

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

HFA Priority 4, core indicator 4.5:

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

Know the Risks and Take Action

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

This report compiles inputs by Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) priority for action 4.5 from 86 countries' final national HFA progress reports in order to better facilitate analysis and provide examples by priority and region. Inputs are provided in their original reporting language.

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

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

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

Africa

Algeria (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 05 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

- Le cas du secteur de l'énergie où, après une catastrophe, de nouvelles procédures sont émises afin de contrôler et de prendre des mesures de prévention, ainsi que d'instituer des restrictions au niveau des normes de construction et de réhabilitation. Dans le domaine des hydrocarbures, après une catastrophe, une investigation est systématiquement effectuée afin de déceler les causes de l'événement et des recommandations sont émises pour améliorer les procédures.

Context & Constraints:

Les principales contraintes résident dans la complexité de certaines études et parfois des coûts de mise en œuvre élevés ainsi que dans l'insuffisance d'une maîtrise d'œuvre qualifiée.

Par ailleurs la maîtrise des montages financiers est insuffisante pour les actions de réhabilitation et de reconstruction d'initiative privée.

Botswana (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* Faible % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

A la sortie d'une dizaine d'années de guerre civile, le Burundi est dans la transition entre la phase de la gestion des urgences et celle de développement. N'ayant pas été effectivement amorcées, la reconstruction et la Réhabilitation n'intègrent pas aujourd'hui la Réduction des Risques de Catastrophes.

Context & Constraints:

Manque de fonds

Cape Verde (in Spanish)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

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

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

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Cote d'Ivoire (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Ghana (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Guinea-Bissau (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

pas de cadre institutionnel

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Disaster risk reduction measures have been intergrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation and progress have been made however lack of proper budgetry allocations hamper work.

Context & Constraints:

There is still no policy framme work in place.Budgetry challenges and enough funds to provide for standadised rehabilitated housing.

Lesotho (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate human and financial resources and expertise.

Madagascar (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Malawi (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Mauritius (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

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

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

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate financial resources is a major challenge.

Morocco (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

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

A titre d'exemple, après le tremblement de terre d'Al Hoceima en 2004, les pouvoirs publics ont imposé la

réalisation d'une carte d'aptitude à l'urbanisation dans la zone sinistrée concernée en vue d'orienter les aménageurs du territoire pour la réalisation des schémas d'urbanisation qui tiendraient compte des risques sismiques pour l'édification des bâtiments. Un budget important est réservé à la réalisation de cet outil à vocation préventive.

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Mozambique (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

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

Description:

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

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

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

over that period.

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

Nigeria (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

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

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Senegal (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 2 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

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

Sierra Leone (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 65 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Recovery efforts are generally carried out with a view to reducing the risks and vulnerabilities.

Context & Constraints:

A major leap towards recovery efforts is the short of much needed funds to reconstruct critical infrastructure and restore normalcy to disaster hit communities

Tanzania, United Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Currently most disaster recovery is undertaken through normal development programs as there are no funds allocated for recovery from Central to Local Government.

Context & Constraints:

Limited resources in terms of finance and material for managing recovery and potential options for risk reduction continues to be a challenge.

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 100 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

The Programmes that are drawn for post recovery especially those to do with infrastructure require Environmental Impact Assessment which requires that those infrastructure not only be mindful of the environment but also do climate proofing.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of resources and enough personnel.

Americas

Anguilla (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 20-40 (Estimate) % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Research was done towards the technical training of heads of households, unemployed post disaster. Part of the new Mitigation Risk Reduction Framework Programme.

Context & Constraints:

Work needs to be done on recovery and rehabilitation, an EU project will hopefully information this area is limitation.

Antigua and Barbuda (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

While there are no policies that give effect to this practice, Antigua and Barbuda has been practicing DRR in the Recovery Phase since 1995 when the island was impacted by Hurricane Luis.

There is no recovery fund put aside. However, the practice has been focused on rebuilding better than before. As a result of this a guide book was develop called Build it Strong. This is distributed freely to the public.

Gender based issues are clearly practiced but need to be clear in policy.

Context & Constraints:

When the national disaster management policy is completed these issues will be clearly addressed.

Argentina (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Si bien el resultado dista del ideal, el crecimiento en cuanto a la incorporación temática, debe destacarse. Las organizaciones participantes en los procesos de recuperación y rehabilitación post desastre son activas en este sentido, y se han incrementado en programas de seguridad escolar y hospitalaria. Es ese sentido que debe destacarse la suscripción de nueve municipios de diversas provincias de la Argentina (Santa Fe, Misiones y Córdoba) en la campaña "Haciendo Ciudades Resilientes" de la EIRD. La mayoría de las decisiones asumidas por los municipios, se concretaron luego de sufrir desastres originados en fenómenos naturales.

Context & Constraints:

El resultado aún es dispar, y en muchas ocasiones no toda la población sectorial es alcanzada. Debe continuarse la tarea, con el mismo nivel de compromiso

Barbados (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

There is a post-recovery process particularly in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of disaster impacted houses. A DEM Standing Committee on Housing Recovery is chaired by the General Management of the National Housing Corporation which is responsible for the development of a Housing Recovery Programme in the immediate, medium and short terms. The government of Barbados has as a matter of policy agreed that rehabilitative houses by Government should include DRR Measures to reduce vulnerability there the quality of these houses are greatly enhanced.

Housing Recovery Crews have been identified utilizing both public and private expertise and resources. In any rebuilding process, the Town and Country Planning have been consulted and No build decisions have been taken in highly vulnerably housing sites. Relocation has been an option particularly for houses located in flood plains and land slide locations. A “No Build” policy is also maintained for these areas but occasionally squatters rebuild in these open lots.

DEM used the mass media to disseminate information of building hazard resistant houses. In addition, a hand book was prepared and several workshops have been conducted targeting the informal housing sector and small artisans. A model “chattel house” was also constructed demonstrating the effective use of mitigation measures on wooden houses used mainly by persons in the middle and lower economic brackets.

Context & Constraints:

The DEM's inability to maintain a consistent multi-media programme for the housing sector.

The lack of a policing mechanism to ensure that the mitigation measures become mandatory.

Recommendations

Work more closely with the DEM Housing Recovery Standing Committee to consistently develop awareness and public education programmes dealing with these issues.

Request that stronger requirements are instituted to deal with the construction of home by the house owners in the lower economic strata.

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* muy bajo % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

En los proyectos de reconstrucción y rehabilitación post emergencias del Fenómeno de el Niño y la Niña.

Context & Constraints:

No se conoce en detalle los datos al respecto.

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

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Construção e implantação, imediata e em caráter emergencial, de obras para reduzir vulnerabilidades pós-desastres; serviços de desmontagem de estruturas danificadas; desobstrução e remoção de escombros;

Context & Constraints:

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

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

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

O ideal seria que a Defesa civil pudesse executar as ações e não repassar os recursos apenas

Verifica-se a necessidade de uma ação de articulação

British Virgin Islands (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Disaster Mitigation and Disaster Recovery is the responsibility of the Development Planning Unit and the Town and Country Planning Department. The National Disaster Recovery framework focuses on change and improvement rather than repair and replacement and aims to balance urgent needs against the requirements of sustainable development and capacity building in the future within the framework of the National Integrated Development Strategy (NIDS). When the implementation of NIDS is interrupted by a major national emergency, the National Recovery Plan and Mitigation Strategy leads the recovery efforts and ensures that as far as possible previous vulnerabilities are not reintroduced. The specifics of the recovery will by necessity trigger a review or modification to NIDS, which in turn takes into account necessary natural hazard mitigation measures.

VI CDM strategy includes developing training and learning programmes in disaster risk reduction targeted at specific sectors (development planners, emergency managers, local government officials, etc.). This training would allow for the use and employment of techniques during the rebuilding process. Also, the DDM seeks to implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction, including structural and non-structural measures. Furthermore, the DDM participates in determining long term risk reduction measures that can be incorporated in the development planning process.

Context & Constraints:

The Government's institutionalized mechanism for recovery has changed in terms of structures and resources. The formalization of the needed linkages between Recovery and Mitigation activities to national development planning places the Development Planning Unit (DPU) and Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD) at the core of the new structure. Notwithstanding the strong support provided by DDM, the DPU and TCPD requires the resources to meet its new challenges.

Canada (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 15 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

The Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA) program now includes a provision for 15% of the estimated cost of repair to pre-disaster condition to be allocated for mitigative enhancements.

Context & Constraints:

Since the inception of the program in 1970, the Government of Canada has paid out more than \$2 billion in post-disaster assistance to help provinces/territories with the costs of response and of returning infrastructure and personal property to pre-disaster condition.

Cayman Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Following Hurricanes Paloma and Ivan there was a dramatic increase in use and adoption of hurricane shutters to harden building openings. Standby by (back up) generators are also much more ubiquitous and the generators are often elevated on concrete pads well above the maximum storm surge level.

The National Hurricane Plan is updated on an annual basis to incorporate lessons learned from 'impacts' and disaster drills.

Context & Constraints:

Some changes to the Planning Regulations and Building Code have been as a result of past (disaster) experiences. For example plastic soffits are no longer used under the eaves of buildings and more hurricane resilient materials are required to be used for this function on new buildings.

