

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

## 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: 2007-2009

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

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

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

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# Africa

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## Algeria (in French)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Un certain nombre de secteurs, dont notamment celui de l'énergie ont déjà élaboré et mis en œuvre des politiques et plans de protection des installations et des ouvrages.

De plus, les entreprises industrielles ont pris des initiatives 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, 4-20 et les lois régissant les activités minières 01-10 et des hydrocarbures 05-07.

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 des cinq zones industrielles comme étant à risque majeur.

### 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 », du secteur économique, au second plan. Aussi il est à noter le non respect des périmètres de protection des installations et ouvrages.

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

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

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## Angola (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Existe políticas e planos para promover o desenvolvimento sócio-económico integrado e sustentável nos sectores agrícolas, petróleo, comércio, indústria, pescas, transportes entre outros, reflectidos nas Estratégias de Combate a Pobreza e (Estratégias Nacional 2025?).

### Context & Constraints:

Existe alguns desafios consubstanciados na recuperação de infra-estruturas rurais, serviços sociais e capacidade produtiva, capacidade institucional e formação de recursos humanos.

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## Burkina Faso (in French)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Le Burkina Faso dispose d'un ensemble de politiques et de plans sectoriels axés sur l'économie et la production exécutés par les départements ministériels dont les principaux sont l'Agriculture, l'Élevage, l'Environnement, l'Économie, le Commerce, l'Infrastructure et celui de l'énergie.

On peut citer entre autres:

- Le programme national de reforestation et d'aménagement des forêts,
- La stratégie de développement durable,
- Le Programme d'Investissement Communautaire et de Fertilité Agricole (PICOFA),
- Le Programme National de Gestion des Terroirs (PNGT 2),
- La politique nationale de sécurisation foncière en milieu rural,
- Le Programme des Transports en Milieu Rural (PTMR),
- Le Projet d'électrification en milieu rurale.

**Context & Constraints:**

- L'Insuffisance des ressources financières
  - L'Insuffisances de ressources humaines qualifiées
  - L'Insuffisance de moyens logistiques.
  - L'Insuffisance de coordination des interventions.
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## Burundi (in French)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Des programmes et projets existent au niveau du Gouvernement et des Bailleurs (BM, FAO, UE, PAM) et visent à réduire la vulnérabilité des populations à risque notamment dans le domaine de l'Agriculture, d'adduction d'eau potable, et de santé.

**Context & Constraints:**

Allocation budgétaire insuffisante par rapport aux besoins des populations vulnérables.

Contexte politique encore instable.

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## Cote d'Ivoire (in French)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

La protection des activités et des secteurs de production les plus vulnérables de l'Etat n'est pas suffisamment prise en compte, pour des raisons évidentes de coût additionnel que cela nécessite.

**Context & Constraints:**

Pour réduire les impacts généraux des 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 de l'Etat. La mise en place prochaine de la plateforme RRC devrait pouvoir y veiller à travers des politiques et plans sectoriels.

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## Egypt (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Industry and urban development sectors are amongst the most productive ones, yet they are vulnerable

activities. They require a set of procedures outlined in the sectoral policies for protection, such as EIA for newly established or developed establishments, and the preparation of the Environmental Disaster Contingency Plan.

Besides, Codes of Practice and Standards were developed by the concerned institutions. The Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development, developed a new code of buildings and standards following the 1992 earthquake in Egypt. All structural designs should be based on the new codes to withstand the impacts of earthquakes. Licensing and permits for construction have been provided for tighter measures to avoid hazards, secure exits and facilitate relief operations to minimize the impacts of hazards.

**Context & Constraints:**

The role of the private sector and the adoption of the (Public-Private Partnership) PPP will ensure the protection of the state's most vulnerable economic activities and productive sectors, and will be an efficient strategy to help reduce the overall impacts of disasters. This will require public hearing sessions and vitalizing the role of investors to participate with the government in the protection of the most vulnerable activities.

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## Ghana (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

There existed safety plans in many economic/industrial institutions even before the establishment of the National Disaster Management Organisation - NADMO. Through the Coordination of NADMO the earlier premise-covering safety plans and policies of strategic institutions including Tema Oil Refinery (TOR) the mines/quarries and aviation were updated to conform to disaster management level to reduce risk to the public.

**Context & Constraints:**

The updated plans for the mid and late 1990s have not been simulated. Neither have been reviewed since, with the exception of Tema Oil Refinery. Both public institutions, Ministries, Departments and Agencies as well as the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies and the private industries are yet to organise and put in place risk management reduction plans and policies.

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## Kenya (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Kenya has reported economic gains.

**Context & Constraints:**

But post 2007 election results reversed most of the gains.

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## Madagascar (in French)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Des politiques existent pour réduire la vulnérabilité des activités économiques. Ces politiques visent

notamment à diversifier et pérenniser les sources de revenus des populations de telle sorte que lorsque les catastrophes frappent, elles arrivent à se relever rapidement. Ces programmes existent dans le domaine de l'agriculture en particulier.

**Context & Constraints:**

Il importe de renforcer les politiques d'économie et de production pour réduire la vulnérabilité des activités économiques à Madagascar. Du chemin est à faire dans ce domaine. Jusqu'ici, les politiques de reconstruction ont été priorisées. Un plan de contingence en faveur des secteurs les plus vulnérables (comme le tourisme, l'agriculture, le transport, ...) devrait aussi être élaboré avec les parties concernées.

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**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.

**Context & Constraints:**

Need for more funds. Since many Malawians are poor, there is need for more funds in order for more development to be implemented so as to have a bigger impact of reducing the vulnerability of communities.

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**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.

**Context & Constraints:**

Integration of disaster risk reduction polices in general sustainable development policies

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

The water management policy and roads and bridges programmes have been playing a champion role in protecting essential economic activities such as water supply, agriculture and trade

The construction or rehabilitation of larger dams has been used to prevent floods along the major river basins: the Massingir dam recently rehabilitated in Limpopo river prevented floods in 2008 which could sweep Chókwe and Xai-xai Cities, and of small towns along the river basin. It also protected Chókwe, the largest irrigation scheme in the country, which has been terrible washed by floods in 2000 in southern region.

Dikes have proven to be one the most effective infrastructure to protect settlements from disasters. During 2007 and 2008 floods, dikes along Zambezi River were essential to protect Luabo and Marromeu towns from flooding. In the same sense, in 2008, Nante Village which lies along Licungo basin was flooded after local dike eruption as shown in the INGC Preliminary Report of the 2007-2008 rainy season

In other hand, in 2007 and 2008 floods, Cahora Bassa dam was used to regulate Zambezi water flow in Lowe Zambezi River. It also has guaranteed a continuous energy supply to all the communities, cities and activities which depend on hydropower.

Construction of small dams and ponds has increased water availability for irrigation purposes and for cattle in dry lands areas. As a result, arid lands are becoming more productive and food more available in areas that are traditionally less or non productive.

