

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

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: 2007-2009

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

Note that these extracts are provided for convenience only.
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<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/framework/progress/>

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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

Description:

Le niveau de l'indicateur peut être considéré de 4.

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.

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Angola (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

As medidas de prevenção tem sido tomadas no sentido de mitigar os efeitos de desastres e a recuperação inicial. Nos últimos dois anos houve acções de reassentamento de pessoas sinistradas pelas chuvas nas províncias de Luanda, Janeiro de 2007, Moxico (Cazombo), Maio de 2006, Cunene, Março de 2008.

Context & Constraints:

Existe o desafio de coordenação com as autoridades locais e disponibilidade de recursos humanos, materiais e financeiros, no sentido de promover a construção dirigida para as populações sinistradas. Outro desafio é a implementação dos sistema de aviso prévio nos principais rios do países que causam desafios desastres de maior dimensão no país.

Burkina Faso (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

La dimension reconstruction et réhabilitation constitue une préoccupation majeure pour le gouvernement qui mène cette activité à travers certains départements ministériels dont les principaux sont:

- Le Ministère chargé des infrastructures et du désenclavement,
- Le Ministère chargé de l'Action Sociale,
- Le Ministère chargé de l'Agriculture,

- Le Ministère des ressources animales,
- Les Ministères chargés des enseignements,
- Le Ministère de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme.

Context & Constraints:

- Insuffisance des ressources financières(les bailleurs de fonds sont sceptiques quant au finacement des reconstructions/réhabilitations.

- Insuffisance de moyens logistiques.

Burundi (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

La RRC n'est pas encore prise en compte dans les processus de reconstruction et de réhabilitation car toutes les interventions sont de nature "urgences" et non "développement.

Context & Constraints:

Exigences des bailleurs de fonds et manque de ressources propres.

Cote d'Ivoire (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Bien que la Côte d'Ivoire n'ait pas connu de grandes catastrophes, la reconstruction et la réhabilitation relatives à des dégâts plus limités prennent en compte certaines normes pour réduire les risques en cas de récidence.

Context & Constraints:

Avec la probabilité élevée des catastrophes liées aux changements climatiques, il est indispensable de créer des procédés de reconstruction et de réhabilitation post-catastrophe de façon à mieux construire et ne pas créer d'autres risques. La plateforme RRC en création devra y veiller dans le cadre de ses activités.

Egypt (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Post-disaster reviews are routinely undertaken to incorporate lessons learnt into plans and preparedness for response. Mechanisms and tools are being adopted for the implementation of environmental management and post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation programmes. EIA, for example considers the natural disasters as one of the main issues to be addressed for any development project. Reconstruction norms and standards are being developed in order to build new or 'build back better' and not recreate risk.

Context & Constraints:

The envisaged national strategy will advise on the inclusion of the disaster risk reduction principles by the relevant authorities in their operational plans when designing post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes. The Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development will be encouraged to implement

international post disaster recovery and reconstruction norms and standards. Regulations, codes of practice and legislation are to be revised and updated accordingly. Training of national experts in international institutions that have recognized experience on related matters turn out to be necessary.

Ghana (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Government, communities and private sector are aware that reconstruction/rehabilitation and future processes are to ensure future risk reduction. Communities affected by disasters, especially flood and wind/rainstorms have not opted for resettlement in less risky areas, nor have they incorporated measures that can withstand or be resilient to similar future events. New public buildings, especially school buildings conform to suffer from perennial windstorms and flood.

Context & Constraints:

Affected communities, for social, historical and economic reasons, are unwilling to and unable to be resettled elsewhere.

Also, due to poverty, affected communities are unable to put in place measures including materials and processes that could reduce disaster risk reduction in the future against the same hazards.

construction/building knowledge and skill are inadequate and lacking in the communities commonly affected by the commonest hazards such as bushfires, flooding and windstorms.

Kenya (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Government created Ministry of State for Special Programmes with a DRR department, Ministry of Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands has also been created.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of enough personnel and capacity building.

Madagascar (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

« Reconstruire mieux » est un principe acquis à Madagascar. Dans les activités de reconstruction et de réhabilitation des infrastructures endommagées, il existe des procédés de reconstruction et de réhabilitation post-catastrophe. Ces procédés sont respectés. Le gouvernement dispose du FID, Fonds d'Intervention pour le Développement, pour la reconstruction des infrastructures endommagées. Le FID respecte et applique les normes de reconstruction post-catastrophe internationale. De même que le Ministère des Travaux Publics.

Context & Constraints:

Il existe une réelle volonté politique d'appliquer les normes et standards de reconstruction dans le pays.

Ceux-ci, dans la mesure du possible, sont dûment respectés. Mais cela nécessite d'importantes ressources financières. Dans certains cas, les infrastructures sont reconstruites à la va-vite, ou pas du tout en attendant des fonds.

Malawi (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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 funds. Effective integration of DRR in post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes will depend on availability of 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

Description:

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

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate financial resources is a major challenge here.

Mozambique (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Government of Mozambique has decided to take natural disasters as an opportunity to improve living conditions of all affected families by 2007 and 2008 floods and cyclone by implementing a new resettlement programme for all flooded areas and dissemination of new building techniques in cyclone affected areas.

In the flooded areas all houses are built using the same quality and safety standards. In addition, basic infrastructure (roads, schools, health facilities, water supply) and social facilities (childhood education centers, women training centers) are being built in these new areas while the damaged ones remained closed to avoid that people return to the risky areas.

In other hand, the local Government and community leaders were strictly recommended to allow people to use flooded lands only for food production and not for human settlement.

In cyclone areas improved housing materials were distributed to vulnerable groups, mainly to roofing materials to substitute the poor materials that are normally used there. In other side, the Ministries of Public

Works and Housing and Science and Technology are in search of new simple building techniques for those exposed areas.

The Government at national level recommended all local Government of the cyclone risky areas to improve public infrastructures safety by building following the quality standards and public housing regulations so that they can resist future climate events and can be used as shelter when a cyclone takes place.

Easy credit access or temporary taxes suspension is the mechanism used by the Government to accelerate private sector post disaster recovery. Nevertheless, the Government is encouraging private sector to use insurance services as a safe economic mechanism to sustain their activities in a more disasters uncertain future.

Context & Constraints:

High poverty levels in local communities and their strong dependence on natural resources for livelihoods and building material appears as a great challenge to disaster risk reduction by investing in house building material.

In other hand, commercial credit access is limited for high profit activities in bigger and medium cities where commercial banks are established.