Many buildings were affected by storm surge, flood waters and hurricane driven waves in Hurricane Ivan. The regulations have not been substantially changed or adapted in a manner that would prevent a repeat of these same effects should a storm of similar strength and magnitude impact the Cayman Islands

Chile (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No Evaluado % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Las políticas en general no están estandarizadas y la planificación se hace de acuerdo al tipo de emergencia. No existe aplicación de normas internacionales como ESFERA, INEE, etc., en la planificación de la reconstrucción. Sin embargo, reactivamente, se planifica observando las buenas prácticas.

Context & Constraints:

La nueva orgánica institucional del Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil está siendo diseñada mirando las mejores prácticas internacionales e investigando prácticas exitosas como en Estados Unidos, México y Japón, además de experiencias vecinas como Perú y Colombia, entre otros. Esta situación tiene por finalidad generar estándares internacionales en la institución que participará directamente en el diseño de protocolos y políticas de prevención, respuesta y recuperación.

En esta orgánica, se está elaborando la instauración de estructuras de cadena de mando, basadas en experiencias probadas, que permitan responder de mejor forma a eventos como el terremoto.

Colombia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

En Colombia a través de la DGR se han motivado el desarrollo políticas para reducción del riesgo de desastres, con énfasis en acciones de recuperación y de rehabilitación posdesastre.

En tal sentido el MAVDT y la DGR están implementando una estrategia contundente de recuperación y construcción de viviendas las cuales desde sus bases están el cumplimiento no solo del marco normativo nacional sino internacional en lo referente a la ocupación y uso del suelo, a los diseños y materiales de construcción y la vigilancia de la construcción misma de las unidades habitacionales, evitando así las afectaciones futuras a estas soluciones de vivienda, obviamente aunado a lo anterior está la estrategia complementaria de equipamientos que cumple con los mismos requisitos.

Actualmente el país cuenta con un crédito contingente como mecanismo financiero para la atención de desastres, a través del cual se busca garantizar la disponibilidad de recursos para los procesos de respuesta y rehabilitación.

En ciudades capitales se formulan planes de rehabilitación y desarrollo sostenible posdesastre y se

monitorea que no se construya nuevamente en zonas de alto riesgo no mitigable, a su vez, para cada uno de estos procesos es de obligatorio cumplimiento en los procesos constructivos de las normas sismo resistentes con su respectivas licencias de urbanismo y construcción.

En desastres de gran afectación, normalmente se lideran procesos de reconstrucción y de rehabilitación que logran “corregir” la vulnerabilidad preexistente que verificó en el desastre.

Cabe destacar que el Gobierno Nacional en la construcción de su nueva política para la reducción del riesgo, la temática de recuperación y reconstrucción se constituye en uno de los ejes estratégicos.

Context & Constraints:

Como limitación importante, se reitera las deficiencias técnicas, y financieras en los municipios para realizar un efectivo control urbano, de igual forma la ausencia de estrategias municipales con mecanismo técnicos para apoyar procesos de recuperación posdesastre, lo anterior, desde el prisma estructural, frente a las medidas complementarias como lo son la inserción social de la población y la recuperación de las actividades económicas aún se encuentran con grandes deficiencias para realizar una efectiva recuperación integral pos desastre.

Por otra parte el paradigma de las gerencias para la reconstrucción tienen innumerables ventajas pero desafortunadamente su espectro de tiempo es limitado frente a un periodo de recuperación integral efectiva y a unos altos costos que la figura representa para los recursos del país.

Hay zonas del país que son afectadas recurrentemente y donde los planes de recuperación posdesastre no logran reducir el riesgo y por ello se constituyen en “desastres crónicos”.

A nivel de desastres pequeños, no se ha logrado revertir el círculo vicioso de volver a construir en zonas vulnerables, en algunas zonas del país.

Dentro de los retos están:

La construcción de una política nacional dirigida a direccionar los procesos técnicos y financieros para liderar procesos de rehabilitación, recuperación y construcción posdesastre.

Diseño de modelos, metodologías y estrategias técnicas y financieras para adelantar procesos de rehabilitación, recuperación y construcción posdesastre por parte de los departamentos y municipios con su respectivo proceso de información y capacitación

Liderar en los procesos de planeación del territorio el escenario de reconstrucción posdesastre. Actualizar y optimizar los protocolos de actuación nacional para el desarrollo de la temática.

Costa Rica (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

La inversión actual en los procesos de reconstrucción considera el análisis de riesgo y las medidas para su reducción, pero no se han previsto "presupuestos explícitos" para el tema de reducción sino que forma parte de la inversión proyectada con base en los estudios de viabilidad que se realizan

Context & Constraints:

Si hay inversión en el tema de reducción del riesgo, pero no se han determinado los porcentajes de inversión, porque no se contabiliza por separado del proyecto.

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Los fondos para la recuperación y reconstrucción asignados a la RRD dependen de la magnitud de los daños ocasionados, el lugar de ocurrencia y el tipo de evento que lo originó. Posterior a la ocurrencia de un desastre el proceso de recuperación lleva implícito el restablecimiento de los daños teniendo como fundamento tomar acciones para eliminar estas vulnerabilidades y que no se repitan los mismos hechos. En el presupuesto anual del Estado están previsto los recursos financieros y materiales para estos fines,

Context & Constraints:

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

Dominican Republic (in Spanish)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 1% % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

En la ley de Presupuestos gastos publicos se establece una partida de un 1% para calamidad publica.

-La ley 147-02 tiene un fondo de prevencion, Mitigacion y Respuestas ante Desastres.

- Existe una representación del ministerio de la mujer en la Comisión Nacional de Emergencias y el Comité Técnico. Se realizan esfuerzos para definir estrategias para abordar el tema.

Context & Constraints:

- A pesar de que la ley 147-02 dispone de ese fondo, no se ha determinado una cantidad para alimentar este fondo.

- Falta de una política de estado orientada a la recuperación y rehabilitación posterior a un desastre

- Abordar asuntos de género en el proceso de recuperación post-desastres

Ecuador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0.01% % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

La Secretaría Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos como ente rector de la política de gestión de riesgos del país, viene implementando medidas para la reducción del riesgo de desastres las mismas que se integran en los procesos de recuperación y rehabilitación posterior a un desastre a través de generación de proyectos encaminados a la reducción de riesgos.

Se trabaja en conjunto con otras Carteras de Estado y los Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados (GAD) en caso de declaratoria de Estado de Excepción.

Context & Constraints:

Contar y aplicar a nivel nacional y local las normas y estándares internacionales relacionados con la recuperación y la reconstrucción posterior a un desastre

El Salvador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 100% % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Efectivamente la Ley de creación del Fondo de Protección Civil, Prevención y Mitigación de Desastres, en su artículo 4, expresa que los recursos del FOPROMID solamente podrán utilizarse en la prevención de desastres o en aquellos casos que demanden una oportuna y efectiva atención de emergencia ocasionada por desastres, sea que se trate de un evento que tenga impacto a nivel nacional o que las incidencias del mismo, afecten un espacio delimitado del territorio nacional.

Además, se cuenta con un crédito de cincuenta millones de dólares, otorgado por el BM los cuales podrán ser utilizados en caso de desastres.

Existe un compromiso de desarrollar un sólido enfoque de equidad de género, de igualdad de oportunidades, de trato respetuoso y responsable entre hombres y mujeres.

Context & Constraints:

Así como también se ha expresado la urgente necesidad que se incremente el Fondo de Protección Civil, debido a la alta vulnerabilidad y las múltiples amenazas con las que cuenta el país y que este fondo se utilice en las áreas y componentes de la gestión integral de riesgos a desastres.

Guatemala (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Con la adopción del Protocolo de Recuperación como la herramienta que regula y organiza las acciones que se implementen en el contexto postdesastre, Guatemala hace manifiesto el compromiso de articular los esfuerzos de rehabilitación y reconstrucción en el mediano plazo, con el fortalecimiento de procesos de desarrollo de los territorios y poblaciones en el largo plazo que garanticen la seguridad de los medios de vida de la población, y la aplicación de la variable de riesgo.

El Protocolo de Recuperación, ordena en ejes y procesos las acciones propuestas para transformar la dinámica de la población y el territorio mientras se reparan los daños generados por el desastre. Así mismo, orienta la dinámica de la comunidad y el país hacia un desarrollo sostenible y seguro, centrado en la articulación de los temas de solución habitacional, infraestructura básica, agua y saneamiento, seguridad alimentaria, educación, salud, gobernabilidad, coordinación interinstitucional, reactivación de la economía local, preparación y mitigación; constituidos como los 10 ejes de intervención.

Su aplicación está unida a un plan de acción en el que se priorizan necesidades sobre la base de características pre-desastre de la población afectada y se establecen compromisos de los sectores involucrados. Para septiembre 2010, la mesa de solución habitacional es la que presenta mayores avances, convirtiéndose con ello en el eje integrador del Protocolo de Recuperación.

Context & Constraints:

Para continuar el trabajo, es importante lograr que las autoridades locales asuman el compromiso de coordinar bajo los lineamientos establecidos en el Protocolo de Recuperación, con las mesas sectoriales es una tarea aún no concluida, que debe continuar la incorporación de instancias representantes de la sociedad civil y la iniciativa privada.