The implementation of new technologies for road construction by using drifts and drainage has contributed to reduction of roads cuts during floods. As result, trade is becoming less affected to floods as traffic is guaranteed during and in the immediate post-disaster period and food security and access to markets is becoming more stable.

**Context & Constraints:**

There's is still no general insurance policy to insure companies and enterprises rapid self recovery in post disaster period.

Technologies used by construction industry are still poor and fail to protect industries, commerce storehouses, fishery and tourism facilities from heavy storms and tropical cyclones along the coast line which since 2007 is annually affected with high economic losses.

Existing construction regulation are off date and must be upgraded and disseminated.

Insufficient financial resources to implement larger programme for building large and small dams and dikes.

Insufficient financial and human resources to produce and disseminate low cost technologies for infrastructures construction resistant to storms, cyclones and earthquakes

The use of alternative sources of energy for agriculture and domestic purposes are still having very limited priority. Wind and solar power should be disseminated; including economic measures to promote its use are already in place, such as exemptions on VAT and customs duties on imported equipment.

## Senegal (in French)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Le DSRP associe des politiques et des plans sectoriels, d'économie et de production avec la réduction de la vulnérabilité des activités économiques. Toutefois, la corrélation entre le rôle protecteur de l'Etat et la réduction de la vulnérabilité des activités économiques n'est pas évidente.

**Context & Constraints:**

L'introduction de la RRC dans les politiques et des plans sectoriels, d'économie et de production pourrait contribuer à établir cette corrélation et ainsi réduire la vulnérabilité des activités économiques.

## Sierra Leone (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

The national disaster management department is short-staffed to handle all the emerging problems. As a country coming from a civil conflict, many development actions are welcomed. This pose a threat as the risk Evaluation/IAssessment done might be done in a haste and do not take into consider the most minute details.

**Context & Constraints:**

The level is FIVE. Presently a majority of all the economic and development policies that are being put in place recognise that disaster management is an integral component of development. The government has now come to fully realise that without an effective disaster management system, all developmental efforts is wasted by a single disaster. Thus, policies make room for disaster management

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**Swaziland** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

The Government policy documents such as the NDS and the PRSAP are all documents that are advocating for the reduction of vulnerabilities of economic acitivities.

**Context & Constraints:**

There is some capacity constraints

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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

**Description:**

National Avian Influenza: Emergency Preparedness and Response Strategic Plan 2007/2009, has led the better collaboration and improvements in business continuity planning within the poultry industry. Infrastructure such as water, wastewater, energy, communications and transport risk management and recovery is the core component of disaster risk management.

Clean and safe water is clearly a key attribute to quality life and social well being. The government continued to implement the National Water Sector Development Strategy (NWSDS) and Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) which guide the implementation of 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 53.5 percent in 2005/6 to 55.7 percent in 2006/07 while in Urban areas increased from 74 percent in 2005/6 to 78percent in 2006/7.

The 17 percent access to sewerage services in different Urban Water Authorities was maintained and 25 percent of the wastewater generated daily was collected and disposed through sewerage system. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Projects (RWSSP) has begun in 24 districts. About 429 water wells were drilled national wide.

A draft policy on Occupation Health and Safety and Health and Occupational bill have been developed, in an effort to reduce vulnerability from work places, incidences of environmental risks from human habit has been addressed by enhancing land use planning.

**Context & Constraints:**

Public awareness of risks, including business risks, is leading to multisectoral collaboration and resilience. However, progress is dependent on economic drivers as a whole. There is a need for rehabilitation, expansion and construction of water and sanitation networks and encourage the proper use of latrines and waste disposals as well as upgrading the unplanned settlements.

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

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

**Description:**

les différents départements ministériels ont des plans de d'action qui s'inspirent de la politique nationales de lutte contre la pauvreté. Et dans la cadre de la croissance économique, les activités agricoles menées par le ministère en charge de l'agricultaire s'intègrent dans la politique de la CEDEAO en vue de l'appliation des dispositions prises par les chefs d'Etats en matière de développement de l'agriculture à l'effet de réduire la vulnérabilité des populations. et tous les secteurs s'atèlent pour la relance économique.

**Context & Constraints:**

manque d'information statistiques intersectorielles dû à la non opérationnalisation de la plate forme

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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

**Description:**

The country experienced steady economic growth in 2007 and part of 2008. There has been an increase in employment levels. 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 especially raw materials downwards threatens to reverse these gains. Further, the increase in the global food prices has driven inflation up making production more expensive.

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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

**Description:**

Defer this to the Ministry of Finance

**Context & Constraints:**

Not area of knowledge

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## Argentina (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Varios programas sociales incluyen la problemática del trabajo, el micro-emprendimiento, etc.- Sin embargo, aunque la situación social ha mejorado considerablemente, aún no se ha alcanzado el nivel deseable de distribución de riqueza ni de acceso.

**Context & Constraints:**

La limitación expuesta en la respuesta anterior, alcanzar el comercio justo, es el reto.

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## Bolivia (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

El Programa Nacional de Riego incluye el enfoque de cuenca (implícito el tema de GdR)

Se cuenta con una iniciativa (fase de propuesta, no implementada al momento de elaboración del informe), para reducir la vulnerabilidad de los sectores productivos del país: reducir impacto a eventos extremos (SAT, incluyendo escenarios climáticos). Adicionalmente se tiene como propuesta, un fondo nacional para la adaptación (contexto del cambio climático), este fondo incluye reducción del riesgo.

Existe el Plan nacional de rehabilitación y reconstrucción, y que contempla de manera parcial el factor "riesgo" o vulnerabilidad, sin embargo está más enfocado en la asistencia de desastres y resulta paliativo mas no preventivo.

Por otra parte la tendencia del Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial es incorporar (en sus cuatro niveles) el factor de vulnerabilidad al riesgo en su totalidad de manera estructural.

**Context & Constraints:**

Carencia de conocimiento con respecto a la normativa vigente.

Deficiencia en la capacitación y asistencia técnica para mitigar riesgos del sector económico productivo.

Limitada difusión a comunidades y líderes locales de normativas, leyes y alternativas de mitigación.

Necesidad de formulación de planes sectoriales estratégicos que contemplen la integración de los niveles

de acción pública (nacional, departamental, municipal) y la mitigación de pérdidas económicas en el sector productivo.

Mejorar la coordinación de acciones entre entidades gubernamentales, no gubernamentales, de cooperación, de acción social, etc.

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## **British Virgin Islands** (in English)

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

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

### **Description:**

With regards to the Economy, the CDM strategy supports directly the Government's vision that includes as a belief that 'vulnerability to natural and man-made hazards stifles economic opportunities and entrepreneurship, making investment more costly. Furthermore, it is a primary responsibility of Government to ensure that adequate disaster mitigation and measures are put in place'. Various programmatic areas and activities for the 2009-2013 Strategy address this aspect such as activities targeting the enhanced awareness of planners, engineers and developers for hazard mitigation integration into building/development and the application of Hazard and Vulnerability Assessments (HVAs) as part other Environmental Impact Assessment (EIAs) process all for enhanced mitigation.