Incentives to expansion of commercial banks to rural areas that offer credit for recovery purposes, with accessible interest rates including housing or buildings are increasingly necessary and will be crucial in future.

In the same way, insurance companies shall be encouraged to expand their services to rural areas and cover more activities including non-economic activities or those economic high risk activities

Increasing government expenditure is required to modernize public buildings as a preventive measure. But financial constraints to fund those activities and absence of local building enterprises with capacity impose high costs in material mobilization to rural areas.

As a result, the Governments will be forced to rely on local enterprises although they offer a low quality work. It means that local building enterprises (private sector) will need to be strengthened to be part of a general disaster risk reduction process.

Senegal (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

La stratégie nationale de protection sociale et de gestion des risques de catastrophe (SNPS/GRC) intègre la RRC dans les processus de reconstruction et de réhabilitation. Cependant, la mise en œuvre de cette stratégie adoptée en 2005 nécessite des ressources qui ne sont pas encore totalement mobilisées à ce jour.

Context & Constraints:

Les mesures prises dans le domaine de la RRC (projet d'appui, programme de RRC prévu pour 2009, plateforme nationale de RRC, plan de contingence nationale, etc.) devraient contribuer à intégrer la RRC dans les processus de reconstruction et de réhabilitation.

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

Description:

Many of the laws are outdated and the ones that are amended are not enforced, thus the need to update the old laws and enforce the new ones to ensure that the associated risks within human settlements are minimal.

Context & Constraints:

The level is FOUR. The national disaster management programme was born in 2004 and all post recovery activities are done in a manner wherein the recurrence of a disaster within the recovered area is at the most minimal point.

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

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

Description:

We are currently undertaking a drought early recovery needs assessment. rehabilitation projects will be identified from the assessment and these will integrate DRR. The outcome of the assessment will also feed into the drought early recovery framework being developed

Context & Constraints:

Capacity constraints

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

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

Description:

National Disaster Management Policy emphasizes pre event and recovery structures as part of its comprehensive disaster management cycle. Consideration is given to social and economic aspects.

Context & Constraints:

Limited resources in terms of finance and material, therefore managing recovery and potential options for risk has been the challenge

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

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

Description:

l'engagement du Togo dans le processus de développement durable avec la prise en compte de la dimension environnementale dans toutes les entreprises de développement; la soumission des projets de développement aux études d'impact environnementales avec la participation du public pour réduire la vulnérabilité des populations victimes du transfert de la technologie

Context & Constraints:

manque de ressources pour le suivi des cahiers de charges.

Zambia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Relief programmes meant for recovery and rehabilitation have been implemented through the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit under the Office of the Vice President. Disaster risk reduction focal point persons have been appointed in all key sectors to main stream disaster risk reduction. Policies that encourage building of better buildings are in place though not enforced as much as they should be.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of commitment, professional resources and skilled personnel not enough.

Americas

Anguilla (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Part of the new Mitigation Risk Reduction Framework Programme initiated January 2009.

Context & Constraints:

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

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

Description:

Si bien hay excepciones, en general se encuentra incorporado el concepto en los procesos de recuperación y rehabilitación.

Context & Constraints:

Continuar la tarea para alcanzar satisfactoriamente todos los niveles.

Bolivia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Se ha logrado concertar planes de rehabilitación y reconstrucción, estos instrumentos cuentan con compromiso político (decreto supremo) e institucional y financiero.

El plan de reconstrucción considera la reducción de vulnerabilidades derivadas de las acciones sectoriales previstas y normadas (todos los sectores deben trabajar desde su ámbito de ejecución)

Context & Constraints:

Se requiere avanzar en la ejecución de los programas y proyectos desde el enfoque multi-institucional que propone el Plan de Reconstrucción.

Deficiencia de capacidad técnica para elaborar los proyectos y la ejecución de los mismos, sumada a una débil voluntad política. Capacidades administrativas limitadas (falta de ejecución de presupuesto).

British Virgin Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) is intended to provide a framework that promotes centralized coordination, control and effective collaboration in preparing for and providing immediate responses to various hazards. The NDMP is designed to assign responsibilities and provide coordination of emergency activities connected with major disasters. It encourages a process of learning to adequately cope with the recovery from a disaster, from both local and international experiences.

The NDMP addresses the short and long term objectives of the National Emergency Organization (NEO). It will be continuously strengthened and expanded in its scope, content, membership composition, administrative and policy guidelines, rescue, relief and recovery procedures, and in Regional and International relationships with similar organizations.

Context & Constraints:

Training in operational responses to emergencies should be seen as part of the routine of all emergency response agencies. The training should be relevant to the Territory and involve the use of equipment which will be used in actual emergencies. Heads of Departments or agencies should take responsibility for ensuring appropriate induction training for new staff and for specialized training for more experienced staff relative to the agencies mandates and the hazards the VI (UK) is likely to face. The DDM maintains a National Training Database which contains details of training sessions that were attended by different disaster management stakeholders throughout the VI (UK).

Effective emergency response relies on the availability of capable personnel and appropriate equipment being available when required, in emergencies and disasters. This means that each agency must try to maintain appropriate levels of trained staff and needed equipment. In responding to disasters and emergencies, there is great value in being aware of the nature and numbers of specialized equipment and plant such as bulldozers, graders, fire tenders, large capacity trucks, stand-by (portable) generators and the like.

The National Resource Inventory is used to store information pertaining to the Territory's physical resources lending to its capacity to respond. Aside from covering the Government Departments it also offers information on some Statutory Agencies and their capacity in terms of numbers of its physical and human resources.

Cayman Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Enforcement of the building code during the post Hurricane Ivan reconstruction period improved the resilience of the building stock. Many building owners voluntarily exceeded code requirements.

Risk reduction measures are integrated in The National Strategic Framework and National Recovery Plan .

Context & Constraints:

With the increase in insurance premiums after Hurricane Ivan, some householders have opted not to insure.

There is no planned retrofit programme for older structures.

Colombia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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. Se reportan experiencias municipales en los que se han creado “gerencias de reconstrucción”, que buscan revertir las condiciones de vulnerabilidad preexistentes. Casos específicos como Fondo de Reconstrucción Eje Cafetero FOREC. Gerencia para la reconstrucción del río Páez- Nasakiwe, Gerencia para la reconstrucción de Popayán-CRC. etc.

Context & Constraints:

Como limitación importante, se reitera las deficiencias que hay en los municipios para realizar el control urbano, mecanismo que apoyo todos estos procesos de recuperación pos desastre, 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 aun 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

Costa Rica (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

“Las medidas para la reducción del riesgo de desastres se integran en los procesos de recuperación y rehabilitación posdesastres.”