El proceso es complejo y requiere de la voluntad política de las autoridades locales y de los representantes de los sectores sociales y empresariales del país, quienes deben ver en este esfuerzo el mecanismo que unifique el enfoque de trabajo que permita reducir las vulnerabilidades de los territorios, las poblaciones y la actividad económica social desarrollada en los mismos.

El mecanismo que en primera instancia se ha considerado para promover el interés de participación de estos sectores es divulgar el trabajo y logros realizados, así como desarrollar los procesos de otros 4 ejes fuertemente relacionados al eje de solución habitacional. Esta tarea complementaria, facilitará la incorporación de estos sectores de un proceso que ha sido exitoso, aunque sigue limitando su participación a instancias de carácter gubernamental.

Honduras (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Se incluyó el concepto de recuperación en la ley del SINAGER mencionando la necesidad de que en la recuperación se integre el tema de reducción de riesgo.

Context & Constraints:

El tema de recuperación apenas ha empezado a abordarse. Si Honduras fue seleccionado por PNUD como país piloto en la temática lo que ha permitido algunos avances.

Jamaica (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

The Post Disaster Recovery process is informed by the Planning Institute of Jamaica (the government economic planning arm) and the National Disaster Office.

While the concept of “building back better” is widely accepted by most agencies that function in the recovery phase, greater work is needed in this area. There is the absence of a Comprehensive Recovery Plan and a Policy for post disaster replacement housing.

No Build Orders in affected communities have in instances been carried out by some Local Authority to ensure that areas such as wetlands remain uninhabited.

Relocation of vulnerable populations was achieved post-Hurricane Ivan in 2004 where most of the over 350 affected families have been relocated.

Since Hurricane Dean in 2007, five coastal communities have been identified where their most vulnerable populations will be relocated in an effort to ensure that persons do not return to reside in the affected areas.

Some NGOs and the National Disaster Office have included basic risk reduction measures in the re-building of homes and have trained community level personnel in safer building practices.

Context & Constraints:

There is inconsistency in the incorporation of risk reduction measures in infrastructure works.
No comprehensive recovery programme is in existence.
Too many formal settlements exist in vulnerable areas.

Gender issues: how to get males involved?
Current recovery mechanisms are not streamlined.
Funds are not allocated for reconstruction - there is no consistent relationship to DRR.

Mexico (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Las Reglas de Operación del FONDEN han sufrido modificaciones en la búsqueda constante por agilizar el procedimiento para acceder a los recursos que se autorizan con cargo al instrumento financiero denominado FONDEN Reconstrucción, consiguiéndose efectivamente acortar los tiempos de respuesta.

En las modificaciones de 2009, se establece:

- Canalizar al Fideicomiso del FONDEN, constituido por cada una de las entidades federativas, los recursos que le corresponda aportar, por cuenta y orden de las entidades federativas, para la restitución parcial o total de los daños sufridos por un fenómeno natural perturbador en los sectores de competencia de las entidades federativas, municipios u órganos político-administrativos del Distrito Federal.
- Apoyar la restitución parcial o total de los daños sufridos en los sectores de competencia federal afectados por un fenómeno natural perturbador.
- Otorgar recursos a través de apoyos parciales inmediatos para la ejecución de las acciones emergentes, tales como el restablecimiento de las comunicaciones, los servicios básicos, la limpieza inmediata, remoción de escombros y todo aquello que coadyuve a la normalización de la actividad de la zona afectada, así como para evitar mayores daños y proteger a la población.
- Otorgar recursos a las dependencias y entidades de la Administración Pública Federal para la adquisición de equipo especializado.
- Otorgar recursos a las entidades federativas para la constitución de fondos estatales para la prevención y atención de desastres naturales.

- Canalizar recursos para la realización de proyectos y el establecimiento de instrumentos de administración y transferencia de riesgos que estén relacionados con la prevención y atención de los efectos ocasionados por fenómenos naturales perturbadores.

Durante 2009, se atendieron 23 Declaratorias de Emergencia logrando en muchos de los casos, la entrega de insumos horas después de sucedido el fenómeno, beneficiando con ello alrededor 464,500 personas afectadas.

Context & Constraints:

Se consideran las experiencias previas que afectan a las personas y la infraestructura. En este sentido, se pretende que los riesgos y eventos pasados, en un futuro sean minimizados.

Nicaragua (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

En el campo de la rehabilitación productiva y en el marco del “Proyecto de Recuperación de Emergencia por el Huracán Félix”, la SE-SINAPRED en coordinación con el Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal y el Gobierno de la Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte GRAAN, se ha logrado avanzar con la implementación de un programa agroalimentario, proporcionando 22,599 quintales de semilla de maíz, frijol y 20,845 unidades de herramientas agrícolas que beneficiaron a 25,000 familias de la Costa Caribe Norte; además se entregó material vegetativo para beneficiar a 1,000 familias en el Municipio de Puerto Cabezas; esta acción ha sido con el objetivo de fortalecer la independencia alimentaria post desastre. En este primer semestre del 2010, se continuó la implementación de las actividades de mitigación de desastres en los municipios beneficiados por el Programa Regional para la Reducción de la Vulnerabilidad y Degradación Ambiental, PREVDA, financiado por la donación de la Unión Europea: Boaco, Santa Lucia, San José de los Remates, San Lorenzo, Teustepe, Ciudad Darío, Tipitapa y Granada, brindando asistencia técnica a 296 productores para el control de plagas y recolección de semillas. Se lograron revisar 108 planes silvopastoril, e identificación de lugares donde se construirán 4 estanques construidos con maquinaria, 5,200 acequias, 11 sistemas de cosechas de aguas de lluvias, 4 sistemas de captación de agua por gravedad.

Se entregó en el mes de junio del 2009, la cantidad de 1,000 cepas de plátanos a igual cantidad de familias en el municipio de Puerto Cabezas para fortalecer su independencia alimentaria.

Context & Constraints:

Existe limitada incorporación de actores no tradicionales como el sector privado y otras organizaciones comunitarias, sin embargo las comunicaciones y coordinación se afianzan cuando ocurren situaciones de desastres.

Panama (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 1,000,000 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

A pesar de no contar con fondos específicos para la recuperación y reconstrucción en caso de un evento, existen mecanismos que se activan mediante una declaratoria de emergencia recomendada por SINAPROC, y aprobada por el Consejo de Gabinete, con el fin de devolver a la normalidad el área afectada. Intervienen para esto las instituciones que tienen que ver con cada área afectada, como el caso de Ministerio de Vivienda , Ministerio de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de La Juventud la Niñez y la Familia, Ministerio de Salud, Despacho de la Primera Dama, Ministerio de Educación, enmarcadas sus acciones por las recomendaciones en el tema de seguridad por el ente encargado de la Protección Civil . Se han realizado reubicaciones de comunidades que viven en riesgo de desastre. El Ministerio de Vivienda y Ordenamiento Territorial tiene muy claro la variable riesgo dentro de sus actividades, por lo que no se establecen mejoras habitacionales a personas en áreas de riesgo. En conjunto con su departamento de ingeniería y el Depto. de prevención de SINAPROC, proceden a evaluar las áreas más seguras para su reubicación. El Ministerio de obras Públicas está en constante trabajo de dragados y mantenimiento de sistemas de desagües, en áreas vulnerables.

Context & Constraints:

Cada institución que participa en la reconstrucción de un área afectada aplica el enfoque de riesgo , desde su perspectiva institucional, las Cartas Orgánicas que los regulan amparan los criterios desarrollados en el tema. El Manejo del tema de desastre y recuperación por parte de SINAPROC, y el hecho de que este integrado a cada una de las etapas de recuperación, garantizará que no se este invirtiendo en áreas que van a seguir siendo afectadas.

Lamentablemente la población pareciera no tomar conciencia de los peligros que enfrentan en establecer asentamientos en áreas vulnerables como lo son la orillas de ríos y quebradas, las laderas de las montañas y en la orilla del mar. Pareciera que justificar poner en peligro la vida de sus familias por un lugar donde vivir. En este caso faltaría aplicar normas más severas para que este tipo de práctica no se den.

Paraguay (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 25% % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Los procesos de recuperación tienen un alto grado de complejidad en nuestro país dado que las afectaciones se dan en poblaciones rurales en su mayoría, los procesos de recuperación son del tipo agrícola y están sujetos a clima y calendario estacional de cultivo; lo que limita el grado de recuperación, en este sentido la SEN está trabajando un nuevo enfoque hacia los afectados a efectos de integrarlos totalmente a los procesos de recuperación.

Context & Constraints:

La aplicación de medidas de rehabilitación globales no se ha podido dar aún con esta nueva administración dado que el evento generador de mayor importancia y magnitud en el Paraguay, cual es la crecida del Río del mismo nombre aún no se ha dado en los últimos ocho años, y ante la aparición del mencionado evento la ciudad de Asunción se vería obligada a aplicar medidas de recuperación y rehabilitación muy importantes, debemos mencionar que la limitación más amplia en la ausencia de la planificación.