### **Context & Constraints:**

The efforts of the Mitigation and Planning Framework (2002-2011) included the generation of a cost benefit analysis for risk reduction projects, but the project has not been initiated to date. In addition; a Risk Reduction Incentive scheme of the Insurance and Banking Sectors has not been implemented to date.

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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

### **Description:**

The Cayman Islands Monetary Authority requires Class A licensed financial institutions to have continuity of operations plans and these are also required for all Government entities. Private sector entities are encouraged to adopt this strategy as well.

The business community is encouraged to conduct risk assessments through public awareness campaigns.

Government assets are insured and there is a Risk Management Unit that develops and implements loss control programmes to minimize the various risks faced by Government entities.

Government has set aside prudent reserves of in excess of 70 days operating expenditure in the event of a disaster.

Government buildings have shutters and generators and meet the standards of the National Building Code (US).

There is a high level of insurance in the country for commercial assets and infrastructure.

The majority of businesses have taken steps to prepare for disasters. Shutters are widespread, hurricane rated glass is common. Generators are elevated on concrete pads. Prior to a hurricane the vast majority of businesses already recognize the need to protect computer hard drives and vital documents. Companies have sprung up since Hurricane Ivan that offer data protection and storage. Brac Infomatics is a licensed

data and disaster recovery centre that offers a wide range of business continuity solutions. There are several risk management companies on Island.

The Chamber of Commerce, which advocates for many private businesses, is involved in National Disaster Plans and has a role in preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery efforts through the Economic Continuity Subcommittee. The Chamber is a member of the National Hazard Management Council.

**Context & Constraints:**

Business costs are associated with preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery efforts for disasters. These may be unnecessary in locations less prone to disaster, so this presents a business challenge to the competitiveness model of the country. At some point it may be necessary to identify creative strategies and mechanisms to ensure Caymanian companies maintain a competitive advantage in the global financial services market place.

Companies whose 'continuity of operations' plan includes (temporary) re-location to another jurisdiction following an event (impact) may become less 'anchored' to the Cayman Islands. Partially for this reason a certain amount of labour 'outsourcing' has resulted since Hurricane Ivan.

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**Colombia** (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

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. Para el primer caso se viene implementando un proceso de apoyo a empresas prestadoras de servicios públicos de acueducto, alcantarillado y aseo en gestión del riesgo, para el segundo la implementación de un proceso de capacitación y difusión de herramientas para la transferencia del riesgo de desastres a nivel nacional. Con relación a sectores productivos esenciales: Algunos sectores económicos y productivos analizan globalmente el riesgo de desastre, principalmente los "grandes" sectores para la toma de decisiones de inversión. Dentro del proceso de adjudicación de licencias ambientales (ciertos procesos productivos), existe la consideración del análisis de riesgo. La consideración de los riesgos tecnológicos en los sectores económicos y productivos se viene implementando cada vez más. De igual forma, es de destacar como una acción insipiente de política nacional reactiva es la que se estructuró e implemento en el sector agropecuario a través de unos mecanismos de seguros y transferencia del riesgo ante destrucción total a causa de eventos naturales y en el sector industrial y comercial ante atentados terrorista

**Context & Constraints:**

Si bien, el PND genera 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 limitación importante, es la escasa información, análisis y estudios correlacionados con la determinación de los niveles de vulnerabilidad de las actividades económicas, lo que se manifiesta en una desconfianza por parte de las entidades aseguradoras e instituciones para adelantar este tipo de mecanismos. En el caso del proyecto de promoción de herramientas para la transferencia del riesgo de desastres a nivel nacional, una de las limitaciones más importantes identificadas es la ausencia de información de detalle sobre condiciones de riesgo que permita que las acciones sean confiables y ajustadas a las capacidades económicas de la nación y de los sectores productivos.

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## Costa Rica (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

“Las políticas y los planes económicos y sectoriales productivos se han implementado con el fin de reducir la vulnerabilidad de las actividades económicas. “

Nivel alcanzado: 4

El Ministerio de Planificación y Política Económica (MIDEPLAN), mediante el proyecto de “Inversiones Públicas” recientemente adicionó la evaluación de riesgos de desastres al formato de propuestas de proyectos de inversiones nacionales que deben completar las instituciones que proponen. Esta mejora junto con las regulaciones que obligan a evaluación ambiental por parte de los “desarrollistas”, tiene gran potencial para controlar el desarrollo de infraestructura por parte del Estado. Cerca de 71 leyes en temas como agua, ambiente y territorio, tienen un efecto complementario en la regulación de las prácticas productivas, de asentamientos humanos y de uso del suelo.

### Context & Constraints:

El sector privado, salvo algunas excepciones, no tiene una participación activa en la generación de prácticas tendientes reducir el riesgo a desastres; sus esfuerzos son temporales o resultado de la aplicación de normas de calidad que son exigidas para competir en países desarrollados donde esperan incursionar.

Además, su participación no está sustentada en el objetivo de a reducir la vulnerabilidad como un enfoque de la responsabilidad social que tienen, sino que la reducción de la vulnerabilidad la asocian más al concepto de continuidad del negocio.

En el futuro se espera iniciar al amparo de la Ley 8488, el desarrollo de normas y propuestas de gestión destinadas a que el sector productivo asume un papel activo en el control de su propio riesgo y del riesgo que genera en las comunidades, con lo que disminuye el papel de intervención que le ha correspondido al Estado.

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## Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Requiere avance previo en el punto anterior

### Context & Constraints:

Hace falta elaborar herramientas para acompañar la implementación de las políticas de desarrollo con un enfoque de riesgo

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## Ecuador (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

- Nivel de Logro: 3

Política 7. Contar con el cuerpo normativo legal, que sustente el proceso de gestión de riesgos y su aplicación obligatoria a nivel nacional, regional y local.

**Context & Constraints:**

Recomendación:

Implementar la Política hacia Productos Agropecuarios.

Crear un Sistema de Transferencia de Riesgo específico para actividades productivas (sistemas privados).

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## **El Salvador** (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Existen programas y proyectos gubernamentales que apoyan las actividades productivas, pero sin mayor efecto, no existe un apoyo estatal a la actividad productiva principal en el país; por ejemplo: desaparecieron algunas instituciones que apoyaban al sector agropecuario (IRA, Incafe y el InAzucar). El uso de suelo por su clase no se está utilizando en lo que le corresponde.

**Context & Constraints:**

No se observa una buena capacidad de enfrentar crisis; hace falta ampliar coordinación; se identifica una buena infraestructura informativa como base para esta coordinación.

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## **Jamaica** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Plans underway for the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction within two critical sectors Agricultural and Tourism Sectors.

**Context & Constraints:**

Challenges

Little or no mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction principles into the National Macro-Economic Planning Policy.