Nivel alcanzado: 3

La Ley 8488, establece el mecanismo de excepción mediante el cual el Estado Costarricense desarrolla el proceso de reconstrucción de las zonas del país que se encuentran en estado de emergencia. Esta Ley señala que “para no reconstruir la vulnerabilidad las obras por ejecutar durante la emergencia deberán realizarse con enfoque preventivo, orientado a que futuros eventos no vuelvan a generar un estado de emergencia igual”. En tal sentido, lo que se busca es “la erradicación y la prevención de las situaciones de riesgo que provocan el desastre”.

De tal modo, las obras que por emergencia realiza el Estado costarricense, en las fases de atención inmediata, rehabilitación y reconstrucción, disponen en su diseño las características de seguridad y control que permiten controlar reducir el riesgo.

Context & Constraints:

La reconstrucción ante desastres se da bajo el mecanismo de “excepcionalidad” que permite la Ley 8488.

De tal modo, los recursos de que se dispone pasan al Fondo de Emergencia. El problema es que la asignación de recursos es limitada, a una visión de corto plazo que en el mejor de los casos abarca 5 años, tiempo máximo que establece la Ley para las declaratorias. Por lo general, la práctica sostenida deja ver que la asignación de recursos por la vía del Fondo de Emergencia es baja respecto de las necesidades reales que se identifican, el dinero que se invierte es poco respecto al monto que se requiere. Este modo de enfrentar la inversión ante los desastres no considera en la planificación por la vía ordinaria y los enfoques de largo alcance para darle sostenibilidad real a la reducción del riesgo, que por lo que se entiende no se resuelve con la sola ejecución de obras. Hay necesidad de una perspectiva diferente en la que se considere una planificación de corto y largo alcance.

Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Es un desafío adoptar políticas de reducción de riesgo a desastres en el proceso de recuperación y rehabilitación post-desastre.

Context & Constraints:

Adoptar políticas, medidas con criterio de riesgo en las fases de recuperación y rehabilitación post-desastre.

Ecuador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

- A nivel país, mínimo progreso, en la medida en que en zonas altamente vulnerables, no se considera por lo menos los principios mínimos de reducción de riesgo y se sigue autorizando construcciones.
- En el caso ambiental, existen planes de recuperación de daños ambientales (por ejemplo petróleo).
- Existen algunos progresos a nivel local (por ejemplo Tungurahua, Quito, Guayaquil), con asignación de recursos específicos; las autoridades están concientizadas y comprometidas
- En el Litoral ecuatoriano también existen experiencias positivas.
- Hay varios proyectos de forestación y reforestación.
- En el Ministerio de la Vivienda, existen fondos disponibles para viviendas.

Context & Constraints:

Recomendación:

- Diseño e incorporación de instrumentos locales de planificación y precontractuales
 - Involucramiento de la autoridad sectorial, además de la local en la formulación de los proyectos y planes de reconstrucción y reubicación.
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El Salvador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Existen progresos y ejemplos puntuales, pero no se han desarrollado basados en un enfoque sistemático de estado.

Context & Constraints:

Debe fomentarse la política en el sentido de que incorpore la reducción de riesgos en los procesos de recuperación y rehabilitación posdesastres

Jamaica (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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 which serve as a buffer zone for storm surges remain uninhabited.

Relocation of vulnerable populations was achieved post- Hurricane Ivan in 2004 where most of the over 350 families have been relocated. The process is still ongoing.

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 NGO’s and the National Disaster Office have included basic risk reduction measure in the re-building of homes and have trained community level personnel in safer building practices. There is inconsistency in the incorporation of risk reduction measures in infrastructure works.

Context & Constraints:

Challenge

- No comprehensive recovery programme is in existence
- Too many formal settlements exist in vulnerable areas

Recommendations

- Drafting and adoption of post disaster rebuilding policy
 - Greater focus on DRR in development planning which will ultimately serve to reduce the number of rebuilding projects necessary
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Panama (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Las medidas de prevención y mitigación se integran en los procesos de recuperación y rehabilitación posdesastres.

Se buscan paliativos posteriores al evento con el fin de que la comunidad no se mantenga en riesgo y que a su vez puedan volver a su vida en un periodo considerablemente corto.

Las víctimas de incendios o inundaciones son reubicadas para que las mismas no sigan viviendo en la zona de riesgo; aunque este proceso es difícil.

Ejemplo algunas víctimas de las inundaciones de 2004 en Pacora, no han querido ser trasladados a nuevas áreas, porque consideran preferible seguir viviendo en sus casas aunque estén ubicados a los márgenes del río que tener que pagar una mensualidad en sus nuevas viviendas.

En el caso de diseños propiamente para la mejor reconstrucción se requiere poner atención ya que al momento no es mucha la información disponible para documentar esto.

Context & Constraints:

Nuestra limitante es específicamente que en Panamá carecemos de una apropiada sistematización de las lecciones aprendida, que permitan el uso de las mismas para el proceso de recuperación y reconstrucción.

- Ciertamente las instituciones se reúnen posteriores al evento, pero no se le da seguimiento a crear o generar un documento de uso para todos donde se mantengan estos datos analizados y con sus respectivas sugerencias para mejorar.
- Panamá requiere fortalecer la temática post desastres a través de Talleres de Lecciones aprendidas por desastres.
- No se controla que las personas vuelvan a vivir en lugares de riesgos.
- Es necesario observar de cerca el desarrollo de los asentamientos humanos y que los mismos sean ordenados y previendo situaciones que ya hemos vivido.

Peru (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Nivel de Progreso 3:

Cada sector en el ámbito de sus competencias formula y ejecuta programas de rehabilitación y de reconstrucción de las áreas afectadas en el marco del Plan Nacional de Prevención y Atención de Desastres, adicionalmente, cada sector incorpora programas para el desarrollo sostenible.

Existe compromiso de diferentes instituciones como de INDECI con el Programa de Ciudades Sostenibles, aunque tienen aplicación parcial por parte de las autoridades locales. Asimismo, existen esfuerzos del gobierno central a fin de entregar bonos de ayuda los cuales serán utilizados para la construcción de viviendas de material noble, debe verificarse su ejecución por parte de las autoridades locales.

Context & Constraints:

Deficiencia en la programación presupuestal en los sectores que en muchos de los casos no contempla un presupuesto para prevención y atención de desastres.

