overtopping sea water and to improve soil structures and reduce salinity. Lately flood and drought events have been more frequent impacting adversely on the crop. Watershed management schemes, river dredging and check dams, irrigation and crop variety researches are areas where government and the industry are investing in to reduce emerging risks. The sugar industry also has instituted some financial risk mechanism to cover risks of farmers and the industry as a whole. It is supported with a strong research division.

The tourism industry is the other key economic sector of the nation and closely linked with safety of civil aviation. Both are sensitive to the adverse impacts of natural disasters and have strong commitments to development of EWS, SOPs, training and drills in DM. Hotels have linked communication and network systems under their umbrella association, including self-assessments of their vulnerabilities.

For the manufacturing and retail sectors, particularly in new developments, DRR is addressed in the EIA. They can also access insurance cover for earthquake and cyclone risks but flood risk insurance is more difficult to secure.

There is some institutional commitment to include DRR in the planning processes of major investments

with recognised deficiencies in approaches and transparency in cost benefit analytical coverage, especially of social costs and benefits.

**Context & Constraints:**

A major concern is the absence of a national mangrove management plan as more developments are happening on the foreshores. Removal of mangrove exposes all developments to increased risks of damaging impacts from storm surges, tsunamis and loss of bio diversity.

Drought is a major concern with regards to water supply; and heavy precipitation results in huge storm water runoffs to the sea. Bottling of water is an emerging huge enterprise of the private sector yet there is little control on extraction of groundwater. The Departments of Lands, Mineral Resources and Land and Water Resources all have varied jurisdiction on the water resources of Fiji. To address these and other anomalies government started drafting a national policy on water resources but its yet to be finalised.

Improvements in the above could have potential long-term economic, social and environmental benefits. More economic analysis is required in order to support the case for DRR investment now versus disaster response expenditure later.

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## **Marshall Islands** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

The State of Economic Emergency in 2008 highlighted the RMI's vulnerability to external markets, especially the price of energy and imported food. As a result, considerable efforts have been made to address this risk, including the development of a National Energy Policy in 2009 to provide direction in terms of renewable energy use for the RMI. The goal is for 95% of rural outer islands to have electricity by 2015 and that 20% is provided with indigenous renewable sources. Some progress can be reported against this national goal; for example, RoC Taiwan provides solar energy to outer islands via Outer Islands Economic Development Fund. The Action for the Development of Marshall Islands Renewable Energy (ADMIRE) project, overseen by the Office of Environment, Policy, Planning and Coordination (OEPPC), aims to broaden the scope and utilization of renewable energy across the RMI. ADMIRE project activities include public awareness on the importance of renewable energy, and technical capacity building on specific types of renewable energy (e.g. solar and wind).

Local food production initiatives for outer islands include the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), SPC and Small Grants Programme (SGP) projects, all of which continue to promote local crops to address food security and sustainable livelihoods. Ministry of IA promotes local foods and supports sustainable livelihoods through the sale of handicrafts made by women of outer islands, which are sold at monthly

markets in Majuro. Ministry of Resources and Development (R&D) also holds regular workshops, where outer island representatives come to Majuro to learn about agricultural practices such as planting and composting. R&D's Strategy and Action Plan include food security and disaster preparedness and it promotes local foods such as pandanus and breadfruit through their replanting scheme..

The National Training Council's (NTC) Sustainable Livelihoods Youth Food Initiative been successfully re-introduced on two islands.

**Context & Constraints:**

Although several initiatives are addressing this core indicator, a more coordinated approach to this Core Indicator is required. Once again, limited capacity is a challenge, and responsibility for coordination is unclear, however, R&D are an obvious choice given their mandate for both agriculture and energy.

A further challenge is that of the cost of imported versus local food. For local food to be embraced, it must fetch a price where farmers are willing to accept for their efforts. At the same time, consumers must see local foods as an attractive alternative, both economically and via the health and nutritional benefits. For the latter to be achieved, greater educational awareness on the health outcomes of food is required, especially given the high rates of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, obesity and cardiovascular diseases.

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## 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

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

Yes

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

Recent national pandemic planning has led to better collaboration and improvements in business continuity planning within the fast moving consumable goods (FMCG) sector.

New Zealand has stringent border protection controls, and arrangements for rapid response to suspected disease outbreaks. These are in place for bio-security threats to the agricultural and horticultural industries, and also the natural environment upon which tourism is based.

Lifeline utility infrastructure (water, wastewater, energy, communications, and transport) risk reduction and recovery is a core component of emergency management/disaster risk reduction planning. A duty of utilities under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act is to ensure that they can function to the fullest extent possible, even though this may be at a reduced level, during and after an emergency. A variety of intra and inter-sectoral arrangements and plans are evolving, as a result of experiences from exercises and actual events.