Recommendation

It is recommended that DRR be mainstreamed into all sectors of the national economy, resulting in greater resilience to economic shocks from natural hazards.

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## **Panama** (in Spanish)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

El Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas realiza estudios de Preinversión Pre-factibilidad de Proyectos, desde el punto social, más que económico, son esenciales para el proceso de reducir las vulnerabilidades

económicas. A su vez las instituciones, también deben realizar estudios de factibilidad: Ejemplo En el MIDA, utilizan el Análisis de Riesgos que deben contemplarse en todos los proyectos que se manejan o formulan, por disposición del Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas.

Con la Nueva Ley de Responsabilidad Fiscal Social cada nuevo gobierno deberá presentar a los primeros 6 meses su plan de trabajo, se obliga al planeamiento mul-tianual. (Plan de Trabajo Quinquenal)

En el país existe el trabajo interconectado de instituciones que utilizan los resultados de sus estudios, para el proceso de orientación y prevención de pérdidas producto del impacto de desastres.

Ejemplo: ANAM, ETESA, realizan pronósticos hidrometeorológicos que son utilizados no solo como herramientas de preparación para la respuesta o alerta, sino también serán utilizados por el MIDA, para la siembra y cultivo, reduciendo los costos de pérdidas.

MIDA se desarrollan actividades a diferentes niveles. Desarrollo del agro (exportación: uso de los suelos, agroquímicos, controles, trasabilidad (registro y seguimiento de los alimentos)).

Programa de Vulnerabilidad con la región centroamericana VULSAC. Abastecimiento y uso de los granos básicos de los países centroamericanos. (Proyecciones de producción, análisis de inventarios de productos arroz, maíz)

Secretaria General de Seguridad de Alimentaria.

Panamá mantiene su Plan de Gripe Aviar, lo cual le permite ir preparándose y conocer la realidad del tema en la actualidad organizarse para determinar que acciones se llevarán a cabo en caso de ser necesaria su aplicación.

En el 2008 Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias, coordinado por la Dirección Nacional de Promoción de las Exportaciones, inició el Programa: "Fortalecimiento de la Gestión de Comercio Exterior"; proyecto creado por el Viceministerio de Comercio Exterior, dirigido a empresarios exportadores, potenciales exportadores y funcionarios del sector público, en especial del MICI, MIDA, MINSA y Aduanas, así como otras instituciones relacionadas con la gestión exportadora. Este tipo de actividad, forma parte de la gestión de promoción y desarrollo del sector comercial, productivo e industrial del país, está enmarcada dentro de un "Plan de Capacitación Técnica de Facilitación para la Exportación". El fin de este programa, es impulsar estos programas como mecanismos de respaldo a los empresarios dedicados al comercio exterior, con el fin de facilitarles su gestión exportadora. Además, como parte del mismo, serán capacitados funcionarios estatales con la intención de que se conviertan en multiplicadores de la información en sus diversos niveles de trabajo. Para la implementación de este programa, colaboran todas las Direcciones Provinciales del MICI, funcionarios enlaces de Comercio Exterior de la institución y Técnicos de la Ventanilla Única de Comercio Exterior.

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

Se están implementando estrategias para contribuir a reducir el impacto general de los desastres, pero aún se requiere de mayor participación de la empresa privada y divulgación de las políticas a seguir.

Hasta ahora la principal debilidad es que la poca ejecución de los proyectos se basa en que solo se habían dado "ideas" para la realización del proyecto; ahora con el estudio de Pre-factibilidad se puede tener un supuesto del impacto social y económico del proyecto. Esto a su vez permite un marco más fuerte para sustentar la necesidad de esos proyectos y el uso adecuado de los mismos.

Se requiere hacer más planes y políticas que contemplen estudios y análisis de las Vulnerabilidades del tema agropecuario (minería).

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## Peru (in Spanish)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Nivel de Progreso 2:

Se ha logrado avances importantes debido a que se viene capacitando a los principales actores para la formulación y evaluación de proyectos en materia de gestión de riesgo de desastres y presupuesto participativo.

Se cuenta con lineamientos para la incorporación del Análisis del Riesgo en los Proyectos de Inversión Pública

Existencia de normas legales que obliga a la aplicación de Planes de Contingencias ante el riesgo de ocurrencia de pandemias por zoonosis.

### Context & Constraints:

Algunos sectores están desarrollando la política de atención y prevención de desastres, por sus mismas funciones.

Reforzar los programas de capacitación que realiza el INDECI orientados a los gobiernos regionales y locales; así como normar en todos los niveles de gobierno la formulación e implementación de programas de capacitación para la formulación y evaluación de proyectos sobre gestión de riesgo en desastres y su incorporación en los planes de desarrollo.

Limitaciones para articular los trabajos, para identificar y señalar la desprotección de grupos vulnerables y tomarlos en cuenta en los presupuestos participativos.

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## Saint Lucia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Activities regarding economic and productive sectorial policies appear to give very little consideration to DRR concerns.

### Context & Constraints:

The development of policy positions regarding the provision of insurance coverage within the economic as well as other sectors and the implementation of the recommendations of post impact socio-economic assessments, or the use of these recommendations to guide future development activities.

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## United States of America (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

The 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 includes long-term recovery with representation from a broad spectrum of federal agencies that can provide assistance.

**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

**Description:**

Se ha establecido políticas y estrategias claras para la reducción de la vulnerabilidad económica, con la diversificación de clientes en el mercado internacional, la diversificación de vendedores y los múltiples tratados económicos internacionales en materia comercial.

Desde el punto de vista laboral, se están tomando acciones tales como la reforma de leyes y elaboración de decretos para garantizar los derechos de los patronos, patronas, trabajadores y trabajadoras, incluyendo mejoras económicas. También se hacen esfuerzos para reducir porcentaje del desempleo, formación para la reinserción, con capacidades sostenidas a todo nivel para garantizar los derechos de los patronos y patronas, trabajadores y trabajadoras, y la ampliación de la estructura productora nacional a corto plazo.

**Context & Constraints:**

Incentivar la producción nacional en todos los sectores productivos, a fin de minimizar las importaciones e impulsar la economía nacional.

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# Asia

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## Bahrain (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

- Due to well developed physical infrastructure, established government policies that result in economic stability and comprehensive contingency plans to maintain business continuity, Bahrain enjoys good overall economic policies that result in substantial protection from economic vulnerability.
- However, Contingency Plans tend to be single agency and not many coordinated multi agency plans are in place.

### Context & Constraints:

- Due to its geographical location and size, the Kingdom is particularly vulnerable to Geo Political Risks.
  - Such risks are monitored and discussed frequently with allies and international agencies.
  - More effort is required to focus on "Recovery".
  - Again work on this aspect will be better focussed after the major Risk reappraisal.
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## Bangladesh (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### 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.