Saint Lucia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Saint Lucia is currently developing its Recovery Policy and Plan with a series of activities involving stakeholders and utilizing learning from recent response experiences (such as Grenada's post Hurricane Ivan). Although this document has not completed the approval process it is expected to inform any current response effort.

Context & Constraints:

Experience has shown that political expediency sometimes over shadows taking the requisite time and effort to do things that are more structurally sound and durable. A change in this attitude and approach may prove to be challenging in response ,(notwithstanding the existence of a Recovery Plan).

United States of America (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The United States 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.

Context & Constraints:

See above.

Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

A partir del año de 1967, con la ocurrencia del terremoto en la Ciudad de Caracas, se realizó una mejora en el código constructivo del país, con la incorporación de la normativa sismorresistente para las edificaciones. También en el Estado Vargas se incorporó la variable riesgo en la etapa de rehabilitación y reconstrucción luego del alud torrencial ocurrido en el año 1999, a través del Plan Vargas, con la construcción de obras de mitigación como presas de retención de sedimentos en parte media y baja de las cuencas hidrográficas, canalizaciones del cauce de los ríos, y otras, para la reducción del riesgo.

Como se mencionó anteriormente, la reconstrucción de sectores específicos en los estados Mérida, Táchira, Trujillo, Yaracuy y Zulia que fueron afectados por eventos hidrometeorológicos durante febrero de 2005, fueron reconstruidos con visión de reducción de riesgos.

Frecuentemente, muchas áreas ubicadas en zonas protegidas y parques nacionales, son afectadas por los incendios forestales, causando la degradación de los suelos, la contaminación de las aguas y la afectación de la diversidad biológica, que a su vez generan el aumento del riesgo de inundaciones, deslizamientos, colmatación de embalses, daños a infraestructuras y seres humanos. El Ministerio del

Poder Popular para el Ambiente, a través de la Misión Árbol, desarrolla un plan de recuperación de dichas áreas, con especies autóctonas de la zona y con la participación activa de las comunidades.

Context & Constraints:

Incorporar la cultura de riesgo al momento de la reconstrucción.

Reconstruir zonas afectadas por desastres bajo una cultura preventiva en la que prevalezca la reducción de riesgo .

Asia

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

- In some cases (see Core Indicator 4) this is the case, in others not.
- In recent history, Bahrain has not experienced any catastrophic natural or man-made disaster. However, with the new Environmental and Development Laws, risk will be considerably reduced.
- Any “build back” will certainly be an improvement and incorporate lessons learned - particularly for those projects constructed before modern codes and regulations existed.

Context & Constraints:

- A comprehensive system to ensure post disaster recovery and rehabilitation will be introduced based on the revised Legislation and new Regulations.
-

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

DRR incorporation in post disaster rehabilitation and recovery process is initiated. Following flood and cyclone in 2007, 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 in 2007, incorporated need for DRR in the assessment procures. Early recovery actionplan 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 terms of health, watsan, 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 prioritise 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

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There are considerations from national government and local and international agencies in making interaction and complement between disaster risk reduction measures and post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes.

However there is much effort from local and international agencies on enhancement of disaster resilience of populations at high risk, strengthening capacity of national disaster management offices at all levels and improvement of systems and mechanisms to cope with disasters through implementation of capacity

development and public awareness campaigns programmes and implementation of small-scale projects such as construction of safe areas, latrine, wells, water reservoirs, early warning systems, canal restoration, etc those local and international organizations are: Oxfam GB, Oxfam America, Oxfam Australia, LWF, CWS, CRC, Concern Worldwide, Care International, ZOA, ADPC, MRC, Plan International etc.

For the national government is also considering on both activities-disaster risk reduction measures and post disaster recovery/rehabilitation processes. But there is much focusing on only playing the coordination roles to local and international partner agencies to implement the disaster risk reduction, while there are more concentrations on post disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities. Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology (MoWRAM), Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) and Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) are responsible to implement the post disaster recovery and rehabilitation projects such as constructions of rural and national roads, irrigation systems, dikes, dames, bridges, water gates, water reservoirs etc.

There are more considerations from the funding agencies as well to provide financial support (grants and loans) to national government agencies and local and international agencies to implement the disaster risk reduction measures and post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes, such as World Bank, ADB, DANIDA, AusAID, DFID, JICA, etc.

Context & Constraints:

However there are still challenges encountering for integration disaster risk reduction measures into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes, because of the comprehensive norms and standards has not been established. In addition, the disaster risk reduction and poster disaster recovery and rehabilitation have not been integrated into any strategies yet.

Recommendations to Overcome:

- > There are needs to support in terms of technical and financial to develop the comprehensive norms and standards on disaster risk reduction measures and post disaster rehabilitations processes.
- > There are needs to push ahead on integration of disaster risk reduction into development policies, legal frameworks and plans.
- > There are needs to push ahead on integration of DRR including post disaster recovery and rehabilitation process into development policies, legal framework and plans.

India (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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 like in , Maharashtra Emergency Earthquake Reconstruction Programme, Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Reconstruction Programmeand Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme.

Houses,dams,roads and any other critical infrastructure like hospitals, schools and administrative buildings were reconstructed applying multi hazard resistant construction techniques to ensure structural safety against any future natural hazards. Partially damaged physical infrastructures like houses, schools,

hospitals and administrative buildings have been retrofitted .Disaster Insurance in the housing sector was promoted.To mainstream disaster risk reduction training and capacity building programmes were organised for a wide range of stakeholders like engineers, architects, masons, local community , self help groups, civil society organizations on disaster preparedness, mitigation, alternate livelihood options etc. While promoting the housing packages the local governments introduced the concept of joint ownership to ensure equal rights to women thereby forging gender equity. The reconstruction programmes also supported number of social welfare projects which helped in providing a better living condition to the affected people.

Context & Constraints:

Some of the major challenges faced during any recovery programme are :

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 sustainable and comprehensive recovery frameworks to ensure systematic incorporation of Disaster Risk Reduction elements into the recovery and rehabilitation processes.

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

Description:

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes. For example, the housing reconstruction in Aceh and Yogyakarta considered the land-use planning and environment using the earthquake-proof construction methods. Besides, the disaster victim relocation has considered the land-use, risk analysis and disaster risk reduction elements. The Ministry of Health has stipulated a policy related with the reconstruction of ruined earthquake-hit hospitals by adhering to the disaster risk reduction principles. As an effort to educate the society on disaster risk reduction, the disaster affected society is involved in the post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes. In addition, the micro-finance scheme has been integrated into the recovery and rehabilitation activities aimed at assisting women.