Peru (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

La Tercera Disposición Final de la Ley N°29467, Ley de Equilibrio Financiero del Presupuesto del Sector Público para el Año Fiscal 2010, incluye en la Reserva de Contingencia S/.50 000 000,00, a favor del Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil, para atención de las emergencias por desastres de gran magnitud. De parte del MIMDES, en el presente mes se instalará la Mesa Temática de Protección en las acciones de Respuesta a Desastres, lo que permitirá mejorar la coordinación y la actuación de las instituciones respecto al enfoque de género en los procesos de gestión de riesgos.

Context & Constraints:

La Dirección General de Programación Multianual-DGPM del MEF, propone que los Gobiernos Regionales

y Locales consideren en sus presupuestos, recursos con la finalidad de realizar acciones de recuperación para la atención de la emergencia ante la ocurrencia de desastres, para restaurar las condiciones de vida de las comunidades afectadas, así como restablecer los servicios interrumpidos.

A nivel de reconstrucción no existe una autoridad que fiscalice la incorporación de los criterios de reducción de riesgos.

La Reserva de Contingencia, tiene limitaciones en su implementación por los procesos burocráticos y requisitos que se deben cumplir para acceder a ella y el tiempo que se requiere para que el MEF, la haga efectiva.

Saint Kitts and Nevis (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Post disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR. This is done in the preparation of related cost estimates and designs.

There are no recovery and reconstruction funds assigned from the national budget for DRR.

There are measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery e.g special attention is given to female headed households.

Context & Constraints:

There are no recovery and reconstruction funds assigned from the national budget for DRR.

There are measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery e.g special attention is given to female headed households

Saint Lucia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Investment in the Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) provides some level of funding, when the Country qualifies for a payout; however there is no explicit budget for DRR in post-disaster recovery programmes.

A Recovery Plan is being developed.

Context & Constraints:

It took Grenadians about 7 months (of suffering) before they were able to establish a Recovery Agency after they were impacted by Hurricane Ivan in 2005. Such experiences need to be used to impress upon the policy makers of the need to establish post-disaster recovery mechanisms with the requisite budget support.

Turks and Caicos Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 100 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

All funds that were utilized by the TCI following the Passage of Hurricane Ike had some DRR component to it. Gender specific issues were addressed by the recovery process in the TCI when setting the criteria for persons who would be eligible for housing assistance.

Context & Constraints:

N/A

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

The United States has a number of programs in place to incorporate hazard mitigation into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes in order to avoid repetitive losses and build more resilient communities. These programs include post-disaster mitigation grants, rebuilding requirements under the National Flood Insurance Program, and many others.

In 2009, a White House Working Group on Long-Term Disaster Recovery was established to review national policy, laws, and institutional frameworks, and make recommendations to the President on how to improve the Nation's resilience and ability to quickly recover from large-scale events. As part of this initiative, FEMA has led the way in creating a National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). The NDRF provides the guidance necessary for the development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular the community level, both pre- and post-disaster, which when fully implemented will contribute to building resilience to hazards.

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, administered by FEMA, provides grants to states and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster.

Additionally, FEMA and the American Planning Association, a preeminent professional association of community planners, launched an update and revision of the joint publication Planning for Post-Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction. This publication is one of the most widely used resources in the U.S. for integrating disaster risk reduction into both pre and post disaster development, planning, and programming at all levels.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Venezuela tiene experiencias ampliamente conocidas sobre la incorporación de la variable riesgo en los planes de rehabilitación y reconstrucción, una de ellas ejecutada a través de CORPOVARGAS, para los planes posdesastres, luego del alud torrencial del año 1999, en el estado Vargas. Durante el año 2005, las zonas que fueron afectadas por eventos hidrometeorológicos también fueron reconstruidas tomando en cuenta el enfoque de reducción del riesgo de desastres y para los trabajos de reconstrucción se contó con la cooperación internacional, a través del proyecto DIPECHO de la Comisión Europea y la Agencia Japonesa de Cooperación (JICA).

La ley de Gestión de Riesgos Socionaturales y Tecnológicas es innovadora en las materias de rehabilitación y reconstrucción de zonas afectadas por desastres, en cuanto establece la creación de una Coordinación de Reconstrucción y señala, entre los lineamientos de sus actividades, que: "Las obras de infraestructura a emprender deben adoptar criterios de reducción de riesgos a fin de garantizar la sustentabilidad de dichas inversiones".

Context & Constraints:

- Existen capacidades limitadas en cuanto a los recursos financieros y las capacidades institucionales, por falta de articulación entre la instituciones y un ente coordinador.

Asia

Bangladesh (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

In the revised SOD, disaster and climate risk information has been placed in the Damage, Loss and Needs assessment forms and formats. DRR incorporation in post disaster rehabilitation and recovery process is initiated. Following flood and cyclone in 2007 (Sidr) and 2009 (Aila), government developed a minimum standard for housing reconstruction with specific standard for disaster resistance. Number of national consultations held to develop a design for cyclone resistant housing. Joint need assessment process, following cyclone Sidr in 2007, incorporated need for DRR in the assessment procures. Early recovery action plan of the GoB, supported by its development partners, included DRR as an important element. Post-disaster response and recovery projects implemented by NGOs incorporated DRR in the areas under of health, water and sanitation, shelter and livelihood sectors.

Context & Constraints:

Tools and methodologies for integrating DRR post-disaster reconstruction is a new area in Bangladesh. Many cases, disaster managers prioritize implementation of highly time-bound projects, rather investing on innovation in DRR. The additional time and resource allocation to integrate DRR is an urgent priority in post disasters recovery plan and policy.

Brunei Darussalam (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Building Code has been revised while new guidelines were established for earthwork in development works. Procedures are being looked into to improve implementation. The Building Code has been revised while new guidelines were established for earthwork in development works. Procedures are being looked into to improve implementation.

Context & Constraints:

-

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

For the recovery and reconstruction of road and coastal zones are allocated in the budget of local communities and municipalities. Also Emergency Management Department and their regional administrative units have their budget to provide response in the effected areas by disasters of the country. NEA has also some funds in the budget for recovery assessment and recovery of coastal zones

Context & Constraints:

In the disaster damage mitigation, recovery and rehabilitation it is essential to consider disaster risk reduction principles in order to 'build back better' and not recreate risk. In spite that the NEA carries out the regular monitoring, geotechnical and hydro-geo-ecological studies at any stage of projecting, for all types of civil and industrial objects, accordingly prepares the recommendations for necessary measures there is an identified need to work out the mechanisms for provision of recommended measures in time and implementation of international post disaster recovery and reconstruction norms and standards at national and local level.

The challenges concerning this point are certainly broad there are not laws for disaster safety for private and state properties. The challenges for the communities and the state itself therefore lie in the realm of raising awareness and sensitising the population to risk.

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Building Back Better has become the guiding principles for recovery and reconstruction programmes in India.

Adequate attention has been paid to integrate disaster risk reduction into post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation work in recent past.

Some of the essential features incorporated in post disaster reconstruction and recovery planning are
Construction of multi hazard resistant houses and other infrastructure

Alternate Livelihood Programmes

Settlement Planning

Joint ownership and equal rights to women

Disaster Insurance

Environment protection measures

Community participation

strengthening of Self Help Groups

Adequate measures to address the needs of people with special needs.

Context & Constraints:

Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction measures often leads to relocation, land acquisition, disruption of social fabric and livelihoods of a community and thus becomes a stiff challenge.

Mainstreaming risk transfer mechanisms-Continuation of disaster insurance for housing and other business products beyond the initial term is a challenge. This concept is still in a very nascent stage in India and there is a strong need to create more awareness and establish an enabling environment so that the risk bearers(banks and the insurance agencies) also get motivated to invest more on this agenda.

There is a need to develop a standard guideline for Recovery Planning.

Indonesia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Indonesia has already possessed policies to mainstream disaster risk reduction into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes through the enactment of the Chief of BNPB regulation on rehabilitation and reconstruction. The Indonesian National Disaster Management Plan 2010-2014 and National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2010-2012 also contain programs and activities to integrate disaster risk reduction into recovery. The government, with support from several donors, has implemented “building back better” programs in several post-disaster areas, such as in post Yogyakarta and Central Java earthquake of 2006 and in West Sumatra after the 2009 earthquake.

Recovery of resettlement after disaster has also factored in risk reduction considerations such as the building of temporary settlements after the Wasior Flood, the zoning of areas around volcanic areas and spatial planning after Mentawai Tsunami 2010. BNPB and Bappenas has also applied the Human Recovery Needs Assessments to complement the usual Damage and Loss Assessments. The country is in the process of revising its National Standards for construction based on a newly finalized earthquake hazard analysis. With several donors the government has also applied Post Disaster Assessment Tools for Education Sector, particularly for school buildings post-disaster.

Context & Constraints:

The constraint faced in integrating disaster risk reduction into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes is the weak coordination among the different sectors. There has not been any agency that could coordinate a comprehensive building back better initiative that takes DRR considerations into account. In providing rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance, the challenge faced also includes lack of transparency and accountability, embezzlement, complex bureaucracy related to fund disbursement, and assistance that is not in harmony with the local condition.