### 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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## Cambodia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

At the moment, there are efforts from all sectors to initiate and achieve the goals of multi-sector integration,

including socio-economic development, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian aid, gender etc which those efforts are to contribute to reduce disaster risk reduction and vulnerabilities of the population in the high risk.

**Context & Constraints:**

- > There is no common understanding of multi-sector integration approaches and lack of comprehensive understanding of disaster risk reduction and vulnerability reduction of development agencies.
- > The capacity of economic sector on DRR is limited at all levels.

Recommendations to Overcome:

- > There are needs to build up and enhance capacity of national government line agencies at all levels and development agencies as well, enable them to have common understanding on disaster risk reduction and vulnerability reduction.
- > There are needs to build up and enhance capacity of national and local.
- > The capacity on DRR to the economic sector should be built.

**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

**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. Government of India has developed a timebound business plan (2005-2009) to develop the rural infrastructure which will support the overall development of the agricultural sector named Bharat Nirman Programme. Under the irrigation component of the Bharat Nirman Programme assured irrigation facilities will be provided to 10 million hectares of land during the period (2005-2009). Gol has also established the National Rainfed Area Development Authority with an objective of overall holistic and integrated development of rainfed regions of the country. Guidelines have been developed for watershed management and Dryland agronomy. Drought being of the major threat to the agricultural sector, a Crop Weather Watch Group has been constituted to review on a weekly basis the weather scenario and its impact on agriculture. 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 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:**

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

**Description:**

The stakeholders have made efforts related to economic sector planning to reduce vulnerabilities. For example, the formulation of fiscal policy by Ministry of Finance to consider disaster risk reduction and climate change; the awareness of food diversification promoted by Ministry of Agriculture; the commitment of Ministry of Finance to give incentive to business institutions that consider and integrate disaster risk reduction efforts in their business activities; the fishery planning by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery that takes the disaster vulnerabilities into account; and the initiatives taken by state-owned enterprises (BUMN) to integrate disaster risk reduction in their business activities.

**Context & Constraints:**

Currently, many efforts to increase people's welfare through assistance program have been made such as BLT (Direct Cash Assistance), KUR (People's Business Credit), and so on. However, the programs have not addressed the reduction of vulnerabilities. Therefore, in the future the content of disaster risk reduction must be included in the multi sector government programs.

In addition, the effort to strengthen coordination between in economic and productive sectoral policies and plans must be made. The mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of the program implementation must be built and strengthened. The comprehensive food security assessment must be carried out. With regard to food security, capacity of food security needs to be strengthened by the officers and vulnerable societies.

There is also a need to enhance the development of holistic policy on economic sector, especially in relevant to Small Medium Enterprises that still requires protection from the government. Furthermore, there is also a need to develop policy that can enhance real sector with incentive programmes, especially for SME.

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## Iran, Islamic Rep of (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

At present the people of Iran have an average quality of life which when quantified by human development

index is near the top of middle development category. Iran appears to be within the reach of the level of high human developed countries. Yet, during the last quarter century there have been two major demographic changes in Iran. A large increase in fertility rates during the 1980s was followed by an equal decrease during the 1990s. Population growth has since fallen to 1.6% a year but a bulge in the population aged 15-25 now dominates the age pattern of the population. This new demographic bonus could bring benefits to the country in terms of economic growth and prosperity. But such prosperity is a reliant on job and investment opportunities; Training and long term financial commitment to human capital development.

**Context & Constraints:**

Despite the relative wealth enjoyed by Iran through its oil and gas reserves, improving economic performance remains a significant challenge. Firstly, recent growth has been insufficient, either to create employment on the scale needed or to provide the tax base to finance necessary state efforts in health, education, welfare, infrastructure and environmental protection. Secondly, imbalances between government income and revenue tend to prove uncertainty which discourages productive investment and often encourages un-productive rent seeking.

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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

**Description:**

The Cabinet Office promotes the enhancement of disaster reduction activities of corporations including development of BCP (Business Continuity Plan) of Corporations. The "Business Continuity Guideline" to promote 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. According to the survey result in 2008, 18.9 percent of the large-scale enterprises and 12.4 percent of medium-size enterprises have developed the BCP.

Further, 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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**Kazakhstan** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

n/a

**Context & Constraints:**

n/a

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**Korea, Rep of** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Natural disaster damages in small and medium businesses (SMB) are about US\$ 120 million annually in Korea from 2001 to 2006.

To promote autonomous activities and countermeasures for natural disasters by SMB themselves, the Act for Support for Enterprises' Voluntary Disaster Mitigation Activities has been established in 2007.

The Act will provide guidelines for SMB disaster management standard in mitigation, response, and recovery activities.

**Context & Constraints:**

The Act basically provides institutional background to support passive activities of SMB.

However, SMB's active and leading activities are required protecting their properties from various natural disasters.

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

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

**Description:**

The commissions on evacuation and sustainable development of economy branches and objects of the country in case of emergencies during the peaceful and war time are established in relevant ministries and authorities by the special decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, and their provisions are approved as well. Relevant services of Civil Defense and non-military units are established on the basis of the ministries and authorities.

The plans on evacuation of organizations, most important economic and industrial objects to the safer locations are developed.

The republican course on civil defense conduct training of their senior staff, and the employees are trained in accordance with the specially developed programs.

**Context & Constraints:**

Constraints:

1. Insufficient funding of activities on provision of sustainable development of the economy branches and objects during emergencies
  2. The Provisions on activity of all services on civil defense and their plans for emergency situations are developed improperly
  3. Neglectful attitude of the senior staff to the training of the staff and implementation of required activities
  4. Poor coordination of works of the services and commissions
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**Lao People's Democratic Republic** (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Information is not available

**Context & Constraints:**

Information is not available

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## Maldives (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

The government has over the years exercised its policies over economic activities and has considerably done well to stabilize the rates of basic commodities. On the other hand economic activities related to construction saw a sharp fluctuation which considerably affected the recovery process in the country. This has been one of the main reasons that Maldives has still not completed the settlement of its IDPs.

### Context & Constraints:

Risk transfer mechanisms need to be developed and practiced in the country to help the government develop such models at all levels.

Models which address business continuity needs to be developed with more emphasis on small island dynamics.

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## Nepal (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Despite of the fact that the 10th National Development Plan and the Three Years Interim Development Plan focuses on disaster risk reduction and integrating disaster with development, NO significant activities have been designed and implemented to achieve those objectives mentioned in the National Development Plans. Sectoral policies such as National Agriculture Policy 2004, National Shelter Policy 1996 (2053 BS), National Urban Policy 2006, etc. has incorporated the disaster issues. However, the implementation of these Acts are weak.

### Context & Constraints:

The challenges include; no 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.

### Recommendations:

- Design and pursue empirical studies on the vulnerable economic activities, detail analysis.
  - Involve public and private sectors in designing and carrying out such studies/ researches.
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## Pakistan (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Progress achieved on this account may be taken at level three. 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 recently announced 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;

The NDMA on its part is developing Guidelines for Industrial and Chemical Contingency Planning which are in the final stage of formulation and will be circulated to all stakeholders for implementation.