Context & Constraints:

The constraints or challenges faced in the effort to integrate the disaster risk reduction into the post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes are: the lack of local leadership empowerment and lack of community awareness and capacity in applying the disaster risk reduction principles to implement the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. Unfortunately, the value shifting in the originality of indigenous knowledge in rehabilitation and reconstruction has not been documented well.

To overcome the challenges, efforts to reconstruct the purity of values, to document the local wisdom, and to increase the local leadership capacity in implementing the disaster risk reduction and the public awareness in applying the disaster risk reduction values into the rehabilitation and reconstruction programs.

Iran, Islamic Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Establishment of IRCS Scientific and Applied Sciences Institute teaching disaster management, relief operations, disaster relief and rescue, etc., in order to train specialized personnel to fight disasters has been warmly received in the country. It has already provided trained staff who are highly instrumental in improving the IRCS's capacity.

- a. Carrying out research on disasters and accidents as well as their effects;
- b. Carrying out researches on ways to fight accidents and disasters;
- c. Carrying out strategic studies to improve relief & rescue;
- d. Developing and implementation of relief & rescue standardization plan;
- e. Developing a plan for ways of debris clearing during relief & rescue operations.
- f. Turning disasters challenges into new opportunities for integrating relief and rescue approaches into sustainable development in the disaster aftermath reconstruction and rehabilitation phase.

The above-mentioned researches are either finalized or are under way on the basis of their priority. Their results will be taken into consideration for the relief & rescue planning throughout the country.

Context & Constraints:

Need for improvement in mitigation and preparation is evident. This need is perhaps more essential in combining the processed of development planning and disaster management. The causes for heavy financial losses in recent earthquakes and floods in Iran are mostly due to utilization of marginal land prompted by population pressure. While the population pressure may continue for some time it is imperative that the development activities , such as housing projects, road building , industrial and agricultural activities follow norms that would alleviate their vulnerability to earthquakes and floods.

Japan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The 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. The Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures 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.

Kazakhstan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

n/a

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Korea, Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Disaster management is a cycle connecting disaster recovery and disaster mitigation phases. To block fundamental disaster factors and to enhance feedback functions in disaster management cycle, following policies are proposed and enforced.

1. Vitalization of the Disaster Mitigation Pre-Consideration Regulation
2. Strengthening assessment system to promote disaster management capacity of local governments and expansion of relevant authorities and organization.
3. Reflecting local disaster risks and consequences, reduction capacity, and safety factors to recovery planning

Context & Constraints:

Since various authorities and organizations are involved in recovery processes, it is not sometimes easy to assess the recovery effect.

To integrate and assess recovery impact and processes, the New National Disaster Prevention System Tasks are proposed.

Kyrgyzstan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There are the organizations responsible for implementation of the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities after emergencies in the republic. These are primarily the organizations on the base of which the Civil Defense services are established: State Agency for Architecture and Construction under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Industry, Energy and Fuel resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Water economy and Processing industry, Ministry of Economic development and Trade, Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, etc.

Moreover, the international organizations actively participate in the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities as well as the CIS countries within the framework of the CIS Inter-state Council on man-made and natural disasters. The Inter-agency commission on emergencies prevention and mitigation under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic was established for the coordination of activity of the executive

authorities and international organizations on rehabilitation and reconstruction

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

1. Insufficient funding
 2. Lack of the building codes including latest modernized construction technologies
 3. Lack of the qualified staff
 4. Lack of the well established inter-agency coordination mechanism of implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction activities
-

Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Information is not available

Context & Constraints:

Disaster management is not new in Lao PDR, as the UNDAC capacity assessment pointed out, but it happens often on an ad-hoc basis when a disaster hits. Limited resources with competing demands to meet basic needs pose major challenges to enhancing post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes with disaster risk reduction measures.

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

Description:

International standards by the international partners with whom the government is related in recovery and rehabilitation process has significantly helped to integrate disaster risk reduction measures.

Most measures noticed were donor driven and the government seems to have improved significantly over the years in the rehabilitation process.

Context & Constraints:

One of the key constraints is lack of well defined policies supporting post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes which need to be developed based on the present experience before all lessons learnt are lost in time.

Nepal (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Fortunately for the last several years, Nepal did not face any major natural disaster that requires substantial post disaster related activities. However, the existing policy and practices doesn't include the "Build Back Better" concept in the post disaster activities.

Context & Constraints:

- The existing Disaster Management Act (1982) has overlooked the planning and management of human

settlements incorporated DRR elements.

- The proposed revision of the DM Act is taking more time than expected for its endorsement.

Recommendations:

- Either revision of the existing DM Act with clear provision of DRR element in the planning and management of human settlements and enforcement of the Building Code or enactment of new DM Act embedding the DRR issue in the human settlement component and Building Code.
 - Capacity building at all levels.
-

Pakistan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

In this regard, Pakistan can be ranked at level four (4). Disaster risk reduction measures have been integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes in the earthquake affected areas. 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. The Reconstruction Framework developed by NDMA with the support of ADB and WB for post 2007 flood reconstruction also included disaster risk reduction as the key element for reconstruction and rehabilitation. However, the same remained unimplemented due to capacity constraints of the provincial and local governments.

Context & Constraints:

The major challenge on this account is the realization of theory into practice. In the earthquake affected areas the reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes and processes have been designed with DRR as an important element. However, 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 affectedees. The affectedees are reluctant to observe the building codes and refused to relocate from the vulnerable areas thus exacerbating the underlying risks in the reconstruction process.

Philippines (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There is institutional commitment to adopt working arrangements such as the cluster approach, not only to prepare for relief and response, but to reduce disaster risks in both the “hard” (e.g., resilient school buildings) and “soft” (e.g., respective tasks of each organization) dimensions of management.

The cluster approach is providing a forum for stakeholders sharing a specific concern called “cluster” (for example, education) to be proactive in terms of all phases of DRM. It has served to clarify the roles of stakeholders besides providing a mechanism for professionals and practitioners who share the same topical concerns. Regular meetings of a few clusters have thus created a continuum, increasing prospects for DRR integration in the disaster cycle, including rehabilitation and recovery.

The Building Safe Learning Environments (BSLE) Project (June 2007-June 2008) implemented by DepEd with funding support from UNICEF, Swedish and Dutch governments, covers both structural and non-structural mitigation measures in disaster-affected schools and daycare centers in four provinces. The project benefits about 60,280 school children and 1,500 teachers in 72 public elementary schools.