In the future the BNPB as the institution responsible for the conduct of disaster management needs to collaborate closer with the Ministry of Public Works and relevant other institutions in socializing the integration of disaster risk reduction into post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction. There needs to be quality control for the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Advocacy also needs to be done to encourage firm budget allocation for rehabilitation and reconstruction. Cross-sectoral coordination mechanism must be built and the interests of the local communities, particularly minority and vulnerable groups, need to be accommodated in post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Japan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* N.A. % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

The recovery and rehabilitation of disaster-stricken areas focuses on providing support to help rebuild the normal livelihoods of the affected population as quickly and smoothly as possible, as well as on restoring public facilities giving consideration to mitigating future disasters so that affected communities can be made more resilient and have fundamental conditions for sustainable development. Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act stipulates the recovery and rehabilitation activities should be paid great attention to prevent future disasters. In the case of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995, the Headquarters for Reconstruction of the Hanshin-Awaji Area (headed by the Prime Minister), followed by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction of the Hanshin-Awaji Area in 2000 secured integrated reconstruction measures with multi-sectoral collaboration. In the case of the Mt. Usu Eruption in 2000 and the Niigata-ken-Chuetsu Earthquake in 2004, inter-ministerial recovery and rehabilitation committees were established. As such, ministries and agencies work together on disaster recovery and rehabilitation, taking into account the opinions of those in the disaster-stricken area.

The Cabinet Office has organized review meetings and clarified the issues to be considered related to national recovery and reconstruction measures against possible Tokyo Inland Earthquakes.

Context & Constraints:

Due to involvement of private properties, in many cases, the recovery processes tend to be delayed. Moreover, such a long-term period of reconstruction process inevitably accompanies challenges to be tackled in such as the aging society and decentralization of cities.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Not available % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

In order to support the Government of Lao PDR's effort in strengthening disaster management, the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR) is supporting a project through the World Bank, entitled "Strengthening in-country capacity for post-disaster reconstruction and recovery planning in Lao PDR" has been implemented from October 2009 to December 2010 by the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) with technical assistance from ADPC. The project aimed to:

1) to development of a national methodology and strengthen the capacity of the Lao Government to conduct damage, loss and needs assessments and

2) to formulate recovery and reconstruction plans within the MPI, NDMO and other sectoral Ministries.

The activities included the development of standard methodology on post disaster needs assessment for Lao PDR and capacity building of government officials from various sectors and various levels on how to

undertake post disaster needs assessment. The future integration of DRR measures into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation will take place once this understanding and capacity are in place.

Individual International Organisations and INGOs have post disaster programmes and funds in place that are programme centric although are shared through the IASC and the INGO Disaster Risk Management Working Groups as in the case of the Typhoon Ketsana disaster in 2009. The distributing of the results of the GFDRR project “Operationalizing Strategic Plan for Disaster Management in Lao PDR (2010-2012)” by the MPI and NDMO will assist the entire DRR community currently working within Lao to achieve enhanced results in the post disaster recovery process.

The IASC recommendations to the government of Lao PDR post Typhoon Ketsana have been reviewed by the NDMC/NDMO and those found favourable for action will be included within the NDMP, currently in draft format.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

Different organizations are using varying methodology for the conduction of loss and damage and for the formulation of disaster recovery plan. Limited tangible information is available with regard to allocation of funds for post disaster recovery budgets within the government of Lao PDR.

The Way Forward

The sharing of results from the GFDRR Operationalizing Strategic Plan for Disaster Management in Lao PDR (2010-2012) will serve to enhance the entire DRR community as the standardization of a methodology on post disaster needs assessment for Lao PDR is a major obstacle for progress in times of disaster.

Lebanon (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

After the war in 2006, a law was drafted to govern the reconstruction practices of areas destroyed by natural disasters.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge is that Disaster Risk Reduction is not yet a priority in Lebanon. There is a lack of official policies regarding this issue. In addition, risk reduction measures are often extensive and require a considerable amount of time to implement.

Malaysia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Early intervention and rehabilitation of disaster victims are pursued to ensure more speedily recovery. In particular, the Social Welfare Department provides short-term social assistance as an early recovery plan of intervention, accompanied by long-term social assistance in the form of monthly social assistance. There are also financial facilities targeting specific group. The Special Relief Guarantee Facility aims to recover business and rebuild damage infrastructure in areas affected by disasters. The Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia (The Endeavour Trust of Malaysia) has improved resilience of communities previously vulnerably to disasters through micro-financing, compulsory savings and welfare funds for the poor and marginalised.

Context & Constraints:

In view of potential risks posed by climate change, it is necessary for future interventions to also take such factor into consideration to avoid mal-adaptation.

Maldives (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

During the 2004 Tsunami Recovery British Red Cross, IFRC, UNDP, and Care Society conducted DRR activities. Additionally, NDMC which is mandated to organise the lead all DRR/DRM related activities in the country, takes DRR measures into consideration into their post-tsunami rehabilitation initiatives. Some of

these initiatives include the development of Raa Dhuvaafaru and Thaa Vilufushi as safe islands for the populations of the islands which were damaged beyond rehabilitation during the 2004 tsunami.

Construction of housing units built after the Tsunami takes the national building codes into consideration, as it has references to DRR.

Context & Constraints:

While ad-hoc measures to integrate DRR into national level policies on disaster rehabilitation takes place, it is necessary to institutionalise this process through the provisions of the DM bill and SNAP. As the national strategic action plan pays importance to DRR and building a resilient population to natural hazards, it is important to understand that the legal frameworks which the SAP document relies on are tied to the DM Bill and SNAP, which are yet to be endorsed by the parliament and finalised by the government, respectively.

Mongolia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Mongolia does not have a stand-alone post-disaster recovery program, but recovery issues are included in the “Program for Strengthening the Disaster Resilience of Mongolia”. State Reserve and Recovery Department is in charge of post-disaster recovery activities, but insufficiency of the available reserves hampers recovery measures. Therefore, we receive aid and support from foreign donors in this area.

Context & Constraints:

A certain amount of money is included in the annual state budget, but the amount is mostly insufficient for a country with such vast territories. In addition, the Government sets aside a certain amount of financial reserves, which is tapped if a necessity arises.

Nepal (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

The 1993 flood in Central Nepal and 2008 flood in eastern Nepal are two recent examples of major disasters which affected thousands of people. In 1993, there was no experience of dealing with disasters and the emergency response was chaotic let alone the post disaster recovery. Contrary to that, the response in 2008 was well coordinated because of large effort put on learning from the past failures. However, even for 2008 flood, series of gaps were realized in the transition from response to recovery and phase of recovery and rehabilitation.

Realizing the gap, Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium came up with five flagship programs of immediate intervention for DRM in Nepal and flood management in the Koshi river basin is one of them.

In 2009/10 annual budget 1.3 billion was separated for relief, land development and rehabilitation of the victims of the floods in Koshi and Far and Middle West; and for immediate relief and protection programmes to operate immediately after natural disasters.

As Nepal is transition phase from 10-year long insurgency which resulted in loss of many infrastructure, the GoN has allocated about 5% of its annual budget (2009/10) for relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Two year PRER (Protracted Relief and Early Recovery Project) focusing on Education and Nutrition, in Koshi affected VDCs. The project has supported nearly 5,420 children, in terms of nutrition. Shelters and improved livelihood capacities have been implemented at the community level that integrate into post recovery process.

Context & Constraints:

Nepal, like many other least developed countries, has limited resources to meet overarching infrastructure and social development needs. As the emergency phase is over, the attention of frontline media will be over and disaster affected people are left alone to live on their own. This not only lead to make the affected people more vulnerable but also to invest in infrastructure which increase vulnerability.

Lack of institutional arrangement at central and local level for integrated Disaster Risk Management has led to inefficient use of resources invested in recovery and rehabilitation. The decisions are made on ad-hoc basis and often contributing to more disastrous situation.

Recommendation

Involvement of community from planning to implementation in response, recovery and rehabilitation can ensure effective investment disaster resilient recovery.

Establishment of separate technical cell to look-after recovery and rehabilitation

Enforcement of seismic standards for new construction

Prepare system and mechanism for incorporating disaster risk reduction into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation (Build Back Better)

Ensure system for using opportunities during the recovery phase to develop capacities that reduce disaster risk in the long term, including through the sharing of expertise, knowledge and lessons learned

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

The government has made institutional arrangements to ensure mainstreaming of DRR into post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the areas affected by earthquake 2005.

The Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority. ERRA is mandated by the Government of Pakistan as the coordinating and implementing agency for reconstruction and rehabilitation of earthquake devastated areas in Azad Jammu & Kashmir and NWFP. The overall objective of the rural housing reconstruction policy is to ensure that an estimated 400,000 houses that were destroyed or damaged will be built by using earthquake resistant building techniques through grant assistance from the Government to eligible households. Besides, ERRA is also ensuring integration of DRR into project planning and implementation of public infrastructure reconstruction projects having due regard to aspects like environmental protection and land use planning.