#### **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 infrastructure, 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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## **Philippines** (in English)

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

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

#### **Description:**

Very little has been done to protect economic activities and productive sectors. Although some private enterprises may have business continuity plans, how well these are linked with a local government's contingency plan leaves many doubts. This is because DCCs rarely, if any, involved the private sector. Makati City is among the few exceptions.

Crop insurance for palay and high value crops and livestock insurance through the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC) are available but many farmers do not subscribe for reasons usually ascribed to as financial. Farmers are offered annual life insurance by the PCIC worth PHP50, 000 (US\$ 1 087) which covers death due to accidents and natural disasters. However, many farmers are not aware of this insurance.

In February 2008, the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) called on all government agencies to

insure government properties. The legal basis is Republic Act 656 which mandates all heads of government office to secure from the General Insurance Fund administered by GSIS all insurance covering properties and other insurable risks of natural and manmade disasters.

There are very few financial institutions which provide emergency loans to residents especially the poor whose livelihood are affected by disasters.

Development priorities articulated in the MDG and the Common Country Assessment (UNDP, 2004) sets environmental sustainability as a priority. To achieve this, enhancing forestry programs, ensuring land tenure security, improving land use and productivity are part of government programs.

**Context & Constraints:**

The key players in the insurance industry and relevant government agencies should form a working group to explore risk transfer options. Relevant insurance entities like PCIC and GSIS should develop a strategy to inform their respective markets. On the other hand, public- private partnership (PPP) could develop fiscal incentives for proactive risk management.

Deterioration of forest and other environmental resources in some areas have been traced to people who exploit the natural habitat to seek ways to make a livelihood. The role of people in protecting the environment has been recognized but the links between environment and disasters appear to be less understood or ignored by different sectors in the local community.

Environmental NGOs, DRM advocates and watchdog groups should work together by converging experiences and lessons learned from their respective community engagements in order to fully address economic and ecological issues in a comprehensive manner.

## **Singapore** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Business continuity plans are in place in most organisations.

**Context & Constraints:**

Nil

## **Sri Lanka** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

As a principle the govt. has decided to restrict construction of critical public & private infrastructure in disaster prone vulnerable areas.

An extensive security has been provided to all economic vulnerable areas and installations such as airports, harbours, power stations etc to prevent damages from man made disasters

Government has made a policy directive that all developers in landslide prone areas should obtain clearance from the National Building Research Organisation, responsible for preparing hazard maps for landslides and advice on landslide prone areas.

**Context & Constraints:**

Hazard maps for tsunamis, floods and drought prone areas are not developed as yet. Therefore risk maps can not be developed for the moment. Preparation of risk profile for Sri Lanka should be undertaken as priority.

Digital maps of 1:5000 and 1:10000 scales are not available and making it difficult to prepare data bases to be used for response and development activities.

UN agencies should assist DMC to provide satellite images of major floods and sea surges etc so that this information could be used for development of hazard maps. hazard maps

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**Syrian Arab Republic** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

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**Context & Constraints:**

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**Tajikistan** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

A special resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan established at relevant ministries and organizations and their subordinate enterprises the commissions for evacuation and sustainable development of sectors and objects of the economy of the country under emergency situations in peaceful and war times (2000, 2002) and enforced the relevant Regulations. The Civil Defense services and non-military formations were created at the relevant ministries and organizations.

The plans of evacuation were developed for organizations and for key objects of economy and industry, to the safest locations.

The Center for training and methodology of the Committee for ES and CD conducts training of the administration and employees, in accordance with specially designed programs.

**Context & Constraints:**

Difficulties:

1. Insufficient financing of activities for ensuring sustainable development of sectors and objects of economy under emergency situations
  2. The contingency plans were not developed for all of the Civil Defense services
  3. Neglectful attitude of the senior officials to the issue of training of the personnel and implementation of required activities
  4. Weak coordination of work of the Services and commissions
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**Uzbekistan** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

There are sector oriented concepts and target programmes on natural disaster risk reduction which are specified depending on the area of activity and nature of disasters. The SSES functional and territorial subsystems' action plans have been developed, approved and are systematically adjusted based on the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan which govern the functioning of the SSES and those of the following bodies:

Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Higher and secondary special education, Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, State Committee of Nature conservation, State Committee of Geology and Mineral Resources, State Committee of Architecture and Construction, Academy of Sciences, Centre of Hydro-meteorological Service under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzhydromet), State Stock Company "Uzavtoyul", State Stock Company "Uzkimyosanoat", National Holding Company "Uzbekneftegaz", National Television and Radio broadcasting Company "Uzbekistan", National Air Company "Uzbekistan Airways", State Stock Railway Company "Uzbekistan railways", State Stock Company "Uzbekenergo", State Insurance Companies "Uzagrosughurta" and "Kafolot", Uzbek Agency "Uzcommunkhizmat", Uzbek Agency of Communications and Informatization, Uzbek Agency of Automobile and River Transportation, State Inspection "Sanoatkontekhnazorat", National Council of the Red Crescent Society of the Republic of Uzbekistan and others.

The primary task of these agencies is to develop and carry out measures which ultimately reduce the consequences of emergency situations of natural and technological character. In case of emergency situations on republican level, the governmental commission comprised of stakeholder ministries and agencies conducts analysis of the socio economic and ecological consequences and losses. The results of the analysis are shared with stakeholder structures by way of recommendations for making decisions and taking urgent measures.

**Context & Constraints:**

n/a

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**Viet Nam** (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

In the poverty alleviation and economic development, it is observed that, the 135 Program, national five million hectare reforestation program, resettlement program, and irrigation development strategy have largely contributed to reform the appearance and capacity of poor villages and communities in terms of infrastructure, socio-economic conditions, which also directly and indirectly enhance capacity of the communities in adapt and respond more effectively to natural disaster for more sustainable development. In addition, in the infrastructure development, the safe harbors have been built with both disaster prevention and transportation/station for aquaculture and capture fishery.

However, within the vision of integration, it has been observed that even though localities have considered and made efforts during the implementation or construction of the projects to avoid possible adverse effect by natural disasters, there has been no clear guidance on the DRR integration in the program content and implementation process, either in principle or technical requirements to ensure the sustainability in disastrous environment; There has been also weakened of linkage with and not fully taken into account about DRR in term of policies, guidance during its implementation. The selection criteria of the Programs areas have not mentioned that the selected communes and villages should be vulnerable to natural disasters. There were partly similar of target areas, objects between 135 program and DRR activities that is

being a good opportunities for promotion of the linking and integrating some of activities in order to obtain more comprehensive results, sustainable and multi-benefits from each financial and resources allocated by Government as well as the supporting by Donor's community.