In the last 2-3 years, NGOs that have provided relief and rehabilitation assistance to disaster victims are more careful to provide properly designed houses and infrastructure. Supporting victims with economic livelihood projects has also been recognized as a more sustainable way to assist. A few relief and rehabilitation NGOs which are drawn into later recovery processes are getting more involved in developmental work such as promotion and implementation of social services and economic livelihoods. Though generally heading towards a sustainable development approach, an assessment may have to be done within the context of development plans of the affected LGU.

Context & Constraints:

The cluster approach has been institutionalized by the NDCC through a circular issued in 2007. It is providing a mechanism among professionals and practitioners of similar interest from NGOS, INGOs, the academe, private sector and government to exchange information and proactively engage in mutually beneficial activities. With the purpose of enhancing coordinative capacities and preparedness for post-disaster and recovery, other clusters should be encouraged and supported to be actively engaged not only during and after disasters.

“Projectized” development activities under DRR appear to currently flood government agencies. Without sufficient organizational resources to absorb the good practices exemplified by projects, mainstreaming DRR into day-to-day business may not be achieved. This can be prevented by placing foreign-assisted projects under the responsibility of a division officially designated for program/project development and management equipped with full-time personnel and other resource requirements.

Singapore (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Nil

Context & Constraints:

Nil

Sri Lanka (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Build back better concept is in practice for tsunami post constructions.

DRR Conditions are applied by local authorities on all new constructions in landslide affected areas in Central Province.

The level of compliance to international recovery and reconstruction principles, norms and standards are not yet assessed.

The Government provides Rupees one hundred thousand for reconstruction of completely damaged house and Rupees fifty thousand for partially damaged house as a relief for affected parties due to disasters.

UDA is incorporating disaster concerns in preparing development plans for new settlements.

Context & Constraints:

Building guidelines and codes are not taken in to consideration by the house builders in order to reduce the cost of construction. Training of technical officers local authorities, I/NGOs and other stakeholders on building codes is necessary.

Regular Monitoring and rectification process is not taken place due to insufficient number of technical officers and other influences.

International recovery and reconstruction principles, norms and standards are required to be introduced to respective post disaster recovery and rehabilitation ministries and local government authorities.

Officers in Local Authorities need training to consider DRR principles when developemnt plans are recommended for approval.

Syrian Arab Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Context & Constraints:

Tajikistan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

A number of organizations are responsible for rehabilitation and reconstruction after the emergency situations. These are first of all the organizations on the basis of which the CD services are formed: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Committee for ES and CD, Directorate for Fire Safety of Ministry of Internal Affairs, Agency for Construction and Architecture, the Tojiktaminot company.

Besides, rehabilitation and reconstruction works are actively supported by international organizations, and on behalf of CIS - the CIS Inter-state Council for Emergency Situations of Natural and Technological Character.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. Insufficient financing
2. Lack of construction norms with inclusion of modern construction technologies
3. Lack of qualified construction personnel
4. Lack a functioning inter-agency coordination mechanism for rehabilitation and reconstruction

Uzbekistan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Financial support for prevention of and recovery from emergency situations is specified in chapter 5 of the Law "On Protection of Population and Territories from Emergency Situations of Natural and Technological Character".

1.7. Special article of the Law "On Protection of Population and Territories from Emergency Situations of Natural and Technological Character" is devoted to participation of public authorities in the sphere of civil protection. It is these bodies that ensure involvement of the widest layers of population in resolving the most important state objective on protection of population and territories. Financing of activities in prevention and recovery from emergency situations in the sphere of protection of population and territories is provided by organizations, state executive authorities, and other sources. In case of absence or insufficiency of funds available for recovery and reconstruction, the means of the reserve fund of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be used. The procedure of forming the capital assets for addressing the issues in protection of population and territories are defined by the legislation. In the territory of Uzbekistan such natural hazards are present as earthquakes, landslides, mudflows, floods and drought. Earthquake is the disaster that causes the largest aftermath. For example, the strong earthquakes that took place in the 20th century in Andijan (1902), in Tashkent (1946 and 1966), in Gazli (1976 and 1984) caused great economic losses and large numbers of casualties.

The earthquakes with magnitude of 7.0-7.3 degrees in Iran, Armenia, Japan and Turkey killed tens of thousands people. Three earthquakes of the same magnitude in Uzbekistan caused death of only eight persons. This indicates the high level of seismic zoning and the earthquake resistant construction, and can serve an example of effectiveness of measures. Among the positive examples, demonstrating the connection between management and practical reduction of risk are the earthquake resistant construction on the basis of seismic zone maps, mudslide prevention facilities, preventive immunization, etc.

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Viet Nam (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

There are many efforts to integrate DRR into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes. For example, after storms several organizations and local governments in Central Viet Nam have rebuilt and repaired the damaged/collapsed houses with the applications of storms-resistant techniques. Public buildings in the flood prone areas have been built with two stories to serve as a shelter during flooding. Particularly, Thua Thien Hue province has requested relevant agencies and organization to apply ten-key principles for typhoon-resistant construction developed by Development Workshop in the recovery and rehabilitation processes.

In the areas prone to storms and flood, communities and local authorities have actively participate in the process of recovery planning and implementation. Particularly, several micro credit systems have been piloted and implemented for safer housing reinforcement. For example, one micro credit program, which is the results of collaboration among local authorities, NGOs, and Social Policy Bank of Viet Nam has been implemented in Thua Thien Hue for the safer housing.

The integration of DRR into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation has been taken into account by governments, particularly at the high-risk areas. However, due to the limitations of capacities and resources, the integration has only implemented gradually step by step.

Context & Constraints:

One of the biggest challenges to integrate DRR into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation process is the integration DRR requires longer time while the recovery need to be quick and timely. The weak coordination among actors involved in the development planning of rehabilitation and reconstruction is another challenge. Other constraints identified include the lack of empowerment for local leadership, as well as the lack of community's awareness and competence in applying the disaster risk reduction principles in the implementation of rehabilitation activities and reconstruction. Unfortunately, there is also lack of usage of local wisdom in the reconstruction and rehabilitation process that refers to DRR principles due to the rehabilitation and recovery process are normally supported by outside stakeholders without enough participation of local communities.

Proposed solution:

There is a need to strengthen the coordination and implementation mechanism for reconstruction and rehabilitation amongst multi-stakeholders involved with the planning development post disaster. In addition, there is a need to enhance the empowerment of local leadership and capacity, as well as an increased public awareness or education targeting the disaster affected communities. In areas whereby local wisdoms are in existence, these local wisdoms should be adopted and applied in the rehabilitation and reconstruction process that refers to DRR. For example, the traditional and safe construction techniques that are easy to use and replicate should be promoted.