In the aftermath of Floods 2010, the NDMA has issued guidelines for integrating DRR into post disaster recovery and reconstruction efforts. The guidelines suggest the following measures:

- Vulnerability assessment of hospitals in hazard-prone areas.
- Promoting hazard resilient construction of new hospitals.
- Implementing of disaster preparedness plans for hospitals
- Telecommunication facility must be made accessible to maximum people.
- Training and capacity building of first responders.
- Assessment and capacity building of health facilities at all levels.
- Earthquake resistant technologies must be practiced in reconstruction of telecom buildings, e.g. exchange buildings etc.
- Promoting the use of hazard risk information in land-use planning and zoning programs.
- Promoting the increased use of hazard-resilient designs in rural housing in hazard-prone areas.
- Utilization of national building codes and the compliance and enforcement of local building laws in urban hazard- prone areas.
- Promoting programs of contingency crop planning; crop diversification.
- Incorporating flexible repayment schedules into microfinance schemes.
- Support for community-driven processes and networks of protection that activate and build on local groups and resources.

Context & Constraints:

The major challenge on this account is the realization of theory into practice. At the implementation stage DRR aspect of these programmes and processes faced random neglect due to the financial incapacities of the end beneficiaries i.e the affectees. The affectees are reluctant to observe the building codes and refused to relocate from the vulnerable areas thus exacerbating the underlying risks in the reconstruction process. Besides, the institutional incapacities of the implementing agencies at the local levels is also a big challenge.

Sri Lanka (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

A Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) is being conducted in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka. This is to ensure that DRR is taken into consideration in the post-war rehabilitation process of Northern Sri Lanka.

Technical Officers have been trained to incorporate building guidelines for the construction of post-disaster house in rehabilitation schemes in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

In the reconstructing process, damaged culverts and bridges were designed to discharge storm water in shortest possible time.

In selecting land for the construction of housing schemes vulnerability of land for landslides and floods are considered.

DRR components are included in the development plan's approval process in constructing houses in urban areas.

Although a nationwide programme is not in place, some organisations have incorporated gender based activities in their individual plans and programmes.

Context & Constraints:

Some of the marginal lands were selected for housing construction in hill country area due to scarcity of lands.

People are reluctant to settle in new areas and even the present lands they occupy have been identified as disaster prone.

Advisory service is available, but is not properly disseminated for the people to get proper advice on selecting land and construction of safe houses.

Syrian Arab Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

It has been taken into consideration the concentration of the process of recovery and rehabilitation after disasters, besides establishing standards and specifications for risks that may result from some disasters. This subject has been given an interest through providing training courses to stakeholders involved in disaster management, in addition to the existing of legislative laws and regulations which concentrate on the need to develop rehabilitation plans in all fields after disasters.

Context & Constraints:

-

Thailand (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

There are two types of DRR measures; structural and non-structural. Structural DRR measures are applied for example dam/dyke constructions, city planning, natural embankment (mangroves), Building Control Acts and etc. Non-structural DRR measures are provided such as employment opportunity, loan, mental rehabilitations, new settlement in safer areas, and livelihood recovery.

Context & Constraints:

There are inadequate resources to vulnerable people. Most people in risk areas do not want to migrate to new areas arranged by the government. Dam/dyke construction has often been protested by local people, conservationists and politicians. Also, it is costly for construction and maintenance. Safety culture thus should be created among local community people, decision makers, politicians and other concerned people.

Yemen (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

There is no permanent dedicated budget for disaster reduction, but an allocating temporary budget is deducted from the general budget of the state to tackle a situation of emergency, and supply internal and external support if it is available. In addition to what it is certified to such matters in the projects of some sectors, and likely most it is a budget made during the incident occurrence and is taken from the General Budget of the State.

UNDP supports Rehabilitation and Reconstruction operations in areas suffering from a disaster like Hadramout, Al-Daffier- Sana'a, Amran

Some assessments of disaster preparedness are currently being developed in Yemen, mostly led by international organizations and NGOs like the IFRC. There are also some social assessments on Climate Change under development, which will result in stronger disaster preparedness

Context & Constraints:

Therefore it is assumed to:

- Develop and implement national policies and plans for environmental emergency procedures at the national and provincial levels and integrating them into the policies of the economic and social development plans and also into the economic, financial and administrative reform programs.

- Move the necessary financial resources and establish an appropriate mechanism to increase the multiplicity and sustainability of financial resources for financing of environmental programs and projects of national and local communities to achieve the objectives of the plan.

- Review and update the structures and regulations and assess the performance and efficiency of the institutional structure and regulatory framework for the environmental sector, environment units and the EPA and to suggest the institutional and regulatory reforms to increase the efficiency, quality, quantity and to improve the performance and institutional capacities

The challenges faced by the government or national authorities are the lack of significant achievements due to a deficiency in resources and capabilities resulting from the unstable economic and political situation for the state on one hand, and the state's interest in the basic requirements for infrastructure on the other one.

Some of these efforts have had limited results due to limited follow up and ownership of national stakeholders.

Europe

Armenia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 17 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Yes, there are recovery and rehabilitation program for the DRR, 17% of budget expenditures.

National target programs on rehabilitation of the disaster zones are functioning.

It should be noted that the major dams for irrigation purposes in Kotayk marz are reconsted.

The position of the restoration and strengthening of buildings is involving in the annual budget of the republic.

Major expenditures for reconstruction essential for the purposes of reclamation dams and reservoirs, with an estimated value 1800 mln. AMD are considered, bringing its tonnage to 60000 million m3 of water, that would solve a number of socio-economic problems.

Context & Constraints:

Isolation of planned major expenditures, calculated on staged financing, which is often delayed. Recovery program of the disaster zone by the devastating earthquake inexplicably delayed, although there are some prevalence and progress in its implementation. For some other reason reconstruction of the dam reservoir Marmarik is delayed associated with difficulties in the packing of clay soils in the core of the dam. The reasons are of technological and geotechnical character

Bulgaria (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

According to the rules in the Regulations for the organization and activities of the Committee the emergency recovery works are aimed to sustainable recovery- overhaul, reconstruction or rebuilding performed with a Detailed or Technical works design project.

In such way the risk reduction principles of the recovery “build back better” and not recreate risk are followed. The criteria adopted for rating the funding requests received for the emergency recovery works include risk assessment, incorporated in the category of the construction and the hazard of destruction or damage due to permanent diversion from normal operation.

Context & Constraints:

Development of a “Lessons learned” database and on its basis post disaster recovery and reconstruction norms and standards

Challenges encountered

- The recovery measures are restricted to the funding from the national budget.

Recommendations for overcoming the problem.

- Diversification of the financing sources for the recovery especially for the prevention activities by using resources from the Operations Programs and the Program for Rural Development.
- Increase of the amount of the funding from the national budget.
- Adoption of The National Disaster Protection program and the Annual Plan

Czech Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Inclusion of post-disaster recovery especially in connection with an enhancement of resilience of newly built houses and infrastructure have been applied only occasionally, but situation has recently been improving.

Context & Constraints:

The main problem is a lack of money for inclusion of better resilience in future as a part of post-disaster recovery programs. It is rather difficult to incorporate these measures into the programs. Moreover, it is usually very difficult to find another place (land) for building new houses at safer areas (more distant from rivers). It is caused by relatively high population density and complicated orography of the country.

Finland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

In the repairing and rebuilding of local electricity networks, the measures to secure the networks (cabling, trenching) have been taken to reduce the risk of power failures in possible new storms. The Accident Investigation Board investigates all major accidents regardless of their nature, including all aviation, maritime and rail accidents or incidents. Investigation report is prepared each time. The report also presents the recommendations, based on the conclusions of the investigation. All reports are written in Finnish with English summaries. An English version is prepared from significant reports.

The budget is included to the total budget and it is not separated from it.

Context & Constraints:

The natural hazards are rare but there are financing instruments for disaster recovery.

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

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

DRR is certainly an important component of recovery processes, but the main responsibility lies in the communities and individuals because the same norms and codes are obligatory (as in the Core Indicator before), also for the rebuilding of destroyed property. Therefore more DRR-standards have to be considered in the case of recovery, simply because new construction projects and repairs have to maintain the latest technical standards. As mentioned in Core Indicator 2 or in the Priority below, Germany has social safety nets in place that can absorb parts of the aftermath of a natural disaster, but there is no law or policy, besides the building norms from the Core Indicators 1 and 4, for the Integration of DRR in recovery

processes.

Humanitarian assistance and development-oriented emergency aid certainly include DRR in recovery and rehabilitation processes: The GTZ offers, for example, additional risk analyses to arrange the rehabilitation and rebuilding process in a preventive perception (see annex). The goal is clearly to integrate DRR and preventive activities into emergency aid to strengthen the preparedness of vulnerable societies.

The concept of DRR is more and more integrated into the humanitarian aid to reduce the vulnerability of communities and strengthen their resilience against natural hazards. DRR is integrated early to function as a link in the Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development approach. In the GRC's view, the sustainable DRR activities are particularly well suited to put the LRRD approach into practice by acting as an efficient link between emergency aid, reconstruction and subsequent development.

Context & Constraints:

The challenges concerning this point are certainly broad. The communities and individuals have their own responsibilities with DRR in terms of recovery, such as adhering to the building norms above. As has been previously mentioned, there are laws for fire, wind and earthquake safety for private properties, but not for floods, for example. The challenges for the communities and the state itself therefore lie in the realm of raising awareness and sensitising the population to risk.

Supporting document:

GTZ - Building Codes http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2967_degatzbauhandreichung.pdf [PDF 1.81 MB]

Italy (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Disaster Risk Reduction elements are taken into consideration in all phases of the emergency management cycle. According to the current rules applicable to the National Civil Protection Service, this includes forecasting and preventive measures as well as emergency and recovery ones.