**Context & Constraints:**

Legal framework for sustainable development in Vietnam is in process of establishment and completion. The enforcement of documents under Laws, plan and programs is carried out at relatively independent State agencies and sometimes it is lack of co-operation and linkage right at the beginning of the process by related parties

The integration of natural disaster mitigation into development plans is necessary. However, at the time beings, integration and co-operation regime between plan and action program that contain natural disaster mitigation contents is very new and needs more studies and completion.

Information, data and quantitiveness of criteria of natural disaster mitigation are still small in number and difficult for assessing in term of their quality. Statistics have not paid adequate attention to these criteria. Also, the criteria have not been included in the national statistic system.

Studies on natural disaster are few in number. Assessment on vulnerability has only bee carried out on a small and in concentrated scale at commune and village levels in some international non- governmental organization programs/projects. Information documents in this issue are dispersed and lack of unity.

Natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation are tasks of the whole people, however, there is lack of regime on co-operation in order to mobilize the participation of the community and social organizations. Besides, capacity of natural disaster management and research on natural disaster is limited, especially in the relations with socio – economic development and environment, in other words, in the sustainable development process.

Proposed solutions:

Raise awareness of relevant agencies and people in term of requirement, difficulties, challenges, profits of integration through the advocacy, wider sharing information and dialogues on integrating between development implementing agencies and disaster risk reduction implementing agencies from local to central levels.

Develop and issue guidelines and regulations of active integration by sectors, aspects; promote the cooperation between involving sectors and localities in implementation of sectoral programs, planning and allocation of initial capitals;

Institutionalize the requirement to integrate programs with common target beneficiaries, geographical coverage, standards for design and construction of infrastructure works such as electricity, roads, schools, clinics, houses and public buildings, etc. to ensure the sustainability of the structural works and minimize negative impact of natural disasters

## Yemen (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

October 2008, EEGD with cooperation with GFDRR/WB is organizing a training course on Damage and Loss Assessment for Disaster as starting point for the Capacity building at the national level . This training will introduce a national model for damage and losses assessment upon a comprehensive study was conducted earlier 2008, covers all national sectors categories.

Generally the situation in this regard is not clear yet and needs more resources and efforts to be focus at the national and local level.

**Context & Constraints:**

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

- Lacking to the financial resources.

- Lacking to awareness at the official and public levels.
  - Lacking to the information , experience and knowledge.
  - Lacking to the researches Institutes and studies.
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# Europe

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## Armenia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

The chief aim of the economic policy of the Republic of Armenia was an efficient distribution of resources within the lifespan of one generation while the progress of contemporary civilization is conditioned by ensuring a steady development, in the event of which the opportunities to meet demands of present-day and future generations will be much more guaranteed. In this sense, the economic policy, in parallel with quantitative growth, is currently directed towards the provision of a qualitative economic development. In other words, the supremacy is the maintenance of an economic evolution based on a more intensive use of human resources i.e. intellectual and creative abilities, with the tendency to reduce the strategic role of natural resources.

As a result of economic liberalization, increasing investment and business activity, maintaining a free economic regime and the steady and consistent implementation of integration policy in the world economy the degree of predictability of the Armenian economy has raised and the level of risk has decreased which has evidently won authority for our country.

### Context & Constraints:

Currently, the main strategic task for Armenia i.e. the creation of an economy based on knowledge is grounded on the maximum realization of available prerequisites of scientific and technical progress. The emphasis is on human development through revealing and enhancing one's abilities, spurring up the practice of scientific thought and, finally, rapid scientific and technical progress.

The following priorities in economic development are addressed :

Formation of Competitive Advantages

Development of Innovatory Processes

Continuous Improvement of Business Environment

Export promotion

Regional Development

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## Bulgaria (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

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.

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## Croatia (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Close linkage between economy and financial sector with an established system of state incentives in accordance with the European Union standards is in place and operates well. State incentives aim at reducing environmental vulnerability.

### Context & Constraints:

The economy of the Republic of Croatia depends upon tourism and a natural disaster (earthquake) in the coastal area would cause great economic losses.

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## Czech Republic (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Such policies have been implemented and coordinated at the state, regional and community levels. recently especially energetic independence and low vulnerability has been introduced and padequate precautions either taken or planned.

### Context & Constraints:

Some measures need more time and better financing.

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## France (in French)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

La France a mis en place des systèmes d'assurance, concernant notamment les pertes d'exploitation

### Context & Constraints:

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## Germany (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### 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 for Civil Protection and Disaster Response" (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 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.

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## **Italy** (in English)

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

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

#### **Description:**

The main authority relevant for the definition of economic and productive sectorial policies and plans is the Ministry of Economic Development. A number of initiatives have been undertaken by the Ministry together with other subjects including actors directly involved in Disaster Risk Reduction as well as other public and private ones, chambers of commerce and professional associations in order to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities and to promote business continuity management. A comprehensive National policy in this field is currently being developed, and will benefit from the introduction of the National Platform for DRR

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

There is institutional commitment regarding the implementation of the economic and productive sectorial 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.

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.

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## **Montenegro** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Activities which aim to further improve reduction of vulnerability of economic activities in all sectors are underway.

**Context & Constraints:**

The lack of positive practice.

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## **Norway** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**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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**Serbia** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

**Context & Constraints:**

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

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**Slovenia** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

**Description:**

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

**Context & Constraints:**

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

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**Sweden** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

The Swedish Energy Agency has developed information on how to prevent and reduce the effects of interruptions in the supply of electricity.

Increased demands on compensation from power suppliers after interruptions have been an incitement to secure the electricity network.

**Context & Constraints:**

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**Switzerland** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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## Turkey (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Turkey, having 96% of its land is on variously risked earthquake regions. The Compulsory Earthquake Insurance Pool (DASK) is a system which is formed with the collaboration of the State and the private sector is also an important insurance application relating to the financial consequences of earthquake.

DASK is a non-profit institution, having the status of a public co-operation, established with the Decree No: 587 pertaining to the Compulsory Earthquake Insurance, to provide compulsory earthquake insurances and to perform its affairs in full compliance with the insurance techniques. The primary objectives of DASK can be summarized as follows:

1. To provide insurance coverage for all the dwellings within the scope of its establishment against earthquake in return for a premium,
2. To ensure risk sharing within the country and also to distribute the financial liabilities caused by earthquake onto international reinsurance markets through insurance,
3. To mitigate the possible financial burdens on the government due to earthquakes (especially in terms of building disaster victims dwellings after the earthquakes),
4. To utilize the insurance system as a mean for the construction of reliable structures,
5. To ensure the accumulation of long term resources to meet the earthquake damages,
6. To contribute to the development of earthquake consciousness in the public.

In general terms, the Compulsory Earthquake Insurance is an insurance product oriented towards the dwellings within the boundaries of the municipalities. This coverage is a mandatory insurance, for which the guarantee is provided by DASK but the marketing authority is given to the authorized insurance companies and their agencies to provide coverage for the financial damages caused by the earthquake on dwellings. DASK is a very important application for Turkey which suffers from various magnitudes of earthquakes, which application aims at meeting property damages caused by earthquakes by means of insurances and also by risk sharing (co-insurance).