Yemen (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

2006, MEW (EEGD) with NTEDR has developed a guidelines for Rapid Environmental Assessment in Disaster that include how to identify the post disaster needs.

2007, the Disaster Management Unit (DMU) with the Civil Defense Authority and through UNDP support developed a draft of National Disaster Management Plan included the role of DMU governmental members roles before , during and post disasters.

The training course on Damage and Loss Assessment for Disaster as starting point for the Capacity building at the national level.

Context & Constraints:

- Lacking to the clear regulations.
 - Lacking to the financial resources.
 - Lacking to awareness at the official and public levels.
 - Lacking to the information , experience and knowledge.
 - Lacking to the researches Institutes and studies.
-

Europe

Armenia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Armenia had encountered the problems of disaster recovery and rehabilitation aftermath the huge earthquake disaster of 1988. World entity to extend a great deal of aid to reconstruct the disaster area. Unfortunately till now up to 6000 people in Gyumri city are still displaced living in cabins short of satisfactory sanitation and utilities..

Context & Constraints:

It is an urgent need to develop the relevant measures supported by appropriate funding to ensure the fulfillment of recovery and rehabilitation procedures and activities according to international post emergency standards and norms. The main problem is unsound management at local level and lack of funding.

Bulgaria (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The legal framework of disaster recovery as a part of disaster protection is the Disaster Protection Act. An Interagency Relief and Recovery Committee is established with the Council of Ministers and headed by the Minister of Emergency Situations. The Committee adopts decisions for disbursement of special purpose funds from the national budget, earmarked for preventing, bringing under control and overcoming the impact of disasters.

The funding is provided for several divisions including: preventive activities, part of the National Disaster Protection program, included in the annual plan, emergency recovery works.

According 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. For the three years period – years 2006-2007-2008, the part of the emergency recovery works from the total funding is 49%, which rates it to a first place and presumably determines it as the division with the highest priority.

According the Regulations for the organization and activities of the Committee the preventive activities are part of the National Disaster Protection program, included in the annual plan. Until the adoption of the Plan the funding for preventive activities is provided after an assessment of requests received.

For the three years period – years 2006-2007-2008, the part of the prevention activities from the total funding is 38%, which rates it to a second place. This fact is a confirmation for the high priority given to the prevention activities. If we consider the type of recovered objects for the three years period we can see that the part of the hydro technical facilities including rivers’ conduction is 35% from the total funding, (followed by the facilities from the transport infrastructure-33%, buildings-14% and the facilities for geoprotection-8%.)This fact shows that the lessons from the massive floods in 2005 have been learned.

According the analysis the bad condition of the hydro technical facilities and the rivers’ conduction together

with climate factors was the reason for the floods.

Context & Constraints:

Development of a “Lessons learned” data base 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, earmarked for preventing, bringing under control and overcoming the impact of disasters. For the 3 years period the requests for prevention activities financed are 23% from the total requests received which is an evidence of financial shortage.
- The National Disaster Protection program for prevention and the Annual Plan are elaborated but not adopted until now due to an administrative capacity problem. (The Ministry of Emergency situation is created in 2006).

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
-

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Risk reduction measures form part of reconstruction and development plans at all levels.

Context & Constraints:

Financial means at local level are insufficient making state support necessary in this respect.

Czech Republic [\(in English\)](#)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

This aspects is well understood. However, sometimes recovery forced by time does not lead to higher resilience than before disaster. On the other hand, increase of resilience by recovery and rehabilitation has been more and more introduced.

Context & Constraints:

Concstraints are in funding and capacities.

France [\(in French\)](#)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

...

Context & Constraints:

...

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

Description:

Disaster Risk Reduction elements are taken into consideration in all phases of the emergency management cycle. According to the role played by the National Civil Protection Service, this includes forecasting and preventive measures as well as emergency and recovery ones. Civil Protection, however, includes only those measures that are carried out in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. Long-term recovery and rehabilitation is a responsibility that relies both on local/regional administrations and on the competent institutions and agencies.

Context & Constraints:

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

Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Substantial achievements have been attained. A legal framework and rehabilitation and post disaster recovery processes exist. Furthermore, there are good practices in disaster risk reduction in the Republic of Macedonia. After the great Skopje flood of 1979, flood control solutions have been applied. They consist 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.

Also, after the great wildfires of 2007, when the state of emergency was declared in the Republic of Macedonia, a process of forestation was initiated, supported by the governmental and non-governmental sectors and the civil society and resulted with mass participation. The Government declared two working days as `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.

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.

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.

Montenegro (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Our practice shows that disaster risk reduction measures are significantly integrated into the post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes. With respect to the significance of that process, we work intensively on further improvement of that practice.

Context & Constraints:

Not so long ago, Montenegro was faced with several challenges (1979 earthquake; 2006 train accident in Bioce) and realized, to a certain extent, the importance of integration of disaster risk reduction measures into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes.

Norway (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

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:

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Context & Constraints:

It is necessary to define which services are responsible for post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes.

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

Level of Progress achieved:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Description:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

Context & Constraints:

Nothing reported within this timeframe.

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Risk reduction measures and projects have been initiated as a consequence of natural disasters (e.g flooding, storms, landslides).

A couple of severe storms during the last years caused major power failures in large parts of Sweden. It is mostly the local networks that are susceptible to high winds, mainly because of wind-felled trees. When repairing and rebuilding the local networks, measures to secure the networks such as cabling and trenching, have been taken.

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 take a considerable time to implement, are complex, costly and often requires legal action (e.g. affects the environment, land use plans, individuals etc.).

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

Description:

Until recently, destroyed buildings were often reconstructed at the same place, as insurers would not accept paying for the higher cost of relocation. Public aid mechanisms and regulations have been put in place to facilitate relocations. A reconstruction in the red (high danger) zone of the hazard map is no longer possible in progressive municipalities.

Context & Constraints:

The cost of the purchase of safe land is often a limiting factor when regulation of existing settlements is considered. An alternative currently evaluated is a supplement to mandatory insurance that would eventually allow a reorganization of settlements.