The On-farm Adverse Events Recovery Framework is building primary sector resilience to adverse events through clarifying the roles and responsibilities of central government, local government and the primary sector in preparing for and recovering from adverse events. The Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, Ministry of Social Development, and local emergency agencies are working with regional Rural Trusts. After an event, an adverse event committee is established to aid recovery planning, and the Agricultural Recovery Programme provides a means for additional Government financial assistance to be provided.

**Context & Constraints:**

New Zealand moved towards a more market-driven economy during the late 1980s and 1990s with increasing private ownership of key lifeline infrastructure. Capital investment over this period varied, with possible low investment in some sectors increasing vulnerability. More recently, greater awareness of risks, including business risk, is leading to higher levels of business continuity planning, intra-sector collaboration, and resilience. However, progress is dependent on economic drivers within the economy as a whole.

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**Samoa** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

**Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

Initiatives here are in line with the Development Consent Process in terms of business development projects.

Presently many existing businesses have not developed business contingency/continuity plans and needs urgent attention. The development of such plans is a prioritised action in many of the sector plans, including the draft Agriculture Sector Plan is still being developed and although still in draft form highlight DRM considerations, within Policy Objective 3: Ensure sustainable use and management of agriculture resources; DRM strategies include the development and implementation of Emergency Response Plans and simulation exercises, Sustainable Plan and Strategies for Adaptability to Climate Change and Natural Disasters. Also still to be developed under Samoa's National Adaptation Programme for Action (NAPA), is the National Sustainable Tourism Policy (NSTP) which will initiate the establishment of regulatory compliancy procedures that prevents and protects the industry from unsafe business practices, developing and promoting climate adapting business strategies, developing awareness raising programs for staff on climate change issues.

In aligning to the SDS's emphasis on sustainable use of resources, other industry and trade related sectors have similar objectives including, forestry and fisheries, etc.

**Context & Constraints:**

Key constraints to achieving increased resilience to economic activities include, absence of business contingency planning arrangements, risk assessments on existing business establishments, hazard and risk assessments conditional to development consent approval, a general lack of DRM awareness and training in the different industries, fluctuations in commodity markets (demand for improved quality standard, improved phytosanitary standard, drop in world prices for primary agricultural produce and trade barriers) and absence of appropriate legislation and regulations to enforce industry standards and codes.

Contingency plans and scheduled simulations and evaluations, need to be made a component of the development consent process and the reissuing of business licences for all new and existing business development.

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## **Solomon Islands** (in English)

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

### **Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### **Description:**

The majority of participants at the multi-stakeholder workshop stated that there is nothing in development plans regarding environmental impact assessments and DRM.

In the context of rebuilding post disaster, DRM might be included but often only at donor's insistence. There is not much evidence of planning with DRM in mind. New projects may refer to DRM but generally this only applies to donor funded projects. Japanese funded projects were given as good examples of incorporation of DRM into planning.

Parts of the site for a proposed palm oil plantation on Malaita are exposed to flooding. This was offered as an example of lack of DRM consideration into planning processes. Most projects don't take long term considerations into account. E.g. Roads are built cheaply but the long-term cost of maintaining them is high.

It was commented that the upcoming climate change policy may address some of these issues. There is some evidence of a shift in favour of DRM considerations. One example is that the National Referral hospital is currently located in a high-risk area and plans are being explored to move it.

### **Context & Constraints:**

There is currently little evidence of DRM considerations incorporated into planning processes. This includes a lack of analysis of hazard impacts and the potential economic impacts on projects if disaster strikes. Improvements in this area could have potential long-term economic, social and environmental benefits. More economic analysis is required in order to support the case for DRR investment now versus disaster response expenditure later.

Guidance on how to increase economic opportunities without increasing risks was requested. Currently logging is a major source of GDP and this has inherent challenges in terms of DRM. Other options suggested include tourism but this can also increase disaster risk without careful planning. A group of Solomon Islanders are exploring options for eco-tourism that incorporates promoting tree nurseries and replanting. Another example was the ITTA project (Community initiative)– planting and growing indigenous trees with organic fertilizers and selling sustainable products.

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## Vanuatu (in English)

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

### **Means of Verification:**

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

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

### **Description:**

Most public investments are funded by donor supported programmes which require that at least seismic and cyclone standards are met for buildings and other infrastructure.

### **Context & Constraints:**

The largest share of public investment is paid for by donor supported programmes, whilst the government covers recurrent/operational costs only. Hence government does apply standards for hazard resilient investments, albeit, the current situation does not yet demonstrate a systematic policy and institutional commitment.

Challenges arise with ensuring adequate maintenance to keep assets and investments in good condition. Resources are not sufficiently allocated for maintenance. There is limited capacity - human and financial - to meaningfully incorporate DRR principles even where they are mainstreamed into some of the sector plans. In general, the rate of policy implementation is hampered across the board reflecting existing challenges in the public sector performance management. This also applies to DRR-DM even though it is acknowledged a national priority.

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