Turkey is one of the rapidly growing countries in the world and in the last 10 years the growth rate was nearly %6-7 percent. Key production and service sectors are construction, automotive, textile, energy, agriculture, tourism and mining. Each of these sectors will be subject to specific natural disasters because most of them concentrated on Marmara and Aegean region where most of our disaster incidents occur. Turkish Government uses Development Plans to distribute the investments geographically all over the country by using premiums. Also Government is bound to coordination between development plan and sectoral plan with disaster risk reduction. In 2008 Yearly Plan " in order to establish safe and lively cities by preventing and reducing possible natural disasters damages, public investments are essential to improve damage reducing strategies and implement these strategies in cross sector. Furthermore, disaster risks should be taken into consideration in the selected process of new investment projects. The new disaster sub-sector department in State Planning Organization can be a very useful agent for his objective.

### Context & Constraints:

According to Earthquake Zoning Map nearly %70 of our population and surface area is on the 1. and 2. degree zones. Most of the economic activities are concentrated on these dangerous regions. One of the reasons for concentration is closeness of sea and harbor for export and import. So it's not easy to control the distribution of economic activities all around the country. After 1999's two big earthquake the economic losses reached 12-15 Billion USD.

The use of earthquake insurance system is not applicable for whole country at the moment and it is only

restricted with earthquakes. There are some restrictions on the implementation of this system.

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## United Kingdom (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

HM Treasury (HMT) is responsible for formulating and implementing the Government's financial and economic policy. Its aim is to raise the rate of sustainable growth, and achieve rising prosperity and a better quality of life with economic and employment opportunities for all.

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

- disruption to the economy generally, and to critical infrastructure, hampering the delivery of public services and the productivity of the economy
- financial and economic impacts if investment decisions (in both the public and private sector) fail to take account of changes in climate

To mitigate this the Treasury sponsored jointly with Defra a cross-Government working group examining whether additional guidance is required to enable climate change adaptation to be properly built in to future spending proposals.

There are working with Departments to plan cost-effective, value for money policies and investment proposals relating to adaptation and ensure that the public sector manages financial and economic risks associated with climate change;

- recognise the challenges posed by likely increases in flooding incidents, whilst ensuring that investment in flood defences is affordable, based on sound cost/benefit analysis and consistent with other spending plans;
- work in partnership with the insurance industry to ensure commercial insurance from flood risk is widely available and to lower the costs of damage to houses at an increased risk of flooding;
- avoid unnecessary additional regulatory burden on public and private sectors in meeting the challenge of adapting the economy to the impacts of climate change through the promotion of better regulation approaches;
- work with the Office of Government Commerce to ensure that public sector procurement guidance helps organisations to understand how climate change may affect them and what actions they can take to reduce risks and maximise value for money.

### Context & Constraints:

At this particular time of economic turmoil, and in any future events, it is inevitable that there will be vulnerability of economic activities. Nevertheless, following the Stern report, it is clear that the cost of not adapting to climate change will be far greater than allowing financial based decisions which take it into account.

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# 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

### Description:

The Trusted Information Sharing Network (TISN) is a forum in which the owners and operators of critical infrastructure can work together by sharing information on security issues which affect critical infrastructure. The network is made up of a number of groups for different business sectors.

The Critical Infrastructure Protection Modelling and Analysis Program (CIPMA) is a flexible 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.

In addition to TISN, the CIPMA Program is another key component of the Australian Government's cooperative efforts with business and State and Territory Governments to enhance the protection of critical infrastructure and strengthen the resilience of Australian society and its economy. The CIPMA Program is a computer based capability which uses an 'all hazards' approach to undertake computer modelling to determine the consequences of different disasters and threats (human and natural) in critical infrastructure.

The extensive amount of data held under this capability could assist analysis of the impact of climate change on key infrastructure that coastal communities rely on each day.

### Context & Constraints:

In some parts of Australia, up to ninety per cent of critical infrastructure is privately owned or operated on a commercial basis. Other critical infrastructure is owned by the Australian Government or State and Territory governments. Examples of critical infrastructure that communities rely on include essential services such as electricity, gas, water, transport, health services, communications and finance and banking systems.

CIP brings together a significant number of existing strategies and procedures that deal with prevention, preparedness, response and recovery arrangements for disasters and emergencies. It is not a new discipline; rather, a blending of existing specialisations such as law enforcement, emergency management and national security and defence. CIP relies on the active participation of the owners and operators of infrastructure, regulators, professional bodies, industry associations, all levels of Government and the public to identify critical infrastructure, analyse vulnerability and interdependence to protect from and prepare for all hazards.

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## Marshall Islands (in English)

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

Churtaro B. (2004) Social and Economic Baseline Survey Jenrok Village. Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination

Presley, T. 2005. Effects of the 1998 drought on the freshwater lens in the Laura area, Majuro Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands. (U.S. Dept. of the Interior & U.S. Geological Survey)

World Bank. 2005. Human Development Review of the Pacific Islands: RMI (Draft)

World Bank. 2005. Opportunities to Improve Social Services in the Republic of the Marshall Islands

ADB. 2006. The Marshall Islands. Country Strategy and Program Update

ADB. 2006. Juumemmej. RMI. Social and Economic Report 2005

Economic Policy Planning and Statistics Office (EPPSO). 2006. Community Survey Report

Economic Policy Planning and Statistics Office (EPPSO). 2006. International Best Practice and Specific Recommendations for Improving Economic and Social Development in the Republic of the Marshall Islands

RMI Ministry of Education. 2006. Strategic Plan 2007 - 2011

Graham, B. 2007. RMI Integrated Water Resource Management Diagnostic Report

Marshall Islands Invasive Species Taskforce. 2007. Strategic Action Plan 2007 - 2010.

**Context & Constraints:**

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

**New Zealand** (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

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

Stringent border protection, and rapid response to suspected disease outbreaks, 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 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 at the on-farm level. The Ministry for Agriculture & Forestry and local emergency agencies are working with regional Rural Trusts.

After an event the Agricultural Recovery Programme provides a means for additional Government financial assistance. Rural Support Trusts may provide services such as: coordinating the response to an event, helping farmers decide on business options, acting as advocates for financial assistance, and providing stress management services (or making referrals if appropriate).

**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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## Vanuatu (in English)

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

A project has been recently proposed to promote DRR and climate change adaptation within the Tourism Industry. Dialogue is at discussion stage. Traditional coping mechanisms particularly on food security during a time of disaster is being researched and documented for extrapolation into policy.

**Context & Constraints:**

Economic and productive sectoral vulnerability are known to exist in Vanuatu. Initial studies on the impact of natural disasters on the economic and productive sectors have been conducted. Risk reduction measures do exist. Environmental Impact Assessments are required of all major development projects within Vanuatu. Risk assessments are being promoted for all land-use development. This is being developed under their land-use policy.

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