A strong effort in this field has been made in the immediate aftermath of the L'Aquila earthquake of 2009, with an extensive rebuilding plan named "CASE project", that has provided over 27000 homeless with fully anti-seismic, modern houses compliant to all most recent building standards. Civil Protection, however, includes only those measures carried out in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. Long-term recovery and rehabilitation is a responsibility that relies primarily on local/regional administrations, and involve other institutions and agencies.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge identified with regards to recovery and rehabilitation after major disasters refers to the scarcity of resources available for mid-term emergency overcoming and long-term reconstruction. Despite the current international economic trend, a strong effort is being made to raise the amount of resources available and to implement more effective use and accountability policies.

Norway (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Disaster risk reduction principles is considered when designing post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes in order to 'build back better' and not recreate risk.

Context & Constraints:

-

Poland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* unknown % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Need of incorporation in post disaster recovery programmes DRR activities is raising

Context & Constraints:

Two important solutions are neededL

- comprehensive program of training of trainers in DRR,
 - financial support of such activities.
-

Romania (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

The regulations governing the way the disaster risk reduction policies and the land use practices are incorporated in the building rehabilitation process are put in place. The design of the new buildings is in compliance with the European buildings codes.

Context & Constraints:

The development of new projects means higher costs and undetermined delays in the projected completion date, due to the bureaucracy. A simplified procedure for obtaining a building permit is appropriate

Sweden (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* N/A % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Risk reduction measures continue to be promoted to minimise the consequence of natural disasters primarily due to flooding, storms, and landslides.

Severe storms during the last years have resulted in major power failures. When repairing and rebuilding

the local networks, measures to secure the networks such as cabling and trenching, have been taken.

Solutions, such as lowering the water level in Sweden's largest lake Vänern, have reduced the vulnerability of cities on the shoreline. Rules and advice on regulation of dams and locks for high discharge in connection with extreme precipitation has been developed.

Context & Constraints:

Risk reduction measures are often extensive. They may take considerable time to implement, are complex, costly and often require legal action (e.g. environment impacts, land use plans, individuals). Efforts have been made in the past two years to increase the knowledge about what can and should be done at the local and county levels.

Switzerland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* N/A % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Early recovery measures of lifelines such as roads, telecommunication, water supply, sewage system, and electricity supply consider DRR principles and are carried out with state-of-the-art methods. After flood events, it is intended to give the mostly channelled rivers its space.

Until recently, destroyed building were often reconstructed at the same place, as insurers would not accept paying for the higher cost of relocation. However, public aid mechanisms and regulations have been put in place to facilitate relocations. Reconstructions of buildings furthermore follow specific building codes.

Context & Constraints:

The cost of the purchase of safe land and resistance of landowners are often limiting factors when regulation of existing settlements is considered. The feasibility of a supplement to mandatory insurance that would eventually allow a reorganisation of settlements is being evaluated.

The former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Substantial achievements have been attained. A legal framework and rehabilitation and post disaster recovery processes exist. Good practices in disaster risk reduction in the Republic of Macedonia exist. After the great Skopje flood of 1979, flood control solutions have been applied, consisting of systematic measures for regulation of the riverbanks and the river bed of Vardar through the City of Skopje as well as the construction of dam-reservoir for collection of flooding waves.

Following the great wildfires of 2007, a process of forestation was initiated, supported by the Government and NGO sector resulting with mass participation. Annually, two working days are `days of the tree`, during which all citizens are encouraged to plant a tree, in order to renew the forests, improve the environment, thus introducing disaster risk reduction in practice. Over 20 million trees have been planted in the past 3 years(in six days, two days per year). In the next decade, the Macedonian forests will expand by additional 100.000ha of currently arid land. Once they reach the right age, these 100.000ha of forests will annually absorb at least 250.000 tons of CO2.

A legal framework exists and technical basis, expert and scientific capacities are included in the rehabilitation process, depending on the urgency and need for action. For instance IZIIS provides assistance in mitigating the earthquake consequences and post-disaster recovery:

- Post disaster needs assessment, damage surveys, assessment of physical, functional and economic losses;
- Assessment of social effects of disasters, effective planning of measures and mechanisms for economic revitalizations and compensation to victims;
- Planning of all-level immediate-, short-, medium- and long term measures and activities for disaster response, recovery, re-development and seismic protection of disaster struck regions.

Context & Constraints:

Although a National Concept exists, reforms and amendment of the existing laws, regulations as well as organizational and institutional recomposing of the crisis management system is needed.

Oceania

Australia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into Australian Government post disaster recovery assistance and support to communities and States impacted by disasters.

The Australian Government works to facilitate the early provision of assistance to disaster affected communities through the long-standing Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA).

Under the NDRRA, the Australian Government will reimburse a State government half of its expenditure on eligible personal hardship and distress relief assistance to victims (such as for emergency food, accommodation, clothing and replacement of essential household items), psychological and financial counselling and certain long-term recovery measures, once expenditure from an event exceeds a certain threshold. Should a State exceed certain other thresholds, in any one financial year, the Australian Government reimburses up to 75% of eligible State expenditure for all eligible State natural disaster relief and recovery measures.

The Commonwealth's assistance is intended to complement State measures and strategies in relation to natural disasters, such as insurance and disaster mitigation planning and implementation. To support this approach, a condition of Commonwealth assistance for restoration or replacement of an essential public asset is that the State has developed and implemented natural disaster mitigation strategies in respect of likely or recurring disasters, and has also encouraged local government bodies to develop and implement such strategies.

The Australian Government recognises that it is crucial that post disaster recovery efforts are based on accurate data. Geoscience Australia assists disaster recovery in Australia by providing technical and scientific advice and information to government and the public. This assistance includes the provision of risk and impact analysis, satellite imagery and mapping products.

Geoscience Australia provided the Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission with data on the number of damaged structures from the February 2009 fires in the State of Victoria. It used its Rapid Inventory Collection System for this purpose and also provided advice on the demographic profiles of those affected. Geoscience Australia also supports the Attorney-General's Department by providing advice on how impact and risk information can inform post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation programs so that the Australian community is more resilient to future events.

Context & Constraints:

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes to varying degrees.

Australian governments generally are moving towards a disaster resilience focus and developing related strategies and policies. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this movement includes a focus on disaster risk reduction measures being integrated across the prevention, preparedness, response and recovery spectrum. As part of the resilience-based approach to emergency management, governments are collectively exploring ways to better align recovery arrangements with the resilience agenda. This approach aims to build communities' capacity to prepare for and recover from disasters.

Cook Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 10 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

The most recent example of progress is the Recovery and Reconstruction Plan following Cyclone Pat (Fed 2010). The Plan includes a dedicated component on reducing risk to disasters by instilling risk reduction principles throughout all aspects of the recovery process. These strategies focus on awareness and lesson learning activities with communities and key stakeholders in Aitutaki whilst disaster issues are fresh on peoples' minds. There is also the opportunity to enhance preparedness systems (and infrastructure) as well as the need to repair early warning systems. Furthermore, the recovery programme provides an ideal opportunity to strengthen institutional arrangement for DRM in Aitutaki.

In order to institute these changes, a Recovery and Reconstruction Committee was established soon after Cyclone Pat (Fed 2010). This committee still convenes regularly to oversee recovery and reconstruction efforts. DRR is a prominent feature of recovery and reconstruction efforts, and it is through this committee that the reconstruction of housing is taking place according to strict building design codes.

Context & Constraints:

Whilst significant progress is being made through current recovery work, this relates mainly to a recent disaster event (Cyclone Pat). For DRR to become an integral part of future recovery and reconstruction processes a key challenge is that further institutional strengthening around related sectors and thematic is required. However, recent experiences from Cyclone Pat will help to provide a positive and valuable experience in how key sectors integrated DRR into recovery efforts. This will be further strengthened by the National Action Plan's objective to mainstream DRM into key sectoral policies, legislation, plans and budgeting planning processes (see Goal 1 NAP DRM: Good Governance for Mainstreaming DRM at all Levels).

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

The policy to integrate DRR measures into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation process is set in the National Roadmap. The NDRM Arrangements articulate involvement of all agencies across the sectors. The Rehabilitation Committee is tasked to “identify preparedness activities that may be necessary to support identified future risks associated with rehabilitation activities.” The membership is flexible and called as needed, matching the technical strength of agencies to suit each separate disaster. The key departments of Health, Water, Public Works, Agriculture and Education have individual DM Plans and/or SOPs; and technical expertise to contribute to the Rehabilitation Committee. This was evidenced during Cyclone Tomas when reconstruction incorporated DRR considerations; seed banks or micro-nursery for farmers were established; water tanks and generators were supplied through Health Dept.

Post disaster recovery programmes exist and do meet international standards for civil construction; WHO water standards; and UN risk assessments standards through assessment training provided by SOPAC/OFDA. As the bulk of the relief and recovery funding is sourced internationally, national stakeholders know the requirements of foreign funds.

A lot of sector activities result in DRR, although there is no explicit budget for DRR in post-disaster recovery programmes. For major disasters, departments have established procedures and contingency plans.