Turkey (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Turkey gives highest importance for disaster risk reduction activities relationship with post disaster activities. According to provisions of Disaster Law, the government is responsible for replacement of destroyed building and infrastructure and rehabilitation of moderately damaged building stock. After a big disaster occurrence (disaster that affected general public) Ministry of Public Works and Settlement's (MPWS), Disaster Affairs GD experts mobilize to disaster stricken area and make damage assessment, geological, geophysical, geotechnical investigations for proper site selection of permanent housing settlement. They also take advice and support from universities (which have disaster management center) and NGO's. Urban plans of new settlement areas are prepared by city and regional planners of MPWS's Technical Research and Implementation G.D. Important governmental buildings (hospitals, schools, fire brigade, police stations etc) are inspected carefully by structural engineers and architects of MPWS's GD of Construction Affairs for disaster resistant standard. Construction of permanent houses and rehabilitation of existing buildings and governmental offices are under the supervision of the same GD and their local bureau. Infrastructure works (water supply, waste water) and environmental design are under MPWS's Bank of Provinces GD and Ministry of Environmental and Forest (MEF) responsibilities. They all use high level construction standards and official building code. Before investments begin decision makers come together and makes detailed risk assessments of selected area. Up to now the results are very positive that we never had a human and property loss in this kind of new settlement areas.

Context & Constraints:

In Turkey the human and material toll of disasters are severe. The combination of high property and human losses is evidence of a systemic failure to enforce building codes and implement appropriate land use and planning policies even in relation to known risks. Coordination deficiency between central and local level authorities may have been a negative factor also.

United Kingdom (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Recovery is a complex and long running process that will involve many more agencies and participants than the response phase. It will certainly be more costly in terms of resources and it will undoubtedly be subject to close scrutiny from the community, the media and politicians alike.

Responders in the UK have indicated that having access to a generic Recovery Plan template would be of assistance as they take forward their recovery planning. In light of that, a Recovery Plan Guidance

Template has been drawn up using examples from many existing local authority recovery plans and the experience of those affected by events such as severe flooding and other major emergencies both in the UK and abroad.

The Recovery Plan Guidance Template provides generic guidance to assist in the recovery phase of emergencies. Depending on the scale or nature of the emergency, some parts may not be relevant and a flexible approach both to the emergency and recovery is needed. It is also important to bear in mind that, if the event is regional or sub-regional in scope, this plan must, by necessity, be a part of the wider recovery process. Reference is made to the contents of the Community Risk Register when producing the plan to ensure it reflects the hazards and threats in the local area.

The Template has been developed to enable it to be adapted for use at different levels, eg. on a regional, Local Resilience Forum (LRF) or local authority geographic footprint. Users can extract whatever content they feel is appropriate to their particular needs. For example, users may wish to develop a Local Authority-based Generic Recovery Plan, and/or an LRF-based Generic Recovery Plan, or incorporate a Recovery chapter in an LRF-based Generic Major Incident Plan.

Context & Constraints:

These plans are a result of lessons learned from several disasters and exercises. They are part of a work in progress. Such measures are tested regularly and revised in the light of issues which arise.

Oceania

Australia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Australian Government helps to facilitate the early provision of assistance to disaster affected communities through the long standing Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) administered by Emergency Management Australia.

Under 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 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 \$240,000. Should a state exceed certain other thresholds, in any one financial year, the Australian Government reimburses up to 75 per cent of eligible state expenditure for all eligible state natural disaster relief and recovery, including measures such as public infrastructure restoration and concessional loans for small businesses and primary producers.

A considerable effort by the Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB) has been directed to incorporating natural hazard and specific bushfire material into building codes and guides. Improvements have been achieved through the development and implementation of building control regimes that better identify hazards and mitigation measures. The ABCB has revised the Australian Standard for wind loads on buildings. Final preparations are underway for a proposal to amend the Building Codes of Australia to require certain buildings to be designed to resist more severe earthquakes than is currently the case. Another report has been completed in preparation for deriving an Australian Standard for building construction in flood prone areas. A non-regulatory handbook has also been produced by ABCB to provide guidance on construction in landslip prone areas.

As part of the National Climate Change Adaptation Framework, the Local Government and Planning Ministers' Council is coordinating a national report on the extent to which planning and development systems are responsive to the impacts of climate change.

Context & Constraints:

Climate change adaptation considerations for the future may include (but not be limited to): planning requirements for coastal development accounting for set backs from coastlines; reviewing building construction standards for cyclone-prone areas; planned retreat strategies for highly flood-prone areas; and strengthening engineering specifications for roads, bridges and ports subject to more intense storms.

Marshall Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

* EPA has established a "Coastal Management Committee" to try and address land tenure issues on Majuro. Note link to CI4 above.

*EPA has also been concentrating on developing GIS mapping capacity as a prelude to playing a greater role on land use planning

*Any construction or activity in the coastal zone that involves earth-moving requires a permit from EPA. The regulations have recently been reviewed through compliance is still unacceptably low. Been improvement following an intensive campaign by EPA to implement the new regulations. The EIA process is also beginning to bare fruit, although there is still a long way to go. The EIA regulations were only implemented since 2005, but the number of large projects complying with the requirements is growing (5 in 2005, 40 in 2007). A test case for the EIA process was the Ching Fu Dry Dock project whose application was denied on the basis of the inappropriate nature of the site.

Context & Constraints:

- * greater understanding of the need for sustainable development required
 - * finding alternative sources of aggregate and building sand
-

New Zealand (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

New Zealand has developed, pre-event, recovery structures and policies as part of its comprehensive 4Rs (reduction, readiness, response, recovery) approach to hazards and emergency management. Consideration is given to social, economic, natural and built environments, including reducing risk during recovery whenever practicable to do so.

Context & Constraints:

New Zealand has limited recent experience of a major emergency event, such as major earthquake impacts. However New Zealand does seek to learn from overseas experiences, and adapt its planning accordingly. As such, exactly how to manage recovery and potential options for risk reduction has been the subject for recent inter-sectorial planning and symposia.

Vanuatu (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

A disaster recovery committee (DRC) plans for, coordinates and monitors all disaster recovery activities working closely with NGO's and other support agencies. Under the NDRM arrangements, and in the DRR and DM National Action Plan, one of their functions is to develop a sustainable national financing mechanism for supporting response and recovery activities into communities at times of disasters. The DRC comprises of heads of different sectors:

- a. Ministry of Finance
- b. Department of Strategic Management
- c. Public Works Department
- d. Rural Water Supply
- e. Education
- f. Geology
- g. Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
- h. Health Department

In addition to the conventional recovery work, the DRC has also been tasked to identify long term recovery activities and formulate donor submissions for long-term recovery and reconstruction.

Context & Constraints:

The sustainable national financing mechanism is a work in progress by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management. A review of the current disaster recovery process and situation will be undertaken and an options paper developed for presentation to the Council of Ministers.