The WAF is already developing a Water Standard Plan that would address risk reduction in water sources as well as procedures for treatment options in emergencies and disaster situations. A Disaster Manual is used by the department in emergencies.

There are no explicit budgetary provisions for DRR in post-recovery programmes but recovery and rehabilitation activities are infused with lessons learnt and cogitated risk reduction measures. Departmental budgets provide for maintenance of infrastructures. However stringent monitoring is needed as funds get desegregated when used to meet DRR activities.

Context & Constraints:

Fiji is not fully implementing the new NDRM Arrangement as the accompanying legislation is still to be drafted. The Arrangement is now due for review for which NDMO is to make preparations. This mid-term HFA-RFA review is useful in providing a guide on issues useful to the review of the NDRMA.

The faces of leadership in DRM at national, regional and international levels are also undergoing rapid changes so as to accommodate cross cutting, underlying risk issues as gender, protection in emergencies, special needs group, social and human rights plus others as generally described in the MDG. In Fiji, the Health Dept DM Plan is the only ministerial plan that provides for women and special group needs. There is now a slow growing awareness and increasing importance of rights issues and gender equality driven by the UN and its implementing partners. It is now accepted that increasing efforts is needed to disaggregate numbers for reporting, to emphasize the importance of women's representation on committees, and ensure participation of equal numbers in training, workshops, etc.

Additionally Fiji leadership has undergone rapid changes to military leadership that needs to be informed of the international processes and approaches of accessing response and recovery assistance including civil-military coordination. Access to Civil-Military Coordination training would help Fiji.

Marshall Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

The Disaster Assistance Emergency Fund (DAEF) provides funds for relief efforts and rehabilitation, and is made up of annual contributions of \$200,000 each from US and RMI governments. It is unclear how much post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation incorporates DRR as detailed data on such events is lacking.

Context & Constraints:

The level of commitment to DRR appears lacking in the RMI. This may in part be due to the lack of major disaster events over the past years and decades. The population may have developed a sense of apathy towards DRR as a result. This in turn makes it difficult to raise the profile of DRR, and to gain support for introducing and mainstreaming DRR across different sectors.

New Zealand (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

Yes

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

New Zealand has developed post-event recovery structures and policies as part of its comprehensive 4Rs (reduction, readiness, response, recovery) approach to disaster risk management. Consideration is given to social, economic, natural and built environments, including reducing ongoing risk exposure during recovery whenever it is practicable to do so. Key recovery principles in the New Zealand framework include:

- Using community-led approaches: Successful recovery is most effective when conducted at the local level with an understanding of the community context.
- Ensuring coordination of all activities: Successful recovery requires mechanisms that support integrated planning, reporting and effective communications at all levels.
- Recognising complexity: Recovery management arrangements are successful when they recognise the dynamic nature of emergencies and communities and how their needs change over time.
- Acknowledging and building capacity: Successful recovery supports and recognises the diverse needs and capacity of groups within a community including local Iwi.
- Sharing, analysing and applying quality information:
- Successful recovery is based on a common and comprehensive recovery picture underpinned by robust analysis, monitoring and reporting.

Local authorities are expected to factor future risk reduction into their recovery efforts. Some funding is available post-event to assist local authorities with the recovery costs for core infrastructure assets and river management systems. The level of funding received is contingent on local authorities meeting their share of recovery costs first (based on an individualized threshold, above which the central government pays 60%).

Context & Constraints:

New Zealand has had limited recent experience of recovery from major disasters. The 2010 and 2011 earthquakes in Canterbury are now testing testing local and national disaster recovery arrangements. For example, a concern now highlighted is finding a balance between the social, economic and safety aspects of earthquake prone buildings, especially those with heritage value, and the extent to which they can be strengthened against ongoing earthquake risks.

New Zealand also seeks to learn from relevant overseas experiences, and adapt its planning accordingly. For example, a multi-disciplinary team visited Chile early in 2010 to learn from its experiences following its earthquake in 2009.

Samoa (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

Lessons learned from post-disaster reconstruction projects have informed the design of this operation and include recommendations identified in the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), specific lessons learned from the Samoa Cyclone Emergency Recovery ICR, as well as best practices in reconstruction. These include:

- The importance of adopting a comprehensive approach to natural hazard risk management, including risk mitigation; the use of well-designed protective seawalls, protection of inland infrastructure, typically worth more than ten times the investment costs of the seawalls themselves; the need to make communities aware of, and willing to view soft protection measures as an alternative to hard structures which can lead to the loss of natural beaches; implementing sustainable practices aimed at nurturing recovery of ecosystems which otherwise can take many years to recover; and the use of private sector contractors who are able to function effectively in rapidly restoring road access.
- Structural investments should be designed to incorporate the natural hazard and climate risks they will face and not merely to previous standards. A drainage engineer is included with the specific objectives of assessing the flood risks and flood management options to safeguard the new road infrastructure. Such drainage designs shall incorporate consideration of longer term climate risks.
- Reallocating resources from existing projects affects the ability to attain long-term development goals and is less effective than specific reconstruction lending.
- Project design should be simple, based on extensive participation by the local communities and beneficiaries, and take into account local implementation capacity. The project takes advantage of the previously established Coastal Infrastructure Management Plans [CIM], which were drafted before the tsunami in close consultation with the communities and which in the affected area already identified the desired mitigation options and locations of infrastructure to be relocated to reduce cyclone and tsunami risks.

Context & Constraints:

A weakness of the tsunami recovery has been the lack of clear mechanisms for the Government and agencies to track progress and impact of emergency and early recovery assistance. Without proper mechanisms in place, there is a risk that programmes are not working effectively and fail to reach the most vulnerable.

Solomon Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

There is no budget explicitly allocated under the old plan for incorporating DRR into recovery. There is opportunity for this under the new DRM arrangements however recognising a need and identifying a budget are not analogous. The new NDRM plan establishes the creation of a 'Recovery and Rehabilitation Arrangements Committee'. This Committee will be responsible for establishing arrangements and procedures at the national, sector and provincial level for directing and co-ordinating recovery and rehabilitation from disaster events. It will also be responsible to the Council for over-viewing recovery from disaster events and for developing a recovery funding arrangement for recommendation to Cabinet through the Council. This is to include re-allocation of sector budgets, international partner and stakeholder support and commitment through national development planning as appropriate.

There is little awareness of international post-disaster recovery norms and standards amongst in-country actors. In schools, hospitals & staff housing in Western Province and Choiseul following the 2007 tsunami, DRR was incorporated into recovery. For example, schools and medical facilities were rebuilt according to appropriate standards in order to mitigate future risk, trees were planted in order to protect critical infrastructure. Post tsunami 2007, shelter projects were developed with DRR in mind – houses were rebuilt to withstand future hazards.

Donor funded recovery programmes do tend to make provisions for DRR although there is no specific budget from the Solomon Islands government to do this.

There is a high and growing level of awareness of the importance of increasing gender equality being demonstrated by government, UN and their implementing partners. This is shown by increasing efforts to disaggregate numbers for reporting, to emphasize the importance of women's representation on committees, and ensure participation of equal numbers in training, workshops, etc.

Context & Constraints:

Awareness of the need to incorporate DRR into recovery planning is growing, but implementation is slow. Land ownership issues often challenge post-disaster recovery. Native land ownership needs to be respected and the implications of this complex issue should not be underestimated – 84% of all land in the Solomon Islands is native land. If a community is forced to resettle or too fearful to return to a particular site, their long term habitation and livelihood options can become very limited.

In terms of gender based issues in recovery, implementing organisations have great difficulty in recruiting and retaining female staff able to travel to remote areas, which affects their ability to interact with women in communities. At the community level, it takes a great deal of skill to work with women unused to expressing opinions or making decisions, and further, to find ways for dominant males to accept and integrate women's views into their own decision-making. Partners readily acknowledge that much of the involvement of community women in recovery programmes is token, or limited to very traditional roles, as they lack the people and experience to make use of post-disaster opportunities to mobilize for meaningful social change.

Recovery requires multi-stakeholder involvement. At present, co-ordination and cross-sectoral engagement need to be improved.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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

No

Means of Verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

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

Description:

The Vanuatu Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Arrangements recognize the need to take into account risk reduction considerations when recovery and reconstruction priorities are identified. A National Recovery Committee (NRC) is responsible for the disaster recovery process. The Disaster Recovery Committee plans for, coordinates and monitors all disaster recovery activities working closely with NGO's and other support agencies. Its core functions include:

- Develop a recovery program including estimated timeframes and costs.
- Identify immediate recovery activities, including medium and long-term recovery activities.
- Coordinate the development of various recovery plans and processes.
- Document recovery programs based on social services of the Government.
- Formulate donor submissions for long-term recovery and reconstruction.
- Conduct donor meetings.
- Liaise with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management.
- Advise NDRMC of progress on recovery.

Context & Constraints:

Although Vanuatu experienced frequent disasters and emergencies during the reporting period, none of these resulted in major recovery operations necessitating the drafting of comprehensive recovery plans. Hence there is no recent account of implementing the national policy and institutional arrangements for recovery as well as the integration of risk reduction considerations into these. Overall capacity constrains in terms of human and financial resources for disaster risk management at national and local level, suggest the need for dedicated capacity building and technical assistance for risk sensitive recovery.
